ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Commissioner of Native Affairs

for the

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1952

28 AUG 1963

PERTH:

By Authority: WILLIAM H. WYATT, Government Printer.

69013/9/53—360.
In conformity with Section 73 (6) of the Native Administration Act, 1905-1947 (as reprinted) I submit herewith my report on the condition and welfare of such aboriginal natives as come within the scope of the duties and responsibilities of the Department for the year ended 30th June, 1952.

Before going on to discuss these matters in greater detail, however, it is perhaps worthwhile to point out that the vast majority of aborigines in this State, of both full and mixed blood, seldom if ever require the special treatment which the Department is authorised by its legislation to give them. A safe estimate of those who would be not more than twenty per cent. There are approximately 11,000 aboriginals in Western Australia at the present time and of these, 2,700 mostly children, are cared for and maintained in Mission and Government Institutions at part or whole Government expense respectively. One hundred and fifty others are provided with food, clothing, and blankets by the Department through ration depots and other centres. The remainder are either independent or, willy nilly so far as they are concerned, dependent upon their employers. Under existing legislation it is an offence to employ an aborigine excepting under permit issued by an officer of the Department. The inconvenience of this system to employers, particularly those resident in the more remote localities, is immediately obvious and because of this aboriginal workers are sometimes deprived of the opportunity to work because the employer is unable or unwilling to comply with the statutory requirement. Aboriginal workers detest the system; to them it connotes a state of inferiority and discrimination against them merely because of their colour and legal classification and not because of inefficiency on their part.

Employers are also required by legislative direction to pay a contribution to the Department's Native Medical Fund in respect to native employees. At first sight this provision may appear to be a wise and beneficial one where natives are concerned, particularly because of the fact that the contribution insures the native worker and his family against illness or accident; in some cases it is, but in general practice it is confusing to all concerned with it and most difficult to administer. Because it absolves an employer from liability under the Workers' Compensation Act a native is permitted to move from job to job and because of this是真的 workers are sometimes deprived of the opportunity to work because the employer is unable or unwilling to comply with the statutory requirement. Aboriginal workers detest the system; to them it connotes a state of inferiority and discrimination against them merely because of their colour and legal classification and not because of inefficiency on their part.

The Hon. Minister for Native Welfare.

In July, 1951, the Prime Minister advised that the Commonwealth Government had been giving consideration to the question of the welfare and advancement of the native peoples of Australia. Although, under the Constitution, the administration of native affairs was divided between the Commonwealth and the States within the boundaries of their respective territories, he believed it was their common desire, in view of international obligations, to give the utmost possible assistance to native peoples and, as far as possible, work to common aims and uniform policies. The Prime Minister believed that this best could be achieved by close Commonwealth-State collaboration and regular consultation and exchange of views on common problems, whilst still leaving local administration to function at the Territory or State level. On behalf of the Commonwealth Government he invited the State Governments to be represented at a conference, to be held in Canberra, of Federal and State Ministers responsible for native welfare, for the purpose of discussing the question generally and considering proposals for Commonwealth-States co-operation in this field. This is believed to be the first occasion in the history of the Commonwealth that representation at a conference on native welfare matters has been at Ministerial level. The conference eventually took place on the 3rd and 4th September, 1951, and this State was represented by the Hon. V. Doney, M.L.A. Before leaving the State the following statement was prepared and read by me at the conference:

This (Citizenship status) is probably the most important item on the agenda for our consideration, because it deals with certain aspects of our administration which do not
Citizenship Rights Act are unsatisfactory, and seldom if ever improves a native’s status in the white community but—and this is a very race. The qualifications as laid down by the Act and it therefore tends to emphasise the implied wrong in principle since its implies that black citizenship rights to be deemed to be no longer a native. This is obviously unjust and quite -ines.

In Western Australia we have the largest aboriginal native population in Australia in caste from the primitive nomad to the very near white. We consider it is impossible to castigate or to alienate them all away by a special references in other legislation (State or Commonwealth). Whilst these references are to aborigines, the descendants generally and not particularly to the natives of any one State, such a condition does not contravene the Commonwealth Constitution.

From this fact emerges the conclusion that the only bar to full citizenship rights for aboriginal natives is the discriminatory clauses contained in some legislation, such as, for example: The Commonwealth Social Service Benefits Consolidation Act in respect to aboriginal natives having a preponderance of aboriginal blood, the State Electoral Act of Western Australia in respect to full-blood aboriginals and aboriginal natives of the half blood or with a preponderance of aboriginal blood, the Native Administration Act, the Licensing Act, the Dog Act, and other pieces of legislation in the case of all people classified as natives.

There are two methods of removing these obstacles. The first is by the amendment of all legislation which discriminates for one to the native residents of the south of the State, who near white. We consider it is impossible to caste from the primitive nomad to the very near white. We consider it is impossible to castigate or to alienate them all away by the Native Administration Act, the Licensing Act, the Dog Act, and other pieces of legislation in the case of all people classified as natives.

In Western Australia the Natives (Citizenship Rights) Act of 1944 attempts to execute the second method, but there are unsatisfactory and limiting features of this Act. The method used is to declare the successful applicant for citizenship rights to be deemed to be no longer a native. This is obviously unsatisfactory in principle since its black is made white by an Act of Parliament. It results in a successful applicant having no longer associate with members of his own race, and it therefore tends to emphasise the implied inferiority of aboriginal natives, and so destroys pride of race. The qualifications as laid down by the Citizenship Rights Act are unsatisfactory, and the idea of citizenship rights Act seldom if ever improves a native’s status in the white community but—and this is a very important point—it denies him the advantages of special legislation enacted for his benefit. Whatever the original intention of the legislation, it has been to leave the successful applicant suspended, as it were, between two communities, that of the white man on the one side and of the aboriginal native on the other. Naturally, the conditions under which citizenship rights are obtained are in the vast majority of cases more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

There can be no more powerful argument for a thorough overhaul of our native policy than the fact that Australia, as a signatory to the United Nations Charter, approved the Declaration of Human Rights, and accepted as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of its native dependants, and to this end to ensure their political eco nomical, social and educational advancement. Obviously we are not fulfilling that obligation whilst we continue to discriminate against aboriginal natives in the way that I have mentioned.

It seems to me, therefore, that this conference should press for the removal of all discriminatory legislation, and insist on the recognition of aboriginal natives as a special social class of citizens constituting a special social problem.

The Commonwealth and States, having as similar an obligation, the objective of all such measures, desire to see all persons born in Australia enjoying full citizenship. It is also desirable that aboriginal natives, and their descendants generally, should be regarded as citizens of the Commonwealth, and not as aborigines. The South Australian definition appears to conform with this ruling.

The task is now to discover the means of effecting these requirements. Care must be taken that legislation to remove the discriminatory clauses of other legislation does not also preclude natives from the provisions of the proposed native welfare legislation which is of a discriminatory nature in that it discriminates in favour of an under-privileged and retarded class of citizens constituting a special social problem.

The matter was fully discussed at the conference and the following statement was subsequently issued:

The Commonwealth and States, having as similar an obligation, the objective of all such measures, desire to see all persons born in Australia enjoying full citizenship. It is also desirable that aboriginal natives, and their descendants generally, should be regarded as citizens of the Commonwealth, and not as aborigines. The South Australian definition appears to conform with this ruling.

There are at the present time in Australia many persons of aboriginal or part-aboriginal blood who are prepared for and capable of accepting full responsibilities of citizenship. In the future, as the measures for the advancement of native welfare show results, the number of persons so qualified will increase. At the present, and for many years to come, there are a number of persons, particularly in the northern parts of Australia, who require the benefits of special legislation in order that their interests may be safeguarded and in order that their advancement in civilisation may be assisted.

At the present time some anomalies are created by reason of the various definitions given to the terms "aborigines" and "natives" in such special legislation and by reason of the difference in the application of the system of exemptions from such legislation. It is recognised that a system of exemption is open to objection in as much as it suggests, to some people, that all persons who are defined as "aborigines" or "natives" in the respective Federal and State legislation are regarded as
constituting a different class of citizens by their very nature. The more correct statement of our view is that those persons to whom the special legislation applies are wards of the State, and in the time being in need of guardianship and who should automatically cease to be wards when they are able to assume that guardianship to which they are entitled. This view could be given clear expression by amendments of existing legislation where necessary, so that, in place of attempts to define a native or an aboriginal, the legislation would be made to apply only to those persons deemed to stand in need of the provisions of such legislation for their guardianship and tutelage.

Each of the representatives at this conference will make recommendation to this Government in order to give the effect to this view in the manner best suited to the State or territory under its jurisdiction.

We recognise that some of the barriers against the enjoyment of all privileges of citizenship today are not legal but social barriers. These citizens will only enjoy the privileges if they can and work as accepted members of the community. Therefore it behoves all sections of the community to co-operate in the ultimate assimilation of our native people.

The seeds of progress and recognition of the rights, dignity and worth of our native people as members of the human race appear to have fallen on barren soil because up till the time this report was written there has been no evidence of the conference resolution having been adopted by the participating States.

The whole concept of our present day legislation and the administration of natives throughout Australia is basically, fundamentally and entirely wrong in my opinion because they undoubtedly tend to inculcate in natives generally a sense of inferiority in themselves and shame of their own race and colour. I am referring, of course, to those who are in close contact with whites and consequently are more frequently affected by legislation and administration. Welfare officers of the Department are frequently informed by natives in a manner that is forthright and revealing: "I am not under the Native Act, I come under the White Act," meaning that they have been either exempted or granted citizenship rights. The vehemence manifested does not carry the pride of achievement. Are we to destroy in them a pride of origin which to be proud postulates in my opinion that we have already been informed, most reliably as it turned out, that under your direction a set of vigorous and worthwhile measures were being undertaken. I was most impressed by what I saw—by the recognition in your office of the hierarchy of problems (with housing at the head) and of the urgent need for providing more advanced education with suitable living conditions for both boys and girls.

It should encourage you to know that the current state of the world and Australia's role in the Pacific make it possible for every constructive invention made in Western Australia to be translated into terms that will affect not only the representatives of Western Australia, but all the whole Commonwealth but also the fate of the native peoples everywhere, and that may be seen as an increased ethical clarity for all English-speaking peoples in their dealings with native people.

My heartiest congratulations on what you have already been able to accomplish and my best wishes for the development of your programme.

W.A. NATIVE WELFARE COUNCIL.

Quotidian and unobtrusively a few unofficial, non-denominational welfare organisations have been actively engaged in promoting the welfare of natives in the metropolitan area for some years. More recently they have been joined by others until at the end of 1951, there were 14 of them. Their aims and objectives were similar and parallel, generally speaking, but their activities were singular of purpose and they were joined by others until at the end of 1951, there were 14 of them. Their aims and objectives were similar and parallel, generally speaking, but their activities were singular of purpose and therefore unco-ordinated and much of their valuable work, especially that of intercession, was dissipated in a welter of voices and opinions and frequently in a confusing mélange.

As a result the West Australian Native Welfare Council, which took place in my office on 30th January, 1952, was only the reputation of those persons to whom the W.A. NATIVE WELFARE COUNCIL.

The essence of the Department's work lies, of course, in the activities of its officers in the field and, in another sphere, the missionaries who work under departmental administrative supervision and benevolent control. The reports received from them up to the date of writing are as follows:
Section “A.”

DISTRICT REPORTS.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

District.—Comprises the East and West Kimberleys, and referred to as the Northern District.

Headquarters.—District Officer and District Office at Derby.

Staff.—Assistant District Officer at Wyndham, in charge of the East Kimberley sub-district, (Mr. I. W. Andrews). European Clerk, Mr. F. Dodd, who carries out clerical duties at District Office. Native Assistants, Edmund, at Wyndham, Bobbie and Freddie at District Office, Derby.

It should be the ambition of all District Officers at the end of each year to unfold the activities of their Districts in an interesting and fulsome annual report. There is pleasure to be derived from showing what progress has been achieved during the 12 months, but it is hardly possible to do justice to such a report when the necessity to write it comes before one has had the opportunity to study one’s District.

On the 18th April, 1952, I took over my duties as District Officer, Northern, from the then acting District Officer, Mr. N. Hawke. My staff at that time consisted of Patrol Officer (later promoted to A.D.O.), Mr. I. W. Andrews, stationed at Wyndham, one European Clerk, Mr. F. Dodd, at District Office, Derby, and two native Assistants, Bobbie and Freddie, both at Derby.

I consider the attitude of the employer most important and I do not mean always the manager, for though some of these appear decent enough fellows, they act merely as puppets to do the bidding of someone often far away. In many of these cases the man with his family live in conditions difficult to imagine. It is a wonder that in such instances the native gets anything, and it does not amount to anything much at times.

There are two classes of stations, (1) the established concern, often part of a large company, and (2) the smaller man who is battling to stabilise his position. With the latter, one can be tolerant, for I have seen natives on this type of property better off than the owner. The fact that they stick to this man is good proof they are satisfied. The former owner has no excuse for tolerance to be shown. His ruthlessness and penny-pinching, in regard to his native labour, reduces them to the point of being slaves. Such are the conditions relating to my District at present.

Within the boundaries of the Northern District are found the following:—

Missions.—Beagle Bay Mission; Lombadina Mission; Sunday Island Mission; Wotjulum Mission; United Aborigines Mission, Fitzroy Crossing; Pal-lottine Mission, Balco; Forrest River Mission; Drysdale Mission; Holy Child Orphanage, Broome.

Government Institutions.—Moola Bulla Native Reserve and Cattle Station, La Grange Native Reserve.

Cattle and Sheep Stations.—Approximately seventy (70) in this area.

Missions.

As yet I have only visited a few Missions, but realise that their part in the shaping of the natives’ future here is gigantic, and, from a study of those with which I have not come into contact, I can only assure you that without exception there is a keen desire for progress, and an understanding, second to none, of the native’s requirements to help him in his assimilation process.

Many of these Missions are working under severe handicaps due to shortage of funds, and inaccessibility of transport to procure materials, goods, etc. In these cases much initiative has been shown in the use of local materials for buildings.

In all cases, except one (and this one is only becoming established) school is being conducted for all children of school age, and it is indeed a pleasure to see the progress which has been attained with their pupils. It is only with education that the young aboriginal will have a fighting chance to survive.

Industry.

The employment of natives in this district appears to be mainly connected with the cattle and sheep industries, although not a few find employment in the towns, and on luggers connected with the pearling industry.

The native appears to have little interest in agriculture, and the opportunity here for that type of employment is not great. In the cattle and sheep industries he shines in stock work, for he has a natural aptitude for it.

Education.

This is a most important aspect of the young native’s chance for his assimilation into our way of living. The present excellent work is being done by Missions, and the school at Moola Bulla, but there are many hundreds of young children on stations who have no opportunity to receive school education.

There is also at these stations a strong resentment, to allow these children to leave the station to attend the nearest school, for they selfishly look at them to provide the station with future labour as stockboys, etc., and think that once they receive education they may not desire that form of employment. In my opinion it will be a long time before there may be such a reaction.

I sincerely feel that the provision of education for natives can be more vigorously attacked, and with the placement of schools in strategic positions throughout the district, no upset in the present labour position should be experienced by the compelling of children of school age to attend school.

Medical.

Most stations are equipped with a good supply of medical requirements for normal use, and are able to send sick natives to hospital by road or air.

The Flying Doctor serves a great need for all at outlying stations, and even though a station may not receive regular visits, it can in cases of illness request a visit to be made.

From my small experience, however, many stations have not had a thorough check of their natives made by a doctor for some time, and this is considered a matter of urgent importance.

Much can be accomplished by the building of suitable quarters to house and segregate sick natives at stations.

The hygiene at many native camps I have visited was deplorable. This reflects directly on the person in charge. No attempt in many instances is made to supply the employee with any sanitary or washing facilities, nor is he supervised in the cleansing of his camp area. The exceptions that I found were an indication of what all could be if proper facilities were provided and supervision maintained.

The health of the natives seen appeared quite good, but only a medical inspection of all natives at the stations would give a true picture.
**Accommodation.**

What a vast variety of opinion station owners have regarding *suitable* accommodation for their native employees. A good attempt by many to provide their natives with individual housing for each family is being made, but one is sometimes shocked by the apathetic attitude of some to provide anything. I have witnessed such disgusting sights as natives crawling in and out of self-made spinifex and old rags shelters, with perhaps an odd piece of iron scavenged from a dump for added protection against the weather.

In my opinion, the excuse that material is unobtainable has been worn out. It is long past time when such a state of apathy can be tolerated.

**Census.**

During my short term of office, prior to the end of the year, I was able to take a census of Broome native population. Four hundred and three names were obtained, and although not complete, it will be of considerable use for years to come.

**Patrols.**

Several patrols were carried out in the East and West Kimberleys during the 12 months, although many areas were not inspected.

Patrolling is very important for one can do more by personal inspection and contact than could be accomplished by means of correspondence. It will be necessary in the future to carry out a vigorous patrol programme, both by myself and my junior officers.

**CONCLUSION.**

On the whole, not a very bright picture. There are, however, many compensating and encouraging features which make me hopeful for improvement in the forthcoming twelve months.

(Sgd.) J. S. BEHARELL,
District Officer,
Northern.

**NORTH-WEST DISTRICT.**

For purposes of administration this district is divided into two sub-divisions, the Gascoyne and the Pilbara. When considering native welfare, however, a further division is necessary, resulting in four areas, the Gascoyne, Ashburton, Roebourne-Tableland and Pilbara.

**EMPLOYMENT.**

Speaking very broadly, and from the natives' point of view, conditions of employment are satisfactory in the Gascoyne and Pilbara, reasonably good in the Ashburton, and fair only in the Roebourne-Tableland area. Each is discussed separately below.

**Gascoyne.**

This area has been settled a long time, and has generally been reasonably prosperous. There is very little rough country, and communications by both road and telephone are good. Improvement in the conditions of native employment has therefore been a process of steady evolution, and is still going on.

When considering native welfare in the pastoral areas it is usual to inquire into four aspects—food supplied, clothes provided, wages paid, and the personal attitude of the management. Food in the Gascoyne is good, probably without exception. Quarters are generally excellent, with separate kitchen and dining room, septic system and other such refinements. Those few stations with poor quarters have difficulty in retaining labour. Pay varies from £4 per week to £7 and £7 per week. The personal attitude of the management is more important than may be realised, and seems to be the main factor in holding a general force together. Familiarity of a manager will sometimes outweigh poor pay and indifferent quarters provided by the owners.

A fifth factor is now impinging on the native mind—that of education for his children. Happily the Gascoyne is well served in this regard by the Churches of Christ Mission at Carnarvon. Notwithstanding the presentation at present for children drawn from a wide area, and, as it grows, will probably be adequate for native children in the Ashburton and Gascoyne districts.

Most natives in the Gascoyne visit Carnarvon at least once a year—notably for the annual races. The Carnarvon reserve is gradually being improved, and during the year under review a Nissen hut for hospital out-patients has been erected. Ablution and sanitary facilities have been considerably improved, and during the year under review a Nissen hut for hospital out-patients has been erected. Ablution and sanitary facilities have been considerably improved.

**Ashburton.**

In most respects employment conditions here resemble those in the Gascoyne, but generally are not quite as good. Wages are lower, and in some cases there is room for improvement in housing. The old Onslow reserve has recently been taken over by an Army Unit, connected with the Montebello experiments, and a new reserve has been gazetted. At present it has a water supply, but no other facilities.

At present very few native children from this area are being educated, but I understand that the Churches of Christ Mission at Carnarvon hopes to extend educational facilities in the near future, and I hope to be able to accommodate all who wish to attend. The Mission is assured of the fullest cooperation of this office in this regard.

**Roebourne-Tableland.**

Although I have not patrolled this area extensively, I have seen enough to form the opinion that there is no native reserve for consideration in native employment conditions. Cash wages are generally too low to enable married natives to clothe their families adequately and at the same time purchase the small extras which add pleasure to life. I was also surprised to find that the old "boiled meat and bread" diet is still in evidence. Luckily for employers, these natives have a particularly strong feeling for their own country, and are reluctant to leave the area, even though they have usually heard that better wages are obtainable elsewhere. However, there is evidence that the employers are reasonable in their outlook, and in the coming year I am confident that considerable improvement will be effected. Now there is a field officer of this Department stationed at Port Hedland it will be possible to patrol this area thoroughly, and I anticipate that his efforts at mediation will be successful.

**Conditions on the two Roebourne reserves are not good. Each has a somewhat primitive water supply, but no other facilities. It is hoped to remedy this position to some extent in the coming year.**

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature of this area is the complete absence of educational opportunities. Two reserves are being considered for improvement in the housing and living conditions of township natives, and there will soon be absolutely no justification for exclusion of these children from the Roebourne State School. The District Superintendent for the Education Department has already expressed his willingness to co-operate in this end.

The alternative, if an alternative is desired, is the establishment of a Mission at, or near, Roebourne. This has been generally agreeable to the natives. To some extent, I believe it desirable, as it could accommodate children from outlying stations, as well as from the township. It could also exercise a beneficial supervision over the old and infirm natives in the ration camp.

**Pilbara.**

During the past year native employment in this area has been subject of much controversy and a Committee appointed by the Government has made exhaustive inquiries into many aspects
of this question. At the time of writing the Gov-
ernment has not made any announcement result-
ing from the inquiry, and the subject is therefore
hardly open to discussion at the moment. It is
possible that some finding will have been published
before this report goes in print, and in that case a
full account of the activities of the Pilbara Group
may be included under a separate heading.

Port Hedland itself is notable for the number of
coloured people who have qualified for the full
rights of citizenship under these provisions: they amply
demonstrated their ability to hold their own in our
society. This progress towards assimilation is
apparent in other small communities—notably at Marble Bar and at Shark Bay.

Education.

Next to conditions of employment, that is, day
to day welfare, I regard educational opportunity as paramount importance. At the moment the
Glacouye is the only area which can be regarded
as satisfactory in this regard although the needs
of the Ashburton will probably be met when the
Carnarvon Mission is able to extend its dormitory
accommodation. I understand that plans are
already in hand for these extensions and, in its
bun and Culling, the Mission is enjoying the
fullest support from the Government.

Regarding Roebourne, I endorse the remarks
made by my predecessor in his report last year. I
underline the importance of this effort being some-
mission body in this field. During the past year
much of the local opposition to the establishment of
the Mission has been overcome and I believe
that suitable land would be readily available.

Education facilities also are urgently required
in the Pilbara, but this subject will probably be
covered by the Committee inquiring into native affairs there. The recent closing of the White
Springs Mission adds to the difficulty.

An interesting fact has emerged from the State
School attached to the Carnarvon Mission, and
no doubt from other schools where native children are segregated from whites. In most
schools where co-education exists school teachers
notice a falling off in the natives' ability after
the fourth standard is reached, that is, after the
child reaches his tenth year. There is absolutely
no sign of this tendency at the Carnarvon Mission
school. The obvious inference is that in the average
school a native child becomes aware of his social
disabilities at about the age of ten. As a
result his will to learn must inevitably suffer.
At the Mission school, where the children have little contact with the white society, do not
become aware of the disadvantages of possessing
a coloured skin, and their outlook is not warped.
The solution to this problem can only come from
an enlightened white society. Segregation of all
native children is manifestly impossible, and in any
case would only delay the impact. Sooner or later the young native must take his place in
society.

Another fact, already well recognised by author-
cities, is evident at this Mission school, namely
that ability to learn is not related to the degree
of skin pigmentation.

Opportunities for Natives.

As mentioned earlier, in some smaller communi-
ties North of the 26th parallel full assimilation is
almost an accomplished fact. In the larger centres
there is still a great deal of prejudice against
coloured people and good positions in commercial
firms are not open to them. There are exceptions, and it is probable that their num-
ber will increase. In Carnarvon a half-caste youth is an office boy in the "Northern Times", and is
proving quite suitable. Another brother is em-
ploved in the Carnarvon Office of this Department,
and an apprentice in the general store at Roebourne. A
number of coloured girls are employed in hospitals
in this District, and are giving satisfactory service.
Unfortunately the feeling prevalent here is in the
exception that to be fit to be a citizen of Australia
a native must legally be classed as a non-native,
and pass a qualifying personal examination and

The demand for native labour on stations still
exceeds the supply, and while wool prices remain satisfac-
tory this situation is likely to continue. Apart from routine stock work there appears to be
ample contract work offering, particularly fenc-
ing and well sinking.

Medical Services.

With the exception of inadequate accommoda-
tion at Onslow and Roebourne, medical facilities in
this District are roughly the same as for white
residents, that is, reasonably satisfactory. The
Pilbara is well served by the Native Hospital at Port Hedland, and in all other hospitals the
to the attitude of the staffs is sympathetic and helpful.

Justice.

During the year there have been the usual minor prosecutions of natives. The vast majority
of these have been for receiving liquor. The ques-
tion of amending W.A.'s legislation to permit
natives to drink is a fiercely controversial subject,
but one which cannot be shelved indefinitely. Un-
doubtedly there are some natives who would abuse
the right to drink, just as there are whites who do
precisely the same thing. Some protective legis-
lation for this class would obviously be necessary.

There are many other privileges denied to natives, simply because they are natives. The system
makes a mockery of the term assimilation, the avowed
policy of the Government of this State. During the year the highest Supreme Court rulings have indicated that particular legislation for natives should be interpreted in a protective, rather than
restrictive sense. There can be no doubt that the
strict enforcement of many parts of the Native
Administration Act, and of parts of other Acts
relating to natives, is oppressive in character.

Administration.

The stationing of Mr. H. R. Tilbrook at Port Hedland as Assistant District Officer for the Pil-
bara District is a forward step. With field officers
at Port Hedland and Carnarvon it will be possible
to patrol the whole District adequately.

Office are under construction at both Port
Hedland and Marble Bar, and a patrol vehicle is
on order for Carnarvon.

A great deal remains to be done in the promo-
tion of native welfare in the North-West District, and the present staff looks forward to a year of
endeavour, and it is hoped worthwhile achievement.

(Sgd.) F. E. GARE,
District Officer, North-West District.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Introduce

If a report of substantial improvement in the general welfare of natives in the Central District
during the past financial year is looked for in these pages it will not be found; unless abandonment of
some of the more archaic administrative measures
embodied in native administration legislation can be taken, there are some natives who would abuse
the right to drink, just as there are whites who do
precisely the same thing. Some protective legis-
lation for this class would obviously be necessary.

The district administration is still set in the
framework of legislation which, for the most part,
was designed to cope with a situation existent in
1865 and 1866, although amended in 1917 and 1947.
It bears little realistic relation to conditions as they
exist or as they may develop in the future. The
Native Administration Act still places more restric-
tions on the personal liberty of natives and still
places more limitations on their exercise of citizen-
ship privileges than any other piece of legislation.
The Natives (Citizenship Rights) Act, although
some of its procedural clauses were amended dur-
ing the year, is still based on the erroneous con-
ception that to be fit to be a citizen of Australia
a native must legally be classed as a non-native,
and pass a qualifying personal examination and

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must refrain from associating with his own kind. To fail in this task would be tantamount to betraying the confidence reposed in him by his family and by all who have had dealings with him. The necessity of providing facilities for the education of the children of natives is now so generally recognised that the Department would be remiss if it did not take steps to make it possible for children of natives to receive a proper education. It is the duty of the Department to see that there is an efficient and adequate system of education for native children. The Department has made every effort to ensure that the educational system is properly administered and maintained.

1.—Staff.

Death of Mr. L. O'Neill.

It is a melancholy necessity to open this section of the report by recording the death on 31st August, 1951, of Mr. L. O'Neill, Assistant District Officer of Native Affairs at Kalgoorlie. Mr. O'Neill was of such genial nature and friendly manner that he was well liked by all who came into contact with him. He was deeply respected by natives and others. His sudden death broke a long association with the Department, and was deeply regretted by his many friends.

The many changes of staff in this district throughout the year, though dictated by unavoidable circumstances, have had an extremely limiting effect. There were two changes of staff in the Sub-district and in addition this Sub-district was manned for a total of only five months of the year. One death, two resignations, one terminations of service, and 11 transfers all had a telling effect. There were two complete changes of staff in the Eastern Goldfields Sub-district, who, coming into contact with a succession of new officers, became thoroughly confused and wondered whom they would meet next. It is a melancholy necessity to open this section of the report by recording the death on 31st August, 1951, of Mr. L. O'Neill, Assistant District Officer of Native Affairs at Kalgoorlie. Mr. O'Neill was of such genial nature and friendly manner that he was well liked by all who came into contact with him. He was deeply respected by natives and others. His sudden death broke a long association with the Department, and was deeply regretted by his many friends.

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The change from compulsory to voluntary admission of children in lieu of the past method of Departmental direction. The weekly inmate subsidy had been at the grossly inadequate rate of 4s. per head for a stipulated maximum number of inmates for each Mission. This naturally imposed a heavy and unfair financial burden upon institutions undertaking disproportionately large share of field welfare work in comparison with the Staff and an increase of subsidy was sought to bring it to parity with that paid by the State in respect of institutions dealing with white children. Messrs. Andrews, Patrol Officer, East Kimberleys, was attached to the office for general experience.

Murchison Sub-District.

Assistant District Officer—Mr. R. H. Brand, until 6/8/51 (resigned).

Acting Assistant District Officer—Mr. R. H. Tilbrook, 1/8/51 to 2/3/52 (transferred to Port Hedland).

Acting Patrol Officer—Mr. A. O. Day, 2/5/52, to 30/6/52.

Eastern Goldfields Sub-District.

Assistant District Officer—Mr. L. O'Neill, until 31/8/51.


Mr. P. K. O'Dea, 7/3/52, to 2/4/52 (terminated).

Part 1.—Administration.

1.—Staff.

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all but the most remote areas. The days when they functioned as harbours for a displaced, unwanted and industrially incapable people have long passed and they now need to make (and do making) a positive, more specialised contribution to native advancement. With the gradual improvement in the civic, social and economic status of natives, particularly caste natives in settled areas, this tendency for missions to specialise becomes more marked and the time can be envisaged when they will become native boarding schools for educational and technical training purposes. They can never function effectively in this role whilst there is any savour of detention about them.

That natives can give their full support to missions by voluntarily handing over their children for education and training is amply demonstrated by two successful examples. The United Aborigines Mission, Mount Margaret, holds a high place in the esteem of natives of the North-Eastern Goldfields area that it has become the social and cultural centre for natives of that district and children in the homes are in excess of 120. The Methodist Mission, Mogumber, which took over the old Departmental Moore River Native Settlement at the beginning of the financial year had at its close of operations: this in spite of the intense dis-favour with which the old settlement was regarded by natives generally.

Only in those cases where the welfare of children is endangered by palpable neglect or in cases of minor delinquency are compulsory measures taken to remove native children to missions or to institutions and then only by application to a Children’s Court Magistrate. All other admissions are by written agreement between parents and Mission authorities, ratified by the Commissioner of Native Affairs.

With respect to Departmental establishments the principal matter of interest is McDonald House, a hostel for native boys in West Perth, which was established early in 1952. The first admission was made on the 2nd February and at the end of the year there were four inmates. The functions of this hostel are similar to those of Alvan House and it fills a long-felt need. The necessity for structural alteration and renovation limits the number of boys who can be accommodated.

Alvan House accommodated eight girls at the beginning of the year and this number grew to a total of 18. There were 13 girls resident at the end of the year.

Cosmo Newbery Native Station has been functioning in a dual role of feeding centre for bush natives and reformatory for delinquent native children. Its function in this latter role was not functioning effectively in this role whilst one very notable result has been that not one native boy was before the courts for commision of an offence in this district throughout the whole year.

All Missions and Departmental institutions were visited during the year.

3.—Protectors of Natives.

Little change occurred in the protectorship system and the district policy in force last year remained unchanged. No effective change can be brought about without a fundamental alteration of native welfare legislation. There was a slight increase in the number of "lay" appointments and the total number of protectors in the district was 66, made up as follows:

- Honorary protectors .................................. 3
- Mission superintendents ................................ 9
- Non-official persons .................................. 10
- Police ..................................................... 44

Total .................................................... 66

4.—Patrols.

Although there was a greater total number of officers who served in this district this year, frequent staff changes, lack of transport, and a greater volume of administrative duties contributed to a lessening of effort in this vital sphere of activity, with a noticeable deterioration in personal contact with natives. This was most noticeable of course in the Eastern Goldfields Sub-district, which was unstaffed for more than half of the year. A regular patrol programme was not maintained in the Central Sub-district but some lost ground was regained in a patrol of wide scope and intensity at the end of the year. The number of patrols in the Murchison Sub-district was less than in the previous year, but the quality of the patrol work done was of better standard and the tendency to "inspect" gave way to a more thorough and sympathetic system of dealing with natives. Some useful information was obtained and the field officers established a closer personal relationship with natives.

General surveys of the Murchison and Eastern Goldfields Sub-districts were carried out by the District Officer to gain first hand knowledge of their special problems and to guide the officers directly in charge.

Details—

District Officer’s Inspections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Miles.</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Eastern Goldfields (all missions, Departmental institutions, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2,047</td>
<td>Upper Murchison (including Central Sub-district and Lower Murchison)</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>Central Sub-district and Lower Murchison</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>Kalgoorlie (special duty)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total .................................................... 54

Central Sub-district.

- 726 Eastern Wheatbelt
- 700 Moora Area
- 355 Pinjarra Area
- 1,139 Eastern Wheatbelt and Moora Area

Total .................................................... 46

Murchison Sub-district.

- 1,542 North-Eastern Area
- 839 Northern Murchison
- 316 Lower Murchison
- 433 Geraldton - Northampton

Total .................................................... 58

Eastern Goldfields Sub-district.

- 637 Southern Area
- 397 East (Trans. Line)
- 525 North-Eastern (incomplete)

Total .................................................... 13

Total .................................................... 137
Some of these reserves urgently needed the installation of hygiene and ablution facilities, but apart from work begun in the previous year (at York, Pinjarra and Northam) no new work was initiated. Installation of facilities or improvement of existing ones had been requested in respect of several reserves but approval for expenditure was not given by the Treasury.

6.—Buildings

There has been no change in the position of offices since last year. Further attempts were made to locate more suitable quarters for the District Office, but no success, and the cramped situation was only eased by the cessation of the natives’ waiting room to function as such. This was converted into the Central Sub-district office.

Outstation offices are still located at Mullewa and Kalgoorlie.

7.—Vehicles and Mechanical Equipment.

The only vehicle on charge is WAG 2052 Dodge Utility which was taken over by Mr. A. O. Day on the 16th May, 1952, for use in the Murchison Sub-district.

8.—General Administrative Functions.

In continuation of the policy of decentralised administration a larger volume of purely administrative functions has descended on the district field staff, to some extent to the detriment of personal field contact. Much of this is due to the requirements laid on the Department by outmoded legislation which enjoins a policy of almost individual administration of natives’ affairs. A change to legislative authority for bolder measures would render unnecessary many of these minor routine desk duties and release time and energy for more constructive work.

9.—Public Relations.

Even the most casual reader of the Press should be aware that the public is becoming increasingly interested in (and sometimes vehemently vocal on) what is known as the Native Problem. Talks, addresses and participation (when requested) at meetings of interested organisations have helped to inform public opinion on a matter which was one of public indifference only a few years ago. There is a growing section of the public which is desirous of natives a greater share in the country’s civic life and opportunities. With the formation of the Western Australian Native Welfare Council this section of the community, as represented by various organisations and societies, was given authoritative and unanimous voice.

Part II.—Natives.

1.—Vital Statistics.

Native population returns as compiled by Police Officers indicate a total of 4,815 natives of whom 2,670 are caste natives and 2,145 are fullbloods. Details for the sub-districts are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fullbloods</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murchison</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Goldfields</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td>1,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are relevant only to natives in or near towns and take no cognisance of those on pastoral properties or living a tribal existence. Police reports have indicated that the native population is in far excess of the estimates above, as evidenced by a patrol of the Northern Murchison which recorded 43 natives on 24 stations who had not been included on population returns. The total number of natives in the Central sub-district according to these returns is 1,481 which is far below the number recorded by name in the sub-district census book.

The Central Sub-district council, with 1,596 names entered, is now almost complete. Little progress was made with the detailed census in the Murchison area, however, only 200 additional entries having been made bringing the recorded total to 830. In fact, it has been known for some time that the sub-district is 2,600, two thirds of the work remains to be done. Previously no start had been made with the Eastern Goldfields census but work commenced in February, 1952. In the brief period the office was staffed 298 names were recorded.

Information from the Registrar General’s Department shows that registration was effected of 17 male and 38 female births and 10 deaths during the Central District for the period 1/7/51 to 30/6/52. Whilst these are not the actual figures of births and deaths, they give a fair indication of the preponderance of deaths over births, more than 2 to 1, which is probably true of the native population as a whole.


Again no attempt is made to discourse on a subject which officers and officials are not competent to form a qualified opinion. Almost the only guide I have to the health of natives in my district is the verbatim accounts of doctors and hospitals for treatment of native patients which pass through my office (1,468 have been dealt with). These, together with the fact that the occupation of the more obvious ills, give the appearance of the natives’ health is poor and the chief contributing factors are most probably poor living conditions and bad diet.

The following extract of a patrol report is fairly typical of the district as a whole—at least of native areas:

Although there has been no outbreak of disease or sickness to any serious degree, the general standard of health, particularly among the children, is very poor. Parents invariably claim that the health of the children is good and gives no cause for concern. This, however, is not confirmed, but rather refuted by the appearance of children actually sighted, by teachers’ reports and the opinion of the medical authority.

The common ailments are:

1. Digestive, including malnutrition, enteritis and diarrhoea.
2. Bronchial, including pneumonia, colds.
3. Scabies.
4. Eye infections.

3. Education.

No statistics are available as to the number of native children in schools. A State School education is available to those who live within the radius of the schools and attendances are enforced. In remote areas, the education of native education is in the hands of Missions which are tending to centralise the direction of the Education Department in this respect. Attendance reports vary, but absenteeism, where it does exist, is usually found to be the result of itinerant family life.

Schools are visited on each patrol, bad attendance reports are investigated and the progress of promising students is watched. A number of prospective admissions to Alvan and McDonald Houses are in view for final consideration before the opening school term in 1953.


A detailed study of this subject was presented in the last annual report and there has been little change in the over-all position during the year under review. Towards the end of the year there was a noticeable falling off in the demand for native labour and unskilled work (for which most, of course, were higher than the previous year and this was unfortunate, as are employed, but rather refuted by the appearance of children actually sighted, by teachers reports and the opinion of the medical authority.

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A good opportunity for useful employment was presented to natives at the Australian Aborigines Evangelical Mission, Zanthius, by the Australasian Sandalwood Company when it undertook the cutting and dressing of sandalwood on the native reserve there. The primary function of this Mission is solely to draw off from the line the groups of natives who were accustomed to beg food and money, to the degradation of themselves and the community. At the request of the Mission heads under the chairmanship of the Min­ister for Territories, included in a resolution on citizenship was the proposal that "the Commonwealth of States, having assimilation as the objective of native welfare measures, desire to see all persons born in Australia in the enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship, and in any limits which may be set on these privileges, by necessity, in the interests of the individual and of the community.

One has to look very closely to find any evidence of the implementation of this resolution in this State and so far as results here are concerned, the conference, in this aspect at least, appears to have been abortive. It did have the effect of stimulating some discussion on the nature of citizenship of which, though genuinely well intentioned, has been exceedingly ill-informed.

On a natural born Australian, native or white, citizenship is not something which can be conferred; though it can be limited and in some respects, denied. Natives are natural born inhabitants of the Commonwealth and in most respects conform to the definition of citizen. They are reasonable accurately and again show the tendency to be evidence last year—apart from offences connected with liquor native misdemeanours were negligible. Of a total 532 convictions, drunkenness heads the list with 246, followed by receiving liquor (an offence native can commit), 184, and stealing 16. Twenty-four other types of offence are represented by 112 convictions.

Four Courts of Native Affairs were held during the year:

1. Rex v. Libbura: 5/7/51 at Laverton; charge, Murder. The Court comprised Mr. T. A. Draper, R.M. (Chairman) and Mr. H. J. Coate, representing the Commission of Native Affairs. Mr. L. O'Neill appeared for the defence. Result, convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

2. Rex v. Yeendeen: 5/7/51 at Laverton; charge, unlawful wounding. The Court was constituted as above. Result, convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

3. Rex v. Frank Dixon: 29/10/51 at Meekatharra; charge unlawful carnal knowledge. Mr. T. Ansell, R.M., was Chairman of the Court, and the Rev. D. McKerrell represented the Commissioner of Native Affairs. The defence was undertaken by Mr. H. R. Tilbrook. Result, convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

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6.—Native Welfare.

The introduction to this report is in reality an introduction to this section of it, since native welfare should be the chief concern of the Department and the goal of all field activity. It is an all-embracing phrase which can be narrowed down to considering such two principal aspects, civil status and physical well-being. Regarded in that light, it is difficult to point to any single advance or even general improvement in native welfare during the past 12 months as the basics disabilities still remain. It is less difficult to show cause why notable progress has not been made and an examination of past 12 months as the basic disabilities still remain. It is essential to narrow it down to some useful activity before they became dependant on Government rations. The Mission authorities were fully employed with the full cooperation of the native. It is an all-embracing phrase which can be narrowed down to considering two main aspects, civil status and physical well-being. Regarded in that light, it is difficult to point to the achievement of any notable progress has not been made and an examination of past 12 months as the basic disabilities still remain. It is essential to narrow it down to some useful activity before they became dependant on Government rations. The Mission authorities were fully employed with the full cooperation of the native.

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complete self-dependence and are allowed to par-
ticipate fully in the country's activities as recog-
nised members of the community. Such guidance
and assistance should be provided by a Govern-
mental welfare agency and should be available
to any persons of aboriginal heritage in addition
to such benefits as they receive from the exercise
of full citizenship. The fact that they may require
such help does not make them unfit for full citi-
zenship. The Child Welfare Department exists
to provide assistance of a specialised nature for
underprivileged or neglected children and to
parents who require it through physical, financial
or other inability to provide a proper unbringing
for their children. Because a mother may have
recourse to the help of this Department she is
not disqualified for the exercise of citizenship rights
and responsibilities; no more is a man who requires
the aid of the State to provide a home for his
family. Why, then, should natives be so dis-
qualified en masse when some of them from time
to time need guidance or aid in the difficult busi-
ness of ordinary living?

Housing.

Nothing but the most gloomy view can be taken
of the complete lack of progress in this important
and basic aspect of physical welfare. The first
tangible result of repeated representations on the
subject of native housing was the advice that six
or eight selected natives could apply for assistance
to the State Housing Commission for homes to
be erected under the terms of the Tenancy Agree-
ment. Five applications were forwarded on be-
half of natives in this district in April, 1951.
The result of these applications was never con-
veyed to me; but from personal observation I can
say that not one of the applicants has been housed.

In October, 1951, the State Housing Commission
advised me that applications for Workers' Dwell-
ings would be accepted from six selected applicants,
sponsored by this Department, provided they
owned blocks of land and could pay a deposit
and from 25s. to 40s. a week as hire purchase.
Four applications were forwarded between 26th
November, 1951, and 15th May, 1952. By the end
of 1951-52 construction on any of these dwellings
had not commenced.

The effect of poor living conditions on native
welfare has been too often expressed to require
any further emphasis and any attempt to review
the position again would be only useless reitera-
tion. I must emphasise, however, that the con-
tinued absence of any concrete evidence of a
desire to see native people properly housed is
having an adverse effect on field officers' relations
with them and is contributing largely to the bitter
cynicism they exhibit whenever the matter of
housing is discussed.

The efforts of such men as Mr. C. Spence,
who is contributing both his finances and his
knowledge of real estate business to assist individual
natives to acquire blocks on which to build, serve
to emphasise that the responsibility is a State
and not an individual one—and this applies to
the whole matter of native welfare.

(Sgd.) B. A. McLARTY,
District Officer, Central District.
### Appendix A.

**CRIME STATISTICS, 1951-52—CENTRAL SUB-DISTRICT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Receiving Liquor</th>
<th>Stealing</th>
<th>Assault</th>
<th>Traffic Offence</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Disorderly Conduct</th>
<th>Obscene Language</th>
<th>Indecent Amuse.</th>
<th>Assaulted by Liquor</th>
<th>On Licensed Premises</th>
<th>Stealing Arson</th>
<th>Unlawful Wounding</th>
<th>Unlawful Possession</th>
<th>Attempted Armed Robbery</th>
<th>Atrocious &amp; Vile Tend.</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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### Appendix B.

**CRIME STATISTICS, 1951-52—MURCHISON SUB-DISTRICT.**

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### Appendix C.

**CRIME STATISTICS, 1951-52—EASTERN GOLDFIELDS—SUB-DISTRICT.**

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Introduction.
This is the third Annual Report to be submitted since the District was constituted as a result of the present decentralised system of administration introduced by the present Commissioner.

I assumed charge as District Officer of the Southern District on 14th May, 1949.

My previous two Annual Reports contained much detail which it is unnecessary to repeat; hence this, my third Annual Report, will be considerably briefer than the two earlier reports.

Extent and Population.

The extent of the Southern District remains unaltered since my last Annual Report and comprises the Great Southern below Beverley and the South-West below Yarloop in the Harvey Road District.

The population figures for the Southern District for the year under report are 2,057 natives, comprising 1,830 caste natives and 227 full bloods, the latter all detribalised. Of this number 558 are males, 470 females, and 1,049 children. These figures are approximately provided on annual police returns submitted from each police station in my jurisdiction.

The detailed census being prepared by the District Field Staff is not yet complete. It is expected that this census will be completed by the time the next Annual Report is due. When complete this will provide a reliable estimate of the native population of the district.

Staff.

The District Staff comprises one Field Officer, myself, and two Office Staff, namely, the Assistant to the District Officer and an Assistant who is the shorthand-typist. All these are permanent positions and classified in the latest Public Service List.

The field staff has decreased by one following the closing down on the 6th June, 1952, of the South-West Sub-district Office at Bunbury and the transfer of the Cadet Patrol Officer, Mr. W. Grafen, from Bunbury to the Perth Office.

The clerical work of this District Office has increased considerably due to the decentralisation of administration under which system everything pertaining to the District is handled by the District Staff. This increase in the handling of clerical work by District Office staffs will undoubtedly take a big load off the Headquarters clerical staff.

I must express my appreciation of the co-operation and whole-hearted assistance received during the year from both Mr. Beall, the Assistant to the District Officer, and Miss Jarrett, shorthand-typist and office assistant.

Patrols.

The District is divided into three patrol areas, the Northern, the Southern, and the South-Western. Each patrol area is visited in turn by the District Officer, who makes a monthly patrol.

In the year under report 671 days were spent on patrol and a total of 10,590 miles travelled during the 671 days.

Patrols, being the only means of contacting the native population in outlying areas of the District, are the most important part of the field officer's functions. Not only do patrols bring the field officer in contact with natives but also with whites of all walks of life and every shade of opinion. These contacts provide a valuable means of correcting misinformed opinion among non-natives.

Living Conditions.

The biggest single factor which militates against the acceptance of the native by the white community is the native's living conditions. This matter of native living conditions is a real problem and there are many angles to the problem.

There is no doubt that there is little chance of uplift for the hybrid native of the South as long as he continues to live as he does in the squatted cabins so well known to the Department. Earlier in the year under report there was a proposed scheme whereby the State Housing Commission would provide a small grant to one of selected native families, modest prefabricated timber frame cottages. Suitable families were to be recommended by this Department. This proposed scheme has fallen through and now natives have to take their place with whites and await their turn to receive the existing State and Housing Commission housing schemes. I feel that in view of the years of failure to provide homes for natives, a special scheme which would provide a cottage for one native family for native families could not be construed as showing undue favours to natives and would be in keeping with this Department's policy to provide for the welfare of the native.

However, even if such a scheme were adopted it would benefit only a very few of the best type of caste native families. The bulk of the native people would continue to live on reserves and in camps in the deplorable conditions which have existed for so long and which seem to be their acceptance. It is these persons who are in need of assistance to improve their lot.

The mixed blood natives of the South for the most part live either in small group communities such as are found on native reserves or in camps or occasionally dispersed by employers in small family occupations. If some sort of provision could be made for improving the living conditions of those who live in these small group communities, mostly on reserves, an important step forward will have been taken to assist the majority of the Southern natives. I feel that if small structures of simple design, providing one room and verandah, or two rooms, could replace the tin humpy or bag tent that once existed, there would be some incentive for cleaner living. Such quarters could be sold or rented—preferably sold—to the native occupant. Of course, adequate ablution, laundry and sanitary facilities on a community basis are an essential of such a scheme.

With Government finances as they are at present the implementation of such a scheme at Government cost is remote. However, if the rural communities of the South where there are native populations followed in the footsteps of the community at Narrogin in the Great Southern the problem will be part of the way to solution. At Narrogin, where a strong District Native Council comprised of six local citizens exists, the members of this welfare body intend to build three or four small structures of timber and iron on the reserve and to be used for the benefit of the members of this welfare body. A car-penter, a busy bee of members will then put up the structures. In this way two such structures can be completed in a day. Already this same organisation has put in on the new reserves a water supply and laundry, ablation and sanitary facilities (material supplied by Government) by which the entirely voluntary effort out of a desire only to assist the more unfortunate coloured community. As each little structure or cottage is sold the proceeds will be used to construct another. In this way it is expected that ten or a dozen neat and permanent residences will grow up to serve the members of this small group community of natives at Narrogin. Admittedly these huts will be small, but they will be a considerable improvement on structures that at present suffices for residences for natives.

On the other side of the picture of native living conditions in this District there are certain unpalatable truths. It is true that some natives given a little money to invest in the community's welfare, everything in their favour, failed to come up to expectations. Cottages have been left filthy and
griny by them, floor boards and even furniture used as firewood, and in a couple of cases tent flys rigged up inside rooms. Other natives met have clearly demonstrated that they do not possess even the elements of a sanitary sense. The pessi-
mists maintain that, for the majority of natives, efforts to provide better living conditions will not be successful. The results of these efforts to these is that without making the attempt how can one forecast failure. An even better answer is that surely human beings deserve better living condi-
tions than is the unfortunate lot of the native today.

In my view the nearer the native is brought to assimilation the better his chances of improv-
ing his living conditions, for by then his attitude will have changed and there will be present the incentive to improve, the will to do better, par-
ticularly in regard to mode and standard of living and housing.

This important matter of improved living condi-
tions for natives can only be tackled by bold planning and resolute action on the part of the Government, supported by the general public anxious to see justice done to a section of the community whose interests in this important sphere have so long been overlooked.

Meanwhile actual conditions are no different since my last Annual Report was submitted. A few more natives have purchased their own blocks, though it is possible that some have applied for their own homes to be built thereon by the State Housing Commission, with no result; at Collie the voluntary effort of an earnest group led by a local Doctor has resulted in a house being built for a local native family and some improvements have been effected on a number of native reserves. Otherwise the problem of native living conditions in the South, as indeed throughout the State, stands as a chal-
genue to present and future Governments to pro-
vide the answer.

Education.

Progress in this important aspect of Native Wel-
fare is being maintained. The attendance of native children at State Schools throughout the District is consistently good. Some parents, awake to the possibilities, are continuing their children at school even after the age of 14 years.

Field staff are constantly on the look-out for promising children for Alvan House and McDonald House, Perth, where they can further pursue their studies with a view to acquiring the necessary qualifications to fit them for careers. The United Aborigines Mission, Marribank.

Apart from the State Schools in my District, the

Missions.

The Native Mission Farm, Roelands (Inc.)—There are The Native Mission Farm, which provides educa-
tion up to Class VI at present, for about 150 boys and girls who will shortly require Secondary School education. The Superintendent is arranging for them to attend daily and to use the School bus service to and from the Mission.

The standard of education and training imparted at the Mission is high and most satisfactory re-

sults have been achieved with boys and girls who have passed out from the Mission and for whom the Government has found employment. There is an Annual Reunion in January of each year at the Mission attended by old boys and girls of the Mission which enables the Mission authorities to keep in touch with ex-students and so still to further guide them and watch over their interests.

Boys are taught practical farming including tractor and vehicle driving and maintenance. Several of the boys who have passed through this Mission are doing well for themselves. One at Yallingup is now share farming on a dairy property.

Girls are trained in domestic science and en-


couraged to continue with their general education to the point where they can qualify for nursing and other kinds of useful work. For girls at present in the Mission are preparing for nursing careers. An ex-pupil who went East for her training has already shown herself capable. The Preparatory Department, Bethesda Hospital in Victoria. Those girls who do not show ability for career jobs are placed in domestic employment in suitable homes selected in the first instance by the Mission Superintendent.

An ex-Roelands girl is at present employed as a domestic in Government House, Perth.

Medical attention for inmates of this Mission is provided by conveying them to Bunbury 17 miles distant.

There are no adult natives at the Mission which caters for children only.

The United Aborigines Mission, Gnowangerup,—There are 28 children at this Mission, but because there are adults and native families living on the Mission property the number of children attending the school varies from 34 to 40. Of the 28 boarders at the Mission five are infants under the care of a trained mothercraft nurse who with her hus-

band are members of the staff.

The school at this Mission consists of a corrugated iron building of two rooms erected in 1908 and quite unsuit-

ed for use as a school. In fact all buildings at this Mission are of poor standard. The girls' and boys' dormitories are particular examples of poor workmanship. They were constructed by the Superintendent, assisted by a Mission worker. The boys' house recently collapsed during the course of construction.

Lack of funds is, of course, the reason for poor standards at this Mission. The Superintendent and staff are doing the best they can with what they have. Poor location, an unsympathetic and indifferent district and, in my opinion, choice of unsuitable persons to manage the Mission are no doubt reasons why this Mission has not been able to achieve anything so far. There are no boys and girls who, as a result of their stay in the Mission, have been fitted for careers and better types of employment—as is the case of Roelands Mission. Girls here are mainly only, not more than three that I know of, have been placed in domestic em-

ployment from this Mission. It is to be hoped that many more general parents have signed the agreement forms to leave their children at the Mission till 16 years of age. The Mission will be able to achieve better results than those at the present.

The Education Department has materially as-

sisted this Mission by providing a qualified teacher for the Mission school and supplying blackboards, library books, etc., for school use. The Department has provided some items of sporting gear for boys and girls. What the Mission really needs, namely, a new school building and the teacher's quarters is, however, a remote possibility.
This Mission has a one-bed Maternity Ward in the charge of an experienced midwife. But for this facility native expectant mothers would experience great difficulty as the Gnowangerup Board Hospital refuses to take native maternity cases on the ground of shortage of staff.

St. Francis Xavier's Native Mission, Wandering Brook.—This Mission has been functioning since the Department took over in October 1950.

There are 31 children at the Mission, all girls as only the girls' block has been completed: work on the boys' block is not expected to start in the near future.

This Mission has been planned on a grand scale and includes provision for a Convent, Monastery, Infirmary, girls' and boys' blocks, a Church, and plenty of playground space. At present the Convent and girls' block only are complete and the male staff occupy a temporary building.

Of the 31 children at the Mission only 21 attend school and of the remaining ten, four are infants under school age and six are working and training as domestics.

The Mission is faced with a teaching staff problem as the Italian Nuns, who were engaged at first as English-speaking, being refugees from China. Four new Nuns are expected from Germany in approximately April, 1953. They are English speaking and should solve the difficulty as they will replace the Italians.

The Mission provides education up to Class 2 only. I would like to see this Mission teach up to Class 4, the teaching in the Mission in the first term of 1950.

The health record of the Wandering Mission is particularly good and the very rare abscondings of several farmers who have turned from native to New Australian labour. This, however, is affecting availability of work for natives. I know where to find work.

The native people of the South are keen followers of press and radio references to themselves, their contracts, they really begin to compete with the native in the Southern Districts for the lucrative forms of employment, including shearing, now largely monopolised by native labour.

Wages are good. The Southern native is too astute to allow himself to be underpaid, although the odd case does come to light. Natives in the South generally command the basic wage and at shearing time good shearers are paid well over the basic wage. At this time of the year a good shearer has no difficulty in earning £35 a week.

Perhaps this competition in the labour market might produce good results. The unemployed and there are many in both sexes, might be compelled, under pain of finding himself regularly unemployed, to give up his best occupation when he does secure employment. The many reliable workers, both male and female, amongst the natives in the South in demand; formerly many natives were always inquiring if they were available at different times of the year. Generally these natives always know where to find work.

I am somewhat apprehensive of the time when with more and more New Australians completing their contracts, they will begin to compete with the native in the Southern Districts for the eager. Employment and Wages.

Employment and Wages.

The position has altered somewhat since my last report. The former days when native domestics could dominate the labour market in the Southern Districts as it did formerly. The influx of New Australians is responsible for this. Nearly all Great Southern townships are now able to meet their quota of New Australians. Keenly appreciative of the value of money as they are, both men and women are prepared to work not only the normal hours but, in many cases, on week-ends too. The presence in the labour field of competition provided by white labour, prepared, in most cases, to give full value for money paid, is a relief for New Australians. It is a pity there are not more facilities for training of young girls for domestic service. The native is responsible for this. Nearly all Great Southern townships are now able to meet their quota of New Australians. Keenly appreciative of the value of money as they are, both men and women are prepared to work not only the normal hours but, in many cases, on week-ends too. The presence in the labour field of competition provided by white labour, prepared, in most cases, to give full value for money paid, is a relief for New Australians. It is a pity there are not more facilities for training of young girls for domestic service.

Again, farmers who formerly employed native couples are turning to New Australian couples and, of course, jobs on Road Board labour gangs now go entirely to New Australians. This, however, only applies to labouring jobs proper such as chopping down, clearing, burning off, cutting fence posts. Crutching and shearing, however, are not jobs that the New Australian has taken to yet, and most natives being good shearers, still dominate the market for this work.

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The awakened interest of the native in his lot in life, including as it does the serious attempts by many to lift themselves to a higher level, has produced some pathetic features. The most noticeable of these is the attempt by many who are mentally educated not equipped, who have known no other abode than the bush camp or who have never had the benefit of an upbringing, to try to learn something they have no proper conception of.

I have seen cases of natives provided with good accommodation by employers, just not knowing how to live in the accommodation provided. One family pitched a tent inside the main room of a house provided. Another used the pine wood wall lining for firewood. Education and close contact with white standards such as is being provided is stimulating the rising generation today should be a means to overcoming this very real difficulty.

Generally speaking, natives in the Southern Districts are receiving more consideration at the hands of the Police than was formally the case. This is due chiefly to the Department's field staff. It used to be the practice in the major Great Southern towns for natives to be ordered off the streets after 6 p.m. and even during the day to be "chatted" by police officers re their presence in town. As a result of the stand taken by this Department's officers during visits to country centres this attitude to the natives has considerably diminished.

Recreational facilities for natives have increased to a certain extent. At some country centres cinemas are now thrown open to natives and in the field of sport there are several teams in country football associations which field one or two natives in their sides. At Narrogin one team fielded as many as 10 natives on one occasion and usually plays six or seven natives in its side. One association, however, in the Great Southern continues to specifically ban coloured players.

At Narrogin cricket for natives has been started by the Narrogin District Native Council and attempts are being made to arrange intertown matches amongst the coloured folk.

This advantage of participating in sport and recreational facilities—even to a limited extent—seems to make the native more dress-conscious than hitherto. Good wages, satisfactory employment opportunities and the factors referred to immediately above are tending to produce a better dressed native than two years ago. This is very apparent in any country town on a weekend when natives are in town doing their weekend shopping and then stay over for "the pictures."

The standard of turnout of native children at the State School has also improved. This may be attributed to visits of the field staff to schools and camps inquiring how native mothers make use of their Child Endowment. Native parents generally seem to be taking a genuine interest in their children's education, not for fear of what will happen should they be found not sending their children to school, but mainly because of the opportunities afforded those who can qualify academically.

Public Relations.

This aspect of the field staff's duties is being most assiduously pursued. I have long since realised that the general public is notoriously lacking in the knowledge of what constitutes "the native problem" so often and so glibly referred to. It behoves us to ensure that public opinion is of the "informed" type as an informed public opinion could prove a very valuable asset in the Department's work for the amelioration of the lot of the native people of the State.

During the year under review meetings have been addressed by me by invitation at Kojonup, Mount Barker, Wagin and Bunbury, and also at my Headquarters at Narrogin. This has resulted in the formation of Native Welfare bodies at Narrogin and Wagin and at Kojonup and Mount Barker interested persons are working to this end, too.

At smaller gatherings where informal discussions ensue on the vexed question of "natives," it is not long before one can convince the reasonable-minded that the native is more sinned against than sinning. People however are too prone to the view that the welfare of the native people is no concern of theirs, there being a Government Department handling the matter. As a result however of our Public relations work the impression is gradually gaining ground amongst the public that the uplift of the native people is the responsibility of the people generally and not only the function of one Government Department.

A pleasing feature of my contact with the public in this district is that it is now being increasingly realised by them that there are limitations on what the Department can attempt, apart from what it would like to attempt, and that these limitations are not entirely financial ones. It is generally conceded that the Department is admirably attempting a most difficult task in the face of most adverse conditions.

There are, of course, those who blinded by prejudice and intolerance cannot excuse the present condition and standards of the native people of the South. These persons cannot accept the relation of cause and effect as applying in this question. Such persons, however, are fortunately in the minority and as time goes on and our public relations work progresses, it is, perhaps, not too much to hope that the bulk of thinking people will not only be solidly behind the Department in the responsible task assigned to it but even become more vociferous in insisting that the work of native uplift and assimilation be assigned its rightful place amongst the important and immediate commitments of the Government of the day.

(Sgd.) C. R. WRIGHT WEBSTER,
District Officer, Southern District.
MARRIBANK FARM SCHOOL.

In the Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1951, it was stated that it was too early to predict how successful the Farm School would be. During the year under review it became obvious that the scheme was a failure. At the beginning of the year a staff of 14 was employed to care for 26 inmates, maintain the farm and tend the stock. In March the staff had been reduced to 11 and the inmates 16, with a further reduction of staff to seven in June. The only new inmates were State Wards and it became clear that the native people would not give their support to the school. In fact, they opposed any suggestion of sending their children there whilst youths would not volunteer for enrolment. The acceptance of State Wards at the school kept alive in the native's mind the idea that the place was only a reformatory. The results attained in farm training were negative. Thus, the cost of maintaining the Farm School did not warrant its continuance and a decision was made to abandon it.

As soon as this decision was made, three Missions made application to establish a Mission there. The success of the Mogumber Methodist Mission, which had taken over the abandoned Moore River Settlement, had become apparent during this year and favourable consideration was given to the handing over of the Marribank Farm School to the Baptist Mission.

During the year considerable capital improvement was made at the Farm School. The most important was the excavation of 1,200 cubic yard dams, which have been filled and now provide a sure water supply. All fences and gates have been renewed and repaired. A sheep dip has been built and stock yards made. A cool chamber, engine and compressor, have been installed. Twenty bales of wool were produced, and 2,190 dozen eggs were sold.

The Superintendent, Mr. K. A. Hall, ceased duty on the 30th June, 1952, handing over to Mr. G. Haughan, who is to remain in charge of the care-taking staff until the Mission takes over.

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

On this station we have our largest concentration of natives in the State. There is much activity at the institution and in the pastoral pursuits. Over the years the property has been allowed to become run down but during the year under review a programme of improvement has been commenced. The following is extracted from the report submitted by Mr. C. L. McBeath, the Manager-Superintendent:

**Education.**

As in past years this phase of the Institution's activities is given priority, and again I am very pleased to report a most successful 12 months in this field. All the children attending the Moola Bulla Native Station School have shown keenness to an extraordinary degree in their desire for knowledge over the past 12 months. This state of affairs is most heartening as education coupled with post school training will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the native residents of this Reserve and their future rests in the hands of the children of today as they can accomplish the spade work if their efforts are guided into the right channels.

At the 30th of June, 1952, attendance was seventy-three (73), as against sixty (60) at the 1st of July, 1951, an increase of thirteen (13). Twelve children were admitted from outside sources, the majority of station parentage, seven being caste and six fullblood. All except two were admitted at the request of the parents concerned. Three girls, all sisters, were brought in from the Northern Territory by their mother as she originally came from this State.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill, the teachers, continue to spare no effort to secure the success of the Station School, and in this regard they also have the full co-operation of all the pupils. Personally I have never seen such a large number of coloured kids so completely fond of school study and this of course reflects great credit upon the work being performed by Mr. and Mrs. Gill in their capacity of teachers. These kids love their school.

A sewing class operates on half-day per week and tuition is imparted by Mrs. Ivy Carter, who is a young half-caste woman married to a half-caste employed as mechanic on the station. The majority of the older girls show aptitude for general sewing, and also fancy work. They eventually become very keen dressmakers and designers. Mrs. Ivy Carter is particularly good in this regard.

To date no attempt has been made to include any form of technical education for the boys but this will be arranged in the future when a suitable building can be constructed to house the equipment which will be required.

Evening classes continue to be held by Mr. Gill, mostly two nights each week. Such classes are well attended by the young people here at the main station and the majority of the school children also. I am very grateful indeed to Mr. and Mrs. Gill for the interest he displays in this avenue of education, and have little need to mention that this is a voluntary contribution to native welfare.

Some parents are pathetically eager to have their children educated and display such attitude when requesting admission.

School recreation takes the form of organised games, singing and square dancing, all being held during school hours and greatly enjoyed by the children.

**Health.**

No visits were received from Government Medical Officers during the year past, and therefore examination has only been possible by transporting natives into Hall's Creek on such occasions when the Government Medical Officer from Derby has visited that centre by plane. Although this procedure is not as satisfactory as a general inspection, and examination at the station, at least doubtful or urgent cases can be handled in this manner. The fact that the Medical Officers at both Derby and Wyndham can be contacted by pedal wireless and advice received, is a factor which provides a certain amount of security which would be entirely absent otherwise.

During mid-September, 1951, Doctor Lee of Sydney passed through and remained at this Station for several days as a guest. The doctor very kindly examined the majority of the inmates requiring this attention and the advice and assistance rendered in this regard was greatly appreciated. The resumption of such medical inspections would be welcomed by all.
Following are some particulars of treatment given by the Station Sister at this institution over the past twelve months. Numerous minor treatments are not recorded.

**Diseases:**
- Herpes Zoster: 3
- Infective Hepatitis: 1
- Anaemia: 2
- Boils: 15
- Abscesses: 2
- Cellitis: 11
- Common Colds (approx.): 150
- Ear Infections: 40
- Eye Infections (approx.): 100
- Nasal sepsis: 20
- Tonsillitis: 18
- Ringworm: 4
- Piles: 4
- Dermitis: 2
- Enteritis (mainly children, approx.): 100
- Swollen glands: 12
- Cardiac failure: 1
- Pulmonary fever: 1
- Centipede bites: 3
- Croup: 1
- Meningitis: 3
- Intestinal colic: 1
- Ulcerated mouths: 10
- Pneumonia: 195
- Malaria: 4

**Accidents:**
- Lacerations requiring sutures: 14
- Burns: 8
- Sprains of wrists and ankles: 11
- Concussion: 1
- Apoplexy: 1
- Fluid on the knee: 2
- Multiple bruising: 8
- Miscarriages: 2
- Lacerations too numerous to record.

Despite this imposing record of complaints enumerated, the general health of the inmates has been really quite good throughout the year under review, but this information indicates the necessity for the presence of a fully trained nurse at the Institution at all times.

During the twelve months there were two serious outbreaks of influenza, the first affecting approximately 75 per cent. of the population, and the second 25 per cent., and following occasional cases cropping up throughout the entire year.

Sister Fleming who commenced a six months period of duty at this Station on the 7th May, 1952, resigned and left on the 11th December, 1951. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Sister M. Ward, previously Tutor Sister at the Busselton District Hospital, who commenced duty here on the 23rd February, 1952. Sister Fleming gave good service here at Moola Bulla but only took the position as it assisted her in a plan to circle the continent and reaching her home town by May, 1952. Sister Ward is very earnest, and an excellent nurse, who is very well liked by all the inmates and I will be very sorry to see her go in February next when her period of engagement expires, this being twelve months.

As yet I have been unable to erect a hospital and am still using an old building for this purpose. After this coming wet season action is already showing very good results.

During the coming year at least five or six children of both sexes will complete their education and they too will be placed in the particular training field for which they are considered best suited, and with due regard to their own wishes. The old view of stock work for boys, and domestic service for the girls without any exception has been well and truly exploded, and many now realise all too well that the native can be very capable if only given the opportunity and training when young enough to absorb instruction.

In August last a general wages scale was implemented at Moola Bulla and at the close of this year 45 were listed on the station wages sheets, the rate ranging from ten shillings per week for trainees to award wages. All wages are paid in cash or cheque, and the employee is paid the full amount at all times. This is very important as the worker then has the opportunity of handling all the money and thus learns monetary values more quickly. From what I can gather some employers of native labour follow the practice of extending credit through the station store and the employee permitted to make purchases in excess of wages, which simply means that he or she is always in debt and never consequently actually handle any money. Such methods are also very confusing to the native mind. At this station it is noticed that the coloured people are now showing a greater sense of monetary values than hitherto. This is both encouraging because I regret to state that there are many only too willing to take advantage of the lack of knowledge of these people.

I am pleased to report that as in the past the inmates here at Moola Bulla are very proud of the people here for their high standard of general behaviour since I took over the management, and it gives me great pleasure to record this fact.

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<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
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<td>Boils</td>
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<td>Abscesses</td>
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<td>Burns</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprains</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concussion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apoplexy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid on the knee</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple bruising</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscarriages</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in the past the male full-bloods are mostly engaged on stock work, the balance performing such duties as pumping, gardening, fencing, brick building, general labouring, hygiene, etc., and the younger ones as trainees in the various sections. During the past twelve months there have been 46 full-blood youths in employment for which they appear best suited, and not allocate separate training to rule of thumb method of employment is already showing very good results. During the coming year at least five or six children of both sexes will complete their education and they too will be placed in the particular training field for which they are considered best suited, and with due regard to their own wishes. The old view of stock work for boys, and domestic service for the girls without any exception has been well and truly exploded, and many now realise all too well that the native can be very capable if only given the opportunity and training when young enough to absorb instruction.

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In August last a general wages scale was implemented at Moola Bulla and at the close of this year 45 were listed on the station wages sheets, the rate ranging from ten shillings per week for trainees to award wages. All wages are paid in cash or cheque, and the employee is paid the full amount at all times. This is very important as the worker then has the opportunity of handling all the money and thus learns monetary values more quickly. From what I can gather some employers of native labour follow the practice of extending credit through the station store and the employee permitted to make purchases in excess of wages, which simply means that he or she is always in debt and never consequently actually handle any money. Such methods are also very confusing to the native mind. At this station it is noticed that the coloured people are now showing a greater sense of monetary values than hitherto. This is both encouraging because I regret to state that there are many only too willing to take advantage of the lack of knowledge of these people.

I am pleased to report that as in the past the inmates here at Moola Bulla are very proud of the people here for their high standard of general behaviour since I took over the management, and it gives me great pleasure to record this fact.
Deaths.

Two of the caste births shown above were presented and passed away within a few days after being born. Every care was taken, and in addition excellent nursing, but only the most modern equipment and specialist attention could have possibly given these two babies a chance of life. This is most regrettable.

In all there were five (5) deaths for the year, and all were interred in the institutional cemetery and the graves neatly stoned in.

Three (3) aged full-bloods passed away during the year, death resulting from natural causes, particulars as follows:—

Doo-wana-gee @ Dickie, aged approx. 70 years. 11/9/51.
Bar-li-nign @ Shivery, aged approx. 83 years, 13/9/51.
Perera @ Nana, aged approx. 60 years. 4/3/52.

Warrant and Committal Cases.

Admissions.

Christina Wright and child. H.c.—
31/12/51.

Teresa Pauline Archill and child—
16/6/52.

Discharges.

Mollie Stanton and 3 children. H.c.—
8/10/51.

Goowobula @ Trimmer, F/b.—April, 1952.

Joe Dinker, F/b.—March, 1952.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Following are the births for the year ending 30/6/52:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-blood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deaths.

Marriages.

One marriage only was performed for the year, the contracting parties being Jack Trust, half-caste, Moola Bulla Station store assistant, and Biddy Callaghan, half-caste domestic of this station also. The ceremony was performed by the District Registrar, Hall's Creek. Constable Parkins, on the 19/3/52. A wedding breakfast was provided and arranged at the manager's residence the following evening and presided over by myself. As many friends as possible were invited, and this little celebration was enjoyed by all present. Special quarters were built by the manager with native assistants, and were ready to be occupied immediately after the ceremony and the arrival back on the station of the newly married couple.

Institutional Accommodation and Facilities.

The shortage of institutional accommodation still remains a major problem and can only be overcome by the course of time, plus energy, and materials. As the engagement of qualified tradesmen has proved a failure in the past, this phase of the work continues to be carried on by myself assisted by two excellent type tradesmen has proved a failure in the past, raised eight inches to provide spaces for flat iron louvres. Cane-ite partitioned to provide ample accommodation for up to ten better type girls, and one third of the rear section for a married couple. Addition of a fly proof structure attached to rear of this building for this married couple plus built-in furniture.

(5) Three new spinifex shade sheds built.

As the majority of the buildings at this Institution are very old, and in some cases built of bush timber, much repair work has been necessary to keep these structures standing and in part serviceable. Also many small building jobs have been carried out over the 12 months, but time will not permit mention. Good progress is being made with this section of the work and it is worthy of mention that this stock is still continuing to supply all requirements in sawn timber although milling logs are becoming more difficult to obtain as each year passes. Still much expense is saved in this manner.

General Improvements—Stock.

A new stockyard was completed at Gnewing Well during the year. Its estimated value being between £750 and £800. Trooper Bedford, a half-caste station employee, was in charge of this job and he is to be complimented on the standard of the work. In this case it was necessary to travel up to 20 miles by truck to secure suitable yard timber for posts and rails.

Turner Bore was equipped with a 5,000-gallon squatter type tank removed from a dry bore nearby and placed on a stone stand built of local materials, concrete bottom. Pump jack and engine installed, and troughing erected. Timbers for trough and well enclosure secured locally being bloodwood.

Paddock fence deviated from original paddock line of fencing erected for a dry bore and in order to fence out bush cattle as the supply is not sufficient for a large body of stock. Approximately two miles of fencing erected.

New goat yard erected at station for Saanen flock, also shed with concrete floor, and in addition a raised type of milking bay. This yard has three partitions for the segregation of the sexes, and kids.

New fencing erected at station found necessary to include improvements. This also includes fencing enclosure of Nissen hut.

Existing stockyards repaired where necessary.

Certain amount of station paddock fencing repaired throughout the years.

Caste cottages securely fenced and netted.

Many other small jobs were carried out as is usual on a pastoral property.

Stock—Cattle.

At the 1st July, 1951, the records of this station showed a cattle grand total of 30,968 head of stock, this total being after 15 per cent. for mortality had been written off. At the 30th June, 1952, grand total figures were 33,835 head but after mortality at the rate of 30 per cent. was written off the reduction reduced the total to 25,079 head of cattle. The high mortality rate for the year 1951-52 is accounted for by severe drought, which conditions have
prevailed since before December, 1951. This property only recorded slightly over six inches for the 1951-52 wet season and owing to the long breaks between falls of rain the natural grasses germinated. To make matters worse heavy heat was experienced. This is indicated by the fact that for one hundred consecutive days or more were recorded at this station. Only several of the creeks on this station ran and consequently surface water supplies began to fail quite early in the year. This factor resulted in the herd being forced on to the bore supplies and wells almost immediately following the close of the wet season, or five or more months earlier than would be usual in a normal season. The country surrounding the station consisted of the worst ever experienced in the Kimberleys, and certainly within the knowledge of white men. I am sorry to report that heavy losses will continue until such time as relief comes in the form of rain-falls, and even then losses will be heavy through the very poor condition of the grass and the heavy heat.

Over the past 12 months efforts have been made to improve and augment the natural pastures by the broadcasting of Buffel grass seed in areas of which a large quantity of seed was broadcasted in all the station paddocks, and portions of the open country also, but owing to the extreme lack of rain no germination has been observed. This herdsman work has been established on the main station creek for some years and each season since I have been in charge. This herdsman has been gathered and broadcasted. In my opinion the formation of small fenced plots situated at suitable intervals throughout the run and the seed sown after the soil has been slightly cultivated is the most efficient way of establishing this type of imported pasture grass. I have proved that a slight cultivation will result in almost 100 percent germination, and the grass will thrive if protected in its early growing stage.

During the year 208 head of cattle were slaughtered for station, institutional and indigent requirements, and 78 head were killed to provide for the Hall's Creek town supply for which this station caters. Local beef sales amounted to little over two thousand calves were branded. In my opinion the formation of small fenced plots situated at suitable intervals throughout the run and the seed sown after the soil has been slightly cultivated is the most efficient way of establishing this type of imported pasture grass. I have proved that a slight cultivation will result in almost 100 percent germination, and the grass will thrive if protected in its early growing stage.

Water Exploration.

Nothing has been attempted in the way of water exploration for the past year owing to the impossibility of securing contractors for this class of work, and this station does not possess its own equipment.
FITZROY CROSSING NATIVE SETTLEMENT.

At the beginning of the year under review Mr. G. Arnold was in charge of this new Institution. His main work was the erection of buildings. On 23rd August, 1951, he resigned to take another post and handed over the management of the institution to Mr. Preston Walker. On the 30th June, 1952 Departmental control of this institution ceased and the United Aborigines Mission took over the property to establish a Native Mission. In February, 1952, Mr. and Mrs. Smoker joined the staff of the institution.

The following is extracted from the report submitted by Mr. Walker, the Superintendent:

**Progress Remarks.**

In the 10 months we have been here we have seen a spinifex covered sandstone ridge gradually become changed. Today, in addition to three black Nissen huts, two being without ends and all with antbed floors, the bare tubular steel frame-work of a station house, and one unequipped bore, we have the Superintendent's cottage and fencing, a second bore and a third one being wired, a small windmill, one 6,000 gallon tank erected on a stone stand on a hill with G.I. pipes connected to four deep blocks and a goat trough. Two gardens fenced and irrigated. A new and enlarged goat yard with shelter, a new fowhouse, a new hut but bulk storehouse, a meat house and shade house under construction. Foundation of No. 2 staff cottage poured. Nissen residence completed and flagged.

Sufficient materials are not yet to hand for the first dormitory and No. 2 cottage. We have no equipment for the school as yet. We still need materials for No. 2 dormitory, a dining room, and a general storehouse, with many outhouses besides.

**Inmates.**

At the time of writing we have 25 inmates at this Mission, comprising 18 indigents, one baby and six workers. Their health has been good, apart from minor ailments and bad colds. Five language groups are here represented. Our aim is to have these suitably housed with abution blocks and septic systems. The people have been very good at eating and displaying their respect for native women attending to the cooking, etc. This fact has contributed to the improved health of the people.

**Stock.**

We are very grateful to the managers of Gogo and Quanbun Stations for a donation of goats which provide us with milk and meat. We also wish to place on record the help of the cattle men with donations of beef from time to time since Christmas last.

LA GRANGE BAY RATION DEPOT.

The Superintendent, Mr. W. de Grys, reports the following improvements made during the year. Thirteen huts have been erected for the indigent natives and have been erected for the school boys. A laundry and two shower rooms for the natives have been completed. A new sickroom has been erected and divided into a surgery and store-rooms. A new windmill has been installed. General maintenance work on engine and equipment has been carried out.

Three deaths and two births occurred at the Depot during the year.

The number of children attending the kindergarden school conducted by Mrs. de Grys has increased from 13 last year to 18 this year. The children exhibit an intense interest in their education.

Mr. de Grys remarks, "Although progress is never in step with anticipation . . . we feel fairly satisfied with the year's work. The natives are supplied with meat, milk and meat, and given quarters and have in some cases presents a comparatively neat and tidy appearance. That in itself is cause for satisfaction. Most of the natives are contented to be satisfied with the new order of things."

COSMO NEWBERY NATIVE SETTLEMENT.

For the first part of this year Mr. H. Coate was in charge of this Settlement, but handed over to Mr. R. H. Tilbrook on 24th January, 1952.

During the first part of the year two air strips had been cleared by the inmates and later graded by the Laverton Road Board. An old windmill at the homestead had been replaced by a new mill.

In the latter part of the year a 20,000 gallon tank was mounted on a 6ft. high stone and earth stand, alongside which was erected a 14ft. windmill. A seven acre paddock has been cleared in this vicinity and two and a half acres have been prepared for the growing of lucerne, which will be irrigated from this tank. Work on this project has been delayed because of the difficulty in obtaining cement.

A complete muster in February showed that there was a total of 197 cattle, five horses, and twelve goats on the property. Thirty 6-weeks old chickens purchased and the total of poultry which was produced throughout the year was ample for the consumption of the staff and inmates.

No sheep were located during the muster and the loss of the flock has been attributed to straying and the depredations of dingoes.

At the end of the year six juvenile and one adult male natives were under detention at the Settlement. At the same time there were 150 tribal natives living on the property, a much smaller number which includes children, 130 were receiving rations. The health of all natives has been good.

ALVAN HOUSE.

Mrs. L. Pullen has been officer-in-charge of this Home throughout the year under review.

Towards the end of 1951 the number of girls living at the Home increased from 8 to 11, and at the beginning of 1952 rose to 17. During the final half-year five girls left the Home and seven were admitted, leaving a total of 13 in residence at the end of the year.

On the whole the girls have done well scholastically, socially and in the field of sport. In this regard Mrs. Pullen reports as follows:

Four girls have been attending Perth Girls' School and have worked very well indeed. They are commended for their behaviour by their teachers and are popular with their schoolmates. One girl was chosen by popular vote to be a class prefect. The other four girls attend Girdlestone High School. One girl works conscientiously and willingly and should be a successful nurse. She, also, was a class prefect during 1951. The other three are younger and somewhat irresponsible, but, with more concentration, should progress. Two of these would like to be nurses and the other a typist.

Of the eight girls, three are in "A" Softball teams, one in "A" Basketball team, and one in "B" Hockey team.

The three girls who are learning dressmaking at the Technical School are progressing and are respected and trusted by their teacher.

The younger girls have joined a Guide Company and the older ones a Ranger Company. They all regularly attend their respective Churches and some of the Church social functions. All are keen tennis players and make the most of the court at Alvans."
Without doubt Alvan House has been an unqualified success. The girls are responsive to treatment designed to assist their betterment and as their standard improves native boys will automatically be induced to improve themselves.

**McDONALD HOUSE.**

This Home for Boys at 11 Carr Street, West Perth, was opened on the 1st February, when Mrs. D. Stewart was appointed Officer-in-Charge.

The first boy was admitted on 3rd February. This boy, who attends Perth Boys' High School, had won a District Superintendent's Scholarship in the country. At the end of the year there were altogether five boys at the Home, three of whom attend the Perth Boys' High School, one an apprentice glass-blower, and the other studying motor mechanics.

All have done well at their studies and all excel at sport, particularly football, some winning trophies for "fairest and best."

**BENNETT HOUSE.**

Matron H. E. Markey has been in charge of this Home throughout the year under review. This Home was previously called the "East Perth Girls' Home." The average number of inmates was three, on occasion as many as eight girls lived at the Home.

This Home caters for country women and girls sent to the city for medical treatment, and women in transit or awaiting employment. If accommodation is available working girls holidaying in the city are given board and lodging.

### Section “C.”

**MISSIONS.**

The work of the Missions has been stimulated by increased financial assistance. Grants-in-aid have enabled a number of them to improve their properties. The less financial Missions could not avail themselves of such opportunities as the aid given is on a pound for pound basis and in many cases they are unable to obtain the money necessary for the original outlay.

Throughout the year relationship between all Missions and the Department has been good. The contribution made by Missions to the welfare, education and social adjustment of natives has a very high value with the Department. On the other hand, the Missions are in accord with the Departmental policy and attitude towards natives.

If improvements made during the year are continued, it will not be many years before the majority of Missions are operating at a high standard. A number of Missions have been quick to register their schools thus gaining the full support of the Education Department.

Extracts from Mission reports follow hereunder:

**METHODIST MISSION, MOGUMBER.**

Superintendent: Rev. E. A. Clarke.

The Department of Overseas Missions of the Methodist Church took over the Old Moore River Native Settlement from the Department of Native Affairs on August 13, 1951. After twenty years in the fertile islands of Papua and three months in the Adelaide Hills my only feelings as we drove across the sandplains and then as we saw the condition of the buildings were that I wished "I hadn't." Although I can honestly say that it is the hardest twelve months that both Mrs. Clarke and myself have experienced, we both feel that we are here because of a definite call and both look forward to long service on behalf of the native peoples entrusted to our care.

**Staff:**

The house itself is an old dilapidated building in neglected grounds. Extensive repairs and extensions are necessary before the poor existing conditions can be remedied and pride in the place instilled into the boys.

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after their clothes. Because the number of boys has increased so much it has been decided the old station kitchen be renovated and used for our cottages and visiting people will eat there under the supervision of the Superintendent.

Health.

Except for the babies with a background of malnutrition the health of the children has been excellent. We have had no serious smallpox, typhoid, or enteritis. There have been no serious offences with which I have had to deal and there has been a marked absence of quarrelling among the children. Little girls and children who are of a suitable age are able to stay out until a reasonable hour and show a distinct dislike for continued labour but even in this they have improved. I feel that if we can keep them from the right environment we shall achieve a big improvement in their outlook and behaviour.

Schooling.

We are very fortunate that we have Mr. John Ingram as school teacher. He is not only giving the children good training in school but also gives a big help outside the school. His experience and advice are always at our disposal. Mrs. Ingram also has been a great help to us.

As we are only in our second term it is too early to say whether we shall have many children who will be able to do further study but we are hoping some will eventually be able to do so. We are looking to the time when some of these children will warrant the opportunities of secondary education.

We have commenced to improve the boys' dormitory near the ablution blocks so that it can be used as a school. The building was never cleared and needed a ceiling and a partition. In the new room is a board dividing the floor, verandahs, tanks and divisions for an office and store and two class rooms. Unfortunately the repair of these two places has been so heavy that we have been unable to proceed as fast as we desire.

Rehabilitation.

I have been dismayed at the condition of the existing buildings on the station. Even the newest block—the kindergarten block—was undesirably filthy and needed extensive repairs. There is not much point in enumerating the repair and cleaning work that has been done but the multitude of necessary small repairs in all the buildings has been an irritation to the staff and has kept us from really advancing as we should have done. But one keen disappointment has been that in every building drainage and sanitation has been faulty and has had to be replaced. We are at present renovating the old station kitchen and dairy. Minor additions are necessary to the hospital building to enable it to be registered as a maternity hospital. We will then complete the alterations to the boys' dormitory to make it our school. I then propose, whilst maintaining general repairs, to collect and put in driftage for the building of our cottages and the establishment of our family homes. We are already collecting material so that we can convert all our laveratories to the septic system. This is essential in the environment with the flies that abound in the country.

Plans have been drawn for the layout of the station by Mr. A. Camerer (architect) and the houses are to be modelled on the modern methods of the cottage system in this type of work.

Water.

I am amazed that there is so little storage capacity for water. Even the tanks that are here have needed major repairs. Two range pipes 5,000 gallon capacity have been purchased and one will be placed at the hospital and the other one near the kindergarten. We take the water supply of rainwater. The services of a water diviner have been obtained and his advice has been that the well at the western side will be cleared and the one over the river deepened, and a bore put down on the sandhill at the back of the tennis court. If these operations are successful I am hoping that our summer supply of water will be assured for both station and gardening purposes.

Gardening.

A new site has been selected for the gardens beyond the head station. We have tapped the pipeline up the hill and from this we shall irrigate the vegetables. Lettuces, cauliflower, beans, peas, and radishes have all been grown and potatoes are thriving. This will help us to meet the needs of our families.

Agriculture.

An advisory committee has been formed to direct our agricultural development. This committee has on it some of our leading farmers in the State, including Mr. R. Haeusler of Koojan. The help of the Department of Agriculture was also obtained, and Mr. G. Neil, the agricultural adviser for the Moora District examined the reserve and laid out a policy for our first wheat crop. A copy of this policy is in the hands of the Department. Rev. Mr. Gribble, Rev. Mr. Hull and myself waited upon Mr. Byfield, the Acting Under Treasurer and the Government has made a promise to pay half of the £6,000 to be paid out on machinery. We have bought a T.D.9 tractor, a Shearer plough, and a 16-run drill, and fencing material. Unfortunately the tractor arrived too late for us to do much this year, but we were able to sow 100 acres around the head station with oats, clover and wimmera rye grass.

Our committee inspected the property in June last and was decided to fall the fallow. This consists of all the arable land enclosed by the fences at the western end of the property. We were able to sow about 400 acres of sand plain country east of the pines. This is being done. I have been assured that the soil on the property is equal to any nearby and that I have seen what farmers are doing on the sandplain I am assured that we cannot fail.

The development of the property will entail considerable expense. Unfortunately there is not a fence around the station. Buildings for machinery and shearing will have to be constructed eventually and present plans are that our first wool activities should be centred about two miles down the river where there is a wide gravel ridge that will not be cut up by the hooves of the stock.

I am hoping that some of the young people whom we train will eventually be settled in homes with a portion of the property to look after.

We have been greatly encouraged by the support of the people of the State. One of the committee has made himself responsible to our us 200 sheep, free of cost, in October. This will be the beginning of our pastoral work.

Future Policy

As our buildings are put in order and constructed I hope that we shall have an increasing number of children to care for and train. We desire that on the property we shall develop
and will provide another avenue of labour for those who bring under irrigation.

The Mission.

A fairly large sawmill has been purchased and will provide another avenue of labour for the boys. The mill will mainly handle cypress pine which will be used for repairing the ravines of the white ants, and the expansion of the farms.

A new two-roomed fibro-cement cottage has been built to provide quarters for the dormitory matron, and another is to be erected for the kitchen staff.

The communal kitchen building in which is prepared the food for the old bush people who come and go to the camp near the Mission has been moved and renovated. A new baking oven has been erected in it and two white men will make possible the farming of many useful acres for crops such as peanuts, beans and peas, maize, etc.

a storage tank was built in April, all with native labour under the supervision of two white men. We now have a good supply of pure water at the village and vegetable gardening has been commenced on a large scale.

The outstanding event of the past 12 months has been the installation of a large plant to provide water at the Mission village for domestic and garden purposes. Four and a half miles of piping was laid in February and March, and a storage tank was built in April, all with native labour under the supervision of two white men. We now have a good supply of pure water at the village and vegetable gardening has been commenced on a large scale.

Progressive Steps.

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Health.

The provision of an adequate water supply marked an important step in the development of this Mission, as hitherto the annual shortage of water has disrupted considerably the life of the Mission.

We have also been presented with a 6 h.p. rotary hoe which will make possible the farming of many useful acres for crops such as peanuts, beans and peas, maize, etc.

Building.

A recent test-survey for hookworm has revealed that this unwelcome parasite has been eradicated from this Mission by means of rigid controls and careful dosage with the proper medicines. The general health of the natives is good but the advent of green vegetables in the next few weeks should make it better.

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We have also been presented with a 6 h.p. rotary hoe which will make possible the farming of many useful acres for crops such as peanuts, beans and peas, maize, etc.

A recent test-survey for hookworm has revealed that this unwelcome parasite has been eradicated from this Mission by means of rigid controls and careful dosage with the proper medicines. The general health of the natives is good but the advent of green vegetables in the next few weeks should make it better.

The outstanding event of the past 12 months has been the installation of a large plant to provide water at the Mission village for domestic and garden purposes. Four and a half miles of piping was laid in February and March, and a storage tank was built in April, all with native labour under the supervision of two white men. We now have a good supply of pure water at the village and vegetable gardening has been commenced on a large scale.

A recent test-survey for hookworm has revealed that this unwelcome parasite has been eradicated from this Mission by means of rigid controls and careful dosage with the proper medicines. The general health of the natives is good but the advent of green vegetables in the next few weeks should make it better.
School.
A good start was made last year on the programme of increased hours and more intensified schooling for the children but with the departure in May of the teacher, the school work had to be cut down again to the former curriculum under the care of a part-time teacher. There are at present 37 children from five to fifteen attending school in the various grades.

Stock.
With drought conditions threatening early in the year arrangements again had to be cancelled for the procuring of some store bullocks and breeding heifers to boost our beef production. We still manage to find one killer each week but this only provides about 50 per cent. of the beef needed here. Horses are unobtainable and we have only four with which to work the stock.

Notwithstanding the shortage of staff and insufficient finance we are able to make some progress in our work of caring for and training the natives here. It must, however, be obvious that the uncertain and meagre flow of finance resulting from appeals to the generosity of a largely disinterested public leaves many obstacles in the way of a full and progressive programme.

PALLOTTINE MISSION.
Superintendent: Fr. A. Bleischwitz.
The District Officer of Native Affairs visited the Mission in October last. Towards the end of the same month a double-certificated nurse from Victoria arrived by plane at the Mission. Sister now in need of a suitable place in which to treat the natives and look after midwifery cases. We hope to do something about this in the near future.

Sister opened also a school for native children. Twenty-five children are attending regularly.

Electric light has been installed. An underground tank has been built to conserve rainwater.

The dining hall was completed and a small dormitory for boys is under construction.

Health has been good throughout the year.

The conduct of the resident natives has been satisfactory.

Work.
The vegetable gardens have yielded gratifying crops of pumpkins, onions, cabbages and other vegetables, despite the severe drought. An experimental plot has been cleared for the planting of grain sorghum to catch the rains.

A new blacksmith's shop has been erected; the school and girls' dormitories have been completely re-roofed with new timber and corrugated iron, insulated with paper-bark. A new bore has been sunk for the boys' washing facilities and a concrete well 9ft x 9ft. has been built over the bore mentioned in the last annual report. The tanks will soon be empty for the new water supply.

Our stock has not suffered as much as was expected from the poor season.

SUNDAY ISLAND MISSION.
Superintendent: Roy H. Nash.

The Sunday Island staff has undergone a change as from November, 1951. Mr. and Mrs. Lupton have returned to Perth and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nash, formerly of Warburton Ranges, are now superintending the work. Mr. and Mrs. P. Devenish also joined the staff at this time.

School.
Good progress has been made by the 41 pupils attending the Mission school. A recent Essay Competition arranged by the teacher for the higher standards was highly successful. Sewing and sport have recently been recommenced. The recent supply of new equipment was greatly appreciated. There are two teachers in the school.

Work.
Undertaken by natives. We have undertaken to improve the transport problem on the island with road building. Our native men have co-operated loyally and it has been possible to purchase a boat to assist in the handling of our boat cargo.

Health.
General health has been good, with a few winter colds. Four natives required dental treatment, and one visited the Native Hospital for chest x-ray. We are pleased to report the birth of five babies.

Religious Activities.
Church services have been well attended and additional meetings for young men, young women and children have been commenced. One Scripture competition was held with four successful entrants.

Extension Programme.
Mr. Devenish, our carpenter, has partly erected one cottage, and the children's dining room has been commenced. Timber is brought from an island 20 miles away in our lugger, and we are milling the logs into required sizes.

Transport.
Our old lugger is requiring a great amount of repair work but is still the main transport craft. We have recently purchased a 26-foot sailing sloop as an auxiliary. This boat is being used for shelling, mail and other inter-island trips.

BEAGLE BAY MISSION.
Superintendent, Fr. R. McKinley.

In this matter we are still handicapped. On 6th March another of our old brothers died, and we have not been able to receive any extra help to replace the loss. The present staff consists of three priests, four brothers and five sisters.

Work.
The vegetable gardens have yielded gratifying crops of pumpkins, onions, cabbages and other vegetables, despite the severe drought. An experimental plot has been cleared for the planting of grain sorghum to catch the rains.

A new blacksmith's shop has been erected; the school and girls' dormitories have been completely re-roofed with new timber and corrugated iron, insulated with paper-bark. A new bore has been sunk for the boys' washing facilities and a concrete well 9ft x 9ft. has been built over the bore mentioned in the last annual report. The tanks will soon be empty for the new water supply.

Our stock has not suffered as much as was expected from the poor season.

School.
One sister teaches 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades, and a young intelligent native woman teaches the little ones. Fifty children have been attending every day and the general conduct has been very good. A marked improvement has been noticed by the sister in charge.

Health.
A trained nurse attends to the health of the staff and natives. Apart from the deaths of several old people there has been no serious sickness or epidemic between July 1951 and June 1952. The general health of the children has been very good. The doctor from Broome makes regular visits to the Mission to examine the people and attend special cases.

LOMBADINA MISSION.
Superintendent, Fr. J. Herold, S.C.A.

In this peaceful and remote surroundings you find some 80 or 90 people, young and old, happily and busily engaged in their simple and (yet in their eyes) so necessary tasks to make their little Mission a very beautiful place. Gardening, carpentering, butchering, plastering and stock work are the main occupations of the men, while the women do the cooking, washing, sewing, mending and any outdoor work such as gardening and cutting paper-bark for repairing roofs.
Buildings.

Every Sunday morning the children attend and also a camp meeting is held on Sundays.

Spiritual Activities.

Mission.

It is also proposed to enlarge the garden to proposed to shift the entire Mission to this site. On this site there is a very good supply of vegetables and fruits for children and people. Unfortunately the last two seasons, owing to the very low rainfall we have had and the shortage of water, it has not been quite up to the mark. Continual invasions of wild birds and fowls have done an amount of harm to our garden—destroying the young plants and eating the fruit. While ants are our greatest enemies here and they are worse this year than the years past. Our school has just been pulled down (which was easily done) after having been eaten by white ants. And now satisfactory progress is being made in the erection of a new one. Of course this presents a number of difficulties also, spending weeks in the bush, cutting timber and paper bark, furthermore trying to get other materials needed such as cement, which is very dear and very difficult to get.

The children's dining hall and back house are being cemented and white-washed and will look quite new when finished.

There are 24 children attending school. Some of them are quite intelligent and can learn very quickly. In the afternoons when they are off school each evening will go to his or her appointed task and work for an hour or so. As you know it is by organised and constant occupation that contentment and happiness will be found among these people.

ABORIGINES RESCUE MISSION, JIGALONG.


School.

It was decided by the Missionary Board to bring the school under the direct supervision of the Education Department. Although this has only been in effect for a very short period, it is proposed to test out the garden for a while and see if the produce will be sufficient. Another factor which will help is the growth in the number of children attending school. The whole scheme is taken up by all the people as a result and parents are more willing to accept responsibility of their children's education.

The Hospital also has been brought under the direct supervision of the Public Health Department as well as the Mission. Mr. Donovan and Mr. Brennan from the Forestry Department came out and fully described how the area was suitable for sandal wood. The sandal wood pulling project is underway and we are confident it will be a profitable project for the women. Several of the women young and old have brought much satisfaction to the Mission. Among them are the women of the garden who have won the confidence of the natives, and as a result they are more willing to accept more of the work that is presented to him or her. The mothers and the babies are fed daily at the hospital and expectant mothers receive prenatal attention at the hospital.

Buildings.

It is proposed to commence immediately (the supplies are available) an additional house to house a male school teacher and his family. All the buildings on the Mission have been renovated. Shortly before Christmas a garden was commenced at "Old Jigalong" which is approximately three miles from the present Mission site. On this site there is a very good supply of gardening water, and up to the present time the garden has proven to be very successful. It is proposed to test out the garden for a period of two years, and if at the end of this time the project proves satisfactory, it is proposed to shift the entire Mission to this site. It is also proposed to enlarge the garden to produce sufficient vegetables to supply the entire Mission.

Other Activities.

A new wool road has been opened up to Murra-munda, a distance of 38 miles.

Last year a small number of cattle were purchased in an effort to build up a herd and make it possible in the future to supply our own meat. The stock are looking very well. The season has been reasonably good.

CUNDEELEE MISSION.


The staff and people of Cundeelee are glad for the progress made in every department of the Mission this past year. There has been improvement as well as growth in the number of financial assistance and advice from our Mission Board and from the Department of Native Affairs.

We all enjoyed the profitable visits of friends new and old. Messrs. Andersen, Mc- Larty, and Redfern from the Department won the confidence of the people as a whole, and they later welcomed Mr. Day during his brief stay here.

We are very willing to co-operate with the Department as well as the Mission.

During the second week of May, one of the Board members of this Mission with his wife spent some happy days with us and many suggestions given are now being acted upon.

Water conservation is still being concentrated upon to the extent of enlarging rock holes and dams as well as constructing some new ones. There is one 10,000 gallon tank erected at the catchment area which we believe holds enough to warrant the erection of four more, of which the first has already arrived.

The building programme advances with another house for missionaries being built. A number of buildings are needed, and among them a boys' dormitory. A good sum has been contributed for this from America. We expect to commence work on it as materials are available, and as time allows.

Worthy of note is the sandalwood pulling project. Mr. Donovan and Mr. Brennan from the Forestry Department came out and fully instructed the men in the pulling and cleaning of the wood, and they have been working steadily ever since. Four ton is already on the siding and a good many families are eagerly awaiting the reward of their labour. We trust that this income will raise the standard of living of the people and bring the women a home with better living conditions.

Mrs. Bennett's labours with the native women young and old have brought much satisfaction and seems to be the turning point of a profitable project for the women. Several have done real well weaving bags and spinning wool, and with the gift of two looms to hand there will be more done as well as future opportunities to make useful articles for sale.

The children's Home now houses 16 children, 15 of which attend school. They are doing well, using the W.A. Correspondence Classes lessons as a guide.

The total average of people rationed weekly is 51 adults and 14 children.

To all who have assisted us in this work we express heartfelt thanks on behalf of the people and as well as the staff.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST ABORIGINES MISSION, NORSEMAN.

Superintendent: E. H. PARK.

This year has been one of further progress at Norseman. We now have forty-two children and young people, including two girls who work at the Mission, and one boy who is working at a garage in Norseman. We also have as a board member of our right, whose parents are holders of citizenship rights, that she may receive her education.
Some staff changes have occurred during the year. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson had to leave us because of Mrs. Pearson's health. Mr. Allan Johnston left us after twelve months' service mainly in the carpentry line. Miss Schurmann, who has been in charge of the kitchen is on the eve of her departure after five years' valuable service. Her position is to be filled by Mrs. Arnold who arrived this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, who arrived in April to take charge of the girls, are proving well adapted to the work, and providing their health keeps good, we are sure that much improvement will be felt in that quarter.

Mr. and Mrs. Felton are still looking after the boys, and with Mr. Felton released from the school teaching, much more time is given to the boys' needs, with gratifying results.

The school was taken over last February by Miss Miller, a Government Teacher, whose heart is in the job, and much improvement is noticeable in the children. Three of the higher class children go in to Norseman School with the Missionaries' children. This we trust is a good step in their training, for it enables them to mix with many other people.

Since February six of our elder girls, including Miss Schurmann, who help in the Mission, go to the Norseman Domestic Science Centre for training in cookery, laundry and house-wrapping and sewing.

The children again competed in the Inter-schools' Sports, and carried off three championships and the shield.

Craft work was again carried on as best we could with time available. Mr. Barnett will be taking this work over when Miss Schurmann leaves.

All the children were taken to Esperance during December for three weeks. In the May holidays the boys went with Mr. and Mrs. Felton for a four-day camp at some rock holes fifteen miles from the Mission. This was much enjoyed.

During the early summer we had a severe epidemic of enteritis, also a mild epidemic of measles.

Two babies are being cared for. Both are in need of attention that the mothers could not give them.

A start was made with dividing and lining the dormitories, and the material is on hand to finish this. A room for the big girls and boys has been completed in each dormitory. All the children were taken to Esperance during December for three weeks. In the May holidays the boys went with Mr. and Mrs. Felton for a four-day camp at some rock holes fifteen miles from the Mission. This was much enjoyed.

Eight large street lamps, 500 watt, were placed among the buildings on the main play area. These provide ample light for night play, while the children are always in the open as we are in a very dry area. They have a good psychological effect of brightness and happiness. It is quite conceivable how these children are depressed in cloudy or dark weather.

A new 16mm Walkie Projector was purchased for showing educational and recreational films, once or twice weekly if possible.

A hammer mill was bought for making porridge and stock food, etc.

Four bores were successfully sunk and four windmills have been erected.

A new Fargo utility was purchased for work around the place and transport of children to the doctor, and for picnics, etc.

Two new sewing machines were added to the sewing room for the benefit of the senior girls.

Ninety tubular steel chairs were purchased for the children's dining hall, as those previously acquired were found to be too old for further use.

Two cisternless steel sinks, and one of terrazo, were installed in the kitchen. The kitchen was line out with masonite; the store was fitted with many useful cupboards and large containers for flour, sugar, etc.
Livestock.

Fifteen high grade dairy cows were purchased and also a young bull. This brings our herd to 40 beasts, some of course are for killing.

Two hundred pullets were bought last year and are doing well. Surplus eggs are preserved for the off-period. Our policy is that milk and eggs are cheaper than doctors' bills.

We have bred quite a few pigs and vary the diet with a lot of beef and pork.

New pig yards were built of local stone to house the growing pig population.

Through the kind co-operation of the State Forestry Department, 250 gum trees of different varieties suitable for the wheat belt were planted, mostly by the children.

A good deal of clothing materials, etc., was purchased for children's clothing.

Cement bricks were made, and the engine-room built several feet higher.

The visitors' rooms for parents, etc., were repaired and very tastefully painted and decorated. Two sets of double shower and W.C. blocks were built of local stone and cement brick.

Health.

Since last report we have had two visits from the doctor. The first showed that several children had to go to Mullewa to have tonsils removed. One lad had to receive regular treatment with ear drops.

There were two cases of pneumonia; the same lad each year. The doctor informs us that the whole family have a weakness in this regard.

There has been one case of jaundice.

Otherwise the health of the children has been remarkably good, more especially this year, which has been so very dry. The last doctor's report spoke highly of the state of health of our children. The school dentist stayed for about a week and did some very good work for our children. We are grateful to Mr. P. Lee for his work and interest.

The most annoying thing here is the stone blister. The children run on the coarse gravel and often have sore feet.

Recreation.

The children play the usual games after school when their chores are done, and have a longer game period during school hours once weekly.

Two football matches were played with neighbouring schools. Some players show great promise.

One Sunday a month the girls go for a picnic in the utilitarian, and the boys on another Sunday. Now and then a longer picnic is arranged for all on special occasions. In summer there is swimming in the lake.

The children go to Mullewa for the Show, and this year for the first time entered in many sections. They won seven first prizes and this year for the first time entered in the vegetable section. Some players show great promise.

The crops are doing well, and approximately 1,100 acres are now cleared. There has been much expenditure on improvements at the Mission, Lombadina and Melbourne.

The crops are doing well, and approximately 1,100 acres are now cleared. There has been much expenditure on improvements at the Mission, Lombadina and Melbourne.

In conclusion I wish to thank our staff, without whose wholehearted co-operation our work would be impossible.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S NATIVE MISSION.


There is very little to add to previous reports, except to say that the children are well and happy. There are 31 in residence and they attend daily classes at which they are progressing satisfactorily.

The crops are doing well, and approximately 1,100 acres are now cleared. There has been much expenditure on improvements at the Mission, also the purchase of equipment, machinery, stock, etc. General maintenance has increased considerably, but we see that the children have everything they need. A good supply of water is now assured, since the expenditure of £2,000 on boring and windmills.

I would like to mention that the Mission has increased considerably in the past 12 months, due to the hard work, the sympathetic co-operation, and common-sense practical experience of Father Anthony Wellems, the Superintendent at the Mission.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Management, Rev. Father Stinson, this report is being submitted by the Secretary.
NATIVE MISSION FARM, ROELANDS, W.A. (Inc.)

Superintendent: Mr. K. G. Cross.

The Roelands Mission Council has appointed Mr. K. G. Cross as Assistant Superintendent.

Two further missionaries have joined the staff, in the persons of Miss A. Forrest and Mr. Jeff Wilkinson, who have greatly assisted in the work of relieving the missionaries due for holidays, clerical work and farm duties.

Children.

During the year two girls and five boys have been admitted to the Mission Home, while five girls and three boys have left for the purpose of taking up employment. The year closed with a total of 83 children being maintained.

Health.

The happy and healthy appearance of the children gives evidence of the maintenance of a healthy life and a wholesome position right through the year except for an outbreak of measles developed in October and November. The last victim recovered and also a case of influenza during February, 1952.

Education.

Although many of the scholars only commenced schooling at a late age encouraging results have been achieved through the efforts of the Lace Crecheries. Of the 16 Scholars, two girls are studying with a view to taking the Nurses' Entrance Examination. Arrangements and preparations are being made for three girls to take a secondary education with either the Bunbury or Harvey High School.

The children again did well at the Inter School sports at Harvey, winning the shield in competition with the smaller schools. Individual trophies were also won, including the Senior District Girl Champion in hockey.

In hockey three of the girls were selected to represent the Harvey District in the South-West Tournament at Collie. It was pleasing to note that one of the girls was appointed by the players to be their captain. Later two of the girls were included in the South-West Team which competed successfully in Perth.

Recreation.

Organised sport, including football and hockey, were arranged during the year. Holidays at the Beach Home at Dunsborough during the Christmas and Easter vacations proved a great delight to the children.

A boy scout troop has been formed and registered with the association as Troop No. 73. The first group are busy training to obtain their tenderfoot badge. A similar group is being formed for the girls under the auspices of the Girl Guide Association.

Farm.

Products from the farm have again assisted in the supply of Mission, has borne the position of the Girl Guide Association. A new milk, cream, butter, eggs, meat and vegetables, fruit, walnuts and honey. Through the plantation of various varieties of fruit trees, together with gifts of apples and oranges, we were able to have a continuous supply of fruit right through the year. Export sales of grapefruit and local sales again assisted in making a valuable contribution to the Mission finance. Although the farm work is mostly carried out by the missionaries and also assists in the supply of products for the well being of the community, it does provide a valuable source of training for the boys.

Improvements.

In the past an annual camp has been arranged for the boys and girls at Dunsborough Beach. In considering the future number of children the accommodation and facilities for our camping equipment was inadequate, a move was made to provide a more permanent building. A lease of land comprising 50s of an acre facing the ocean was procured and a Nissen hut 42ft. x 16ft. plus a kitchen 12ft. x 12ft. were erected.

Owing to the need of a more efficient form of transport a new three ton Bedford motor truck has been purchased.

We are grateful to the Native Affairs Department for assistance in the purchase of the above improvements.

An office building 20ft. x 14ft. together with an adjoining garage was also erected at Roelands.

Achievements of Past Pupils.

Of the ex-trainees, one girl has commenced a nursing course at the Bethesda Hospital, Melbourne. Another is employed at the Mission Home caring for a group of young children and includes all duties with the exception of preparation of meals. Two girls, while staying at Alvan House, are attending dressmaking courses at the Senior Technical School, Perth. While in the further two girls, one is assisting in duties at McDonald House, and the other is employed at Bennett House. The girls working in the country areas continue to give satisfactory service and encouraging reports are received from their employers.

Of the boys, two are employed in the metropolitan area, one as an apprentice at the State Electricity Commission, while the other is employed by the Native Affairs Department. A number of boys working in the country area have acquired equipment and plant for the purpose of developing their own business. Two boys have each purchased a shearing plant, engine and a recent model utility motor to assist in the continuation of their shearing contracts. In the Yallingup area, one farmer in recognition of the faithful service of another ex-trainee, and also as a means of encouragement, is making the profits of his dairy farm for this season available to the native lad. Another boy, who has given consistent service for five years in the Ferguson district, has become engaged to the native girl teacher, trained at the Carnarvon Mission and employed at the Roelands Mission. Preparations are being made for the marriage early next year.

From the foregoing, it is evident that the "waste places" have been rebuilt, and among the 33 boys and girls who have finished their training a large percentage have credited their place in the community and are living a consistent Christian life.

General.

Old ideas and prejudices so apparent in the community in days gone by should be expunged. It is pleasing to note a change of attitude as the witness of these young people stir the lethargic into a state of action.

We also note the spirit of camaraderie shown to the Mission children during their inter-school sports and other public functions.

We would like to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to you, The Commissioner of Native Affairs, and to your officers, for the assistance and co-operation rendered.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST NATIVE MISSION, CARNARVON

Superintendent, Mr. S. H. Reeson.

It has been most encouraging, looking back over the year's work to see the continuous improvement among the inmates in their personal cleanliness, manners, moral outlook and education, and the really good progress that is being noticeable. The standard of discipline has been maintained satisfactorily, no doubt helped by the Christian atmosphere which the missionaries endeavour to fuse into their work among the inmates.
An encouraging angle of the work is the growing goodwill of the adult natives far and wide towards the work of the Mission. Information has been coming to the Mission that adults in the Ashburton district are desirous of sending their children to the Carnarvon Mission for training. Also, the parents of the inmates visiting the Mission from time to time show a growing appreciation of what is being done for their children. The future from this angle alone looks most encouraging.

The greatest problem I see facing us in the immediate future is that of accommodation. The number of inmates continues to grow beyond all our expectations so that all sleeping quarters are now greatly overtaxed. The original dormitories built to hold 24 inmates are at the limit of accommodation and those in charge are at the limit of their bodily strength. We have been asked from time to time why we keep taking in children while the accommodation and workers are overtaxed. The answer must be found in our obligation toward these little ones, many of whom are brought to us seriously ill and whose parents in many instances are so helpless in the face of sickness that to refuse admittance would be fatal. There seems to be a growing desire among the parents to bring their children to the Mission at a very early age. This of course is for the means of providing us with a heaven-sent opportunity to help fashion young lives. Thus the problem of increased accommodation and additional missionaries to take charge must be faced up to in the immediate future. Already I feel that we are 12 months behind in providing the necessary accommodation that the work might proceed without interruption. Extension, of course, is needed to the existing dormitories, and a new kindergarten section is needed, specially constructed to cope with the needs of the younger ones from the infant stage to six or seven years.

The need for providing manual training for the adolescent boys has been uppermost in my mind for some time, and I dealt with this in the last annual report. Representations were made to the Education Department with the Education Department in charge of the necessary correspondence, and the practical side of the work was worked out with the Education Department. In the meantime manual training of a very practical nature is carried out among the older boys as each one assists in the many varied jobs that are undertaken each day. Besides participating in the many constructional and agricultural pursuits of the Mission, the older boys are also being instructed one night each week in the use of tools, boot repairing and maintenance of equipment. This they find both instructive and enjoyable. Eight of these older boys were taken to Perth last March for a three weeks’ holiday. This was their first visit to a city and they found it very inspiring. While there they were able to visit a number of workshops and factories and other places of interest. The holiday should be regarded as part of their training, for it has helped to broaden their outlook. Our aim was to give them some incentive to lift themselves out of the rut into which so many of their race, through force of circumstances, have fallen, and to encourage them to aim at a higher standard of living. We felt that the trip was well worth while in this respect.

Education is on a much more satisfactory footing this year than previously. The Education Department has provided two men teachers for the school and the present staff of a woman has also provided for the girl’s sewing instruction, so that the work is functioning as it should. You will recall that this work was taken over in the hands of one teacher, namely Mrs. Brenchley, whose devotion to her major task will live long in our memories.

The completion of our water scheme referred to in the last report has been very helpful in helping to transform what was once a bare and dusty Mission Station into one of growing beauty. Lawns have been laid out in the composts, Kikuyu grass being used for the purpose because of its value as stock feed. Trees and shrubs are also being planted for shade and windbreaks. The vegetable garden provides all the green vegetables for the entire Mission inhabitants. Tomatoes are in plentiful supply throughout the greater part of the year, and at times a hundredweight a week is provided. The 500 banana plants are now in bearing and it is hoped to provide two hundredweight weekly from the plantation to vary the Mission diet.

A large area of pumpkins and potatoes is also being tried out this year.

The 150 laying hens are providing over 800 eggs weekly, 500 of which are used on the Mission dining tables. The Mission supplies the Carnarvon Hospital with 300 eggs weekly at twopenny a dozen above the prevailing wholesale price.

The health of the community has been generally good. Except for minor ailments, the only serious illness was an outbreak of measles towards the close of 1951. This outbreak began in the kindergarten section and eventually, despite all precautions, spread throughout the Mission, practically all inmates being affected, as no means of isolation was possible owing to the cramped conditions. The District Medical Officer was notified and stood ready in case of emergency, but the disease was treated day by day without any complications.

The standard of spiritual instruction is well maintained. Church services and Bible School are held each Sunday. Christian Endeavour meetings are held in one evening each week, when adolescent boys and girls take it in turn to perform various duties of the meeting, and the growing interest in these meetings is evident. A fifteen minutes’ devotion is held each morning at the breakfast table, and the closeness in the dormitories with story-telling and singing.

In conclusion I would say that the year has been one of blessings in many ways, for which we thank God. Progress has been steady, so that we feel we can face the future with confidence. We would like to thank the Native Affairs Department for assistance provided in many ways for the progress of the work.

UNITED ABORIGINES’ MISSION, MOUNT MARGARET.

Superintendent: Mr. R. S. Schenk.

It is regretted that the detailed and informative report forwarded by Mr. Schenk cannot be published in full as space is limited.

The staff of this Mission is mainly comprised of Mr. and Mrs. Schenk, their daughters and their sons-in-law. This "big family" aspect is an immense contributing factor in the success of the Mission which has become the social, cultural and religious centre for the native people throughout the whole of that area. They treat it as their home, going away to work or to seek higher education, but they return sooner or later to enjoy a period in the big family.
This milestone has been reached, as it is the first time we have had a class in Standard 6. Individual pupils have reached Standard 6 before, but this year there is a class of three girls and a boy.

A general improvement has taken place in reading comprehension which is a most important matter, as reading is a basic skill in education. What is the use of reading if we do not get any meaning from it? We have now a carefully selected and graded library which is greatly enjoyed by the boys.

Dux of the year, in December, was Maisie Graham. This year the honoured place is being very closely contested between her and two other pupils.

The top marks for the half-yearly examinations are as follows:

- Class 6—Maisie Graham—63 out of a possible 80; Ronnie Bonney—63 out of a possible 80; Muriel Brennan—62 out of a possible 80.
- Class 5—June Cable—63 out of a possible 80.
- Class 4—Ernie Shaw—66 out of a possible 80.
- Class 3—Myrtle Anderson—59 out of a possible 80.
- Class 2—Stan Elliott—65 out of a possible 80.

In August our school was well represented at the Northern Goldfields Inter-school Sports. Once again they gained second place in the aggregate points, and brought home three silver cups.

From the District Youth Tennis Tournament at Leonora last December, which was open to all comers including children home on holiday from colleges, our young people came home with nine trophies. Eric Thomas entered for both under 16 and under 18 singles championship and carried off both, and with his partner also won the under 18 boys' doubles. His sister, Bertha Thomas, won the under 18 girls' championship. We felt very proud of them.

Once again we visited Leonora for inter-school sports on football and basketball. This time we were victorious. At present we are preparing for the inter-school sports to be held in September.

Manual training has commenced but all the needs are not yet available. The kindergarten, which was so successful, had to be closed for a time because of the shortage of teachers. Twelve of the sixteen children there last year have gone into infant class but 15 pre-school children are waiting in the kindergarten for that early introduction to music will be missed.

Mrs. Morgan reports on Aural Music Classes as follows:

The Senior Class of last year (three boys and 10 girls—Class IV in school) has had new work introduced this year through individual charts with the staff and key-board drawn on them. Through this activity they have been doing "word notes" on the staff and scales (C and F). Solfa singing and ear work continue also. One lesson a month is devoted to percussion band which is used to teach time and conducting.

The Junior Class (10 boys and 12 girls—Classes 2 and 3 in school) has three-quarters of an hour lesson a week. They have been having short rhythm and learning time and solfa singing. They just love percussion work, and one child makes one lesson a month. There is much talent here for the general band later on.

This year a boy has been learning the piano, and another has been practising on the organ. The pianist and Miss Ball are teaching the violin to some of the boys.
For Sewing Classes, Miss Hipwell writes:—

We have 45 girls attending. These are divided into seven classes, which range from school age infants to the senior girls. In the classes the girls are taught sewing, knitting, fancywork, crochet and mending. For sewing each girl has a different and gadget in the making. The senior girls are knitting cardigans while the next group are knitting baby dolls’ sets. The optician teaches them to follow the patterns themselves so that later on they will be able to knit for their families. Various kinds of darning and mending are taught according to the standard of the class.

At the beginning of the year five new pupils commenced. They show great enthusiasm in learning to use the needle and to commence knitting.

Under the heading “Domestic Science,” Mrs. Milnes reports:—

There are at present two classes of five and six girls respectively. Another class of five girls has been discontinued since I have been assisting in the school. The girls are keenly interested (especially in the section where they eat their meal).

A lesson takes this general form—

1. Practical.
2. Demonstration.
3. Note-taking and discussion.
4. Serving.
5. Dinner.

In the practical section, each girl takes in rotation the soup, meat, vegetables, puddings or sweets, scones, cakes, and housekeeper duties. The girls were very self-conscious on their first day in caps and overall, but they did look nice, and this added to their pride in their room.

Miss Gray, the State Inspector of Domestic Science Centres, visited us. She was most interested and arranged for me to observe at the Eastern Goldfields’ High School’s Centre for a week, which was most helpful.

Laundry is included in the syllabus, and the girls are already having sewing lessons under Miss Hipwell’s tuition. A short course in mothercraft is to be included during the year also.

“Health” report is as follows—

The health generally of our people has been very good during the year.

Matron Wells came in August, 1951, to take charge of our Christian Mission Hospital, but will be leaving the Mission shortly to be married, and we shall miss her. We thank her for her year’s service, and wish her God’s blessing in her married life.

During the year there were 16 in-patients, including four maternity cases, in addition to a daily out-patients’ clinic.

In September the school children were examined by Dr. Anderson of the Education Department who commented on their good health and good physical condition. As a result of her examination, one boy is to be treated in Perth by a specialist, and another is to have his eyes tested by an optician.

In April 17 children were immunised against diphtheria, and 20 were given diphtheria refresher injections by Matron Wells.

Miss Wall writes—

“This year I have been able to start a Wolf Cub Pack and a Boy Scout Troop. I have always realised the value of Scout and Wolf Cub Pack and a Boy Scout Troop. A piano was purchased for the use of the school and kindergarten. The new sound projector was installed, with engine shed and engine and generator bedded down for same. A large new stove was set on the Domestic Science room. The Infant room has new flooring, new louvre windows and is being lined. The stove, piano, sound projector, and improvements to the new Infant room were all subsidised by the Education Department on a for £ basis.

A new refrigerator was supplied for the Home Kitchen, and one for the hospital.

The foundation has been laid for a new 220 volt electric light plant which we expect to come forward shortly to take the place of our 32 volt plant.

A new diesel engine has been installed to work the two-ton ammonia refrigerating plant.

A new Clothes Changing Room, 20ft. x 20ft., has been built at the Boys’ Home, and a wardrobe for each boy is in course of erection. £110 worth of louvre windows have been fitted in the different buildings around the Mission. One native cottage, four rooms, has been pulled down, re-modelled, and re-built. Fence has been erected around one native cottage. Several buildings have been painted and white-washed. Two thousand feet of piping has been laid down around the Mission. Two hundred pounds worth of additions and repairs have been made to the Infant-Child’s room. Five new tables bought for Infant Class-room. Six dozen pepper trees planted around the Mission.

Besides all the general lines for the Home children, we have had to make some big purchases to supply 90 new towels, 180 sheets, 90 pillowslips, 200 new nightdresses and 80 pairs of pyjamas.

The following are notes on the progress of some of the past pupils:—

Miss Gladys Vincent continues to give splendid service at Roelands Mission.

Miss Sadie Corner has passed her Third Year Nursing at Bethesda Hospital, Melbourne, and is now practising as a midwife.

Miss Lorraine Atkinson has finished her stenographer’s course, and is now working at the Native Affairs Office, Perth.

Our girls at Alvan House, May Miller, Laurel Johnston and Phyllis Polak, are all doing well.

Ben Mason, one of our boys, is at McDonald House, and has gained a splendid report.

We are very grateful to the Native Affairs Department for giving our boys and girls such opportunities.

WOTJULUM PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Superintendent: Mr. L. MacMillan.

The complete change of locality and consequent upheaval have made possible a more rapid advancement with the adoption of policy of the Department of Native Affairs of endeavouring to make the native population productive of themselves and more readily assimilated into their changed environment.

The move down the coast has placed us near a good market in the white community at Cockatoo Island which will take all the fresh vegetables and eggs within our capacity to produce as well as growing the bulk of our own stock feed and fodder crops, additional crops such as peanuts, coconuts, bananas, coffee, cocoa, cotton, grain sorghum. These will be experimented with and those proving suitable to the area will be expanded and established. Similarly a wide variety of tropical fruits and vegetables and even more crops will be tried, and if economically suitable will be established.
As the valley is well watered an endeavour will be made to procure and introduce the culture of suitable varieties of native garden products such as yams, taru, manioc and sweet potato.

During the coming year it is hoped to establish a small cattle herd on suitable land some 20 miles south of the station and outside the immediate irrigated area. This will be followed by the establishment of the Wotjulum Valley. This, we hope, will make a regular fresh meat supply possible. This will be obtained by the use of suitable varieties of native garden products to improve the native diet, but for the time being it is impossible to construct a suitable irrigation system.

Tinned meats have of necessity been used extensively and the lugger whenever available, has been constantly out hunting duong and turtle. But such supplies are limited and not dependable and are far from cheap.

Native arts and crafts will not be allowed to die out and natives will be encouraged to continue making curios for sale to residents of Cooktown and to passengers on vessels calling at that port. Natives are also being encouraged and instructed in the manufacture of ornaments and curios and utility articles from turtle and pearl shell procured locally.

Carpentry and engineering workshops will be established and with qualified technical men on the staff it is hoped any natives showing ability in these fields will receive a thorough technical training to a high standard. With an extension of building programme and mechanization of transport and agriculture and the installation of an electric power plant the Wotjulum Valley will stand an excellent chance of maintaining its own skilled men to put their acquired knowledge to practical use.

During the past 12 months much has been accomplished in re-establishing the station at the new site. Despite shortages of staff and building materials 120 natives have been transported to the new site and housed in temporary dwellings, much of the materials for which had also to be transported. Our numbers, nearly 50 per cent, of our people are aged and infirm and over 15 per cent, are children 12 being infants under 15 months.

In line with departmental policy, and the long-established policy of the Mission of encourag­ing natives to be workers and self-supporting will be enclosed to provide a kitchen fitted with a stove and with a 20,000 gallon oil drum type oven and cooking range.

By keeping direct radiating lines for dwellings it will be possible to reason with cost to eventual plans for all dwellings as the water system. At the east end of the main road a 20,000 gallon tank will be built on a rock embankment but the total output of 40 ft. head at shower height to all areas within the settlement. This tank will be filled by a hydraulic ram using the power of the river to deliver approximately 10,000 gallons daily. Cultivation areas, including about four acres under channels for flat irrigation, will be established and with the valley to the west of the main settlement.

An inspector for the Department of Public Health (Mr. Britten) has given much valuable advice and the approval of the proposed water scheme and samples of water have been sent to the Department for analysis. Officers of the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation Section (Mr. Gibson), and the District Agricultural Officer (Mr. Fitzgerald), have been helpful and generous with their advice during their visits which we hope will continue. The helpfulness and generosity of these officers is much appreciated and we feel sure be a big factor in the successful establishment of the station.

Sanitation at present is by drum incinerator and pit with night soil disposed of in a small individual house septic tank system with larger systems in certain localities such as school and workshop areas.

During the past 12 months considerable progress has been made in implementing the Department of Native Affairs' policy of training qualified natives in handling their own money. Wages are paid to all workers according to their individual ability and those on the lower rates are encouraged to qualify for the higher rates by their own efforts and increased skill. Departmental subsidies and endowments are passed on in actual cash payments to indigent natives and the parents of the children. Recipients then make their purchases and thus learn to establish a personal budget. We have found the majority show good sense in their purchasing and many of the older indigent natives are surprisingly showing themselves to be quite capable of the acumen in the handling of their limited resources. A few of the workers are showing considerable thrift and temperance and their accounts have been established and will shortly, we hope, be transformed into Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts. Wise and thrifty pursuers of the various cash accounts alike appear to appreciate handling their own cash and aged and even some blind and infirm all roll up to make their purchases with a verve fully equal to any "bargain hunting" housewife.

During the past 12 months much has been accomplished in re-establishing the station at the new site. Despite shortages of staff and building materials 120 natives have been transported to the new site and housed in temporary dwellings, much of the materials for which had also to be transported. Our population has been greatly increased and this has brought about a shortage of young able-bodied men as labourers, less than 8 per cent. of our total numbers being under 15 years of age. Of the people aged and infirm and over 15 per cent, are children 12 being infants under 15 months old. This latter is a good augury for the future. We must expect many old people to pass on within the next few years. However, despite the unavoidable strain and difficulties associated with such a move there have been only two deaths amongst our people 'both aged' or less than 1 per cent. mortality amongst the children under 15 years of age.

In line with departmental policy, and the long-established policy of the Mission of encourag­ing natives to be workers and self-supporting...
by seeking suitable employment, we have over 15 per cent. of our people working on surrounding stations or in Derby and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, in almost every instance they seem to be giving satisfactory services to their employers.

All children of school age are doing departmental Correspondence lessons under white supervision, or are, when receiving technical training in carpentry, boatwork and engineering or stock work. Unfortunately, shortage of time off and the distance have made it impossible to make the technical training as thorough as was planned but it is hoped that additional time for the staff in the future will make it possible to intensify this technical training. During the coming year we will have another eight children reaching school age who will be attending the mission school. We shall then have 14 children in the primary school grades.

Last year we received a visit from Sister Garlick of the Child Welfare Department and on her valued advice and directions a baby clinic was established. The result has been that during the past year the health and protection of our children has been considerably improved. All children under two years of age have been under daily supervision on the baby clinic ward under the direction of a white supervisor and a part-trained native assistant. All babies are bathed and attended to and checks are made on health, cleanliness of clothing, diet, etc., all of which provides at the same time valuable training in hygiene for the mothers. Much of the credit for the success of the clinic has been due to Matron Howell of Derby District Hospital who, with unfailing patience, is daily available on the "pedal wireless" to give expert advice. Weekly reports of weights and progress are made to her and diet changes or treatments recommended and adopted. She has also visited the station and made additional recommendations wherever such were necessary. Visitors to the Mission all remark on the size and number of family groups and obvious health of the children.

Apart from the usual crops of colds and "flu" the general health of the camp has been excellent. We have large numbers of aged and infirm inmates. This has been in a large measure due to the pedal radio making possible the treatment of cases by direction of the medical officers in Derby. Dr. Gregorov of Derby has paid the station a visit and experimental cases have been treated. All babies are bathed and attended to and checks are made on health, cleanliness of clothing, diet, etc., all of which provides at the same time valuable training in hygiene for the mothers. Much of the credit for the success of the clinic has been due to Matron Howell of Derby District Hospital who, with unfailing patience, is daily available on the "pedal wireless" to give expert advice. Weekly reports of weights and progress are made to her and diet changes or treatments recommended and adopted. She has also visited the station and made additional recommendations wherever such were necessary. Visitors to the Mission all remark on the size and number of family groups and obvious health of the children.

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Finances.

Departmental expenditure for the year under review was £172,753. Considerable saving was effected by the closure of Moore River Native Settlement. The total amount of subsidy and assistance to Missions showed an increase, whilst Grants-in-Aid to Missions showed a decrease on last year's total. In all, Missions received £14,599 more than last year.

Increased costs are the main contributing causes for increased expenditure in Departmental Institutions. Increased revenue collections result from the increased price for cattle sold from Moola Bulla Native Station.

Loan expenditure, apart from the establishment of an institution at Fitzroy Crossing, was confined to water supply, sanitation, refrigeration and structural improvement.

The increased allocation of funds enabled the Department to offset rising costs and slightly increase its activities in the field. Stringent economy and amended policy allowed the spending of more money on children in Missions and on welfare work. The work of the Department is limited by the funds available, and, during the year, those funds were spent to the best advantage.

The Natives' Medical Fund.

Although the total of contributions received was higher in the previous year it was necessary to obtain a Treasury advance of £2,500 to honour the obligations of the fund.

The number of contributions under the Employers' Permits decreased but the number of natives' voluntary contributions increased. Increased doctors' fees and hospital charges contributed to the insolvency of the fund. Payments to doctors almost doubled that of the previous year.

Approval has been obtained to increase the annual contribution of £1 to £3. This increase comes into effect as from 1st July, 1952.

Relief.

Although expenditure under this item has been reduced considerably, it is only in the Pilbara that relief to natives has been reduced. In this area the rationing centres at Nullagine and Marble Bar were closed as the indigent natives in that area are now supported by their relatives engaged in mining. In some other areas Missions have taken care of indigent natives and in these cases the costs are recorded as assistance to Missions.

During the year ten rationing centres operated. In all, 246 adults and 90 children received relief. An influx of about 150 desert natives visiting Kalgoorlie for about three weeks increased the number expected to be rationed.

The issuing of rations, which reduces the incidence of begging, is essential whilst natives are not eligible for aged and invalid pensions. However, this is only one of the many forms of relief. Other important forms are medical attendance, transport of sick and injured natives, and legal defence.

Pauperisation of natives is opposed and relief is given only when necessary.

Trust Account and Investments.

At the 30th June, 1952, a total of 199 Commonwealth Savings Bank passbooks were held by the Department. The total balance of £3,546 8s. included a sum of £343 8s. 1d. operative under section 65 of the Act, being a fund for the benefit of natives generally.

Although the number of accounts held was 147 less than last year, the total balance was an increase of £9 19s. 1d.

Investments in Commonwealth Bonds and War Savings Certificates on behalf of 49 natives were £9,308, and on behalf of section 65 of the Act, £420. These figures show a drop of nine holders and an amount of £467 since the previous annual report.

Estates.

During the year 12 estates, valued at £143 1s. 9d. were handled.

Maintenance.

At the close of the year 65 maintenance cases were being handled, 13 being against natives and 52 against non-natives. In 56 of these cases court orders for maintenance had been made whilst the remainder were under voluntary agreement.

Supervised Natives' Wages.

Under Regulation 85 of the Native Administration Regulations the Commissioner may direct that a certain portion, not exceeding 75 per cent. of a native's wages shall be paid by the employer of such native to the Commissioner to be held in trust for that native.

At the 30th June, 1952, the Commissioner was exercising this authority in the cases of seven female and three male natives in employment throughout the State. When received, the wages are placed in interest-bearing Savings Bank Trust Accounts in the names of the respective employees. The funds in these accounts are available to their owners when they require money to purchase articles, such as clothing, etc., or for money when on holidays, etc.

Christmas Cheer.

Through the generosity of the Lotteries Commission, the Economic Stores Ltd., and the "Daily News" Orphans Christmas Cheer Fund, it was again possible to distribute small gifts of food, billycans, toys, etc., amongst the indigent natives and native children throughout the State.

Donations of £600 from the Lotteries Commission, £21 from Economic Stores Ltd., and £20 from the "Daily News" Fund made a total of £641 which was shared between some 3,500 natives. The Department again wishes to record its appreciation of these generous donations.

Lotteries Grants.

Again the Lotteries Commission was most generous in granting financial aid to natives.

A total of £9,105 4s. 4d. was expended as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Departmental grants (inclusive of £600 Christmas Cheer)</td>
<td>£857 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominational Mission grants</td>
<td>£8,521 4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants to Native Hospitals and Derby Leprosarium</td>
<td>101 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£9,105 4 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is wished to record appreciation for the valuable assistance afforded both departmental and private institutions.

Population.

Appendix No. 3 shows the native population distribution of Western Australia at the 30th June, 1952.
In previous reports it has been explained that a complete census of natives has not been undertaken. However, through the departmental plan of decentralisation and consequent increased personal contact between natives and field officers, the population figures are more accurately assessed. In the past, reliability has been placed on the submission of statistics from Police Officers for the compilation of district population figures, but it was not possible for these officers to take a physical check or maintain individual records. Thus the figures were often misleading.

The eventual attainment of a complete census in each field district throughout the State will form a basis for arriving at future population figures. In co-operation with the Registrar General's Department encouragement has been given to the registration of all births and deaths of natives, with the ultimate object of maintaining accurate vital statistics. Evidence of increased registrations already exists. All legal marriages of natives, of course, are registered under lawful compulsion by those officiating.

A figure of 6,000 is estimated as the number of full-blood natives in the desert areas of the State. Some of these nomadic groups are known to spend a modicum of time within the influence of the marginal Missions, but in the main their life and activity would be confined to regions unoccupied by the white settlers.

The decrease of full-blood natives, and the increase of caste natives is still noticeable.

Deaths.

Deaths of natives recorded during the year show that 169 occurred. Of this total, 123 were full-blood natives and 46 were other than full-blood natives. Full statistics are passed to the Registrar General for classification.

Health.

An alteration to the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Act caused an adjustment to the system of charging hospital fees as from the 1st May, 1952. Where patients are members of a Hospital Benefits Fund, the Fund pays 9s. per day for hospital inpatient treatment, and further hospital benefits amounting to 12s. per day would be available from the Commonwealth. However, where patients are not members of a Hospital Benefits Fund the Commonwealth benefit to the extent of only 8s. per day is available.

There is no indication so far of natives having enrolled as members of approved Hospital Benefit Funds but, in keeping with the general community, there may be more enthusiasm now to provide for the best medical treatment of themselves and dependents. The Natives' Medical Fund administered by this Department gives the natives the opportunity for cheaper coverage with wider health and medical benefits than afforded by Friendly Societies.

Employed natives, unless covered by the employer's or their own voluntary contribution to the Natives' Medical Fund, are individually responsible to hospitals for full ordinary hospital charges. This Department is responsible for all financial resources made available by the State for the cost of hospitalisation of only indigent natives.

An agreement existing between the British Medical Association and this Department guarantees doctors' payment of their accounts by this Department for the treatment of natives. Recovery of this expenditure is made by this Department where the individual is covered under the Natives' Medical Fund, but when not so covered and having the means to pay, recovery action is taken against the native. Again this Department is financially responsible for the consequences.

Because of these financial arrangements natives continue to receive excellent medical attendance.

The general health of natives is good, and no serious epidemics occurred during the year. Improved drugs now used at the Leprosarium have given great hope to those who have had the misfortune to contract leprosy.

With the help of the Nutritional Survey conducted by the Commonwealth, the diet of natives and, in time, it is hoped they will receive some benefit from this research.

Education.

Education continues to be the function of the Education Department, where an officer has been placed in charge of a native education section.

Several schools at Missions and departmental institutions are registered as Government schools where the Education Department provides a qualified teaching staff. At other Missions the teaching staff comprises Mission workers, who whilst unqualified academically are willing and usually possess an aptitude to impart an elementary and primary form or education to native children.

The establishments conducted by this department are:

(a) Registered Government school with a qualified teacher at Moola Bulla Native Station in the East Kimberley.

(b) At the Le Grand Orange Native Depot south of the Kimberley the Officer-in-Charge and his wife conduct a school for the children of the nomads.

(c) At the Flary Crossing Native Depot (handed over to the United Aborigines Mission on the 1st July, 1952), no children of school age were resident at the time of inspection, but trained teachers are on the Mission staff.

(d) Alvan House for girls and McDonald House for boys, students are attending State Secondary schools in the metropolitan area.

With the exception of Roebourne in the North-West, native children are permitted and compelled to attend school in every centre. At Roebourne the local residents and local authority object to native children attending the school.

Recent statistics show that 2,117 native children are receiving education.

Native Courts.

During the year the charges brought before Courts of Native Affairs were:

(1) On 5/7/1951 at Laverton, native Dickie Nelson @ Liburra was charged with murder, by spearing, of Ungynestinburra @ Smiler. Native Ron @ Yeemdeen was charged with unlawful wounding by spearing, of Dickie Nelson.

Both charges were proven and Dickie Nelson was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Ron was convicted of unlawful wounding and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

(2) On 29/10/1951 at Meekatharra, native Frank Dixon was charged with having unlawful carnal knowledge of Winnie Shay, a native girl under the age of 16 years. The charge was proven and Dixon was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

(3) On 3/2/1952 at Carnarvon, Henry Milburn was charged with unlawful assault causing bodily harm to Miss Speller. Both charges were proven and Henry Milburn was fined £20 to appear before the President and missing judgment at some future sittings of the Court or when called upon, and default was fixed at three months' imprisonment but should be fail to enter into such recognisance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>In Settled Areas</th>
<th>Outside Confined Civilisation (Estimate.)</th>
<th>Other Caste Natives</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>31,150</td>
<td>850</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>12,815</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>22,815</td>
<td>25,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>9,081</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,970</td>
<td>21,051</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Est. = Estimated.
On 14/2/1952 at Kalgooilie, the native Toni @ Yungoojee was charged with wilful murder of native Jimmy Bulldanoo. The Court found the accused not guilty of the charge and discharged him from custody.

On 24/4/1952 at Wyndham, Native Chua @ Whisky was charged with the murder of Mug Mug @ Danny. The Court found the accused guilty of manslaughter and feeling strongly that the original act of the accused was in conformity with a tribal right and a total absence of evil intent, sentenced the accused to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

Offences by Natives.

A total of 673 natives were convicted on 822 charges in the Courts throughout the State during the year. Offences connected with the obtaining or consuming of liquor numbered 528 and disorderly offences totalled 121. Offences against the person numbered 49 (including two murder and one manslaughter) convictions; offences against property totalled 102 (including 47 for stealing).

Of the 673 natives convicted—
- 206 were full-blood natives;
- 467 were other than full-blood natives.
- 602 were male natives;
- 71 were female natives.
- 658 were over 18 years of age;
- 15 were under 18 years of age.

Offences against the Native Administration Act by persons not natives in late years.

Ninety-five persons were convicted on 99 charges in Courts throughout the State during the year.

Of the persons convicted 13 were found guilty of convictions for Native Administration Acts, 728. Of these, 534 certificates were automatically cancelled on the granting of Certificates of Citizenship Rights.

The following certificates were rejected on the grounds of the native possessing a predominance of native blood was more than one-quarter, and as such, would subject them to the jurisdiction of the Native Administration Act unless exempted. Thirty certificates were cancelled; nine certificates were automatically cancelled on the granting of Certificates of Citizenship Rights.

Maternity Allowances.

Claims referred to this Department by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services were received from applicants possessing Australian native blood revealed that 163 claims were granted and 52 claims rejected. Rejections were made when the applicants possessed a predominance of native blood and were not in possession of Certificates of Citizenship Rights.

Old Age Pensions.

Nine applications for Old Age Pensions by natives were brought to the notice of the Department during the year. Five were granted and four were rejected on the grounds of the native possessing a predominance of native blood.

Invalid Pension.

During the year two applications for Invalid Pensions were granted to natives. There are now 43 native invalid pensioners recorded.

Widows’ Pensions.

Only one application for a Widow’s Pension came to the notice of this Department during the year under consideration and it was granted. There are now 30 known cases where female natives are receiving the Widow’s Pension.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, I would like to express satisfaction that the work of the Department is receiving in greater measure the appreciation its hard-working and sometimes sorely tried Officers deserve. To all my Officers, in the Field and at Head Office, I extend my thanks for their co-operation and loyalty without which I could not possibly continue to function as their head.

I would like particularly to thank the Press of this State and those members and sections of the public who, by their sympathy and understanding of the problem we are trying to contend with, have contributed materially towards the welfare of our native people who stand so much in need of it.

S. G. MIDDLETON.
Commissioner of Native Affairs.
## Statement of Receipts and Payments, 1951-52.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION TRUST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance Brought Forward ex General Loan Fund at 1st July, 1951</strong></td>
<td>29,549</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfers ex General Loan Fund, 1951-52</strong></td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant under Section 5, Native Administration Act, 1905-47</strong></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfers from—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Revenue Fund</td>
<td>155,744</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer’s Advance</td>
<td>7,009</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>204,003</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE—

Revenue Collections are not credited to the Trust Fund but to Consolidated Revenue Fund, and Child Endowment receipts are paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund Rebatess.

### Revenue Collections for the Year were:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departmental—</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally</td>
<td>7,086</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moola Bulla</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>28,796</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consolidated Revenue Fund Rebatess (Child Endowment)—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generally</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moola Bulla</td>
<td>2,873</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,449</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Carried Forward | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>204,003</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, 1951-52—continued.

#### Receipts—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought Forward</td>
<td>204,003</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Payments—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought Forward</td>
<td>96,786</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sub-District Office, Mullewa:

- **Contingencies:** 713 19 5
- **Salary and Wages:** 753 3 2

#### District Office—Southern:

- **Contingencies:** 788 14 8
- **Salaries and Wages:** 2,107 16 2

#### Sub-District Office, Bunbury:

- **Contingencies:** 246 11 10
- **Salaries and Wages:** 691 9 4

#### Senior Administrative Officer, Broome:

- **Contingencies:** 1,532 9 3
- **Salary and Wages:** 1,096 5 6

#### District Office—Northern:

- **Contingencies:** 2,585 6 2
- **Salaries and Wages:** 1,502 4 1

#### Sub-District Office, West Kimberley:

- **Salaries and Wages:** 187 13 1

#### Sub-District Office, East Kimberley:

- **Contingencies:** 294 18 2
- **Salaries and Wages:** 886 1 11

#### District Office, North-West:

- **Contingencies:** 698 17 2
- **Salaries and Wages:** 747 10 2

#### Sub-District Office, Pilbara:

- **Contingencies:** 349 16 7
- **Salaries and Wages:** 806 11 3

#### Relief:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stores and Provisions</td>
<td>1,352 16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Amenities</td>
<td>14 15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight and Cartage</td>
<td>113 7 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>2,402 5 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets and Clothing</td>
<td>811 10 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence of Native Prisoners</td>
<td>130 12 6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burials</td>
<td>912 16 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>43 2 10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport of Natives</td>
<td>1,533 4 9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding Out</td>
<td>318 14 6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### General Assistance—

- **Protector’s Allowance:** 218 10 0
- **Compassionate Allowance to Mrs. O’Neill:** 89 11 1

#### Improvements to Reserves—

- **General Expenditure:** 1,988 12 4

#### Special Recoverable to Natives’ Medical Fund:

- **Rations, Clothing, etc.:** 2,583 0 10

#### Bulk Rationing Centres:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carried Forward</td>
<td>204,003</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carried Forward</td>
<td>126,847</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix No. 1—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, 1951-52—continued.

Receipts—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought Forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£204,003 3 3

Payments—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought Forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£126,847 18 3

Loan Funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 74/49-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£9 3 5

Assistance to Missions—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidies</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27,174</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grants in Aid—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,587</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,143</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£45,905 7 1

For further details please refer to Appendix No. 4.

Depots and Settlements—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 160/47-48—Marribank Clearing</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 74/49-50—Marribank Electric Light—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 240/49-49—Marribank Water Supply—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>879</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 279/49-49—Marribank Cool Chamber—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 91/48-49—Moore River Septic Tank System—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 84/50-51—Alvan House Furniture, etc.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 165/50-51—Alvan House Structural Alterations—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>790</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 209/51-52—McDonald House Furniture—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 121/50-51—Fitzroy Crossing Capital—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moola Bulla Native Station—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 2/45-46—Water Supply</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item 221/49-50—Cool Chamber—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£343 10 0

Balance Carried Forward, 1952-53—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24,915</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£204,012 6 8

£204,012 6 8

I certify that this Statement is correct according to the books and documents produced.

(Sgd.) W. NICHOLAS,

Auditor General.

4th November, 1952.
### Appendix No. 2.
#### THE NATIVES’ MEDICAL FUND.

Statement showing Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June, 1952.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Balance brought forward</td>
<td>534 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1 to June 30, 1952—</td>
<td>4,529 16 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Contributions received</td>
<td>7 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss Refunds</td>
<td>4,522 6 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Treasury Advance</td>
<td>2,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,557 1 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix No. 3.
#### NATIVE POPULATION AT 30th JUNE, 1952.

**Divisional Return.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Full-bloods</th>
<th>Other Bloods</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Kimberley</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Kimberley</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>1,039</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-West—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilbara</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gascoyne</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Goldfields</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murchison</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified—Beyond the Confines of Civilization</td>
<td>3,850</td>
<td>3,286</td>
<td>1,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 4.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MISSIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsidy</td>
<td>Grants in Aid</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnarvon</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forrest River</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalbarri</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalumbur (ex Drysdale)</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longreach</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Margaret</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norseman</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roebunds</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Francis Xavier’s, Wandering</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday Island</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woljilpin, previously Kunnumya</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tota 1</strong></td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
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<td><strong>ASSISTANCE TO OTHER PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS ASSISTING NATIVES.</strong></td>
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Annual Report of the Commissioner of Native Affairs for the year ended 30th June 1952

Corporate Author: Western Australia. Dept. of Native Affairs

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