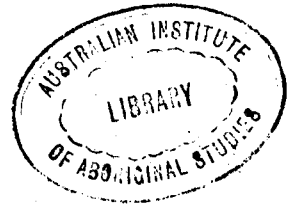


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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

REPORT



21 DEC 1957

OF THE

ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1952

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1952.

Report of the Aborigines Protection Board for the Year ended 30th June, 1952

Aborigines Protection Board, Adelaide,

30th September, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Honourable SIR JOHN MELLIS NAPIER, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice, Lieutenant-Governor of 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, 1952.

During the year under review 12 meetings of the Board were held and many matters of great interest and considerable importance to the aboriginal inhabitants of South Australia were dealt with.

In view of the increasing public interest in the welfare of the aborigines and the steady, if slow, progress being made by many of the people under the care of the Board towards the goal of ultimate citizenship, it is a matter of considerable importance that the duties and responsibilities of the Board should be clearly understood.

The Aborigines Act, 1934-1939, was proclaimed on the 1st February, 1940. In accordance with the provisions of the Act the Board consisting of seven members was constituted with the Honourable M. McIntosh, Minister of Works, as chairman. On that day the Board assumed responsibility for the welfare of all aborigines in South Australia. The members of the Board serve in an honorary capacity and it is interesting to note that of the seven members appointed when the Act was proclaimed, five are still on the Board. The Board has endeavoured to discharge faithfully its principal duties which are clearly defined in section 7 of the Act as set out hereunder :—

It shall be the duty of the Board :—

- (a) To apportion, distribute, and apply as seems most fit, the moneys at the disposal of the Board.
- (b) In its discretion to apply part of the moneys at its disposal in the purchase of stock and implements to be loaned to aborigines to whom land has been allotted under section 18 and may supply the same accordingly either without payment or on such terms as are approved by the Board, and no person shall, except with the approval of the Board, acquire any title to any goods or chattels so loaned as aforesaid.
- (c) To distribute clothing, provisions, and other relief or assistance to the aborigines.
- (d) To provide as far as possible for the supply of food, medical attendance, medicines, and shelter for the sick, aged, and infirm aborigines.
- (e) To provide when possible for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of aborigines.
- (f) To manage and regulate the use of all reserves for aborigines.
- (g) To exercise a general supervision and care over all matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines and to protect them against injustice, imposition, and fraud.

As a result of contacts made during recent years on account of war service or employment in the general community, a large number of people under the control of the Board have made considerable progress toward citizenship and in consequence, the provisions of the Aborigines Act set out in the foregoing statement are being interpreted according to the varying needs of individuals, families, or groups of aborigines. Although still legally under control the people concerned are given a larger measure of freedom while living as ordinary citizens and maintaining themselves and their dependants. They come into contact with the Board only when sickness or some other form of adversity compels them to appeal for assistance. The methods adopted by the Board in this connection are designed to encourage a greater measure of independence in the persons concerned.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABORIGINES ACT.

In pursuance of its policy to provide all aborigines who by reason of their character, standard of intelligence, and development should be exempted from the provisions of the Aborigines Act with an opportunity to become absorbed in the life of the general community, the Board has released a number of such persons from control during the year.

An unconditional declaration of exemption was made in respect of 11 persons, 10 of whom had completed satisfactorily a term of three years on probation.

A limited declaration of exemption was made in respect of 40 persons. Applications from 14 aborigines for exemption were deferred as it was considered they had not reached the standard of life and conduct required in exempted persons.

It was found necessary to revoke the limited declarations of exemption previously made in respect of 10 persons. Of this number two were brought under control again at their own request for private reasons.

SOCIAL SERVICE BENEFITS.

At the conference of aboriginal authorities held at Canberra on the 4th February, 1948, the following resolution was adopted :—

This conference is of the opinion that full benefits under the Social Services Consolidation Act of the Commonwealth should be available to all aboriginals except full-blood aboriginals living under primitive or nomadic conditions, and that Commonwealth legislation should be amended accordingly.

Unfortunately, no action has, as yet, been taken to amend the Act to enable aborigines living after the manner of Europeans to participate in social service benefits. This is manifestly unjust, as all aborigines, irrespective of the degree of aboriginal blood, are required to pay income tax, and a considerable number of aborigines do in fact pay income tax, including the social service tax.

One section of the Act which adversely affects aborigines, and causes much discontent, is that which precludes a mother in whom there is the slightest preponderance of aboriginal blood receiving the maternity allowance. All aboriginal mothers, whose standard of living is equivalent to the average in the district, and who accept the same obligations and responsibilities as other women in the district, should have access to the maternity allowance. The test of eligibility should not be the degree of aboriginal blood, but the standard of life maintained by the mother concerned.

Aborigines applying for invalid, age, and widows' pensions are required to leave their homes on aboriginal stations or missions, where they have lived and worked all their lives, and where all their interests lie, and, if aboriginal blood preponderates, they must also be exempted from the provisions of the Aborigines Act in order to qualify for the benefit. The Board again urges that this anomalous condition be remedied as soon as possible, or alternatively that aborigines be exempted from the obligation to pay the social services tax.

SMALL FARMS FOR SELECTED ABORIGINES.

While it is generally agreed that the aborigines of Australia are food gatherers rather than food producers, the Board has endeavoured to provide a sound training in primary production for a considerable number of young men living in the settled areas to enable them to become food producers. At Point McLeay and Point Pearce Stations and also some mission stations farming and dairying operations as well as wool growing are carried out on quite a large scale. Work on the farms on departmental stations is all done by native trainees under the supervision of competent officials with the use of modern power equipment. At Point Pearce large areas are cropped each year under a share farming system in which the land, farm machinery, seed, and superphosphate is supplied by the Board while the labour is provided by the four native sharefarmers. The farmers live in cottages on the property, rent free, and enjoy many other privileges. They are paid an agreed rate of wages and when the harvest is completed are given in addition two bags of every 10 bags of grain reaped. The farmers are required to provide the cornsacks for their share of the grain. The dairy at Point McLeay is equipped with the latest type of milking plant and on both stations shearing and other pastoral work is undertaken by the native workmen.

As a direct result of the training afforded the trainees are qualified to work in all branches of the primary industry and are thus able to earn very good wages for the maintenance of their families. There is no difficulty in obtaining trainees for this type of work, but, unfortunately not many of the young men are interested in building, carpentry, plumbing, etc. This is most unfortunate for in addition to a serious lack of such tradesmen for building and other maintenance work on the stations, there is an ever increasing demand for skilled men in the general community where large numbers of natives could be profitably employed if they would undergo the necessary training.

Arrangements are being made at Point Pearce to hold night classes for adults under the supervision of skilled officers of the Education Department and in this way it is hoped that many will be encouraged to qualify for employment in this profitable field of work. Instruction in dressmaking will be provided for the young women.

During the year under review the Board has extended the experimental scheme begun some years ago of establishing selected families on small farms with a frontage to the River Murray and on the Coorong. At Wellington there is a nice block of 132 acres of land suitable for dairying purposes. The "Love" family has been licensed by the Board to occupy and develop the land. A large windmill and tank has been provided by the Board together with seed and superphosphate for one section while the licensee has entered into a sharefarming agreement with a neighbour for cropping the remaining land. He is milking several cows and supplements the income from the farm by engaging in shearing and other suitable work.

At Swan Reach a block of land comprising 155 acres about two miles north of the general camping reserve has been made available to the "Cook" family who have already erected two houses and moved into the new home. The family hold a "fishing reach" along the frontage and engage in fishing on a commercial basis. The Board has assisted the family to procure the necessary fishing equipment. In addition a new engine and pump with storage tank and piping is now being installed as the land fronting the river has a cliff face approximately 100ft. high. The reserve is heavily timbered and no difficulty will thus be encountered in fencing the property. The family propose to clear the land and to keep a few cows and some poultry. Income from the proceeds of fishing and other activities will render this family independent and useful citizens.

Experience over many years, particularly in the Coorong area has shown that some aboriginal families with a little assistance occasionally can live in a state of comparative independence.

REPORTS FROM POLICE OFFICERS, MISSIONARIES, AND STATION MANAGERS.

Reports from police officers in various parts of the State indicate that nearly all able bodied aborigines, particularly in the settled areas, are profitably employed. The men who are incapable of remaining in regular employment and their dependants together with the aged and infirm aborigines are provided with food and clothing. Medical supplies are provided on missions and pastoral stations.

The reports disclose that as in previous years practically the whole of the offences committed by aborigines are due to indulgence in intoxicating liquor. Nine persons were convicted of supplying aborigines with liquor and fined a total of £131 10s.

The thanks of the board are tendered to police officers, missionaries, and station managers for services rendered to the aborigines during the year.

UNITED ABORIGINES MISSION INC.

The general secretary, Pastor L. J. Samuels states in his report that the work of the United Aborigines Mission has been maintained at the various mission centres as usual during the year.

Colebrook Home.—Matron Hyde and Miss Rutter who have been caring for 40 boys and girls in the Home, recently retired. They commenced work amongst aboriginal people on the 1st January, 1926, at Oodnadatta where 12 neglected children were placed in their care and provided with a home. The Colebrook Home was established at Quorn and the children were removed to that centre in April, 1927. During the following 16 years the number of children in the Home increased to 34. Owing to the shortage of water at the Quorn Home in 1943 the South Australian Government made available the building now in use at Eden Hills.

A number of young people who have passed through the Colebrook Home are engaged in responsible positions in the general community. Five of the girls are hospital nurses and Faith Coulthard is to begin training shortly as a nurse at the Murray Bridge Hospital.

The high standard of training at Colebrook is reflected in the success achieved by young people who naturally regard it as their home.

The Board desires to express its appreciation of the great service rendered by Matron Hyde and Miss Rutter.

Mrs. Friebe has continued to serve as school teacher in the Home school from which two of the older boys have transferred this year to the Goodwood Technical School.

Finniss Springs Mission.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pearce who have rendered outstanding service to the aborigines at Finniss Springs have had to relinquish the work on account of ill-health. The Board desires to record its appreciation of their long and effective services.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull have been appointed to succeed the retiring missionaries. There are 32 children attending the Mission school, two of whom obtained the Progress Certificate. There is sufficient work in the district to absorb all available labour.

Gerard Mission, Berri.—The Mission house has been completed and the foundations of a new dormitory building 45ft. long by 32ft. wide were laid recently. This modern building when completed will provide a nice home for the children now living in temporary quarters.

The engine and pump for the irrigation scheme have been installed and the pipes needed to convey water to the orchard will be laid as soon as skilled labour is available.

Mr. and Mrs. Bateman are in charge of the Mission. Mr. Hathaway is in charge of the Gerard school and Mrs. Hathaway takes care of the children in the dormitory.

Having regard to the potential value of the Mission lands, Gerard should become a valuable training ground for young aborigines provided the native residents co-operate fully with the Mission staff.

Nepabunna Mission, Copley.—There has been a drift of population from this Mission due to a number of the men being employed at the Leigh Creek coalmine and others on the pastoral stations in the district. The children usually remain at the Mission to attend the special school under the care of Mr. R. Footner. Several men are employed in the barytes mine under the supervision of Mr. Eaton, superintendent of the Mission. Mrs. Eaton exercises a beneficent influence over the young people resident at Nepabunna.

Oodnadatta Mission.—Rev. L. Reece and Mrs. Reece were appointed to take charge of this Mission during the year. Mr. Reece is a competent builder as well as an ordained preacher and he hopes to begin the erection of a dormitory building as soon as a suitable site is available. The present dormitory building is in the town of Oodnadatta but it is believed it will be advantageous to erect the dormitory on a small area of land just outside the town boundary. An interesting development this year was the response by Elizabeth Merrick, a young native girl trained at Finniss Springs Mission, to an appeal from the Oodnadatta Mission for a young staff worker. Elizabeth is doing very well indeed thus demonstrating how useful young native people can be.

There is an urgent need for the supervision of the old natives in the district and Mr. Reece hopes to undertake this work with a view to improving their living conditions.

Ooldea Mission.—When the South Australian Government acquired "Yalata" as a future home for the Ooldea aborigines, it was known that when arrangements for the transfer of the property to the Government were completed the Ooldea Mission would be closed. It was anticipated, however, that a considerable time would elapse before the change could be made. Unfortunately, an internal dispute in the United Aborigines Mission as between the Federal and State mission authorities regarding the control of mission activities in South Australia resulted in the withdrawal

on the 24th June, 1952, of all missionaries loyal to the Federal organization. The whole of the staff at Ooldea left the Mission on that day and as no substitute staff was available, the Board requested the Koonibba Mission staff to proceed to Ooldea to assemble the natives who had spread over a wide area when they were informed that the Mission would be closed and to convey them to Yalata. At great personal inconvenience the superintendent of the Koonibba Mission and other members of the staff proceeded to Ooldea and after several days and nights of strenuous work, assisted by patrol officer MacDougall, police officer Curtis of Tarcoola, and police officer McLeod of Cook, completed the task. The Ooldea natives are now living at Yalata under the supervision of the Rev. C. Hoff of the Koonibba Mission Board.

The Ooldea Mission was established by the United Aborigines Mission in August, 1933, when two devoted women of great courage, Miss Lock and Miss Tyler, commenced work there. Miss Lock drove over 600 miles to Ooldea in a buggy drawn by one horse over terrible roads. The two women carried on Mission work amongst 200 tribal natives under the most trying and discouraging conditions for four years until ill-health compelled Miss Lock to retire.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Green were appointed to the Mission in April, 1936, and remained at Ooldea until 24th June, 1952. They worked during this long period in a desolate area and under great difficulties. Assisted by a number of helpers they carried on the medical, educational, and religious work amongst an increasing number of aborigines.

The Board places on record its appreciation of the services of all missionaries who served at Ooldea and also of all who assisted in the task of removing the aborigines to Yalata.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—ERNABELLA.

The superintendent of the Mission, the Rev. R. M. Trudinger, reports that notwithstanding the prolonged drought the returns from the sheep shorn were very satisfactory. The shearing was done by young aborigines educated at the Ernabella school. A team of aborigines under official supervision completed a boundary fence 20 miles long. Well sinking teams have been at work throughout the year but have not been successful in finding water.

For a considerable part of the year under review it was not possible to obtain the services of a trained nurse but the medical service was maintained by the superintendent. Sister N. Graham was recently appointed and is now in charge of the local hospital.

Miss Baird who was away from the school for a long period following an accident, has now returned to take charge of the adult education class. Miss MacDonald continues in charge of the primary school. An additional native teacher is now being trained, four native girls being full-time teachers. Spinning, weaving, and rug making, employing up to 130 women at times, continued unabated under the direction of Mrs. Trudinger. Through this contact better standards of health, habits, and education are secured amongst the older women.

The kitchen-dining unit recently erected is now in full use and as a result the native cooks are able to prepare and serve good meals under satisfactory conditions.

An electric lighting plant has been installed in suitable buildings and the light is a great boon to all residents.

The new church building is nearing completion, 10,000 bricks for use in its erection having been made by six native workmen. Opening services are planned for November, 1952.

During the year nearly 100 "new" natives came in from the Mann ranges and even further afield. Some of these aborigines had not previously seen white people.

There were eight deaths and 16 births during the year. One mother was confined in hospital, the first to be attended by a trained nurse.

LUTHERAN MISSION—KOONIBBA.

The superintendent, Pastor Eckermann, in his report states that the work of the Mission has proceeded satisfactorily during the year under review. The educational, medical, and industrial departments have functioned smoothly and the returns from the sale of wheat and wool were excellent.

There are at present 41 inmates at the children's home, six young people trained in the home having been provided with employment in the general community during the past 12 months. The erection of a new recreation hall was completed and this building is in constant use for public meetings, concerts, club meetings, and many other purposes.

The outstanding event of the year was the celebration of the Jubilee of the Mission commemorating 50 years of service amongst the aborigines. The Lutheran Church began its work amongst the aborigines of South Australia in the early days of the colony and in 1897 the Lutheran Synod decided to begin mission work amongst the aborigines in the western district of South Australia. Sixteen thousand acres of land in the Hundred of Catt were taken up and mission work was commenced on the 10th December, 1901, under the late Pastor C. A. Wiebusch who came to Australia from America to undertake this important work.

During the intervening period the Mission has developed along the lines of a country town. Substantial buildings have been erected including a beautiful church, school, hospital, children's home, recreation hall, and store. In addition to the manse and other houses for various officials of the Mission, a large number of cottages have been built for the native residents.

The Jubilee Celebrations which were most successful attracted a large number of visitors including 250 aborigines previously in contact with the Mission but now living elsewhere. Special church services were held, also displays of

handicrafts by the school children and their parents. An inspection revealed a very high standard of needlework, hand-painted articles, leather goods, etc. There were also a number of sporting fixtures including a district football match. A sound film of the Jubilee proceeding was made with a view to publicising the splendid work being done amongst the native people.

The Board extends its congratulations to the Koonibba Mission Board and members of the staff and expresses the hope that the excellent work now being done will be continued for many years to come

UMEEWARRA MISSION—PORT AUGUSTA.

Matron K. M. Simmons reports considerable progress at the Mission during the year. Lena Lang who was educated at the Mission school and transferred to the training college for native workers at Singleton last year, was dux of the college for 1951. Thelma Wingfield was also accepted as a student and entered the college during the early part of 1952. Reports of Thelma's work are very satisfactory. There are now 40 children in the Mission home and 36 on the roll at the special school conducted by the missionaries.

The centenary celebrations of the town of Port Augusta held recently created great interest in the district. The children of the Mission joined in the festivities on the invitation of the local committee. A Jubilee pageant was also staged by the native children at the Mission school break-up last year. During the long vacation a very pleasant holiday was spent at Spear Creek and the children benefited greatly from this experience. The general conduct of the natives living at the Mission has been satisfactory.

A sewing class for women, started at the Mission during the year, is well attended and some excellent work is being done.

Apart from minor cases of sickness, the standard of health at the Mission was good. Aborigines needing medical attention are conveyed by ambulance provided by the Board to the Port Augusta Hospital.

The materials needed to provide increased accommodation at the Home have been purchased and building operations will soon be commenced. A special grant of £750 was made by the Board last year towards the cost of the additions.

POINT McLEAY STATION.

The population at Point McLeay on the 30th June, 1952, was 408, comprising 188 males and 220 females. During the year there were 27 births and eight deaths, a net gain of 19.

There are far too many people living in a relatively small area and the resultant overcrowding in the cottages tends to lower the standard of living; moreover employment cannot be provided on the Station for all the able-bodied men seeking work. Many men find regular work on the railways, the highways, and in other seasonal occupations.

The medical work on the Station has been maintained as usual and it is pleasing to report that the general health of the inmates has been satisfactory. Every effort is made to safeguard the physical as well as the moral well-being of the people. The medical, dental, and optical services provided by the Board are of the highest standard.

The Manager, Mr. Swalling, reports a decided improvement in the conduct of the native residents. Social functions are held regularly and meetings of the club formed during the year to provide healthy recreation for the men and boys, are well attended. Regular church services and midweek meetings are maintained by the officers of the Salvation Army. The Station officers and their families co-operate fully in all the religious and social activities of the Station.

One cottage was completely rebuilt during the year and the walls of a new stone room were completed. Considerable repairs were effected to a number of cottages some of which were damaged by irresponsible persons during the temporary absence of the occupants from the Station.

Mr. Lawry and the staff at the Mission school have done very good work assisted by the school committee and parents of the scholars. With the assistance of the Board portion of the school yard was surfaced with screenings and colas, a warm-ray heater was installed and provision was also made to show films in the classrooms. The film projector was purchased from funds raised by the staff and the people at a number of functions arranged for the purpose.

Returns from the farm and livestock were very good. A satisfactory percentage of lambs is anticipated. At the end of the year there were 1,470 sheep on the Station, an increase of 360 on the previous year. Thirty-nine bales of wool sold realized £2,505, the highest price being 62d. per lb.

One hundred and fifty acres sown to oats yielded 150 tons of hay and 140 bags of seed oats while 30 acres of barley yielded 30 tons of hay.

The new water scheme is almost completed and it is expected that water will soon be available on every part of the Station. A large storage tank has been erected on a hill overlooking the village and the water will be reticulated by gravity as required.

Food and clothing have been provided by the Board for old and infirm aborigines. Milk is distributed daily from the dairy free of cost to each family and in addition the school children have an issue of warm milk each school day.

The Board provides 20 tons of firewood per week during the winter months and 10 tons per week during the rest of the year. Each householder receives an issue of firewood for which no charge is made.

POINT PEARCE STATION.

A census of the native population taken on the 30th June, 1952, disclosed a total population of 444. There were 25 births and seven deaths, a net gain of 18. It is estimated that 300 people is the maximum number that can be effectively accommodated at Point Pearce. Employment is provided on the Station for as many as possible. A considerable number of men find remunerative work on surrounding farms, etc.

The manager, Mr. Goodhand, states that apart from the usual epidemics of minor sickness, the standard of health on the Station has been good. Mrs. Goodhand has carried out the duties of medical orderly most efficiently. Twenty-three midwifery patients and 10 others were removed by Station ambulance to the hospital at Wallaroo for treatment.

Religious services were maintained as usual by representatives of the Anglican, Lutheran, and Methodist churches. Special meetings for the young people combining religious instruction and folk dancing under the direction of Mr. Davies of Port Victoria have attracted a large number and it is hoped that the young people will benefit from their association with this important organization.

The average attendance at the Point Pearce school is approximately 105. During the year the Board contributed £185 towards the cost of a piano, a sewing machine, and a duplicator for use in the school. A dressmaking class was also started for the older girls on the Station.

Two large rooms will be erected as soon as possible for use as domestic and woodwork classrooms. This will permit the whole of the present building being used for ordinary school purposes. A sound-proof partition was erected in the main classroom and the whole building painted both internally and externally.

Returns from the farm and trading store were above average due chiefly to a favourable season and the prevailing high prices of primary products. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four sheep were shorn and the clip of 29,250 lb. of wool gave a net return of £8,825. Adult sheep averaged 12·8 lb. of wool and the lambs 3·4 lb. The average return per head from all sheep shorn was £2 19s. 4d. Five hundred and fifty-six sheepskins sold realized £857 0s. 9d.

Two hundred and twenty-seven pigs were sold during the year realizing £1,256 14s., the top price being £47 for a breeding sow.

Eight head of cattle were slaughtered for meat and 88 were sold returning £1,517 2s. 5d. while 13 hides were sold for the sum of £14 2s. 6d.

Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven bags of wheat were reaped during the year. Of this total the native sharefarmers received 1,116 bags, 3,295 bags were sold, and 476 bags retained for seed.

Two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight bags of barley were reaped, the native sharefarmers receiving 380 bags, 1,777 bags were sold, and 541 bags retained for pig feed, etc. The average yield per acre for wheat was 24bush., while the barley averaged 31bush., a most satisfactory result.

Seventy acres of oats cut for hay yielded 140 tons. In addition a self-sown crop cut for ensilage produced 120 tons.

The sporting activities at Point Pearce, chiefly football and basketball, were maintained at the usual high standard. It is intended to construct two asphalt tennis courts during the ensuing financial year. A "Jubilee" sports programme was provided during the Christmas holidays and special trophies provided by the "Jubilee" committee were awarded to successful competitors.

The absence of an adequate supply of water for domestic purposes and also for livestock constitutes a serious problem at Point Pearce. It is hoped that water from the River Murray may be available in the near future to ensure an abundant supply for all purposes.

Better roads on the Station are also urgently needed and a yearly programme of road work will soon be commenced

A statement of departmental receipts and payments for the year ended 30th June, 1952, is appended.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

M. McINTOSH, Chairman	} Aborigines Protection Board.
J. B. CLELAND, Deputy Chairman,	
A. M. JOHNSTON,	
CONSTANCE M. COOKE,	
LEN J. COOK,	
GORDON ROWE,	
W. R. PENHALL, Secretary,	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1952.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
Point Pearce Station—	£	s. d.	Head Office—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sales of produce, etc.	22,808	2 0	Salaries	7,260	13 7		
Store sales	8,832	12 9	Provisions, blankets, clothing, medical, dental, etc.	15,239	19 0		
Point McLeay Station—			Aborigines Home, North Adelaide.	178	6 2		
Sales of produce, etc.	6,888	8 9	Development of reserves for abori- gines	536	13 2		
Store sales	8,062	18 11	Assistance to fishermen	149	3 10		
Refund of advances for fares, etc.	335	13 3	Training half-cast girls for domestic service	266	0 0		
Net cost of aborigines to the South Australian Government for the year ended 30th June, 1952	40,818	10 6	Superannuation Fund pensions ...	288	0 0		
			Pay roll tax for child endowment.	813	0 4		
			Grants to Missions—				
			Lutheran Mission—Towards cost of boys dormitory at Koonibba	750	0 0		
			Umeewarra Mission—Towards cost additional accommodation at children's home	750	0 0	20,231	16 1
			Point Pearce Station—				
			Salaries and wages	11,882	10 6		
			Implements, stock, fertilizers, etc..	9,476	6 5		
			Purchase of ambulance	772	13 8		
			Purchase of tractor	1,246	8 0		
			Trading Store—Purchases and expenses	8,491	15 4	31,869	13 11
			Point McLeay Station—				
			Salaries and wages	12,824	12 6		
			Implements, stock, fertilizers, etc..	9,435	16 2		
			Rent of section, Hundred of Baker	41	15 9		
			Trading Store—Purchases and expenses	7,342	11 9	29,044	16 2
						£87,746	6 2
						£87,746	6 2

30th September, 1952.

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