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REPORT OF THE ABORIGINES' PROTECTION BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1947.

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Aborigines Protection Board, Adelaide,
1st September, 1947.

To His Excellency, Lieutenant-General, SIR CHARLES WILLOUGHBY MOKE NORRIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Governor in and over the State of South Australia, and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

May it please Your Excellency—

We do ourselves the honour to submit the annual report of the Aborigines Protection Board for the year ended the 30th June, 1947.

Dr. Charles Duguid, one of the original members of the board, recently resigned after 7 years' service, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Reverend Gordon O. B. Rowe, Secretary of the Aborigines' Friends' Association.

During the year 19 meetings of the board were held, and in addition to the large volume of routine business inseparable from the task of providing for the physical, mental, and moral welfare of the aborigines living in South Australia, many matters of great importance were dealt with.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDED PROJECTILE RANGE.

The establishment of the guided projectile range created a problem as how to best safeguard the interests of the fullblooded aborigines living in and around the large reserve in the north-west corner of the State and in the districts south-east of the reserve where the initial tests will be carried out.

The secretary of the board was appointed to represent the South Australian Government at a conference of members of the Australian Committee on guided projectiles held in Melbourne on the 31st January, 1947, to determine the measures necessary to afford adequate protection.

At the first meeting of the committee a strong protest was made on behalf of the board against the use of the land reserved for aborigines in connection with the guided projectile range, and it was urged that every avenue be explored with a view to securing a site suitable for the proposed scientific investigations that did not encroach upon the reserve. An assurance was given that, before recommending the area now approved for use as a guided projectile range a complete examination of the whole of Australia was undertaken by a body of experts, who formed the opinion that this area is both the best available and the most suitable for the project. The decision to use this area had been taken after careful consideration, and no change could now be made.

The secretary then stressed the need to permit only essential workers to enter the reserve, and also to insure that all such workers are known to be persons of irreproachable moral character. He urged the need to restrict the number of observation posts in the reserve to the minimum consistent with efficient working, and that such observation posts should not be placed in any area having economic, social, or spiritual significance for the aborigines.

It was also suggested that suitable patrol officers be appointed as required, the officers to be selected by the Aborigines Protection Board, and the cost of the salaries defrayed by the Commonwealth Government.

Information made available to members of the committee indicated that:—

- (a) Under no circumstances will the inhabited parts of the reserve be used for target purposes, as areas required for such activities can be obtained quite easily outside the reserve.
- (b) There is no intention of transferring aborigines from the reserve or from any other place.
- (c) Aborigines will not be employed voluntarily or otherwise on the project.
- (d) Arterial roads will not be constructed within the reserve.
- (e) Nothing will be done to attract people into the reserve, or any other place where experiments are being carried on.
- (f) Only persons directly connected with the experiments will be permitted to enter the reserve.
- (g) Air transport only will be employed by persons engaged on this work while conducting experiments within the reserve.

Work is now proceeding at Woomera in connection with the construction of the range, and the board is making the necessary inquiries with a view to recommending for appointment a suitable person as patrol officer.

In addition, by arrangement with the Chief Scientific Officer, periodical inspections of the range will be made by the secretary of the board or the superintendent of reserves for aborigines to insure that the aborigines frequenting the area over which the initial tests will be made are given full protection.

Provided the contacts brought about by the construction and use of the range are controlled and of a wholesome nature, and the experiments free from unforeseen eventualities, the arrangements made for the protection of the natives appear to be quite satisfactory.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABORIGINES ACT.

During the period under review the board made an unconditional declaration of exemption in respect of 13 persons, and in addition, 58 persons were exempted on probation. Applications for exemption from 21 persons were not entertained.

Limited declarations of exemption in respect of two persons were revoked, one for misconduct, and one at the request of the person exempted.

A number of exempted persons have received permission during the year to visit their relatives and friends living on reserves for aborigines when the board considered that the circumstances of the case warranted such action.

RESERVES AND CAMPING AREAS.

During the year a new reserve was dedicated, comprising 30 acres of land, situated about 3 miles south of Streaky Bay, in the hundred of Ripon. The area was fenced by contract under the supervision of the local police officer. Water has been laid on, and a tent providing temporary accommodation for the family occupying the reserve was supplied by the board.

An area of land comprising 6 acres near Wudinna, in the hundred of Pygery, was acquired from the district council of LeHunte for use as a camping place for aborigines. Camps have been established, and sanitation provided, with the assistance of the board, and several families of aborigines are now in occupation. Water from the local supply scheme is laid on to the camp, and an abundance of firewood is available. The head of each family is employed on local road work or the water reticulation scheme.

GRANTS TO MISSIONS.

A special grant of £1,500 was made available to the United Aborigines Mission toward the cost of the establishment of the Gerard Mission near Berri.

Owing to the increasing number of patients in the Koonibba Mission Hospital, it became necessary to erect additional wards at the hospital building. A grant of £200 was made to the Koonibba Mission Board toward the cost of this undertaking.

WELFARE WORK AND EDUCATION.

The Welfare Officer, Sister McKenzie, continued her work of supervising native girls in the schools, also those employed in factories, vineyards, and in domestic service. Patients in hospital, particularly children and others without friends in the city, have been visited regularly and provided with assistance as required.

Satisfactory reports have been received regarding the work performed by many of the native girls on the domestic staff in hospitals and also by groups of aborigines, both men and women, employed in vineyards. Two instances of satisfactory service may be quoted. The domestic staff at the Memorial Hospital is largely composed of native girls trained for domestic service, and the housekeeper recently stated that the girls are most satisfactory in their work, being clean, tidy, and obliging. The condition of the rooms occupied by these girls compares very favourably with that of those occupied by other members of the domestic staff. During the vintage at McLaren Vale, where work is usually performed on five days each week, when conditions of mould became noticeable in the grapes, the natives without hesitation worked seven days a week to harvest the grapes and thus prevented a serious loss. The manager of the vineyard was very grateful for this special service, and stated he felt the work was done out of regard for the owner rather than for monetary gain.

Twelve girls are continuing domestic training at the Fullarton Girls' Home, and are doing very well. For several years the dux of the school has proved to be a native girl, and having regard to the fact the native scholars represent only 16 per cent of the roll strength, this may be regarded as something of an achievement. The girls trained at the Fullarton Home now in domestic positions, both in the city and on pastoral stations, are rendering good service, appreciative reports being received from their employers from time to time.

A suggestion has been made that native boys who desire to enjoy the benefits of secondary education, and who appear to be qualified to undertake vocational training, should be provided with accommodation in the Anglican Hostel for boys at Glanville. Inquiries are being made with a view to adopting the suggestion, and thus commencing a system of vocational training for boys on the same basis as that provided for the girls at Fullarton.

Another feature of the welfare work of the department is the arrangement under which the secretary appears in court to assist the judge when aborigines are brought to trial. During the year considerable service has been rendered, particularly in relation to the trial of tribal natives. Such cases present great difficulties in that a knowledge of tribal organization is needed to ensure that no injustice is suffered by the person on trial. It is hoped that proposed amendments to the Aborigines Act will provide for a special court to deal with such cases. Two examples of the work performed during the year may be cited :—

1. Several natives of the full blood were living and working on a station in the far-north of the State. For some unknown reason, but probably with the idea of paying off an old account, a quarrelsome and belligerent type of native started a fight, with the result that another native was killed. In obedience to tribal requirements, two near relatives were detailed to deal with the person responsible. Unfortunately in the process of spearing the wrongdoer, the spear penetrated the abdomen instead of the thigh, as intended, with the result that the man in question died from the injuries received. The two men responsible for the spearing reported the case to the police and were apprehended and charged with unlawfully wounding the deceased. The secretary attended the hearing, and informed the judge that the charge arose because, in carrying out the requirements of tribal law, the men charged came into conflict with the laws of the State. He also stated that, if the defendants had failed to meet their tribal obligations, they would themselves have been the subject of tribal discipline. It did not appear to be a case of wanton killing, and when asked by the judge to suggest an appropriate term of imprisonment, the secretary stated that as the men had been custody already for a period of six weeks, a sentence of six months' imprisonment from the time of arrest should be inflicted. This course appeared to be necessary, as the men charged were aware that they had come into conflict with the laws of the State, although they were still responsible to tribal authority. A short sentence was suggested, also, so as to prevent a lengthy absence from tribal life. A very difficult aspect of such cases is that there is a point at which tribal natives living on the fringes of civilization pass from tribal to civil responsibility, and they must be dealt with according to the degree of detribalization.

2. In the second case two half-cast aborigines were charged with serious offences arising from a drunken orgy. In this case the secretary stated that the white men who provided the aborigines with liquor should also be charged with the defendants. It is estimated that in cases where natives are involved in wrongdoing, 75 per cent are directly traceable to the sale of bottled liquor of inferior quality provided for the natives for ulterior purposes by poor types of white men. These facts were taken into account by the judge in fixing the penalty inflicted on these mis-guided and unfortunate people. Judges and other officials of the courts are most sympathetic and helpful in dealing with aborigines on trial.

During the year arrangements were also made for the release of two native prisoners from the north-western districts who had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and who were suffering physically and mentally as a result of their confinement in gaol.

Another full-blooded aborigine who escaped from custody was granted a pardon at the request of the Aborigines Protection Board.

Refrigerators were provided by the board at several mission stations for the purpose of maintaining the strength of drugs, and food for the babies and young children in good condition.

The endowment funds of a number of incapable native mothers with large families were administered by the department to ensure that the children received the full benefit of this provision.

During the year the board, as the legal guardian of all aborigines under the age of 21 years, gave the necessary consent to enable a number of young people under the age of 21 years to be married.

The board also arranged for a native woman seriously ill in the Hawker Hospital to be brought to the Adelaide Hospital by ambulance to enable special treatment to be provided in an effort to save her life. A patient was conveyed to the Adelaide Hospital from Renmark under similar circumstances.

PENSION BENEFITS FOR ABORIGINES.

The board has made repeated requests to the Commonwealth Government to provide pensions and other social benefits for all aborigines living under conditions comparable to the European way of life, particularly as such persons are liable for the payment of income tax.

During the period under review the Pensions Act was amended, but unfortunately no provision was made to correct this obvious anomaly.

DEVELOPMENT OF ABORIGINAL RESERVES.

Several aborigines living on small reserves, chiefly on the Coorong, and engaged in dairying and mixed farming, are handicapped by lack of capital. In consequence the board has supplied seed and superphosphate, and assisted the occupants with fencing materials and in combating sand drifts and noxious weeds.

The board records its sincere appreciation of the services rendered by medical practitioners, missionaries, police officers, pastoralists, and also by the various hospitals and institutions working in co-operation with the board for the welfare of aborigines.

REPORTS FROM POLICE OFFICERS, MISSIONARIES, AND STATION MANAGERS.

Police Reports.—Police reports indicate that, during the year, there has been an abundance of native game and other foods for the tribal natives. Jobs have been available also for all other aborigines able and willing to work. In some districts it is feared the aborigines are not receiving the rate of wages to which the quality of their work justly entitles them.

Rations are issued in all parts of the State by police officers to all old, infirm and genuinely unemployed aborigines.

It is also stated that many young aborigines are developing satisfactorily. They appear to display a growing sense of equality with members of the general community, and are accepting work involving more responsibility in the remote parts of the State, and are consequently better treated. Because of their outstanding ability in games and sports of various kinds, particularly football and cricket, they are usually accorded a warm welcome to membership of appropriate organizations in many country towns.

The conduct of the aborigines generally has been satisfactory, although statistics reveal an increase in the number of offences, chiefly breaches of the Licensing Act. This is believed to be due to some extent to liquor purchased by persons exempted unconditionally from the provisions of the Aborigines Act, but who still associate with aborigines, and consumed by aborigines still under the control of the board. Unfortunately persons concerning whom an unconditional declaration of exemption has been made cannot be brought under the control of the board again, although in certain cases it is evident that the standard of conduct prevailing at the time of exemption has not been maintained.

UMEEWARRA MISSION, PORT AUGUSTA.

The sisters in charge of the mission (Misses Simmons and Cattle) report a most interesting and successful year's work. The outstanding event of the year was the completion and opening of the new Children's Home at a cost of £2,600, half this amount being contributed by the South Australian Government. The home was opened on the 8th November, 1946, by Mr. L. G. Riches, M.P., in the presence of more than 200 people, including the secretary of the Aborigines Protection Board, and officials and friends of the mission.

The home, which is splendidly equipped and well furnished, is proving a great asset in the work of the mission. It has been erected on an elevated position, and under the kindly supervision of the sisters in charge, the inmates are exceedingly happy. A committee, consisting of residents of Port Augusta and district, under the leadership of Mr. Riches, is displaying great interest in the welfare of the children. Recently the committee purchased and installed a wireless receiving set, and in addition to paying the annual licence fee, is maintaining the batteries free of cost.

In addition to caring for the children in the home, and conducting the local school for aborigines, the sisters in charge provide meals for old and infirm natives and supervise their general welfare. Miss Simmons and Miss Cattle are rendering excellent service at this mission.

UNITED ABORIGINES MISSION.

Missionary work has been maintained during the year at the following centres:—Colebrook Home, Eden Hills; Finnis Springs, Marree; Gerard, Berri; Nepabunna, Copley; Ooldea, Trans Australian Railway Line. At each centre there is a dormitory for the children, a special school for aborigines, a medical service available to all inmates, and other persons in contact with the mission, and a ration depot for feeding old, infirm, and unemployed aborigines and inmates of the dormitories.

The missionaries in charge also conduct a labour bureau, with the result that there is practically no unemployment.

Matron Hyde's report indicates that at the Colebrook Home 45 children are now in residence, and are making good progress. One young woman left the home during the year to train as a kindergarten teacher, and one young man to work on a poultry farm. One young woman still in residence at the home is taking a dressmaking course at the School of Mines, and four young people come to the city each day to attend high school.

Mr. Southwell reports that there are 80 inmates at the Gerard Mission. During the year four cottages were erected, but six additional houses are urgently required. Two miles of boundary fence were erected, and one mile of roadway constructed. A large number of fruit trees and vines have been planted, and tomatoes and vegetables for local consumption were produced on the mission. Despite the difficulties inseparable from the work of establishing a new settlement, very satisfactory progress has been made at Gerard.

Mr. A. J. Pearce of the Finnis Springs Mission reports a year of steady progress. A building was erected for use in public worship, and there is a full congregation at all services. Seats for the building were supplied by the Salvation Army, and the four horse power engine, generator, and lighting equipment were donated by Mr. S. Woolcock, pilot in charge of the Flying Doctor's plane. There are 44 children enrolled at the school. One boy obtained a Progress Certificate during the year, and is now doing a high school course by correspondence.

The board provided a modern wireless set for use in the school in receiving the broadcast lessons from the Education Department's service.

At the Nepabunna Mission difficulties have arisen on account of staff depletion, but the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs F. Eaton, are endeavouring to maintain the usual services in relation to education, medical treatment, and general supervision of the inmates. Mr. Eaton is a mining enthusiast, and is helping a number of aborigines engaged in the hills surrounding the mission in mining various metals urgently required in the general community.

The Superintendent of the Ooldea Mission, Mr. H. E. Green, reports that native game and other foods are difficult to obtain around Ooldea. In consequence, rations are distributed three times each week, and bread is baked on almost every day. Supplies of firewood for this purpose are brought to the Mission by the aborigines in return for the rations issued to them. There is an abundance of good water in the Mission wells. The land in the Ooldea district, where the rainfall is low, is not very productive. Consequently large quantities of rations are required to maintain this group of aborigines. During the year under review, the board provided the following foodstuffs for issue at Ooldea, in addition to large quantities of clothing, blankets, medical supplies, and sundries:—38,100 lb. white flour, 6,000 lb. wholemeal flour, 1,084 lb. semolina, 7,840 lb. sugar, 530 lb. dripping, 336 lb. salt, 44 bags potatoes, 22 bags onions, 28 lb. yeast, 170 lb. tobacco, 455 lb. tea, 456 lb. cocoa, 448 lb. rice.

The educational, medical and religious services have been maintained as usual throughout the year.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, ERNABELLA.

The Superintendent, the Rev. A. C. Wright, reports that, since its inception nine years ago, the Ernabella Mission has made steady progress. Aborigines who, only a few years ago, were living in the Stone Age, and had done no work other than food gathering and hunting over the wide Musgrave Range country, are now trained and capable stockmen and shearers. During the year under review 96 bales of wool were obtained from the 3,000 sheep now on the property, all of which were shorn by native labour. One aborigine and his wife have charge of a flock of 800 sheep, supervising the watering and grazing by day, and sleeping near the sheep folds at night to protect their flock from attacks by wild dogs.

The Mission is not only supervising the general welfare of all the tribal natives in this area, but, in co-operation with the board, is preparing the younger people for the inevitable contact with our white civilization. Every form of education, service and training is directed toward this end, as by this means it is hoped to avoid the social and spiritual disintegration which so often follows when contact is made with white people.

Young men who passed through the Mission School, and have since been initiated by tribal rite into full manhood recently constructed a new aerodrome without the supervision of white men, and did this work in a most satisfactory manner.

Another forward movement has been the appointment of a Council of ten aborigines, old men of the tribe chosen by their own people to assist the officers in matters of discipline and control.

Dingo scalps secured by the hunters are exchanged at the Mission store for food and other goods required for their families.

Work in the school, hospital, and all other services, was maintained as usual throughout the year.

LUTHERAN MISSION, KOONIBBA.

Pastor Eckermann's report indicates a very good year at Koonibba. The conduct of the natives has been very good, and employment was available for all willing workers.

The salt and gypsum works at Penong, stevedoring at Thevenard, railway and contract jobs, together with rabbit trapping on the Nullarbor Plain, provided good avenues of employment.

A special commission has been appointed by the Lutheran Church to investigate the possibilities of further development in the activities of the Mission.

During the year a new bakehouse and bakers' oven were erected, cottages and public buildings repaired and renovated, and work was commenced on the addition of two new wards at the Mission hospital.

There are 47 children in the Children's Home, and 74 children are enrolled at the local school.

There has been considerable development in the school work during the year. Training in manual work, such as weaving, fish net making, binder twine work, and other crafts, has been very successful, and gives promise of opening up new avenues for gaining a livelihood to the natives.

The harvest returns were fairly good, 2,600 bags of wheat were reaped, and 40 bales of wool obtained from the station flock of 1,800 sheep.

Rations, medical supplies, blankets, etc. were provided by the board, and distributed as required by officers of the Mission.

POINT McLEAY STATION.

The Manager's report indicates that there were 36 births and four deaths during the year, a net gain in population of 32.

The health of the inmates has been very satisfactory, due in no small measure to the immunization of the children against diphtheria and whooping cough, together with the policy of the board in requiring all persons showing symptoms of chest complaints to submit to clinical examination at the Royal Adelaide Hospital. Another important factor is the higher rate of wages now paid to station workers enabling them to maintain a higher standard of living. As indicated by the number of births, Sister Rowlands has had a busy time in the local hospital.

The Manager states that there has been a definite improvement in the general conduct of the natives, although some of the young men still persist in drinking intoxicating liquor.

The dearth of building materials and the shortage of competent workmen has brought the house building programme to a standstill for the present.

Water from Lake Alexandrina has been piped to nearly every home on the station during the year.

A scheme has been approved to provide during the ensuing year a new pumping unit, an elevated storage tank which will permit the reticulation of water by gravity to every part of the settlement, and also an extension of the garden area within the range of the irrigation system.

Harvest results were very satisfactory, and all livestock are in excellent condition. Good returns were received from the sale of dairy produce, wool and livestock. The increased area of good pastures has enabled the Manager to increase the number of livestock on the station.

The policy of tree planting was continued, 200 gums and a number of citrus and other fruit trees were planted during the year.

The educational, social and religious activities of the station were maintained at the usual high standard.

POINT PEARCE STATION.

The Manager reports that the population on the 30th June, 1947, was 391, there being 29 births and 8 deaths during the year. There is no doubt this institution is seriously over-populated.

The difficulty in procuring building materials has restricted the building programme, but additions to an existing building has resulted in the provision of excellent quarters for the resident nurse. Another building was converted into an up-to-date dispensary. Additions and alterations were made also to the chaff house and engine room, and a new station workshop was completed.

With the exception of a slight epidemic of mumps, the health of the inmates has been very good. It was not possible to obtain the services of a registered nurse during the year, and in consequence Mrs. Sinclair (wife of the Manager) has undertaken the medical work under the direction of Dr. Wallmann. As a registered nurse will soon be available, and Mrs. Sinclair will relinquish her duties, the board desires to express its thanks to Mrs. Sinclair for her work during a difficult period.

The harvest returns were better than the previous year, and, with two tractors now available, it is hoped, with the aid of native sharefarmers, to increase the area being cropped. The wool clip was satisfactory, 110 bales being obtained from 3,356 sheep, an average of 10·7 lb. per sheep.

A system of craft work has been instituted by the head teacher at the local school. Mrs. Myra Kropinyeri, one of the native residents, instructs the children in weaving mats and baskets and in other craft work.

A native named Albert Webb will soon undertake the work of instructing the older boys in harness repairs and leather work.

A library has been established, and instruments for a fife and drum band were provided by the board.

The religious and social activities of the station have been maintained as usual throughout the year.

A statement of receipts and expenditure of the department, and income and expenditure statements of the Point McLeay and Point Pearce stations are appended.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

M. McINTOSH,
J. B. CLELAND,
CONSTANCE M. COOKE,
S. T. C. BEST,
A. M. JOHNSTON,
LEN. J. COOK,
GORDON ROWE,

} Aborigines
Protection
Board.

W. R. PENHALL, Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1947.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Point Pearce Station—								Head Office—							
From sales of produce, etc.	5,281	12	9					Salaries	2,950	3	10				
From store sales	4,701	4	11					Medical, dental and nursing, etc. allowance	548	16	4				
					9,982	17	8	Provisions—Blankets, clothing, medi- cal, dental and optical expenses, transport, etc.	6,898	13	2				
Point McLeay Station—								Aborigines Home, North Adelaide	91	19	3				
From sales of produce, etc.	3,373	12	3					Training half-caste girls for domestic service	297	10	0				
From store sales	4,822	11	5		8,196	3	8	Development of reserves for aborigines	90	3	1				
Refund of Flour Tax, advances for fares, etc.					232	4	7	Pay Roll Tax for child endowment	488	17	3				
Cost of aborigines to the South Australian Govern- ment for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1947..					32,839	0	4	Grants—							
								United Aborigines Mission toward cost of establishing Gerard Mission	1,500	0	0				
								Koonibba Mission toward cost of enlarging hospital building	200	0	0				
													13,066	2	11
								Point Pearce Station—							
								Salaries and wages	7,136	5	10				
								Medical, dental, and nursing, etc. allowance	70	12	6				
								Implements, stores, etc.	5,734	18	7				
								New cottages	454	1	0				
								Purchase of tractor	554	0	0				
								Purchases and expenses of store	4,535	3	4				
													18,485	1	3
								Point McLeay Station—							
								Salaries and wages	6,959	7	11				
								Medical, dental, and nursing, etc. allowance	204	4	6				
								Implements, stores, etc.	6,247	19	5				
								Rent—Hundred of Baker	41	15	9				
								New cottages	115	14	3				
								Purchase of tractor	1,057	17	6				
								Purchases and expenses of store	5,072	2	9				
													19,699	2	1
													£51,250	6	3
													£51,250	6	3

1st September, 1947.

W. R. PENHALL, Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF THE POINT McLEAY STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1947.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance—Excess of income over expenditure, account trading store					436	5	5	By Trading Store Account				436	5	5	
Station Accounts.															
To Salaries	1,666	6	5					Station Accounts.							
Wages	3,210	9	5					By Cattle	965	4	2				
					4,876	15	10	Sheep	801	8	1				
Horses								Pigs	151	10	4				
Farm expenses													1,918	2	7
Head office salaries and expenses								By Balance—Excess of expenditure over income							
Rent—Hundred of Baker													5,127	9	1
Accident insurance								Institution Accounts.							
Depreciation— Implements, vehicles, etc.								By Balance—Excess of expenditure over income							
													4,480	19	4
Institution Accounts.															
To Salaries	573	18	4												
Wages	1,522	3	0												
					2,096	1	4								
Head office salaries and expenses															
Accident insurance															
Medical, dental and optical expenses															
Rations															
Institutional															
School books and materials															
Firewood															
													£11,962	16	5
													£11,962	16	5

1st September, 1947.

W. R. PENHALL, Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE POINT McLEAY STATION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1947.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
H.M. Government Account	192,373	9 10	Station buildings at cost	15,737	0 7	
H.M. Government Deposit Account	565	19 7	Cottages and hospital transferred from Pompoota at cost	2,080	10 7	
Capital Account	5,612	8 5	New cottages at cost	2,370	2 2	
Sundry creditors	891	1 4				20,187 13 4
		<u>199,442 19 2</u>	Land purchased at cost	—		3,630 0 0
			Improvements	—		5,853 19 2
			Implements, vehicles, etc.	—		2,863 18 5
			Harness	—		101 6 11
			Furniture	—		193 17 9
			Hospital furniture	—		90 10 0
			Hospital equipment	—		38 3 7
			Cash on hand	—		151 6 1
			Sundry debtors	—		364 15 3
			Stocks on hand—			
			Store	975	8 6	
			Sheep	1,803	2 7	
			Cattle	1,144	0 0	
			Pigs	149	7 6	
			Horses	243	0 0	
			Farm stores, seed, super, fencing materials, etc.	1,014	7 3	
			Institution stores	354	10 0	5,683 15 10
			Excess of expenditure for the year—			
			Station accounts 5,127 9 1			
			Institution accounts	4,480	19 4	
				9,608	8 5	
			Less excess of income over expen- diture account Trading Store ..	436	5 5	
				9,172	3 0	
			Excess of expenditure over income brought forward, 1915-46	151,111	9 10	160,283 12 10
						<u>£199,442 19 2</u>
						<u>£199,442 19 2</u>

The value of 4,145 acres of Crown lands reserved for aborigines residing at Point McLeay is not taken into account on this balance-sheet.

1st September, 1947.

W. R. PENHALL, Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF THE POINT PEARCE STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1947.

			£			s. d.		
To Balance—Excess of income over over expenditure account trading store	—		382	1	3	By Trading Store Account	—	382 1 3
Station Accounts.						Station Accounts.		
To Salaries	1,258	9 6				By Pigs	219	16 7
Wages	3,016	2 1				Cattle	484	17 6
			4,274	11	7	Sheep	4,071	5 1
Farm expenses	—		213	18	4			4,775 19 2
Accident insurance	—		10	6	3	Institution Accounts.	—	
Head office salaries and expenses .	—		162	3	4	By Rent of school buildings	—	61 16 9
Horses	—		36	10	8	Balance—Excess of expenditure over income	—	6,537 3 5
Balance—Excess of income over expenditure	—		78	9	0			
Institution Accounts.								
To Salaries	286	7 4	2,879	0	1			
Wages	2,592	12 9	1,194	16	8			
			10	6	2			
Rations	—		66	9	10			
Accident insurance	—		162	3	4			
School books and materials	—		576	13	7			
Head office salaries and expenses .	—		1,038	9	9			
Medical, dental and optical expenses	—		671	0	9			
Institutional expenses	—							
Firewood	—							
			£11,757	0	7			£11,757 0 7

1st September, 1947.

W. R. PENHALL, Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board.

