5. A member of the Police Force, of or above the rank of Inspector. This member, is Superintendent J. D. McAuley.

6. A person associated with Agricultural affairs. This is Mr. S. Wyatt, M.L.A.

7. An expert in Sociology and/or Anthropology. Professor A. P. Elkin, M.A., Ph.D., Australia’s foremost anthropologist, is Vice President of the Board. He has made a careful study of the Australian Aborigines, particularly the more primitive tribes of the North.

8. Two persons nominated by the Minister. The first of these is the Hon. E. G. Wright, M.I.C., born and educated in the country. Mr. Wright has a genuine interest in the welfare of the Aboriginal people.

   He has often expressed the opinion that the aboriginal citizen can succeed wherever he tries—if he tries hard enough.

9. The second is Michael Sawtell, well known, author and lecturer and recognised as one of the country’s greatest living authorities on Aborigines. He spent his early youth among many of the wild tribes of the inland and speaks their several dialects. He was appointed to the Board about 14 years ago.

The Act provides that the remaining two members of the Board shall be two Aborigines, one being a full-blooded Aborigine (this position has been vacant for some time) and the other being either a full-blooded Aborigine or a person apparently having an admixture of Aboriginal blood nominated for appointment in accordance with the Regulations. By Aborigines or persons apparently having an admixture of aboriginal blood, possessing the prescribed qualifications. This second position is filled by—

10. Mrs. Pearl Gibbs. Mrs. Gibbs, who comes from Dubbo, is the first woman member of the Board.

The Secretary of the Board is Mr. J. R. Mullins (11). Untiring in his efforts to bring about the successful assimilation of the aborigines, Mr. Mullins has been Secretary of the Board for 14 years.

The primary objective of the Board, is the ultimate assimilation of the Aborigines into the white community.

The Board is confident now, it can achieve this object by the provision of improved housing and living conditions, by attention to health and hygiene, the provision of equal education facilities for Aboriginal children as for white children, the development of social, sporting and cultural pursuits and by individual welfare activity.