REPORT
OF THE
ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD
FOR THE
Year ended 30th June, 1953

Ordered to be printed, 22 October, 1953
18 JAN 1963
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Report of the Aborigines Welfare Board, New South Wales, for the Year ended 30th June, 1953.

Presented to The Honourable Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A. Chief Secretary, pursuant to Section 19b of the Aborigines Protection Act, 1909-1943.

I. THE BOARD.
Personnel and Meetings.

The Aborigines Welfare Board of New South Wales is constituted under the Aborigines Protection Act of 1909-1943. It consists of eleven members, the chairman of the Board being the person for the time being holding the office of Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department. Other members are appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the Act.

At the present time the constitution of the Board is as follows:
Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department—Mr. C. J. Bettsworth (Chairman).
Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare—Mr. M. H. Saxby
Officer of Department of Public Health—Dr. C. J. Cummins, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Officer of Department of Public Instruction—Mr. J. P. Glasheen.
Member of the Police Force—Superintendent J. D. McCleary.
An expert in Agriculture—Mr. E. Wetherell, M.I.A.
An expert on Sociology and/or Anthropology—Professor A. P. Eakin, M.A., Ph.D. (Vice Chairman).

Two persons nominated by the Minister—Mr. H. Bawtell, Hon. E. G. Wright, M.L.C.

Two aborigines—
(a) one full blood—Vacant.
(b) one having admixture of aboriginal blood—Mr. S. Groves.

Regular monthly meetings were held during the year, when statutory business was transacted and matters of general policy discussed.

No nominations were received to fill the vacancy for a full blooded aboriginal.

Policy.

The present Act in New South Wales is formulated to meet the needs of an ever-growing proportion of people of mixed blood, together with a number of full bloods, very few of whom now remain in this State.

The provisions of the Act are designed to assist in the process of assimilation and to cover a transitional period between the primitive way of living of the aboriginal and his ultimate assimilation into the social and economic life of the community.

By assimilation is meant not the elimination of the colour factor, but the preparation for, and complete acceptance of the aboriginal people as an integral part of the community.

It is the overall policy of the Board to achieve this goal and every endeavour is made by all means at its disposal to secure the ultimate realisation of this objective. The process is, of course, a gradual and continuing one, but it is gratifying to report that some progress has been made along this road. The various directions in which this has been accomplished will be dealt with in greater detail later in this report.

The greatest barriers to the attainment of this objective lie in the apathy and lack of initiative on the part of the great majority of aborigines, and the prejudice of the white community and its reluctance to fully accept them. The two reasons are so closely related that it is difficult to say which flows from the other. For this reason, the Board through its officers, particularly those working in the field, is endeavouring to approach the two together with the object of encouraging the aborigines to so live and act as to become acceptable to their white compatriots, and to secure from the white community that degree of tolerance and forbearance which will convince the coloured people that they are accepted on the basis of what they are in themselves.

Colour prejudice, or racial discrimination, does not appear to play a very prominent part in this matter. If the aborigine would, by the adoption of an acceptable standard of behaviour and living conditions, show that he can take his place as the peer of his fellows there is little doubt of his acceptance as such.

Visits by Board Members.

The Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare and members of the Board are required to visit at regular intervals each station and training school. This special visit was made by the Chairman who accompanied the Minister to Wilcannia for the official opening of a group of fourteen new cottages on the Reserve there.

Opportunity to contact local civic authorities and other bodies interested in the problem of aboriginal welfare has been availed of on these occasions.

A number of visits were also made to centres where aborigines are living off reserves, numerous contacts being made with people in their own homes, thus fostering a good relationship between the Board and its charges.

Staff.

During the year, Mr. A. W. Lapscombe, who had been Superintendent since 1939, resigned. Mr. M. H. Saxby, an Officer of the Child Welfare Department, took up duty in his place on 1st March, 1953.

A number of changes took place in the personnel of Station staff which was, however, maintained at full strength.

The staff of Welfare Officers was increased to five, which now gives the State a fairly complete coverage.

Head Office staff was maintained at its usual strength. This includes two trainee Welfare Officers, and during the year these Officers were afforded opportunity to observe the work of Station and Welfare Officers.

Without the wholehearted support of an enthusiastic staff, it would be impossible for the Board to adequately function and the loyalty and enthusiasm of members are appreciated.

General Expenditure.

Expenditure by the Board of funds made available from Consolidated Revenue by the State Government amounted to £129,893, which represented an increase of just over £16,000. This was caused mainly through increased salaries and wages and the increased cost of items supplied for the care and maintenance of indigent aborigines.

The amount spent from the General Loan Account was £26,747, compared with £20,890. This was a decrease of £5,853. This money is dependent upon the extent of funds allocated by the Commonwealth Government and is used in the erection of new buildings and improvements to existing buildings on Stations and the purchase of land for building purposes. The smaller amount expended this year resulted from a reduction in the loan allowance. This will necessarily retard the Board's programme for improvements in the housing conditions of aborigines, which is a vital part of the assimilation policy.

A full statement of expenditure by and on behalf of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1953, is set out in Appendix "D".

Acknowledgments.

The Board relies for expert advice in various matters upon other State Departments. Such Departments as Education, Agriculture, Health, Police and Lands have rendered valuable assistance in various ways. Church groups and Local Committees function actively in many places and are of valuable assistance in promoting the spiritual and material welfare of local aborigines. More specific reference will be made in subsequent bodies later in this Report.

Their interest and help is appreciated.

II. FEATURES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Housing.

It is a matter for regret that so many aborigines still reside in what can, at the best, be described as sub-standard dwellings. Very many, particularly those off the Board's Stations and Reserves, can only be described as hovels. Water and sanitation facilities are lacking, and conditions generally are extremely poor.
The Board recognises that the erection of even modest dwellings of modern design, with provision for adequate sanitary service, and some degree of comfort in which men are earning high wages in semi-skilled and even unskilled occupations. The tendency is to live for the present and, with very few exceptions, little thought is given to provision for the future or even the requirement of a home and the harcest comforts of home life.

Welfare Activities.

It is the considered opinion of the Board, that hand in hand with a vigorous rehousing policy, must go the work of the District Welfare Officer. This takes the form of instruction, guidance and, where necessary, persuasion, with the object of making the aborigines conscious of the obligations as members of the community and to instil in them a sense of personal possession which may be a means of their advancement.

The Board has six officers engaged entirely in these activities. These Officers are required to co-operate with Managers of Stations and have been placed out in employment.

In the country, there is a team of five specially selected male officers. Three are young men who have completed a period of training in a Home and have vision of wards of the Board, and after-care work with those problems. A special feature of her work is the placing and supervision of wards of the Board, and after-care work with those problems.

The Board recognises that the erection of even modest dwellings of modern design, with provision for adequate sanitary service, and some degree of comfort, is of the greatest importance.

During the year under review, this programme was necessitated entirely in these works. Only a limited amount from the Commonwealth General Loan Account. This amounted to a sum of $50,000. It was possible to complete and occupy:—

24 cottages at Moruya Station,
14 cottages at Wingecars Reserve and to complete other work commenced last financial year.

All tenants of new residences are required to pay a nominal amount as rent. This is designed to impress upon them their obligations as members of the community and to instil in them some degree of domestic pride and a sense of personal possession, which may be a means of their advancement.

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While the Board has pursued its rebuilding programme within the limit of funds at its disposal, there are many aborigines who could take steps in this direction themselves. These resources are primarily directed to the provision of accommodation for the present.
to £150 in one month. The amount voted by Parliament for
material reduction in the amount expended in providing rations
for semi-skilled employment have been directed to such occupa­
tions. This results in longer periods of employment and
interest new employers, and keeping in touch with employment
agencies.

Welfare Officers have also paid close attention to the matter of
persuading aborigines to assume some civic responsibility and
identify themselves with community activities, particularly
in sport and charity work.

A shining example of this is seen at Ashford where young men are members of the local football team. Working here
as regularly as possible to assist the townpeople in the preparation
of a sporting event, they have returned from the bush with
rooms and other amenities, while aboriginal womenfolk coop­
operate with the white ladies in providing refreshments for the
workhouse.

In many places, aborigines are freely admitted as
members of sporting teams. School children compete on an
equal footing with white children and much is being done in this
connection by the Federal government.

In a number of cases, aboriginal parents have been encour­
aged to join Parents and Citizens' Associations and Progress
Committees. In Moree, an Auxiliary has been formed to the
local Hospital. This money has been raised for improvement of the hospital amenities. Another Branch is in
progress of formation for Bogallala.

In many centres, the aboriginal population contributed
largely to the Coronation celebrations and took part with local
townfolk in processions, sports and other entertainments.

Efforts have been made to interest aborigines in the cultural
life of the community. There appears to be an increased
interest in these people and only by understand­
ing this can they be made to feel that they are not left out of the community and thus lose their isolation complex.

To assist in gaining acceptance for the aborigines, local
Committees of the Hospital and Ambulance have in many places to work for the general welfare of these people. Interested people, including many clergymen and church workers, have applied to this scheme and interchange of visits is arranged and functions of a social nature conducted. Particularly is the scheme valuable in bringing members of the younger generation together.

One great problem which confronts us is the improvidence
of the aborigine generally. Many men are in receipt of
regular and substantial incomes, but the money is wasted in
drink and gambling. It is felt that
to a large degree a measure for escape from the feeling
of inferiority and rejection which exists. Even amongst the women, these evils are prevalent.

To combat this, the women are being encouraged to take
an interest in their households. To furnish them simply but brightly,
to provide good and regular meals, and other home comforts and
amenities which will make the home attractive to their
husbands and malefllc and build up the family ego. The men
are encouraged to improve the home by the creation of
vegetable gardens and by working at trades. This scheme is responding well and a continuation of efforts in this direction should do much to
wean adults, both men and women, from unprofitable and undesirable habits of their leisure time.

The Welfare Officer at Moree has embarked upon
an ambitious scheme of adult education. A lot of the problems
encountered exist simply because people are not taught to
work out the same processes, diet and nutrition, personal
habits, etc. Advice is tendered on such matters as court proceedings to
secure maintenance from deserting husbands and fathers of
young girls under the age of eighteen in the cells. I go to
police and I make appointments for the following day and fix
up some matters on the spot.

This not only ensures that these meet their financial obligations
but others are hectic, starting with calls at home about
midnight and later. A meeting of a committee on some
subject they tend to last almost indefinitely.”

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up some matters on the spot.
Education.

Education for Aboriginal children is provided in special schools on stations and reserves which are situated at a distance from towns, and in the ordinary public schools in other cases. The Board finds difficulty in securing an adequate number of competent and sympathetic foster parents. Failing this, the child may be placed in employment, under prescribed conditions, which afford for the ward a proper standard of living and care and adequate remuneration.

All wards in foster homes and employment are visited by members of the Board on a regular basis. Twenty-three admissions and eight discharges were recorded in the period under review.

The Board recognises the generally accepted principle that a child's natural heritage is to be brought up in its own home, under the care of its natural parents. There is no wholly satisfactory substitute for this. Unfortunately, some parents, despite all education and assistance, are still unsuitable to be entrusted with the care of their children. In such cases, the Board is forced to take the necessary action for the removal of the child from the parent's care.

The Aborigines Protection Act provides for the establishment of homes for the reception, maintenance, education, and training of wards of the Board.

It also authorises the boarding out of a ward in a selected foster home under the care of a person nominated by the Board. In such cases, the Board awards a number of bursaries each year, tenable at High School.

The present allowance is £1 per week, but the foster parent is entitled to claim Child Endowment and to receive additional benefits such as medical and dental care.

These Sections of the Act are designed to provide for the desirability of a foster home for the child, and to ensure that the home has proved successful. It is an important part of the work of Welfare Officers.

The Board records its appreciation of those whose assistance and generosity contributed to the success of the camp.

III. ABORIGINAL WARDS AND CHILDREN’S HOMES.

A child may be admitted to wardship on the application of a parent or guardian, or may be committed as such by a Children’s Court.

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The best substitute for its own home is a foster home, with competent and sympathetic foster parents. Failing this, the only alternative is a Home under management of the Board’s own officers.

The Board finds difficulty in securing an adequate number of suitable foster homes and for this reason is forced to maintain two homes for wards, one at Kinchela for boys and one at Goomandoura for girls.

When a ward reaches school leaving age, he or she may be placed in employment, under prescribed conditions, which secure for the ward a proper standard of living and care and adequate remuneration.

All wards in foster homes and employment are visited regularly by members of the Board to ensure that the provisions of the Act and Regulations are observed by foster parents and employers.

Statistics concerning the number and placement of wards during the year are shown in Appendix A.

Kinchela Boys’ Home.

This is a Home for boys ranging from 6 to 16 years of age. It is situated on the banks of the Macleay River, 16 miles from Kempsey. The buildings are of a simple design and comprise two dormitories, a kitchen, laundry, toilet block and the usual outbuildings and school. A swimming pool is on the property.

The children are entertained at Taronga Park Zoo by courtesy of Sir Edward Hallstrom and were the guests of the Salvation Army Cart site at Collaroy at which ninety-two children were entertained. Evening entertainments were arranged for them and on those days when they were not on outings, they spent their time surfing and on the Collaroy beach.

The camp was blessed with fine weather and there were, fortunately, no mishaps. At the conclusion of the camp the children returned to their homes and their enjoyment was reflected in their expressions of desire to come again to the camp next year.

The Board records its appreciation of those whose assistance and generosity contributed to the success of the camp.

Summer School Camp.

As in previous years, the Board conducted a camp at the Salvation Army Camp site at Collaroy at which ninety-two boys and girls from the outback parts of the State were accommodated. The camp was frequented by members of the Board’s field and Head Office Staff, with the assistance of trained attendants who were on vacation from their University studies. During the period of the camp the children were medically examined and curative steps taken, where necessary.

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"Dawn" Magazine.

The monthly publication of this magazine continued throughout the year. Interest has increased, and it is widely circulated. Each issue is eagerly awaited and a great air of excitement accompanies it from station to station in many cases each month.

It is pleasing to record that many contributions have been received from the Aboriginal people, as well as from those interested in them and their problems. It has proved a valuable medium for the aim of the policy of the Board and the aspirations of the people themselves.

It should do much to encourage improved relationships between the Aborigines and the Board and the white community generally.

Typical extracts from letters of appreciation received by the Board follow. The first two are from white people and the third from an Aboriginal.

"Just recently I had the pleasure of receiving a few copies of Dawn from an Aboriginal friend of mine. I know the board has probably received many similar letters, but I write to you and the members of the Board to be complimented very highly for the very fine work you are doing among these people. I am very interested in reading of the activities of the Aboriginal people and would like to receive Dawn regularly."

"I am writing to thank you for the copies of Dawn regularly received and to add my congratulations to the many others you have received. Interest is extremely well got up, and of great value in advancing the cause of the Aborigines. I draw upon it, with acknowledge the Board's wise and far-reaching policies."

"I was very pleased to receive my copy of Dawn to-day and to see my old grandfather's photograph in it. He is living with us, and I take care of him as he brought us up up. His father died a few years ago, and the supervision of an experienced gardener."

The number of inmates on 30th June, 1932, was fifty-seven, as compared with forty-two inhabitants on 30th June, 1931. During the year there were twenty-three admissions and eight discharges."

He came from Casino and managed an outback station for twenty-five years. He also managed the sheep station at Wylye for fourteen years. Of the"
places in school and on the sports field. Transport by free bus is provided. The girls are well received by other pupils at the school.

The Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare was present at the High School Speech Day, and the District Inspector of Schools and Headmaster spoke highly of the conduct and general deportment of girls from the Home.

The general health of the girls throughout the year was good. There was a mild outbreak of chickenpox and six children were affected. One was operated upon for appendicitis and there were a few minor ailments.

The girls take part in various forms of recreation and travel with their teams to adjacent towns for hockey, tennis, golf, and swimming. Games and reading are organised within the Home. A free pass at any time is granted by the Manager of the local cinema.

Special entertainment was provided at Christmas time and girls were donated by the Firemen's Association. The Country Women's Association Younger Set kindly assisted at this function and provided games and supper.

A special feature is made of each girl's birthday, which is suitably celebrated on each occasion.

Prayers and Bible reading are held daily and the children attend Church and Sunday School in the town each Sunday. A business man kindly provides an offering for each girl attending Church.

Some improvements and repairs to buildings were effected during the year. New showers and basins were installed, a kitchen extension was made and the turquoise paint replaced. Guttering was replaced and the shower room, kitchen and one dormitory painted.

The staff at the Home suffered some fluctuations during the year, but despite difficulties, has displayed loyalty and a kindly interest in the girls. The tone of the Home is excellent and the atmosphere very homely.

The Matron maintains a personal interest and contact with many girls. She displays keenness and a kindly interest in the girls. These girls are always welcome as visitors and avail themselves frequently of this privilege, especially at Christmas time.

IV. ABORIGINAL STATIONS GENERALLY.

On the twenty stations maintained by the Board at the end of last year, Cootamundra and Pilliga, have been closed and are now classified as Reserves. This action was taken owing to the fact that the number of residents had decreased to such an extent as to render resident management no longer necessary.

Aboriginal stations are located on areas of land reserved for the exclusive use of aborigines, where the population warrants resident management. Married couples are in charge as Manager and Matron, and on two of the larger stations, Burt Bridge and Murrin Bridge, there is also an Assistant Manager. The Boards of Benevolent work in the stations.

Stations provide amenities and services which are not available on other reserves, nor for that matter in many places within the general white community. These include treatment room, recreation hall and Church. Attention is given for sick, crippled and minor ailments and medical advice and assistance given in matters of health.

Social life is encouraged and entertainments are organised from time to time, for which the residents are invited to accept a measure of responsibility and initiative.

Church halls are available for services by visiting clergy of the various denominations and by missionaries, of whom there are a large number interested in the spiritual welfare of the people.

Where it is not possible to arrange for attendance of the children at a public school—usually because of distance—a school is located on the station, with teachers of the Education Department in charge.

On many stations, the Board has been able to make good progress with building programme during the past five years. Modern cottages have been erected and general improvement in the layout of stations effected. Beautification schemes are encouraged.

Appendix "B" of this report indicates the population of the various stations at 30th June, 1953, and the total of the whole, which was 2,946. This represents an increase of 679 when compared with the figures for 1951-1952.
The following is a summary of the population figures in respect of stations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>1951-1952</th>
<th>1952-1953</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 200</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On a number of stations, dairy herds are maintained and some fruit is grown for local consumption. This provides a valuable supply of fresh milk, especially for the children. Some cultivation for winter feed is undertaken. This provides an augmentation of their usual diet by the provision of feed understock. Many residents maintain their own backyard vegetable plots.

The provision of a mid-morning meal to all children under school leaving age on stations, has been continued with beneficial results. This is not intended to be a substitute for, but rather an augment of their usual diet by the provision of scientifically selected and prepared foods.

Reports on individual stations follow.

**Boggabilla**

This is an old station comprising 36 acres on the upper Macintyre River, about 6 miles from Kempsey. There are thirteen cottages for aborigines.

The present population is 128, and there has been a noticeable movement of population since March, back to the Station. The increase is perhaps due to seasonal change as it is unusual for aborigines to spend the cooler months on the station and also they are keen on the football matches. There is also plenty of rural work available now, and some are finding employment more difficult in the city come here in the hope of finding work.

The health of the residents has been fairly satisfactory. The usual diseases of measles, ringworm, blight of the eyes, have occurred, while running sores are common. The children are fairly healthy and benefit by a mid-morning lunch each day.

Very few able-bodied people are unemployed, and only one permanently at present. There is plenty of rural work available and the district is indebted to the men on the station for fencing, brushing, grubbing and sucking, corn pulling, ringbarking, splitting posts, droving, mustering, etc. It has often been said that the graziers could not carry on without their help. Most of the work is done on a contract basis. A few are in permanent positions on the Shire and bridge work.

Social activities are limited. There is no recreation hall. Any functions such as dances in aid of sports funds, birthdays, school, etc., have to be held in the rooms of the school which are normally used by the local and Citizens' Association. Functions are frequent and spent over £20 last year and this year have purchased a very beautiful set of Namatjira's paintings. A tennis court is being constructed and the station boasts two football teams which participate in local and inter-district matches. Three of the residents play cricket with the local Boggabilla side and are regularly entered for inter-district matches and the general social and sporting activities included the usual Christmas picnics and sports. Funds provided by the Board are supplemented by local endeavour and some donations from the white community. The Christmas tree was the central point of these functions, the decoration being organised through the school.

Education is in the hands of a Headmaster with a University degree and is progressing favourably. The enrolment at present does not justify two teachers. Three ex-pupils are attending the local high school.

The area of this station is 457 acres, on the Macintyre River. The area has been highly regarded owing to their ability and general conduct.

The station has a beautiful set of Namatjira's paintings. A tennis court is being constructed and the station boasts two football teams which participate in local and inter-district matches. Three of the residents play cricket with the local Boggabilla side and are regularly entered for inter-district matches and the general social and sporting activities included the usual Christmas picnics and sports. Funds provided by the Board are supplemented by local endeavour and some donations from the white community. The Christmas tree was the central point of these functions, the decoration being organised through the school.

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The employment position is excellent. The men work at all varieties of station jobs and are in demand. The greater part of the pastoral work in the district is done by aborigines. Some of the young men are members of the local football team. It is hoped to have a dark team in the near year.

A decorated float for the Coronation Day procession was provided, which tied for first place and had two special prizes given by the local merchants. A Christmas party was held, and donations received from local white residents.

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Due to the increase of school children, Cabbage Tree Island has been fortunate to have a young last aboriginal school teacher appointed at Moonahcullah. Thrift is encouraged and over £120 has been saved by the pupils. Parents donated to swell funds provided by the Board for Christmas festivities.

Periodicals, visited by a number of visiting clergyman cause religious instruction. These meetings are well attended.

The hall, which was completed early this year, has proved a great asset. It serves as an additional school room during the day, showing cases of entertainment required. The Parents and Citizens' Association has made a good start. A wireless set and library books have been purchased from its funds. It is hoped that their achievements will act as an incentive to other progressive movements.

The spirit of self-help on this station is a pleasing feature.

Contra.

The station is close to the town of Cowra. It is the smallest station, so far as area is concerned, having only 31 acres. There are twenty-two dwellings, all new and in good order, and the population is 124. It is really a small housing settlement and has its own modern recreation hall and Church.

The health of the residents has been very good, apart from minor complaints such as colds.

The employment position gradually deteriorated throughout the year, owing to the fact that a large percentage of the male residents were unemployed at the close. The aborigines employed as drovers are earning good money and, in most cases, have $10 or more still employed at the local power station. Seasonal work such as fruit, tomato, pea and being picked may ease the employment position in due course. The nature of work performed by aborigines on this station during the past year has been mainly fencing and cutting bathurst burrs and thistles.

As is customary, a number of family units went to Griffith and surrounding districts for the fruit picking season. Some of the young men remained away due to the unemployment position, work being increasingly difficult to find for the unskilled.

The station had a full and successful year in the field of social activity. The Errame Trans-Port sponsored the following functions in the recreation hall.

In August an outstanding "Jubilee Ball" was held, thirty-four children participating in fancy dress.

In September, during the Cowra Show week, a "Show Ball" was held for residents and visitors.

A ball was held on New Year's Eve and was a great success, being enjoyed by all, including a party of visitors who came from Melbourne, Sydney and Cowra.

During May a party of young people connected with a local organisation gave a social evening and supper for the young people. This was greatly appreciated.

Towards the close of the year the "Coronation Ball" held on last June. The hall was suitably decorated with red, white and blue streamers and a royal crown and a basket of fresh flowers highlighted the very attractive picture of Her Majesty the Queen in the centre of the stage.

The usual monthly dances were also held in the recreation hall.

Each Wednesday night a weekly Youth Club was held where boys and girls took part in games, singing and dancing practice. A committee of four teenage girls assists with this work.

It is in March a party of boys was taken to Bathurst by the Manager to compete in a boxing tournament against the Bathurst Police Boys' Club. The boys from this station conducted themselves satisfactorily, and brought home two very nice trophies. The outstanding feature of this trip and for the boys were concerned, was the fact that they were entertained at dinner by the President of the Bathurst Club.

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A Parents and Citizens' Association of thirty-nine members, all crate people, functions successfully and renders material assistance.

The general cleanliness and bearing of the children has been very good.

Moonahcullah.

Another of the old aboriginal stations, which is situated about 26 miles from Deniliquin and comprises 232 acres. The population of the station is ninety, who are accommodated in twelve dwellings.

Unfortunately, the dwellings are in poor structural condition.

The proposal that Moonahcullah be closed as an aboriginal station and the population moved elsewhere has prevailed. In a few months' time the school building will be closed and the population moved elsewhere has prevailed. In a few months' time the school building will be closed and the school building will be closed.
Moor.

Like Cowra, this station is very close to the town. It is a settlement and has yet to be constituted. It is beginning to make itself felt, and it is anticipated that with the necessary road making will be finished during 1933-34. The area is 200 acres, there are thirty-nine dwellings and 283 inhabitants.

The population remained at a steady level during the year and so residents left to merge into the general community. At the commencement of the year and at Christmas time there were temporary influxes of both servicemen and those engaged in employment but on the whole they found that the position was more difficult here than from whence they came.

Twenty-five new dwellings were handed over for occupancy by aborigines during the month of December with a resultant marked improvement in health and cleanliness. A recreation hall, Church, store, farm building and office were also handed over at this time by the contractors.

Many of residents during the year has been good. There have been few cases of malnutrition and most illnesses recorded have been of a minor nature. Immunisation against diphtheria for all children, both on and off the station, was completed during the earlier months of last year. Daily treatment have been of a minor nature. Immunisation against diphtheria was completed during the earlier months of last year. Daily treatment for the District Hospital which is only attended on Wednesdays, was completed during the earlier months of last year. Daily treatment for the Station Hospital was completed during the earlier months of last year. Daily treatment for the Station Hospital was completed during the earlier months of last year.

At the commencement of the year and in the middle of the year there was a marked deterioration in the employment position. At the end of the current year, the position had returned to normal. The type of employment available in the district includes bricklaying for the Public Works Department on the sewerage construction, fencing, shearing, timber cutting, farm work, clerical work, cleaning and ringbarking, drawing, gardening and oiling.

The social life of the residents was well catered for on the station. Nineteen dances were held during the year by the Progress Association of the Station. The more popular had been the Fancy Dress Ball on October 31, Show Ball on May 8, Coronation Ball on June 2, and Blue Bird Ball on June 19. Three other dances were well attended by the Shamrock Footy Club to supplement funds.

The Football Club gave a good account of itself at the latter end of last season in spite of the fact that it lost the semi-final series with the headquarter team selected by the League to represent Group Five. This is as it should be, of course, as it fits in well with the policy of assimilation in the creation of desirable relations between the general community and those of aboriginal blood.

On March 10, a Boys' Club was formed which met on two evenings every week.

The Brownie Pack increased to nineteen members during the year and the Aboriginal Girl Guide Company of three Lone Guides increased in number to twelve which necessitated its formation into a regular Guide Company which, with the approval of the Commissioner, has been affiliated as the Moree 2nd Company.

During the year over thirteen meetings took place in which the station. Brownies and Guides were either guests of, hostesses to, or fellow travellers with Moree Guides and Scouts. Two meetings weekly were held on the station.

The station Parents and Citizens' Association, operating under the guidance of the headmaster of the school, held successful balls and functions at different times during the year. The headmaster of the aborigines school is a competent and conscientious officer and was ably assisted by his wife and two maids. His policy is to make the subjects more attractive and more varied with the object of retaining the children's interest.

His wife took the girls for cooking and sewing and achieved outstanding success in both subjects.

The headmaster also took a keen interest in outdoor sports and recreation for his pupils who showed themselves to be worthy competitors in combined school sports, etc.

The Moree Endavourers in co-operation with the management provided a Christmas tree and treat for the children on the station. In all, toys were given to 160 children. After toys were distributed, the children were treated to suitable songs followed by community singing of Christmas Carols. After this came sandwhiches, cakes, ice cream and cream cheese.

The headmaster of the school conducted a school "Breaking-up Party" on the afternoon of December 18. Funds for this function were provided by the Parents and Citizens' Association.

On 1st December the Guides and Brownies entertained Moree Scouts and Guides at a Christmas tree on the station at which all visitors received a gift and plenty of ice cream, cakes and sandwhiches.

On December 11, the Moree Guides returned the hospitality with the station Guides and the aboriginal station Guides and Brownies as their guests. It was the Girls' turn to entertain the station Guides and Brownies and the dance was one of the most successful at which the Moree Guides and Brownies and the group Guides and Brownies of the station entertained the girls in a similar manner and showed themselves good hosts.

Ministers of the Church of England, Salvation Army and the Methodist Church visited the school one week. Representatives of the Catholic Church shared the responsibility of religious instruction each week. An Aborigines Island Missionary supervises a service every Sunday morning.

The year was a successful one, improvement in the behaviour of the aborigines was marked and progress was made in building up desirable relationships with the general community. One of the greatest variables of development being the Girl Guides and Brownies.

Improvement was also noted in the attitude of the press towards the residents. Moree Press articles favourable to the aborigines were readily accepted and the word "aborigine" is no longer appended to the names of those convicted of various offences at the regular Moree Courts.

Murrin Bridge.

This is another entirely new station of 937 acres, 10 miles from Lake Cargelligo and thirty-seven dwellings thereon, and the population numbers 214.

There was a vast improvement in the health of the residents, particularly among the children. Constant supervision by the Medical Missioner supervised a service every Sunday morning. The children received cod liver oil, vitamin drops, checking of weights and heights of school children and advice to mothers, pre-natal instructions, etc., all tended to improve the health of the residents.

The employment situation improved considerably and at the close of the year all able-bodied men were employed. Classes were provided for the young people particularly with regard to care of homes. However, they have not yet reached a stage of fully accepting their responsibilities, particularly with regard to the care of homes. However, they have definitely shown improvement.

The people on this station have shown some advancement and their efforts at self-help are encouraging.

Quirindi.

The station is 20 miles from the town and comprises 220 acres. There are thirty-three dwellings there and there are 170 residents. This is a slight increase on the number in residence last year.

Owing to its isolation, regular employment is not readily available, partly because of the closing down of the railway construction work. There is, however, a reasonable amount of casual labour available. The position will be greatly relieved by the arrival of a train from Lake Cargelligo.

The school, which is entirely new, was opened in 1931 and the entire staff is employed at the abovementioned occupations. The majority of the employees are to be found by contacting sheep and wheat farmers by telephone.

Dances were held weekly in aid of the school and the children's playground, the proceeds going mainly to the children and their efforts at self-help are encouraging.
Light and power is now available in all administrative buildings, Managers and Schoolmaster's residences, and street lighting. Part of the old Manager's residence was demolished and a milk room erected. Cow bails and fences were painted.

General health was good, the usual colds, influenza and the like prevailing. An attack of gastro enteritis was caught by the Resident Doctor from the local Hospital to visit early enough to prevent an epidemic. Arrangements have been made for the Resident Doctor from the local Hospital to visit the station fortnightly, and he will immunise the children when the scrum is made available. Practically all residents subscribe to the local ambulance scheme, and it is hoped to enrol all residents in the health scheme.

The station school building is in reasonable order. However, more adequate facilities are needed for the number of pupils. The standard of education is primary school standard, there being one teacher and the residents number 130. The Brownie Pack is still in operation, but even in this, class is suspended. Six of the more steady types were chosen for the instruction in the drier months of the year.

The station, as a whole, is running smoothly and discipline is needed to the children's teeth. The Matron of this station has the matter in hand. All children are supplied with cocoa or milk, and a sandwich of jam, marmite or honey, each morning.

Parents and Citizens' Fund and a projector for the showing of educational films will be purchased when the necessary funds are available. Attempts at beautification by gardening and tree planting are commendable.

The general health of residents was quite good. The cows are free from any ailment, and the people are working on various construction jobs. The Railways Department is still the main employer of labour. Although quite a number of men were put off employment, the Air Station at Nowra being the main employer of labour. Although quite a number of men were put off employment, the Air Station at Nowra being the main employer of labour.

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A white population of the district. Most of the holdings are small and are operated by the railway workers. Life is very monotonous. The women's work is very busy, and it is very difficult if any will achieve high school standard.

The Christmas festivities were very successful, there being two parties at which all the children and a picnic for the staff. The children were approached for a donation contributed hand-somely. The various stores provided extra food, drinks, lollies and fruit, in addition to those provided by the station residence. The United Aborigines Missionaries gave one of the parties and distributed toys. They also assisted at the party and picnic arranged by the Manager.

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One case of tuberculosis was discovered during the year. The patient is now undergoing treatment at the Bankin Park Chest Hospital at Sydney.

The incidence of ascariasis among children is a matter for concern in efforts to maintain good health of residents. This matter is being taken up with the Department of Health.

A Progress Association was formed on the station and all social and sporting activities are combined under the direction of the Progress Association. The Association controls four separate funds.

The Management Fund is used for the purchase of amenities, gifts and other general expenses.

The School Fund is used to assist school children of the station in every possible way. This fund augmented the Board's allowance for a children's break-up party given to 125 children at the rate of £18 15s. 11d. £2 14s. was used to purchase school books.

The Scout Fund is to be used in the interests of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide activities among station boys and girls.

The Sports Fund. Up to date this fund has been used solely for the purpose of maintaining the football team. The old football club could not maintain a satisfactory business organisation and, by mutual agreement, it was merged into the Progress Association.

During the year the Association gave £10 10s. to the United Nations Children's Appeal. On a pro rata basis, this equalled the effort of the town of Taree.

A cheque for £5 5s. is now awaiting the Treasurer's signature for the purpose of maintaining the football team.

Efforts have been made to merge the young people into the social life of the general community rather than to form isolated social groups on the station.

During the year the manager gave lectures at various young people's gatherings in the town. The response and co-operation given by these groups has been very encouraging. The Australian Country Youth movement and four youth organisations of various Churches are doing their best to hold the interest of groups of our young people in their activities.

At the beginning of the current year, nineteen footballers of the station school were transferred to the Taree Public School and six others commenced their secondary education at Taree High School.

Wallaga Lake.

The setting of this station on the shores of Wallaga Lake in the South Coast district is ideal. The area is 341 acres. Most of the dwellings are new. They number nineteen and house 153 residents. The work of replacing the Manager's residence and office and the addition to the buildings which were destroyed by bush fire last year, is in progress.

The employment position on the whole has been quite good this year, particularly due to the fact that a new pipeline is being laid in the district and several aborigines from the station have been employed. Eight residents are permanently employed, two with the Department of Main Roads and six sheep cutters. A good percentage of the men are employed on seasonal and casual work all the year round.

Several of the residents are taking a keen interest in fishing and other commercial boats since a boat and net were received from Wreck Bay Aboriginal Station.

The general health of the residents has been good.

The station carries a dairy herd, sufficient to provide fresh milk for residents.

School is held on the station and a teacher of the Education Department is in charge of the thirty-eight children attending. They did remarkably well during the year, particularly in weaving and carpentry.

The Roman Catholic Priest visits the station and celebrates Holy Mass on the last Sunday of each month. The Church of England Minister holds service on the second Sunday of each month in the Anglican Church, and the Salvation Army Minister conducts services in the Baptist Church at Walgett.

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A Mission was held on the station during the year which was very well attended by aborigines of all denominations.

Several social functions were held during the year and it is interesting to note that there has been a marked social uplift amongst the people of this station.

Dances have been regularly held and were well attended by aborigines from other parts of the district as well as those permanently residing on the station.

Two boxing tournaments were held during the year and both went a great success. They were well patronised by the white community and the aborigines of the district. One of the tournaments was held in aid of the Royal District Ambulance and a sum of £19 was collected for the ambulance service.

The aborigines from Wallaga Lake played an active part in the Coronation Celebration in the district. A Wallaga Lake float joined the main procession of floats at Cobargo. A team of aborigines entered for the tug-of-war, and some of them played cricket.

A track is arranged every week to convey the aborigines to the local cinema show at Bermagui, to which they all eagerly look forward.

A children's Christmas tree was held in the recreation hall and a Santa Claus was brought for the occasion from Tilba Tilba. The Methodist Minister from Bega very kindly assisted in making the evening a success.

Lads from Wallaga Lake were included in the Bermagui and Cobargo football teams, and several have shown a keen interest in the game.
The Wallaga Lake school children took part in the Queanbeyan sports day and also took part in the Bermagui and Cobargo sports held during the year.

The people of Wallaga Lake have co-operated wholeheartedly with the management in the organising of social functions. Room was provided at the house to accommodate the functions that have, from time to time, been organised by the white community of the district.

Woodenbong

This station is on an area of 126 acres in the Macpherson Ranges and lies in the shadow of Mt. Lindsay. There are twenty-four dwellings and the population is 177.

Some improvements to the house were effected during the year and a number of residents undertook this work on their own initiative.

The health of residents, after excluding those suffering from tuberculosis, has been rated as reasonably good. Heavy round worm infestation of the children has lowered their resistance to diseases. Several cases were treated in hospital and many more dealt with on the station.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was admitted to Kyogle Hospital and, after receiving some treatment there, was discharged and returned to the station awaiting admission to a T.R. Hospital.

A number of boxing enthusiasts go to Brisbane fairly often to take part in boxing at the Brisbane stadium.

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Belief and Benefits Provided by the Board.

The Board has continued to provide relief to the aged, indigent and incapable aborigines. This relief, of course, has not been confined to those residing on aboriginal stations or reserves and, at the same time, has not been evaded without due consideration of the capability of the aborigine to provide for himself and, where necessary, his family.

When an aboriginal is in employment he is expected to make provision for his family and is encouraged to avoid having to turn to the Government for assistance in times of unemployment by saving when he has an income against the day when he might be less fortunate. It is regrettable, however, that this does not meet with a very great measure of success.

Employment.

It is the Board's aim to provide, as far as possible and as finds allow, good housing for all aboriginal people. This aspect of the Board's activity is dealt with more fully in an earlier part of this report, being regarded as an important step in the Board's work towards the implementation of the Government's assimilation policy.

Rations.

The weekly scale of rations issued to aborigines has not been altered and is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<td>Sugar</td>
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<td>Tea</td>
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<td>Jam</td>
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Children under 15 years of age receive half the above ration with the exception of milk in which case the same is issued to adults and children. In the case of meat, children over the age of nine years also receive 4 lb. weekly. Where raw milk is available, the issue is at least 1 pint per head per day.

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It is found necessary in some cases for the Board to administer the Child Endowment on behalf of certain mothers. In these cases the endowment is paid by the Department of Social Welfare and the child's case is kept under review by the Board.

On some of the aboriginal stations community gardens are maintained and, in these instances, the rations are supplemented by home grown vegetables. It is the Board's aim to have community gardens established wherever practicable as well as private gardens connected with the aborigines' homes.

Medical Attention.

Most of the Matrons have had some nursing experience and many of them are certificated nurses, and all are able to take full advantage of the treatment room units which have been established on all stations.

At the treatment room the minor ailments and slight accidents are treated, but on any occasion when the Matron feels that the position is one beyond her capabilities, she refers to the local Medical Officer. In some instances the Medical Officer advises appropriate treatments by telephone but this is never intended to be a substitute for medical attention and hospitalisation, which is always available.

Other Relief and Benefits.

By a recent decision of the Hospitals Commission, aborigines in need of dentures have been brought into line with other indigent persons and pensioners.

Surgical aids such as artificial limbs and wheel chairs are supplied—the latter on loan—through the services of the Department of Labour and Industry.

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Children under 15 years of age receive half the above ration with the exception of milk in which case the same is issued to adults and children. In the case of meat, children over the age of nine years also receive 4 lb. weekly. Where raw milk is available, the issue is at least 1 pint per head per day.

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Rations.

The weekly scale of rations issued to aborigines has not been altered and is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>10 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>2 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam</td>
<td>12 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion Dripping</td>
<td>2 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking Powder</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oatmeal</td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered Whole Milk</td>
<td>12 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>4 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
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<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
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Every aboriginal mother whose endowment is administered is, however, encouraged to qualify for direct payment by indicating that she is prepared to improve her system of management and expenditure of endowment monies. The Board is always prepared to give sympathetic consideration for a trial period of direct payment and cases which are administered are regularly reviewed with a view to direct control being obtained by the endee as soon as possible.

The following table indicates the variation in the number of cases administered by the Board during the period covered by this report, together with figures for the two previous periods. The decrease in the number of endowments administered continues as the number of aboriginal mothers entitled to endowments increases from year to year. This is very pleasing to note, indicating as it does the general improvement in the thrift and reliability of aboriginal mothers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended</th>
<th>Amount received from Commonwealth for Administration</th>
<th>Number of cases administered at beginning of Year</th>
<th>Number of Cases expired</th>
<th>Cases changed to direct payment</th>
<th>Cases reverted to Board's Control</th>
<th>New Cases</th>
<th>Cases administered at end of Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>£15,945</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>10,834</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>9,192</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternity Allowances.

Maternity allowance payable to aboriginal mothers were administered by the Board in forty-five cases during the year. In all of these cases administration was due to the supply of baby outfits.

Payment of Commonwealth Social Benefits to Aborigines.

Payment of certain Commonwealth Social Service benefits such as Old Age, Invalidity and Blindness pensions, Retirement Pension, and Maternity Allowance, is subject to the requirement that the applicant is a Commonwealth Citizen or has a Commonwealth Identity Card. Payment of these benefits may be made to aboriginals or aborigines on a station or reserve. In the case of aborigines, the Certificate of Exemption which is issued under these conditions certain principles are observed in their issue. However, the Board is not bound to grant a Certificate of Exemption to any applicant. The Board has the power to grant a Certificate of Exemption to any applicant who is not a Commonwealth Citizen and has a Commonwealth Identity Card and who is not disqualified by virtue of residence on aboriginal stations or reserves. The grant of a Certificate of Exemption must be made in respect of a person who has failed to qualify for the benefit and who would not be disqualified if he were a Commonwealth Citizen. A Certificate of Exemption must be valid for a period of three years. In the case of aborigines on a station or reserve, the Certificate of Exemption must be renewed annually.

During the year an investigation was carried out into the number of aborigines who were receiving the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit. This investigation was prompted by the fact that some aborigines were declined as suitable applicants to receive the social service benefit which they are at present disqualified from receiving.

The income of aboriginal employees is taxable to the same extent as that of a white person. Since the tax includes Social Services Contribution tax, it is an injustice for an aborigine to be refused a Social Service Benefit for which he has already contributed a portion of his income. An aged aborigine cannot be expected to spend his remaining days among his own people, he automatically makes himself ineligible to receive an old age pension.

In the case of full blood aborigines possession of a Certificate of Exemption is a hindrance to the aborigine in respect of Social Service benefits which they are at present disqualified from receiving.

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Exemption Certificates.

Exemption Certificates are issued under these conditions certain principles are observed in their issue. However, the Board is not bound to grant a Certificate of Exemption to any applicant. The Board has the power to grant a Certificate of Exemption to any applicant who is not a Commonwealth Citizen and has a Commonwealth Identity Card and who is not disqualified by virtue of residence on aboriginal stations or reserves. The grant of a Certificate of Exemption must be made in respect of a person who has failed to qualify for the benefit and who would not be disqualified if he were a Commonwealth Citizen. A Certificate of Exemption must be valid for a period of three years. In the case of aborigines on a station or reserve, the Certificate of Exemption must be renewed annually.

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## Appendix "A."

### Movements of Wards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1951-52</th>
<th>1952-53</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of wards at beginning of year</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number admitted during year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number committed during year</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number discharged during year</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number at end of year</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Placement of Wards Admitted or Committed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1951-52</th>
<th>1952-53</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adm.</td>
<td>Ctd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinchela Boys' Home</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cootamundra Girls' Home</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominational Homes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarded out with foster parents</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placed in employment under Reg. Conditions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Placement of Wards at End of Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1951-52</th>
<th>1952-53</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinchela Boys' Home</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cootamundra Girls' Home</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominational Homes</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarded out with foster parents</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placed in employment under Reg. Conditions</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX "B."**

LIST OF ABORIGINAL STATIONS—VITAL STATISTICS AND RATION RECIPIENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population on Station</th>
<th>Ration Recipients</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellbrook</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boggoilla</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewarrina</td>
<td>4,638</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrunduk Bridge</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrum Bee Is.</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage Tree Island</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Cunnamugunga</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jervis Bay</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooneeoolah</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moree</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murrin Bridge</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Village</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quindilly</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roebyo Park</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabulam</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taree</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgett</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallaga Lake</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodwellong</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 142 34 26 36 357 50 18 10 52 50 51 50 142 49 49 59 57 52 50 50 1411 6 20 10 14 4 10 32 90 90 20 100 110 140 2 2 10 15 10 15 10 40 11 107 100 70 70 70 150 150 2,009 2,153 66 81

*Closed during year as Aboriginal Station.

**APPENDIX "C."**

LIST OF ABORIGINAL RESERVES—PARTICULARS OF RATION RECIPIENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station or Reserve</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population on Station or Reserve</th>
<th>Ration Recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bairnsdale</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourke</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowral</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brungle</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collareenkei</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coolabalin</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooms</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbungue</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington Point</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubbo</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodooga</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodengog</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galgabmbong</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karuah</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyogle</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Perouse</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macksville</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungindi</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nambucca Heads</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye Park</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toboolurra</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tingha</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulgaandbi Island</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uralla</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walcha</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcannia</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yass</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilliga</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,009 2,153 66 81

APPENDIX "D."

STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1953.

Expenditure incurred by the Board—

Payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Wages</td>
<td>67,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of Buildings</td>
<td>2,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Expenses</td>
<td>12,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of, and assistance to, aborigines</td>
<td>43,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other charges</td>
<td>2,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>1,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>129,893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payable from General Loan Account—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Buildings, Station improvements and Land Purchases</td>
<td>36,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>166,640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure incurred by other Departments on behalf of the Board—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Stores Department, for purchase of clothing, stores, stationery, and other supplies</td>
<td>7,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Health, for medical fees, etc</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Works, for telephone services, etc</td>
<td>1,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales Real Estate Office, for sanitary services</td>
<td>4,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Printer, for printing and bookbinding</td>
<td>3,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>18,759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                                                                                                 185,399