



REPORT OF THE ABORIGINES' PROTECTION BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1948.

Aborigines Protection Board, Adelaide,
1st September, 1948.

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 30th June, 1948.

During the year 19 meetings of the board were held, at which members were called upon to deal with many difficult and complex problems, particularly in relation to the large groups of aborigines living on aboriginal stations, and smaller numbers of semi-detribalized people living in the more remote parts of the State.

The Reverend Canon S. T. C. Best, who had been a member of the board since its inception and had rendered excellent service, recently resigned on account of ill-health. Arrangements are in hand for the appointment of a successor.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABORIGINES ACT.

During the period under review the board made an unconditional declaration of exemption from the provisions of the Aborigines Act in respect of four persons. Unconditional exemption was also granted to 20 persons who had previously been exempted on probation and had completed satisfactorily the statutory period of probation.

In addition, 71 persons were exempted on probation. Applications for exemption from 29 persons were not entertained.

Unfortunately, it became necessary to revoke the limited declaration of exemption previously made in respect of 17 persons for the following reasons:—

(1) Excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor	6
(2) Supplying liquor to aborigines	1
(3) At their own request for family reasons	2
(4) Wives and children of the foregoing	8
Total	17

The two principal problems confronting the board in relation to the exemption of aborigines are:—

- (1) Continued association of exempted persons with aborigines.
- (2) Excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor.

In view of the general tendency to regard the aborigines as a separate race of people, and also the reluctance displayed by members of the general community to receive exempted persons on a basis of social equality, the continued association of exempted persons with aborigines is not surprising, indeed, the gregarious instinct renders such a condition of affairs inevitable. The result is that the development and progress of, the exemptee toward citizenship is definitely hindered, if not entirely precluded.

Unfortunately a number of persons, who at the time of exemption were regarded as being of exemplary character and conduct, have deteriorated seriously when granted complete freedom from control and supervision chiefly because of excessive drinking.

As has been indicated in previous reports, the policy of the board is to help aborigines, particularly those of mixed blood, prepare themselves for assimilation into the life of the general community.

Contacts made in industry, and particularly in sport, at which they excel, and, to a lesser degree, in the social life of the community, indicate that persons of mixed blood now under the control of the board must eventually be absorbed. It will undoubtedly be a long drawn out process, requiring sympathetic and patient administration by departmental officials, and courage and perseverance on the part of the aborigines.

Experience has demonstrated the need for a supervised intermediate stage in the life of aborigines who may be regarded as being ultimately capable of absorption into the general community. This would involve the establishment of a settlement or community of such people, preferably in family groups living under conditions calculated to prepare them for full citizenship. Such an experiment would, of necessity, be at first on a small scale, and it seems likely that a number of small village settlements, comprising three or four families, in various parts of the State where regular employment is available, would be most effective.

It is believed that life in a new and kindlier environment with the prospect of full citizenship would prove to be an incentive to those capable of advancement.

GRANTS TO MISSIONS.

A grant of £600 towards the cost of a new school building was provided for the Ernabella Mission.

A grant of £500 was made available to the United Aborigines Mission for the purpose of erecting framed cottages for aborigines residing on the Gerard Mission at Berri.

In addition, refrigerators were provided for the Colebrook Home at Eden Hills and the Nepabunna Mission at Copley, to preserve the special foods and drugs required for the children, the cost being approximately £150.

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE ABORIGINAL WELFARE AUTHORITIES.

A conference of officials of the Commonwealth and State Departments was held at Parliament House, Canberra, on the 3rd February, 1948, the South Australian Government being represented by the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Board, Mr. W. R. Penhall.

The conference agenda provided for the consideration of a number of very important matters affecting the welfare of aborigines, including the following:—

- (1) Commonwealth control of aborigines.
- (2) Uniform system of administration of native affairs.
- (3) Social service benefits.
- (4) Health.
- (5) Education.
- (6) Wages and conditions of employment.
- (7) Establishment of native courts.
- (8) Training system for welfare officers.

No agreement was reached regarding the control of aborigines by the Commonwealth Government. It was decided to recommend as an alternative to Commonwealth control that financial aid be provided by the Commonwealth Government for the States having an aboriginal population on a pound for pound basis of all amounts expended on aboriginal welfare.

With regard to social benefits for aborigines the conference decided to recommend that, in view of aborigines being liable for the payment of income tax, full benefits should be available to all aborigines except those living under primitive or nomadic conditions, and that Commonwealth legislation be amended accordingly.

The conference also urged that better wages and working conditions be provided for aborigines employed, particularly in the pastoral industry, that missionary bodies working amongst aborigines be given greater financial assistance, and that, as far as possible, fully qualified teachers should be employed in schools for aborigines, with preference given to teachers with a knowledge of anthropology and native education.

WELFARE WORK AND EDUCATION.

Regular visits to aboriginal stations, institutions, schools, and camps were made by the Superintendent of Reserves, Mr. Bray, and the Welfare Officer, Sister McKenzie.

The Superintendent of Reserves directs the agricultural and industrial work on aboriginal stations and exercises a general supervision of all activities on aboriginal reserves.

The Welfare Officer conducts an employment bureau and supervises the young people engaged in domestic service, in factories and other forms of employment. Patients in hospital, particularly children, and others without friends in the city have been visited regularly and provided with assistance as required.

The Home for Aboriginal Women and Girls at North Adelaide continues to serve a very useful purpose in providing a home for patients receiving medical and dental attention, and for people passing through the city to situations in the country. The Matron meets trains and buses as required and escorts patients to hospital and to the train when treatment is completed.

The Secretary of the Board attended court proceedings throughout the year to assist the judge when aborigines were brought to trial.

The girls in training at the Salvation Army Girls' School at Fullarton are doing very well; two girls will complete their training at the end of this year. Una Rigney from Point McLeay was the dux of the school for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

The Patrol Officer at the Guided Projectiles Range, Woomera, Mr. W. B. McDougall, who has had many years' experience with aborigines in the northern parts of Australia, was appointed to this position in November, 1947, by the Commonwealth Government. During the year he was also appointed a Protector of Aborigines for the State of South Australia by the Honourable the Minister of Works, to enable him to exercise supervision over aborigines who may frequent the area used for testing purposes. Mr. McDougall recently reported that to date only two aborigines have visited the area, and that he had been able to provide them with medical attention, and that they had since returned to their own country.

With the assistance of officers of the department, a Youth Club has been established at Point Pearce Station. The equipment required for use in the gymnasium was provided by the board. It is hoped that the club activities will soon be extended to provide for mental as well as physical development. Unfortunately, only a small proportion of the young people living on the station avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for physical and mental development.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FISHERMEN.

During the year financial assistance was provided for three fishermen to enable them to procure more suitable boats, and to install marine engines, thus permitting them to engage continuously in the fishing industry. If the men concerned take advantage of the help thus afforded, they will be able to earn substantial incomes.

HEALTH OF ABORIGINES.

Two rather serious outbreaks of sickness amongst the natives were experienced during the year.

At Point McLeay several children contracted the disease during the outbreak of infantile paralysis, which affected many parts of South Australia. Though no deaths occurred, some of the children were desperately ill, and are still under treatment. It is considered that prompt action by the staff in removing the patients to the Adelaide

Children's Hospital in the station ambulance, thus ensuring early expert attention, saved the lives of those most seriously affected. It is remarkable that no other group of aboriginal children were affected during the epidemic. When the first case was noted at Point McLeay, the board cancelled all permits for tourists to visit the station, and restricted, as far as possible, the movements of the natives to and from the station.

A very serious epidemic of measles with complications occurred in January, 1948, at Oodnadatta, and spread rapidly to Granite Downs, Everard Park, Ernabella, and a number of other pastoral holdings where aborigines live and work. The epidemic persisted for many weeks, and unfortunately resulted in the death of a large number of aborigines. It is difficult to assess the actual number of deaths, but it is believed that nearly 100 persons, chiefly old people and infants, died at the abovementioned places. In addition, it is thought that a number of aborigines living in remote areas died before they could be treated.

Dr. Charles Duguid volunteered to proceed to the districts where the sickness was prevalent, and he spent many anxious and arduous days ministering to those in need. The board places on record its appreciation of the fine service rendered by Dr. Duguid, also the Flying Doctor Service based on Alice Springs, Sister McKenzie, and Sister Tscharke, the staff at Ernabella, the local police officers, and station proprietors, all of whom rendered effective help during the epidemic. The board defrayed the cost of drugs, medicines, and also transport and fares for all who assisted in combating the most serious outbreak of sickness amongst the aborigines for many years.

Following the practice established in recent years a considerable number of aborigines were referred to the Chest Clinic of the Royal Adelaide Hospital for X-ray examination. Where circumstances permitted, whole families were examined if one member of the family displayed signs of infection. Of the large number of persons examined at the clinic this year, only two young people were found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and they were immediately placed in hospital and are now well on the road to recovery.

REPORTS FROM POLICE OFFICERS, MISSIONERS, AND STATION MANAGERS.

Police Reports.—Police reports from the Northern and Western Police Districts indicate that, although native game and other natural foods were plentiful during the greater part of the year under review, if the prevailing drought continues, it will undoubtedly have an early and adverse effect on natural food supplies, particularly in the lower and middle north districts.

Arrangements have been made to feed the aborigines in the drought affected areas if and when such action becomes necessary. In the far north conditions generally are very favourable.

Work has been available for all willing and able to work, but it is feared that, in some districts, the aborigines do not receive the rates of pay to which the standard of their work justly entitles them. The board hopes that, by providing for the education of young aborigines, it will be possible to prevent exploitation in future.

The conduct of the aborigines in the abovementioned districts is stated to be fairly good, there being a decrease in the number of cases necessitating police action. The convictions recorded were mainly the result of disturbances at aboriginal camps due to the consumption of liquor. Several convictions were obtained against white men for supplying liquor to aborigines.

Rations were distributed by police officers and managers of pastoral stations to all old, infirm and temporarily unemployed aborigines.

UMEEWARRA MISSION, PORT AUGUSTA.

Miss K. M. Simmons, Matron of the Children's Home, and members of the staff, have experienced a very busy year.

Fifteen children were admitted to the Home for training, and, in addition, six children, whose parents have been exempted from the provisions of the Aborigines Act but were unable to obtain a house, were provided with a temporary home in the institution. These children have now been returned to their parents.

One young girl, who had been trained in the Home for a considerable time, left to be married, and is now living with her husband, who is employed on a pastoral station on the West Coast.

Meals are provided by Miss Simmons and staff for a number of old and infirm aborigines residing on the Mission, and also for persons sent to Port Augusta for medical attention.

During the year a new school building was erected, thus affording urgently required accommodation for the additional children taken into the Home.

In addition to caring for the children in the home, the sisters-in-charge conduct the local school, and also an employment bureau for the purpose of securing work for local aborigines.

The board provides food and medical supplies, school requisites, etc., for all inmates of the institution.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, ERNABELLA.

The work of this important Mission has been maintained under very great difficulties this year.

The measles epidemic with complications (principally broncho-pneumonia) previously referred to, assumed very serious proportions at Ernabella. Practically every aborigine in and around the Mission district was affected, and the large majority of the people were desperately ill for many days. The men were too weak to hunt for food or to cut firewood, and the women were incapable of washing clothes.

The remarkable feature of the epidemic was that no member of the staff was affected, but the strain of constant nursing, cooking, washing, etc., for over 200 sick people was very great.

There were 26 deaths at Ernabella, and probably quite a number in the country around the Mission, and there is little doubt that, but for the combined efforts of all engaged in combating the outbreak, the death roll would have been much higher.

The Mission School was closed for many weeks during the year, as every member of the staff and their families were engaged in nursing, cooking, etc. It is hoped the erection of the new school building will soon be completed to enable this very important branch of the mission work to function under congenial conditions.

Sister Turner has continued her work as Nurse-in-Charge, and has had a very busy year.

The work of shepherding the sheep, and the general station work was maintained with great difficulty.

The shearing was done this year by a full team of nine young aboriginal shearers, whose work was highly commended. Returns were very satisfactory, and the future prospects are favourable because of the good rains received recently.

The older natives have maintained themselves by hunting game. A large number of dog scalps were secured, for which payment is made by the Department of Lands. It should be realized that the aborigines are an essential factor in the economic life of northern Australia.

Food, medical supplies, school requisites, garden seeds, and tools were provided by the board.

LUTHERAN MISSION, KOONIBBA.

Pastor Eckermann reports a very satisfactory year at the Koonibba Mission. The conduct of the aboriginal residents has been good. Regular religious services were held on the Mission, and also at various places in the district where aborigines are employed, and the attendances at these services were very satisfactory.

The Special School for Aborigines is under the direction of Mr. A. H. Bruggemann. There are 67 children enrolled, and, in addition to ordinary subjects of the school curriculum, instruction is given in various forms of handicrafts, including leatherwork, which was introduced during the year.

Staff difficulties have been overcome in the Children's Home by the appointment of two trained deaconesses, who will, with the help of the girls whose school days are finished, care for the 44 children living in the institution. Instruction in domestic arts is provided for all inmates.

The Mission Hospital with Sister Starick in charge received 48 patients during the year, including several from outlying districts. There were also 3,150 patients at the Outpatients' Department. Consideration is being given to the erection of a larger hospital building.

A new store room and well equipped laundry were erected during the year, also a ration store room. Materials are on order for the erection of a hall for social purposes.

Work was available in railway fettling gangs and on surrounding farms and stations for all able bodied people. Three thousand bags of wheat and 560 bags of oats were harvested, while the wool clip amounted to 41 bales.

The cost of rations, medical services and medicines, school requisites, etc., provided by the board, amounted to £705.

UNITED ABORIGINES MISSION.

Mission work has been maintained during the year at the following centres:—Colebrook Children's Home, Eden Hills; Finnis Springs Mission, Marree; Gerard Mission, Berri; Nepabunna Mission, Copley; and Ooldea Mission, Trans-Australian Railway Line.

Matron Hyde, of Colebrook Home, reports a year of steady progress. A number of children were admitted to the institution, replacing several young people discharged when their training was completed. These young people have been placed in suitable employment.

There were 42 children in the institution at the end of the year. The conduct of the inmates was very satisfactory.

A pleasing feature this year was the return of Miss Emily Lester, who had been trained in the Home, to a position on the staff.

The school associated with the Home is under the control of Mrs. Friebe, and a high standard of work has been maintained, the report of the School Inspector being most encouraging.

The board provides rations, medical attention, school requisites, etc., for all inmates, and also makes a weekly grant of money on account of children without parents.

Mr. A. J. Pearce, of the Finnis Springs Mission, reports that the work of the Mission has proceeded steadily during the year under review. All the working men are employed on surrounding stations. They return to the Mission periodically to spend a few days with their families. The women were displaying great interest in their homes and in the welfare of the children.

The conduct of the Mission people has been very satisfactory, there being a complete absence of camp quarrels and domestic strife. Mr. Pearce believes this to be due to the development of the spiritual life of the people through the influence of the local church services.

The Mission School experienced a most successful year. Miss May is in charge of the school, and is ably assisted by two senior scholars who secured the Progress Certificate in 1946. During the year under review four additional children gained this certificate. It is hoped that a building will be erected during the current year to permit the instruction of the senior girls in domestic science. A grant of £400 has been provided by the Government toward the cost of the new building.

The school children visited the Marree School recently and created a most favourable impression. The teacher-in-charge of the Marree School stated in a report of this visit:—"One of the outstanding things I noticed was the wonderful spirit of well-being and happiness possessed by these children. They have a true Christian spirit which shows itself in all their activities. Their behaviour was exemplary and, springing from self-discipline, was truly a credit. Their skill and team work in organized games resulted in victory. The basketball team would hold its own with any school team in the State."

The board provided school requisites, medicines, and also rations for the aged and infirm inmates of the Mission.

The medical work at Finnis Springs is carried out by Mr. Pearce under the direction of the Flying Doctor Service. The board desires to express its thanks to the medical officer in charge of the service.

Mr. H. E. Southwell is in charge of the Gerard Mission at Berri, where considerable progress was made during the year. The shortage of materials, particularly for building purposes, seriously restricted building operations, nevertheless four framed cottages for native families were erected during the year. As previously mentioned, a grant of £500 was provided by the Government toward the cost of the cottages.

The report indicates that it is intended to make the Gerard Mission a training school for young native workers.

During the year additional trees were planted in the orchard.

There are now 350 sheep on the farm, also a number of cows and pigs.

This Mission is situated in ideal country, having a considerable frontage to the River Murray and surrounded by orchards and packing sheds, where work is available for the inmates for a considerable time each year.

There is a dormitory at the Mission, and parents are encouraged to place their children in the dormitory to ensure proper care and attention, and also regular attendance at the Mission School.

Mr. F. Eaton is in charge of the Nepabunna Mission, near Copley. Several families have left the Mission recently to reside at Copley. The men are working at the Leigh Creek Coal Mine, while the women and children remain at the camps that have been established at Copley on land under the control of the Director of Lands. The men return to the camp for week-ends. It is hoped that houses will be made available at the coalfield in which the native families may live. The men are regarded as good workers.

At Nepabunna the usual mission work has been maintained under great difficulties due to the shortage of staff.

Mrs. Eaton is in charge of the Mission School. The children attending the school reside in the homes of their parents, as the new dormitory building cannot be used until a matron-in-charge is appointed. A new school building, which will be used also for general purposes is in course of erection.

Mr. Eaton has a standing order for five tons of barytes per week, and he assists the local aborigines engaged in mining to secure the needed material. The whole of the profits from mining operations are given to the aboriginal miners.

Mr. H. E. Green, of the Ooldea Mission, reports that, during the year, staff shortages had been overcome by the appointment of Mr. Spratt to the position of teacher in the local school, and Mr. and Mrs. Siggs, who will take charge of the dormitory and also assist in the management of the Mission.

During a considerable part of the year under review, the school was closed, but, on the arrival of the teacher, the school was re-opened to the great delight of the children, who manifest very keen interest in their lessons. A young native, Robert, who was formerly a pupil, assists the teacher by taking charge of the children who are not able, as yet, to speak the English language.

The land around the Mission, because of the low rainfall, does not produce very much natural game or native foods, consequently the board provides rations for the aborigines attached to the Mission. The rations are supplemented by the available native foods.

There was a severe epidemic of influenza with complications during the year, chiefly amongst the old people, but prompt action, in which the Mission officials, the flying doctor, and the board co-operated, soon brought the outbreak under control.

During the year a number of the young men secured employment on surrounding stations and on farms south of the railway line, but there is not nearly sufficient work in the district to absorb the labour available at the Ooldea Mission. It is hoped that eventually it will be possible to secure a suitable pastoral property away from the railway, where the young people may be trained and afterwards absorbed in profitable employment.

POINT McLEAY STATION.

The Manager's report indicates that there were 20 births and three deaths during the year, a net gain in population of 17. The actual number of residents at the end of the year was stated to be 341, 174 males and 167 females. Of this number four males and three females are full bloods, the remainder being of mixed blood, mainly half-caste.

With the exception of a little gastro-enteritis amongst the babies, and the cases of infantile paralysis previously mentioned, the general health of the inmates was very good. The Medical Officer, Dr. Lloyd, gave special attention to the babies and young children, with gratifying results. The majority of the children on the Station were immunized against diphtheria and whooping cough.

In addition to the free distribution of milk to every home each morning, all children attending school are provided with hot milk at recess time each day, and there is little doubt that this provision helps to keep the children in good health.

A Baby Welfare Clinic is conducted by Sister Rowlands, thus providing expert advice on the feeding and general care of infants.

With a view to safeguarding the health of the community, the cottages and the dairy buildings were treated by spraying the walls, ceilings and woodwork with a special disinfecting agent, which proved to be fatal to flies and all other pests. Although sprayed six months ago, the Manager reports a complete absence of flies at the dairy.

A number of aborigines were provided with artificial dentures and spectacles during the year.

Although the general conduct of the majority of the residents is most exemplary, the behaviour of some of the young people leaves much to be desired, particularly in relation to gambling and indulgence in intoxicants.

During the year the cottages have been whitewashed and painted and generally kept in a state of good repair.

The harvest returns were most satisfactory, the oat crop yielding 250 tons of hay, and a large quantity of barley was reaped for pig feed.

Veldt grass, evening primrose, and lucerne pastures were extended during the year both at the Head Station and also at Primrose Farm, where the new land has been practically all cleared and brought into production. A tractor purchased during the year has contributed materially in clearing this land.

A long dry period with strong winds resulted in considerable erosion in the sandy country, but a considerable area was reclaimed by sowing rye corn. Experiments are proceeding on other eroded areas with a covering of samphire over evening primrose and veldt grass with a generous application of superphosphate.

An exceptionally good year was experienced with the livestock generally, and particularly the sheep. A percentage of 94 of lambs was obtained, and the average weight of wool per sheep shorn was 9.5 lb. The top price for wool sold during the year was 33d. per lb. Five hundred and twenty-seven sheep were slaughtered to provide meat supplies, the skins sold yielding an average of 11s. 5d. each.

A considerable quantity of garden produce and also greenfeed for the livestock was grown under irrigation and by use of the sprinkler system installed some years ago.

The policy of planting a number of trees each year has proved very successful, and on various parts of the Station property small areas of Tuart Gums may be seen in various stages of development. During the year a further area was planted with gum trees, and, in addition, citrus and stone fruit trees were planted in the orchard.

The educational, social, and religious activities of the Station were maintained at the usual high standard. The board purchased a wireless receiving set to enable the children to listen to school broadcast lessons, and other items of special interest.

POINT PEARCE STATION.

The Manager reports that there were 16 births and five deaths during the year, the population at the 30th June, 1948, being 402.

The general health of the aboriginal residents was very good, there being very few cases of sickness of a serious nature. Some of the children contracted measles and other ailments due to improper feeding and lack of care on the part of the parents. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining the co-operation of the mothers attending the Babies' Clinic.

There is an urgent need for a local hospital building, as all serious cases of illness are now referred to the hospital at Wallaroo, which necessitates considerable travelling in the Station car. Many patients are nursed in their own homes, but this practice is not very satisfactory. It entails frequent night visits by the Nurse-in-Charge, sometimes at the extreme end of the village.

The report indicates that the conduct of the majority of the residents has been good. Unfortunately, there are in the general community persons of low character and intelligence, who, for ulterior purposes, supply liquor to aborigines living on the Station. As a result action has to be taken occasionally to punish aborigines who otherwise are law abiding people.

The Ladies' Guild holds a weekly meeting under the presidency of Mrs. L. B. Young, wife of the Livestock Overseer. The Secretary of the Guild is Mrs. Ronald Kite, one of the native residents. Sewing lessons are given at guild meetings, the native women making garments for their children. As a result of efforts made by members of the guild during the year, gift parcels were distributed at Christmas to all elderly people living on the Station. As a token of appreciation of the care bestowed upon their children when in the institution, the sum of £10 was donated by the guild to the Children's Hospital.

The usual religious, social, and educational activities were maintained during the year.

The board purchased a radio receiving set for use in the school to enable the children to hear the schools' broadcast programmes and other items of interest.

Farming operations were most successful during the period under review. Aboriginal share farmers were engaged and carried out all farm work under supervision.

Harvest returns were exceptionally good, and the financial results most pleasing to the Station officials and also the share farmers. The total grain yield from all Station land under cultivation was 4,493 bags of wheat and 4,673 bags of barley. In addition, 300 tons of hay were cut from 125 acres of oats sown.

The wool clip of 104 bales yielded £4,027, and returns from sales of sheep skins and livestock were also very satisfactory.

The water supply at Point Pearce is inadequate and unsatisfactory, but it is expected that, by renewing the main pipeline and erecting an additional storage tank of 20,000gall. capacity, there will be a continuous supply in future. Arrangements are also in hand for the construction of a concrete tank for each cottage.

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,
GORDON ROWE,
LEN. J. COOK,
CONSTANCE M. COOKE,
A. M. JOHNSTON,

{ Aborigines
Protection
Board.

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

ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1948.

Amounts received and payments made on account of expenses in carrying out the functions of the department are shown hereunder:—

ABORIGINAL WELFARE.		£	£
Payments on account of expenses were—			
Administrative officers		3,252	
Medical, dental, nursing, and welfare officers		451	
Pay-roll tax for child endowment		487	
Portion of superannuation pensions met by the Government		107	
Provisions, blankets, clothing, medicines, fares and transport of aborigines, allowances and office expenses		7,775	
Aborigines Home, North Adelaide—Maintenance of		87	
Development of reserves for aborigines		364	
Assistance to aboriginal fishermen		150	
Training half-caste girls for domestic service		266	
Grants—			
United Aborigines Mission—Towards cost of erecting cottages		500	
Ernabella Mission—Towards cost of new school building		600	
		£14,039	
Less refund of flour tax and rail fares		219	
		13,820	
POINT PEARCE STATION.			
Expenditure—			
Salaries, wages, and allowances		7,766	
Rations, farm stores, implements, and sundries		6,837	
Trading store—Purchases and expenses		6,079	
		£20,682	
Receipts—			
		£	
Sales of produce, etc.		10,440	
Stores sales		5,572	
		16,012	
			4,670
POINT McLEAY STATION.			
Expenditure—			
Salaries, wages, and allowances		7,278	
Rations, farm stores, implements, and sundries		5,812	
Rent—Hundred of Baker		42	
Utility—Purchase of		527	
Trading store—Purchases and expenses		5,389	
		£19,048	
Receipts—			
		£	
Sales of produce, etc.		4,432	
Store sales		4,757	
		9,189	
			9,859
Cost of aborigines to the South Australian Government for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1948			£28,349

POINT PEARCE ABORIGINAL STATION.

REVENUE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1948.

1946-47. £	THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND THE INCOME EARNED BY THE UNDERTAKING FOR THE YEAR WAS :—	1947-48. £
	ABORIGINAL WELFARE —	
	Expenditure incurred in maintaining the institution for the welfare of aborigines was :—	
449	Administration costs, including salaries, travelling and office expenses	845
6,150	Rations, firewood, medical services, and maintenance expenses, including wages paid to aborigines	6,551
6,599		7,396
62	Against which rent of school building was	64
6,537	Net expenditure on aboriginal welfare	7,332
	MIXED FARMING OPERATIONS—	
	Earnings for the year were :—	£
6,047	Sale of farm produce, meat and livestock (including value of natural increase)	10,879
	Expenditure incurred in earning that amount was :—	£
	Management expenses, including salaries, travelling and office expenses	1,307
5,969	Farm working expenses, including wages, fertilizers, seed, farm stores and insurance	5,816
78	Surplus on mixed farming	3,756
	TRADING STORE—	
	Earnings for the year were :—	
4,706	Sale of groceries and clothing	5,541
	Expenditure incurred in earning that amount was :—	
4,324	Groceries, clothing, wages and expenses of operating and maintaining the trading store	5,155
382	Surplus from the trading store	386
460	Total surplus from mixed farming and trading store	4,142
£6,077	RESULTING IN A NET COST FOR THE YEAR OF MAINTAINING ABORIGINES AT THE STATION	£3,190

POINT PEARCE ABORIGINAL STATION.

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1948.

1947.	NATURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDS EMPLOYED.	1948.	1947.	FUNDS EMPLOYED ARE REPRESENTED BY	1948.
£		£	£		£
	FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE STATE TREASURER—			FIXED ASSETS—	
	For Capital and Other Purposes—			Cottages and Station Buildings at cost	21,143
157,827	From moneys made available by the State Government out of General Revenue	162,351	21,143	Fencing, water supply, and farm improvements, at cost	10,008
			10,008	Implements and vehicles, less depreciation	2,893
			2,685	Furniture and hospital equipment, less depreciation	513
			498		34,557
	For Special Purposes—			CURRENT ASSETS—	
223	From general funds of the State Treasurer to finance the outlay on stores and services, which outlay is recoverable	730		Stock of materials and stores, at cost	4,591
			2,339	Livestock	6,768
158,050	Total Funds provided by the State Treasurer	163,081	7,185	Sundry debtors, sale of stores and produce	216
	Less cost of maintaining aborigines at the station—		110	Advance to Accounting Officer	350
114,674	To 30th June, 1947	114,674	350	Cash in hand	25
	For year ended 30th June, 1948	3,190	136		11,950
		117,864			
43,376	BALANCE OF STATE TREASURER'S FUNDS AT THIS DATE	45,217			
	CURRENT LIABILITIES—				
1,078	Sundry Creditors—For stores and services	1,290			
44,454		£46,507	£44,454		£46,507

The value of 17,800 acres of Crown Lands reserved for the use of aborigines residing at Point Pearce is not taken into account in this balance-sheet.

POINT McLEAY ABORIGINAL STATION.

REVENUE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1948.

1946-47. £	THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND THE INCOME EARNED BY THE UNDERTAKING FOR THE YEAR WAS :—	£	1947-48. £
	ABORIGINAL WELFARE—		
	Expenditure incurred in maintaining the institution for the welfare of aborigines was :—		
736	Administration, including salaries, travelling and office expenses	1,016	
3,745	Rations, firewood, fares, medical services, and maintenance expenses, including wages paid to aborigines	4,225	
4,481	Total expenditure on aboriginal welfare	—	5,241
	MIXED FARMING OPERATIONS—		
	Expenditure for the year was :—		
1,828	Management expenses, including salaries, travelling and office expenses ...	1,642	
5,821	Farm working expenses, including wages, fertilizers, seed, farm stores, rent and insurance	5,497	
7,649	Total expenditure for the year on account of mixed farming	7,139	
	Against which income earned was :—		
2,522	Sale of farm produce, meat and livestock (including value of natural increase) .	3,997	
5,127	Leaving a deficit on mixed farming of	—	3,142
9,608	Net expenditure on aboriginal welfare and mixed farming	—	8,383
	TRADING STORE—		
	Earnings for the year were :—		
4,922	Sale of groceries and clothing	5,052	
	Expenditure incurred in earning that amount was :—		
4,486	Groceries, clothing, wages and expenses of operating and maintaining the trading store	4,842	
436	Surplus from trading store	—	210
£9,172	RESULTING IN A NET COST FOR THE YEAR OF MAINTAINING ABORIGINES AT THE STATION	—	£8,173

POINT McLEAY ABORIGINAL STATION.

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1948.

1947.	NATURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDS EMPLOYED.	1948.	1947.	FUNDS EMPLOYED ARE REPRESENTED BY	1948.
£		£ £	£		£ £
	FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE STATE TREASURER—			FIXED ASSETS—	
	For Capital and Other Purposes—			Cottages and Station Buildings, at cost	23,818
	From moneys made available by the State Government out of		23,818	Fencing, water supply, and farm improvements, at cost	6,040
197,986	General Revenue	207,571	5,854	Implements and vehicles, less depreciation	3,895
			2,965	Furniture and hospital equipment, less depreciation	353
	For Special Purposes—		323		
	From general funds of the State Treasurer to finance the outlay on				
	stores and services, which outlay is recoverable	1,499			
866					
	Total Funds Provided by the State Treasurer	209,070	2,344	CURRENT ASSETS—	
198,852	Less cost of maintaining aborigines at the station—		3,340	Stock of materials and stores	2,645
	To 30th June 1947	160,283	365	Livestock	3,837
	Add Adjustment for firewood	30	300	Sundry Debtors—Sale of stores and produce	522
			151	Advance to Accounting Officer	300
	For year ended 30th June, 1948	160,313		Cash in hand	366
		8,173			
160,283					
		168,486			
38,569	BALANCE OF STATE TREASURER'S FUNDS AT THIS DATE	40,584			
	CURRENT LIABILITIES—				
891	Sundry Creditors—For stores and services	1,192			
£39,460		£41,776	£39,460		£41,776

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