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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Commissioner of Native Affairs

for the

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1944.



PERTH:

By Authority: ROBERT H. MILLER, Government Printer, Perth.

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Annual Report of the Commissioner of Native Affairs.

Hon. Minister for North-West.

As required by subsection (6) of section 72 of the Native Administration Act, 1905-1941, I submit the Statement of Receipts and Payments and other statutory statements, duly audited, together with the following brief report on the condition and welfare of the natives, and the transactions of the Department for the year ended 30th June, 1944.

ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

The administrative strain was as severe as hitherto. The volume of work increased. This was understandable as a feature of the war years, but our temporary officers became more experienced during the year and were able to take more responsibility and deal with more important matters as compared with their initial efforts as officers of the Department. Even so, the administrative anxiety was never-ending, but it mainly concerned the problem of securing competent staff, including nurses, for the field organisation and various institutions. There was no relaxation from this type of mental anxiety, yet there was a measure of criticism of the administration. The fairness or otherwise of this is a matter of question. To secure staff the Department was not able to adopt any cost-plus system or to offer high wages to overcome high rates paid by private enterprise, or by the Commonwealth Government in its various enterprises, but it was expected to keep staffs of ability in the field. Despite its formidable obstacles, and the persistency of some of our critics living in comfortable circumstances and free of anxiety, the Department managed to carry on its field organisation, and it managed, too, to show a record year for native employment in the history of Western Australia. This was due to the shortage of white labour due to the war, but it proved that the Department was able to ensure the employment of employable natives. To achieve this laudable state of affairs the officers of the Department worked at high pressure and proved that the Department was not lacking in any way as a fully functioning unit even though it had been submitted to criticism. At least the natives have not suffered by the vicissitudes of the war. Many white people have suffered grievously by the war, but this is not so with the natives. They have enjoyed unprecedented monetary prosperity and employment, and these facts should be recognised in appreciation of the efforts of the Protectors throughout the State. As the countryside became denuded of white labour, so the employment of native labour rose, and extra strain was cast on the officers of the Department, but the high level of employment at white rates of pay was a measure of satisfaction to the Protectors and Administrators of the Department, since more industrious habits were expected of the natives. This greater measure of employment has occasioned extra supervision on the part of the Department, and since the natives are taking advantage of the services of the Department to a greater extent than hitherto the administrative responsibility has increased accordingly, and there is ample scope for the appointment of an additional administrator.

NATIVE INSTITUTIONS AND MISSIONS.

Staff shortages were again evident. Due to the more remunerative types of metropolitan employment, and the pegging of wages for Government employees, it was almost impossible to secure staff personnel for service at Native Institutions. This inability restricted the services of two of our Institutions at least, but with the services of native assistants they managed to function reasonably well, and the welfare of the native inmates did not suffer as they were all well-fed, well-clothed, and in fairly good health. Undoubtedly the

management and staff went through anxious times owing to depleted staffs. This applied also in respect to some of the Missions, but the acuteness was overcome and the Missions and Settlements functioned splendidly and contributed to the war effort by making available as much labour as possible for employment concerned in our strivings towards victory. The Missions were not supported so liberally by the public as in past years because public benevolence was directed mainly to the support of wartime welfare organisations, and to street appeals for particular charities of a public character. Even so, there was sufficient buoyancy in the finances of the Missions to permit of their successful operation, but this was due to revenue from Child Endowment. Considering the strenuousness of the war effort, and the problem of obtaining materials and goods, the Missions managed remarkably well, and displayed business acumen in carrying on their affairs. They should be proud of their achievements in protecting the social considerations and advancement of their native inmates, thereby relieving me of much arduous work. For this and for services generally the Department extends its thanks to all Missions and their workers.

The year 1943-44 was the "touch and go" year of the war effort, and since the Missions and their native adherents are principally concerned in rural and pastoral industries, and since, too, our war operations became successful in the year under review, it can be said that the natives of Western Australia did well on the home front. The main direction in all matters remained with the Department, but the Missions played their part in the face of common difficulties. Their services were appreciated, and whilst an enemy attack was experienced at the Drysdale River Mission, and whilst, too, the Forrest River Mission was damaged by a storm in March, 1944, there is no doubt that the Mission did well in 1943-44.

There is a renewed interest in native missionary work. Various inquiries from religious organisations have been received in reference to possible fields of missionary effort. These inquiries are most heartening, but the Department has made it clear that it is not so much interested in the setting up of preaching posts as it is in the establishment of sound missionary efforts with objectives directed towards the teaching and training of natives in material ways, to enable them to earn their livelihood in addition to being good citizens.

Our insistence that Missions should also be equipped to teach and train the natives has been misrepresented in some quarters by criticism such as the following:—

We have the Native Department on one side who consider that the natives do not need Bible teaching, and on the other side some Christians who think that we should do nothing else. We have tried to strike the happy medium.

This style of criticism is typical of some types of missionaries. It is untrue of course to suggest that the Department does not favour Bible teaching, but it suits the particular type of missionary to say otherwise in the propaganda for funds.

DRYSDALE RIVER MISSION.

A dire tragedy overtook the Mission on the 27th September, 1943, when the Japanese blasted the Mission by means of an air raid. In a few moments the buildings were in ruins. They were the result of years of sweat and toil by the missionaries. But the supreme and most lamentable part of the attack was the death of the Superintendent of the Mission, the Rev. Father Thomas, who was valiantly protective to his charges in the last moments of his righteous life. He was sheltering in a

trench and a direct hit by a bomb killed him instantly, together with a native woman and four children. Father Thomas devoted his life to Christianity and the natives, and as time endures there will be a blessed remembrance of his work among the natives at the Drysdale River Mission. Fortunately certain stone buildings and several new native cottages escaped, and these buildings were used for emergency shelter after the raid, but for safety reasons the missionaries and natives retired to another place at which the Mission continued its activities. The buildings destroyed included the Church, the Hospital, the Convent and a kitchen, tool-shed and store, and garage. Other buildings were damaged as well, besides which severe losses were sustained by the destruction of the contents of the destroyed buildings.

EVACUEE COLONY, BEAGLE BAY.

The numbers of rationed natives in the Evacuee Colony totalled 169 at the 30th June, 1944. These people were removed from Broome in March and April, 1942, when the fear of invasion existed. Prior to this the natives at Broome had lived in association with the pearling industry, and there was much unsavouriness at Broome due mostly to illicit sexual intercourse between the Asiatics and native women, and numerous polyglot children came into existence as a consequence. Attempts were made to suppress the prostitution, but little success was achieved. This continued so until the entry of Japan into the war, and action was then taken for the removal of all natives to a special camp at Beagle Bay. This action segregated the natives from the Asiatics, and as these latter were also controlled and mostly removed elsewhere, there were no further complaints respecting the misbehaviour of Asiatics and native women.

There is a doubt as to whether the pearling industry is likely to resume operations. Even so, it is clear from our experience of the sordid pre-war conditions that it would be unwise to allow the general employment of natives in association with the industry.

The employment of married native couples only is now permitted within the prohibited area which exists at Broome, and doubtless this policy could be continued should the pearling industry be revived. Generally speaking, however, it is clear that the coloured people who previously resided at Broome must be trained and rehabilitated to other means of livelihood. For this purpose the Government is negotiating for the purchase of a small station property between Broome and Derby, and doubtless the purchase will be announced shortly. In this event it is proposed to establish an up-to-date native institution on the property for the education and trade tuition of the evacuees now at Beagle Bay. An ambitious proposal has been prepared for this purpose, and since the Government has agreed to it in principle there is every probability of the prompt erection of some of the essential buildings so soon as the purchase of the property is complete. However, it is of interest to report that the number of rationed natives in the Evacuee Colony has fallen from approximately 300 to 169 at the 30th June, 1944. This shows that the adult natives are securing employment in other avenues in the Kimberleys. This is encouraging, of course, and there should be a further substantial improvement when the new institution has been operating for a year or so.

INSPECTION OF NATIVES.

The Acting Inspector of Natives for the North (Mr. J. H. Bisley) carried out one tour of the Kimberley area. The tour was made from the 9th September to the 24th October, 1943. He also attended to certain other inquiries in the Broome-Port Hedland areas, and arrived in Perth on the 20th December, 1943. It was intended that he should return to the North after the "wet." However, Captain L. O'Neill, who permanently held the position of Inspector of Natives for the North, was released from the Army and resumed duty as Inspector of Natives on the 22nd May, 1944. Therefore Mr. Bisley did not return to the North as Acting Inspector of Natives. Instead he was transferred to the position of Acting Inspector of Natives for the South-West in place of Mr. A. J. Donegan, who resumed the duties of his permanent position of Officer-in-Charge of the Cosmo Newbery Feeding Depot, which is fifty-eight miles north-east of Laverton.

WAR AND ITS EFFECT ON THE NATIVES.

Many male half-castes sought and obtained discharges from Army service, ostensibly for pastoral and rural employment, and other half-castes were discharged because of unsuitability for any service. Even so a large number of half-castes remained in the Army and fought valiantly in the various theatres of war. Though this was so, a number of half-castes served as soldiers within the State. They served well in both spheres, but it cannot be said that as a general rule their wives made good use of their allotments, etc. Quite a number of the female dependants came into the precincts of Perth, and their social circumstances became known to the inspectors of the Department, and it was ascertained that the wives of the soldiers were not generally doing as well in improving their homes and social circumstances as their monetary incomes allowed.

The drift of female dependants and children to the more populous areas such as Perth and Fremantle also occasioned anxiety. There were instances of domestic unhappiness and female misbehaviour during the presence of Allied coloured servicemen. The conduct of some of these latter was a constant trouble to the Department. They were difficult to deal with, and it appeared that the only line of action was to remove our native women and girls from the environs of Perth and Fremantle. This was constantly done at some expense to the Government. Such removals were not effective, since the women and girls absconded from the Settlements and returned to the coloured servicemen about Perth and Fremantle. However, the removals minimised the trouble to some extent, and doubtless better results would have been obtained had it been possible to punish the servicemen, whose money resources seemed unlimited.

'WARE CRITICISM.

The causes of criticism are an interesting study. The volume is contributed from various quarters, but usually the contributors do not reveal just why they are critics. Indolent natives who have been disciplined and compelled to work often find ready ears for complaints and create erroneous impressions respecting the efforts of the Department. Similarly action has often to be taken against employers for abuses for failure to pay reasonable wages. Some of these are resentful of the Department's firmness, and they become critics, but not for straight-forward reasons. There is also a certain amount of sectarianism, and the Department is criticised in generalities but really because it did something for a religious body to which another religious body objected. Then we have the advocates of racial segregation, or the colour bar in all its forms, such as exclusion from schools, hospitals, and houses in towns, and the Department comes in for a large share of abuse and criticism in the contentious views expressed; either it should force all natives into the bush or it should provide them with free houses, etc., in townships.

The political missionary and political church people must be considered as well. The Department is usually flayed by these critics, who use some alleged happening and the Settlements as stamping grounds for their propaganda in the political field, as regards the control of the Native Question. Yet some of the missionaries live in glass houses. Then again, there is always someone who wishes to impose himself on the natives, and sometimes the native is deserving of public sympathy and protection from his friends who wish to save him, so it is a case of "Save me from my friends," and the Department is criticised should it step in.

Then, too, hundreds of people hold all sorts of views on the Native Question, but these lack a consensus of view, so again the Department is criticised because it does not adopt insensate schemes.

There are all kinds of employers, too, good, bad and indifferent, and the "bad" and "indifferent" look askance at the Department and do not hesitate to criticise as they often believe that it is a good form of defence. Anyhow, there is someone always who wishes to save the native, but not himself, and he prefers to direct his attention to the native rather than to the tough spots of the immorality of our cities of white people.

So the general public should beware of criticism, and come along to the Department and make inquiries if they want to know the facts about a particular matter, or a particular native.

HEALTH OF NATIVES.

As will be seen on referring to Appendix i., the Medical Inspector has covered a lot of interesting aspects in his annual report in connection with native health. Of 4,198 natives examined by him, 205 were in need of medical attention, a percentage of approximately 5 per cent.

Granuloma and yaws are still occurring amongst the Northern natives. An unusual illness reported was an outbreak of typhus fever at Beagle Bay Mission, this being the first occasion on which this disease has been reported in the Kimberley natives.

Epidemics of the usual influenzal type occurred with a severely toxic type involving the Derby area during October-December, 1943.

Otherwise the general health of natives changed little during the last twelve months, but this does not mean that they are all in the best condition of medical fitness.

Dental treatment for natives is urgently needed in most areas, as well as some systematized treatment for eye conditions, particularly sandy blight. Methods of right posture and breathing are urgently needed to be taught in the various native institutions.

Tuberculosis amongst natives has been a familiar statement made by many people, but the result of the Mantoux testing of three groups of natives, plus the clinical impressions gained by various Medical Officers, belie this expression.

It appears from the foregoing that the bulk of the native population is as yet uninfected with tuberculosis, though insufficient numbers were available to draw any conclusion about the racial degrees of resistance. It is also probable that where contact with open white or native cases has been least, the greatest number of individuals will remain uninfected. Cases of tuberculosis which can be definitely proven to be tuberculosis do occur, but infrequently. Tuberculosis is not as yet a serious problem, if any, amongst natives.

The interpretation to be put on the positive Wasserman reaction has been a source of difficulty in the past, particularly in natives from the South-West area of the State. It seems that, from evidence produced in Dr. Musso's report, of 109 natives whose bloods were examined the percentage of positive results was 10.9. It further seems that if a sufficiently wide and unselected number of natives were examined the figure would be reduced still further to approximate the level of the general white population.

Hookworm disease at Beagle Bay and Lombadina Missions is being controlled to some extent, with consequent improvement in the general health of the affected natives. It must be realised, however, that the control of this disease is a difficult problem particularly when we are dealing with a bare-footed native population. By systematic mass treatment with suitable drugs, plus attention to hygiene, it is eventually hoped to be able to keep the number of worms down to such a level that there will be no symptoms produced.

Leprosy is still a serious problem in the Kimberleys. During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1944, 66 natives were detained as cases of leprosy, but more than these were actually admitted, the balance being finally discharged after examination as non-lepers. Although the number of natives detained has only increased by two from the previous twelve months, the discrepancy is made up (1) by the largely increased number of deaths, cases discharged as cured or as non-lepers, and absconders not being returned to the leprosarium by the above date, but there were 232 lepers at the leprosarium at the 30th June, 1944.

It is clear from the information available respecting the prevalence of leprosy, and the location of such cases in isolated areas, that the Commonwealth Government

should again assist with the services of a second Medical Officer to assist in our detection efforts. This assistance was rendered for two years in 1939 and 1940, when the Commonwealth Government made available Dr. L. A. Musso to assist the then Medical Inspector of Natives (Dr. Davis). Leprosy is a problem in Western Australia, and since it is of great national importance it is not unreasonable to expect the Commonwealth Government to help us.

The leprosy scourge is now much more frequently met with in the East Kimberley area than hitherto, as cases are being found in the Karungie and Moonlight Valley areas. One case was discovered at the Forrest River Mission, and quite possibly further cases will be found later at the Mission. In contrast to the energetic inspection methods in Western Australia, the Commonwealth Government has taken very little action to detect leprosy in the Northern Territory, and as Territory natives frequently cross the border into Western Australia, our efforts to combat the scourge in the East Kimberley district are being handicapped while the movements of Territory natives into Western Australia continue and the Commonwealth Government neglects inspection work in the Territory.

As previously stated, the Medical Inspector examined 4,198 natives, and found only 205 to be in need of medical attention. The diagnosed ailments were 50 cases of yaws, 38 cases of leprosy, 31 cases of granuloma, eight cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis, 39 surgical cases, and 39 natives were found to be suffering from mostly eye and ear troubles.

Due to the efforts of the Medical Inspector, and because of the resumption of inspection work in the North, extra patients were treated at the native hospitals at Port Hedland, Broome, Derby and Wyndham. These extra patients totalled 138, while the two clinics at the Moola Bulla Native Station and the Munja Native Station treated 167 extra natives for minor ailments. Ninety extra patients were also treated at the Carrolup Native Settlement, and the Moore River Native Settlement, making a total of 395 extra patients treated during 1943-44, as compared with the previous year of 1942-43. The grand total of admissions to our Native Hospitals alone was 1,460 for the year 1943-44, as against 1,065 for the year 1942-43. Of the total number of admittances for the year 1943-44, namely 1,460, only 126 natives were treated for venereal disease.

In addition to the foregoing figures many hundreds of natives were treated as out-patients at the various Native Hospitals for minor ailments. Taking all in-patients treated, including 70 under treatment at 30th June, 1943, the number actually in the Native Hospitals at 30th June, 1944, was 100. Of the in-patients discharged 1,276 were cured, 16 were unrelieved, 90 were relieved, 13 absconded, 22 died, and 13 were transferred to the leprosarium at Derby.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The treatment of gonorrhoea and other venereal complaints represented only 8 per cent. of the treatment given for all diseases and ailments during 1943-44, both to employed and indigent cases at our Native Hospitals. During 1941-42 the percentage was 11.2, and for 1942-43 it dropped to 8.8 per cent.

LEPROSY PRECAUTIONS LEGISLATION.

(Section 9A.)

During the year 1943-44 thirteen Leprosy Precaution permits were issued to enable thirteen natives to travel from Wyndham to Perth. They were required as witnesses at the trial of a white man named Burford who was charged with the wilful murder of the native Lefthand at Moonlight Valley. Burford was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, when the native witnesses were returned to Moonlight Valley. Twelve permits were also issued under Section 9A to cover the employment of 12 natives engaged on the droving of stock from areas north of the 20th parallel of South Latitude to areas south of that line. All of these natives have since been returned to their usual habitat.

DEATHS.

Two hundred and three deaths were recorded for the year 1943-44, representing 156 adults and 47 children under 16 years of age. Compared with the figures for 1942-43 there was an increase of 14 adult deaths, but there was a decrease of seven in the deaths of children. Of the total number of deaths for 1943-44, 168 were full-blood (149 adults and 19 children) and 35 of various castes (seven adults and 28 children) *vide* appendix vii.

One hundred of the deaths in full-bloods were of natives over 50 years of age, comprising 55 males and 45 females.

POST-WAR HOUSING FOR NATIVES.

The Commonwealth Commission on Post-War Housing visited the State in November, 1943, and the opportunity was taken to tender evidence that the Commonwealth Government should provide housing accommodation on native reserves for detribalised natives in the more settled areas of the southern portion of the State. The representations to the Commission were appropriate, since the Commonwealth Government was seeking power through the referendum proposals to legislate for the people of the aboriginal race, and in furtherance of this request it followed that the Commonwealth Government was prepared to finance the whole native question throughout Australia. In this atmosphere the evidence was submitted to the Commission, but in any event it is impossible to take action for the housing of natives unless the Commonwealth Government provides the wherewithal, as the State Treasury is already unable to spare funds for the needs of the native question. This being so, the erection of houses on southern native reserves for detribalised natives is deserving of the serious interest of the Commonwealth Government, since the social outlook of our southern natives is changing to white standards, and the question of housing accommodation is worthy of attention. Especially is this so with detribalised natives and half-castes in our Southern areas, and my evidence to the Commission was to the effect that the extension of social benefits to detribalised natives had given them a new interest in life, and many of them were striving to improve their living conditions but were faced with the lack of housing accommodation on southern reserves, and something might be done for them in this regard by the Commonwealth Government.

Employers of native labour are required to provide accommodation for their employees, and the Department has specified the minimum of the accommodation, but as yet nothing has been done to provide accommodation on reserves adjacent to towns for the use of natives who work in the vicinity of the native reservations, and desire to live on reserves.

Quite a number of natives are living in houses in towns; many of them are in the metropolitan area. These latter live under reasonable conditions, but these standards are not maintained generally speaking by detribalised natives in country districts who live under housing conditions. This has been tested at the Moore River Native Settlement over a period of five years in respect to six cottages. These need supervision to keep them up to the standards required of people who live under housing conditions.

Another problem with the detribalised native population is that there is a definite tendency as yet for the majority of them to live under camping conditions. It was also pointed out to the Commission that the natives mostly preferred to live under such camping conditions, and the immediate outlook so far as housing for them is concerned is not favourable in the general sense in so far as their inclinations are involved. The majority still move about the country freely and their camping mode of living rather suits their peregrinations. A further feature of the native housing problem is that there is still quite a good deal of superstition with them, as when deaths occur they mostly leave the vicinity and are disinclined to return for periods mostly up to two years. Natives are not singular in this respect, because some white people also vacate their houses when deaths occur, but they go to other houses. This is not the case with natives, and there is no doubt that they would leave a house vacant for a considerable time.

However, in the more settled area of the State from south of Geraldton and west of Kalgoorlie, an attempt ought to be made to provide detribalised natives with cheap housing facilities on native reserves for those natives who ordinarily live on reserves, and such houses should be provided by the Commonwealth Government, particularly for half-castes who are natives in law. In the area in question, that is, south of Geraldton and west of Kalgoorlie, there are approximately 2,000 native adults with 1,619 native children. Included in these figures are 390 adult full-blood native males, 265 adult full-blood females, 696 male half-caste adults, and 641 female half-caste adults.

As stated there are approximately 2,000 adults, full-blood and half-caste, to be considered, and assuming that these represent 1,000 marriages or matings, which is doubtful, it is estimated that in view of nomadism and the transition stage of the natives in their detribalisation and journey to better social conditions or social fusion, 30 per cent. of them would be disposed to living under housing conditions, or roughly three hundred couples, that is to say, three hundred two or three-roomed houses.

Even though this would appear to be a reasonable estimate of the likely housing requirements for detribalised natives who prefer to live on reserves, it was suggested to the Commission that the first phase of a building programme might be even more cautious, and not more than two hundred and seventy-six houses erected initially.

Proceeding cautiously along these lines there would be a margin of reliability and safety in the cost of the housing proposal. Taking the housing requirements of the native people south of Geraldton and west of Kalgoorlie on a 30 per cent basis as a safeguard against the wandering of natives from district to district and disposition to camp life, it was suggested to the Housing Commission that the Commonwealth Government would be on reasonably safe grounds if dwellings were provided at the following places to the conservative numbers indicated in the brackets opposite the name of each district:—Beverley (5), Boddington (5), Brookton (3), Broomehill (2), Bunbury (6), Busselton (4), Carrolup Native Settlement (30), Collie (2), Cunderdin (3), Dalwallinu (3), Dumbleyung (2), Geraldton (6), Gnowangerup (26), Goomalling (4), Guildford (5), Kellerberrin (7), Leonora (7), Merredin (10), Mingenew (4), Moore River Native Settlement (30), Mount Barker (5), Narrogin (7), Northam (4), Perenjori (4), Pingelly (6), Pinjarra (3), Quairading (50), Southern Cross (8), Tambellup (4), Three Springs (3), Toodyay (2), Wagin (4), Wickepin (2), Williams (5), and York (5).

Continuing, it was suggested to the Commission that a prefabricated three-roomed house would be the most likely requirement for those natives who live on reserves in the southern districts, but away from the Moore River Native Settlement and Carrolup Native Settlement. Such a house should consist of a main room of 13ft. 6in. x 12ft., with two rooms 12ft. x 10ft. 6in., in addition to 9ft. verandahs back and front. These latter are suggested because the natives have mostly been used to outdoor camping, and they could make considerable use of verandahs for outdoor sleeping, especially for their children. At the Moore River Native Settlement we erected six two-roomed cottages about five years ago, and since these have proved to be ideal dwellings and appreciated by the natives, they could be taken as a guide in the designing of the proposed houses. The cottages at the Moore River Native Settlement cost £160 each.

The best and happiest life for the individual is that which the State renders possible, and this is done mainly by revealing to him the value of new objects and desires, and educating him to appreciate them. This is so with the detribalised natives, and our objective in housing is only to be gained along the lines of encouragement, and not by penal influence. Compulsion and pressure would create antagonism, and in my opinion success is only possible by the use of encouragement, education and example. Only by trial and practice shall we be able to ascertain the pulse rate of inclination to permanent occupation of houses, and we

should continue to inculcate better housing thoughts in detribalised natives by requiring them to live in houses at our settlements as at present. It is my opinion also that no dwellings should be provided for outside natives who live within fifty miles of the Moore River Native Settlement and Carrolup Native Settlement.

Limited numbers of such houses as estimated by me could also be erected on the native reserves near towns for seasonal workers to occupy in off-seasons, or for occupation to permit of school attendance whilst the wage earners are away seasonally employed. Due to the natives' inherent leaning towards a camping way of life, and since we can only succeed by education and example, and since, too, Australia morally owes something to the natives, it is considered that all houses on native reserves should be rent free as at our Settlements, even though the natives might be substantial enough to justify a rent basis. It is one thing to charge a rent and another thing to collect it. For those natives who hold Certificates of Exemption or who are sufficiently advanced with self-respecting traits and independence of character, and who might wish to live free of benevolence, it is suggested that they should be given the opportunity either of low rentals or of cheap freehold propositions near towns, grouped on a community basis, but not on native reserves since these are not alienable.

Social fusion is spoken of glibly, but there is a colour prejudice in Australia, and whilst many detribalised natives might become educated and desire to live as whites, they are not accepted socially by whites, and this means that they mainly live as a class unto themselves. Many people speak of social equality and justice in civics for the natives, and criticise native administrations, but with few exceptions whites are hostile to social equality or to marriage with their own kin, or to social association with the natives in its deepest and sincerest sense; therefore we must deal with this matter with no misgivings as to its effect, or final results in practice.

There are opponents to natives occupying houses on townsite areas. These opponents believe that native occupation of houses depreciates values and adjacent values, and they also complain that natives neglect the necessities of hygiene. Doubtless there is some truth in these assertions, but there is also the question of colour abhorrence. Even if an attempt is made to provide housing for natives and even if an attempt is made to meet the colour prejudice by providing houses in special localities for natives, the latter may still penetrate into white residential areas and gradually congregate in communities. There is already evidence of this in East Perth, and it is also apparent in Sydney and Adelaide. There is nothing remarkable in this, because in all large cities in the world there is a tendency on the part of nationalities and colours to congregate in communities in areas of the cities.

ITINERANT STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE FOR NORTHERN AREAS.

Representations were made to the Minister for Justice that inquiries should be made to see whether it was desirable from public standpoints, including those of the natives, that a Stipendiary Magistrate should be appointed on circuit to deal with as many cases as possible. The Minister was unable to authorise the suggested inquiries, but he intimated that no serious difficulty should be experienced in providing the services of a Stipendiary Magistrate to adjudicate in any important matter which may arise in the northern areas. This is a most forward step, and much good is expected from it, especially in respect to administration in cases in which whites and blacks are concerned.

The District Police Officer at Broome has been advised of the foregoing, and instructions have been issued to members of the Police Force in charge of Police Stations in the Northern Police District to the effect that important cases in which whites and blacks are concerned should be reported to the nearest Stipendiary Magistrate in order that he may arrange to take such cases,

SOCIAL SERVICE LAWS.

Assisted by Mr. H. S. Seward, M.L.A., the Department has made representations to the Commonwealth authorities that the appropriate Commonwealth Social Service laws should be amended to permit of the admission of claims for benefit from persons having a preponderance of aboriginal blood if such claims are recommended by the Department of Native Affairs of the State concerned. For some years the Department has been agitating for this. At present women with a preponderance of native blood are not eligible for Maternity Allowance. Similarly natives with a preponderance of native blood are not permitted to receive Old Age or Invalid Pensions. These embargoes apply in both aspects except in cases in which natives with a preponderance of native blood hold Certificates of Exemption from the provisions of the Native Administration Act. In effect, therefore, natives with a preponderance of native blood are not eligible for the social benefits unless they surrender their native status. Many of them are not prepared to do so, since they wish to retain their native affiliations. There is also the further complication that many of them are not suitable for Certificates of Exemption. However, under the Commonwealth laws as at present native women with a preponderance of native blood are not allowed Maternity Allowances, nor are persons with a preponderance of native blood granted Invalid or Old Age Pensions. These disabilities apply even though the natives are detribalised and live under reasonable conditions. Very often a detribalised native with a preponderance of native blood lives under better conditions than a half-caste, yet a woman of the latter blood is eligible for a Maternity Allowance while the woman with a preponderance of native blood is not eligible. This, it can well be imagined, has given grounds for bitterness on the part of natives, but it is pleasing to report that Mr. Seward has received a communication from Senator Fraser, the Minister for Social Services, stating that he is giving this matter very careful consideration in connection with the preparation of the programme of legislation for Parliament, and he expressed the hope that it will be possible to make some amendments to the existing laws which will relieve the present disabilities so far as the native population is concerned.

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

From a perusal of the separate report at Appendix viii the value of Child Endowment paid in respect to detribalised natives in the State was equivalent to £29,484 at the 30th June, 1944, as compared with the amount of £27,040 at the close of the previous year. This amount of £29,484 covers the payments to Missions and Government Native Institutions, and to native parents. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1944, the Missions received £6,604 in respect to 508 children, inclusive of 118 children at the Children's Cottage Home, Queen's Park (Sister Kate). Parents living away from Missions and away from Government Native Institutions were paid £17,719 for 1,363 children, and £5,848 was received by the Department on account of children in Government Native Institutions, the number of inmate children being 397 at the 30th June, 1944.

An examination of the Child Endowment Income and Expenditure Accounts for the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 in respect to children at Government Native Institutions reveals that for the former year of 1942-43 an amount of £1,295 was committed as expenditure from the gross income of £4,537, equal to an expenditure of 28 per cent., whereas for the latter year of 1943-44 an amount of £4,093 was committed as expenditure from the gross income of £5,848, equal to an expenditure of 70 per cent. A further comparison between these two years reveals that during 1943-44 the gross income increased by £1,311, and the committed expenditure increased by £2,798. The balance of income over expenditure at the 30th June, 1944, showed an excess of £4,478. This balance was due mainly to the delay in getting the Child Endowment Fund to function during 1942-43, when an amount of £2,723 (excluding £1,295 already expended) could not be expended in the allotted time of eight months which represented the actual life of the Fund at that time, plus a further accrued unexpended balance of £1,755 during 1943-44. Although the Income and Expenditure Account at the 30th June, 1944, showed an unexpended balance of £4,478 (as previously mentioned)

the Receipts and Payments Account which contains only actual cash receipts and disbursements showed an unexpended balance of £3,297, and this was the amount actually held in trust at the Treasury on the 30th June, 1944.

The expenditure of Child Endowment moneys at Government Native Institutions is supplementary to the expenditure by the Treasury. Care is exercised to see that Child Endowment money is not spent in place of Treasury moneys. This is an important aspect in principle, and every care is taken to spend Child Endowment moneys on extra considerations to the native children, apart from the usual Treasury expenditure on institutional needs. For this reason, and because of the National shortage of materials, and the fact that Child Endowment is not paid until the expiration of each quarter, the balance in the trust fund has accumulated but it is being spent wisely and the moneys are protected since they are deposited in a trust account.

Due to the lack of office accommodation for an additional clerk it was not possible to inaugurate the proposed system of supervision respecting the payment of Child Endowment to native parents who live away from Missions or Government Native Institutions. The need for this proposed supervision has been determined by the Commonwealth Government in consultation with the State Government, and the scheme will be established so soon as the Department is provided with new premises, as undoubtedly there is a need for supervised payments in respect to some outside native parents. Unfavourable reports have been recorded against some parents, and as soon as opportunity permits it is proposed to cancel their right to receive cash payments. Instead the Department will collect the moneys, and the parents will receive orders on local storekeepers for stores and materials. If this scheme is not successful with individual parents, and the stores and materials are wantonly treated, consideration will be given to the removal of the children to Missions and Government Institutions.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

In recent years energetic action has been taken to secure maintenance orders against the fathers of illegitimate children by native women. At the end of June, 1944, twenty-three Court Orders were current against seventeen white men, five natives and one Asiatic. In addition, at the same date the Department held thirty-seven voluntary undertakings from seventeen white men, seventeen natives and three Asiatics, to pay maintenance for illegitimate children.

This firm line of action places native women on a legal footing in respect to obtaining maintenance orders, and it should be beneficial in the restrictive sense in regard to the incidence of illegitimacy especially as it concerns the offspring of illicit intercourse between white men and native women. Separate action is always taken against white men for illicit intercourse with native women, and maintenance orders are subsequently obtained as may be necessary for the support of any offspring.

NATIVES' MEDICAL FUND.

The financial position of the Fund showed an improvement at the 30th June, 1944. For the six years ended 30th June, 1943, there was a deficit of £260 18s. 7d., but this was converted into an estimated surplus of £323 7s. 9d. at the 30th June, 1944, as will be seen on referring to the financial statements attached to Appendix ii. This improvement was due to a substantial unexpended balance of £1,190 carried forward from the year 1942-43, together with the collection of increased contributions during the year 1942-43, totalling £454. As disclosed in the separate report and financial statements attached as Appendix ii, the contributions totalled £4,359, and the expenditure reached £3,726. In addition, it was estimated that the outstanding claims totalled £1,500 at the close of the year.

EDUCATION.

Although the Settlement Schools were closed because of shortage of teachers, it is pleasing to say that 636 native children attended the ordinary State Schools. These attendances were spread over 113 State Schools.

The total of 636 was made up of 33 full-blood children and of 603 half and other castes. In addition, 358 native children were educated at the Missions, and these children consisted of 149 full-bloods and 209 other castes.

As previously stated, the Settlement Schools were closed during the year owing to the resignations of teachers. This was regrettable, and it was due to the low rates of salary paid by the Department, and because teachers were able to obtain more remunerative employment with the Education Department. This was recognised by the Government and approval was given for the transfer to the control of the Education Department, for staffing with qualified teachers. This decision was a substantial development in the education of natives, but it was reached too late to permit of reopening of the Settlement Schools in the year 1943-44.

POPULATION.

The tabulation at Appendix vi discloses that the estimated native population totalled 27,052 souls at the 30th June, 1944. Summarised the comparative position was as follows:—

30th June, 1943.		30th June, 1944.	
Full bloods ..	11,449	Full-bloods ..	11,532
All others (mixed bloods) ..	5,471	All others (mixed bloods) ..	5,520
Unclassified, and beyond the confines of civilisation ..	10,000	Unclassified, and beyond the confines of civilisation ..	10,000
	26,920		27,052

These figures are of doubtful value. They are made up from estimates submitted by the various Protectors, and since they are unable to make accurate counts it naturally follows that the figures are not reliable as giving an accurate census of the natives in the State. As a matter of fact, it is confidently believed that the native population is overstated in numbers. This is believed to apply to the number of natives in the Kimberleys, and it is further considered that the estimate that 10,000 are beyond the confines of civilisation is overstated as well.

However, relying on the figures given in the table for the 30th June, 1944, a comparison with the figures for the previous year shows that the full-blood natives increased by 83, and the other castes by 49.

Of the 11,532 full-bloods, it was estimated that 1,738 were children under the age of twelve years, whereas of the 5,520 mixed bloods, 2,459 were said to be children. A comparison with the "estimate" for the year ended 30th June, 1943, indicated that full-blood children under twelve years had increased by 12, and children of mixed bloods had decreased by 128.

Dividing the State into three sections for the purpose of comparison, and still relying on the figures in the table, it was estimated at the 30th June, 1944, that there were 7,209 natives in the Kimberleys, 3,516 in the North-West and Murchison districts, and 6,327 on the Goldfields and in the South-West, inclusive of the South Coastal districts. All these figures were exclusive of the natives outside the confines of civilisation, which total has been set down for many years past at 10,000.

No accurate figure was available for 30th June, 1944, regarding the number of natives in the Services. They were estimated at 250, but were not included in the estimated population figures.

RESERVES.

The Commonwealth Government took over the native reserve of 48 acres at South Guildford. This reserve was required for military training purposes. Its loss was a serious inconvenience to the Department. It disturbed the camping circumstances of the natives in the Guildford area and adjacent districts, since the natives were not inclined to camp on the temporary reserve at Wydgee road, Guildford, due to the isolation of the area,

The acreage of native reserves now stands at 37,676.262 in our records. This total has not been reconciled with the records of the Lands Department, but this is now being done and any adjustment in the total acreage will be shown in my next Report.

COURTS OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Only one Court of Native Affairs was convened during the year under review. The Court sat at Wiluna in the Clifton Magisterial District on the 15th December, 1943, when a full-blood native named Coodji alias Toby was charged with the wilful murder of a full-blood native named Moonmoyie on the Canning Stock Route about two hundred miles from Wiluna in October, 1942.

The Resident Magistrate of Cue (Mr. Theodore Ansell) presided as Chairman of the Court, and Mr. Sydney Bernard Shiel, J.P., of Wiluna, acted as my nominee to the Court. Police Sergeant E. J. Pollett prosecuted for the Crown, and the Acting Inspector of Natives (Mr. J. H. Bisley), appeared for the defence. The accused was found guilty of wilful murder. He was sentenced to death, but His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council, in exercise of the power in paragraph X of his Letters Patent, commuted the sentence by ordering the prisoner's banishment from his country to the Fremantle Prison during His Excellency's pleasure.

For the sake of accuracy in recording it is also desired to make a record of a Court of Native Affairs held in the year 1942-43. A reference to this Court was inadvertently omitted from my Report for 1942-43. The Court sat on the 14th May, 1943, at Fitzroy Crossing for the trial of a full-blood named Kigilamilli alias Dandy for the manslaughter of a full-blood native named Culingaholo alias Jerry. The Resident Magistrate at Broome (Dr. D. J. Oldmeadow) presided as Chairman of the Court, together with Mr. William MacDonald, J.P., of Fitzroy Crossing, who acted as my nominee to the Court. Constable W. R. Andrews, of Fitzroy Crossing, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the Officer-in-Charge of the Derby Native Hospital (Mr. W. G. Trigg) appeared for the defence. At the conclusion of evidence, Kigilamilli alias Dandy was found guilty of evidence, Kigilamilli alias Dandy was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Derby gaol as from the date of the trial, viz, 17th May, 1943.

The Court expressed the view that there was no doubt that the accused threw the boomerang which caused the death of Culingaholo alias Jerry. However, the Court considered that the accused had no intention of causing any damage when he threw the boomerang, which happened to hit a man (the deceased) who was standing apart from the main group in the very poor light of a small fire at night.

RELIEF.

The average number of natives rationed throughout the year 1943-44 was 1,145, or 81 more than in the previous year of 1942-43. The majority of the rationed natives were inmates of Native Institutions. They were mainly children, women and old and infirm natives. The cost of rationing was £14,536 9s. 2d., or £711 5s. 9d. more than the previous year of 1942-43.

CHRISTMAS CHEER AND GIFTS.

The Lotteries Commission again made available a sum of £300 for the purchase of extra foodstuffs and gifts for the natives at Christmas time. The donation was distributed to fifty-five centres, and the natives enjoyed Christmas parties and other festivities. The "Daily News" and the Economic Stores, Ltd., also donated £50 and £15, respectively, and Mrs. Swift contributed £5. The gratitude of the Department and the thanks of the natives are due to the donors for the kind donations as stated.

In addition there were donations from many kind people to the Christmas parties at the various Native Institutions, particularly at the Moore River Native Settlement and the Carrolup Native Settlement. For these gifts my appreciation is recorded, and my thanks have been conveyed to the people who were so thoughtful of the happiness of the natives at Christmas time.

EMPLOYMENT.

The employment of natives was more evident than in previous years. The Department's policy is centred in rural and pastoral employment, and it is pleasing to report that 2,453 permits were issued for work in these pursuits, mainly for the year under review. These permits covered the employment of 5,625 natives. Compared with the figures for 1942-43 the permits showed an increase of 255, and 997 more natives were placed in employment.

These facts and figures are praiseworthy since from time to time there has been criticism of the alleged laziness of natives in general. Since the estimated population is only 27,052, and since, too, 10,000 of these are beyond the confines of civilisation, the fact that 5,625 natives were employed during the year is an outstanding achievement even in comparison with the employment figures for our white citizens. The ratio of employment also combats the irresponsible statements so often made about the alleged lowly conditions of the natives. This is not so. They are doing particularly well, earning good wages as well. We should continue to watch their interests, but we should not spoil them with unnecessary sympathy since they are mostly happy and contented with their present circumstances of employment.

The war and the enlistment of our white citizens are mainly responsible for the unprecedented employment figures and high rates of wages. Doubtless the natives have not generally conserved their earnings, but they have acquired better living habits and have become accustomed to better food standards and perhaps these acquirements will cause them to seek employment freely in the post-war years, and so become more industrious as a people compared with their inclinations in the pre-war years. Admittedly disciplinary action has played a large part in securing the employment of 5,625. The excuse of war conditions has been the basis for such disciplinary action. In peace time it will not be possible to fall back on this reason for certain lines of action, but we shall continue to exercise disciplinary action to compel natives to work wherever possible and provided the conditions are satisfactory.

In the South-West 1,431 permits were issued for the employment of 1,663 natives, as against 1,137 permits covering the employment of 1,313 natives in 1942-43. Briefly the number of employed natives has increased by 1,259 in two years.

WARRANTS.

During the year one hundred and forty-two warrants were issued under Section 12 of the Act for the removal of two hundred and thirteen natives from districts to Native Settlements, Missions and Hospitals. The removals covered sixty-five males, eighty-nine females and fifty-nine children. In quite a number of cases the males were the husbands of the females mentioned in the warrants, and their children were removed as well.

The removals became necessary in most cases because of the unwillingness of the male natives to secure employment or to remain in steady employment. Usually the warrants were not executed if the natives obtained work. This happened in a large number of cases, and no further action was necessary. In other instances native girls and women came under notice for associating with coloured Allied servicemen in the metropolitan area. Native females also absconded from Settlements to indulge in the same mode of living, and to overcome such moral delinquencies it became necessary to resort to warrants of removal under Section 12.

Because of bad behaviour and reports of prostitution, two women, mother and daughter, were removed from Broome to the Moola Bulla Native Station, and another woman was removed from Derby to the Beagle Bay Mission owing to unsatisfactory behaviour.

MARRIAGES.

Up to the 30th June, 1944, there have been 117 marriages between whites and natives. In two instances the wives are white women. For the year 1943-44 no objection was offered to thirty-six legal marriages of natives to natives, or to the marriage of five white men to native women and one native woman married a quarter-caste who is not a native in law.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Advices received from the Maternity Allowances Office show that 198 applications were received from native women. One hundred and forty of these were granted, while the balance of 51 applications were rejected because the applicants possessed a preponderance of native blood. The number of applications represented an increase of 58 as compared with the year 1942-43, and an increase of 30 over the year 1941-42.

CHILDREN'S COTTAGE HOME, QUEEN'S PARK.

The Home is more commonly known as Sister Kate's Home. It undertakes the care of quadroon children, and rears them according to white standards. During the year fourteen quadroon children were admitted to the Home, making a total of 146 admissions since the Home was established. Thirteen of these have been withdrawn for various reasons, mainly because of their unsuitability, and seven of the older children are now paid assistants at the Home. Besides these, one child has been adopted, four are in the Forces, and eleven are now engaged in outside employment, leaving a total of 110 children at the Home at the 30th June, 1944, exclusive of the seven paid assistants. Of the 110 inmates, 84 were supported by subsidies from the Department, eight were maintained by the Child Welfare Department, and 18 were maintained by parents either by Court Maintenance Orders or by voluntary payments.

OFFENCES BY NATIVES.

Offences by natives are few in number considering the total native population. During the year 1943-44, 337 offences were reported as against 327 offences for the year 1942-43, and 339 offences for 1941-42. The 337 offenders for 1943-44 were made up of 89 full-bloods and 248 other castes. The 89 full-bloods covered 76 males and 13 females, while of the 248 other castes 198 were males, 34 females. Sixteen of the offenders (14 males and two females) were under 18 years of age. From this it will be seen that native children are well-behaved.

Instances occurred of girls under 18 years of age absconding from Native Institutions for the purpose of associating with Allied coloured servicemen in the metropolitan area, but Court action was not taken as in most cases the girls were sent back to the Native Institutions under warrants.

Most of the offences by natives were due to indulgence in intoxicating liquor. Such offences include drunkenness, receiving liquor and being on licensed premises. These types of offences represented 42 per cent. of the total offences and the same percentage of liquor offences applied last year.

As previously stated, the full-bloods were responsible for 89 of the total offences, and the percentage of intoxicating liquor charges in which full-bloods were involved represented 43 per cent. of the total full-blood offences, viz., 89. For the other castes the percentage for the same types of offences was 42. These figures as in previous years disclosed that native offenders have a decided weakness for intoxicating liquor. This is a vice, but due to war conditions it is difficult to control it, and so reduce the number of offences by natives.

Other principal offences by natives were: Disorderly conduct 31, Breach of Section 42 (Prohibited Area) 28, Stealing 29, and Unlawful Assault 13.

OFFENCES AGAINST NATIVES.

Only 14 persons were convicted during the year as against 25 convictions for the year 1942-43, and 35 convictions for the year 1941-42. Logically, owing to the numbers of offences by natives attributable to intoxicating liquor there should be more convictions against white persons for offences in respect to intoxicating liquor.

Four of the convictions of white persons concerned breaches of section 46 (sexual offences) as compared with two convictions for 1942-43, and one conviction

for 1941-42. Of the four convictions in the year 1943-44, one person was fined £25 and the other persons were fined respectively £2 10s., £2 and £10.

Only three persons were convicted for supplying intoxicating liquor to natives, yet there were 90 convictions for drunkenness by natives, and 42 per cent. of their offences were attributable to intoxicating liquor. Of the convictions for supplying intoxicating liquor, one person was fined £30, another £25, and the third person received six months' imprisonment.

For assaulting natives in the Kimberleys two white men were fined the ridiculous sum of 5s. each. Another white man named Burford was charged with the wilful murder of "Lefthand" at Moonlight Valley in East Kimberley. Burford was tried at Perth, and found guilty of manslaughter, for which he received five years' imprisonment.

There were two convictions for failing to secure permits for the employment of natives. The offenders were fined £2 each, while another person for the same offence of having female natives on his premises was fined £11. For being in a native camp contrary to section 39 a white man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. He also received six months' imprisonment for supplying intoxicating liquor to natives.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.

To the end of the year 1943-44 the number of issued Certificates of Exemption totalled 334. This represented the total number of certificates issued since the commencement of the system. Since then, too, there have been 78 revocations, two voluntary surrenders of certificates and 14 deaths of certificate holders, leaving a net total of 240 certificates in existence at the 30th June, 1944. In most cases the certificates also cover the wives and children under 14 years of the certificate holders.

LOTTERIES COMMISSION.

Besides a gift of £700 to Sister Kate towards the erection of a cottage at the Children's Cottage Home, Queen's Park, and a donation of £300 to the Christmas Cheer Fund which has been referred to elsewhere, my thanks are due to the members of the Commission for the donation of a refrigerator to the Moore River Native Settlement, and the gift of a children's playground to the same institution. The Native Girls' Home at East Perth was also presented with a sewing machine, whilst the Broome and Wyndham Native Hospitals received wireless sets. In addition the Carrolup Native Settlement was fortunate to receive an accordion, and an amount of £10 to provide a treat for the inmates at the Katanning Agricultural Show.

FINANCIAL.

A Statement of Receipts and Payments on all accounts will be found as Appendix iii. The correctness of the statement has been certified to by the Auditor General as required by section 72 of the Native Administration Act, 1905-1941. The expenditure for 1943-44 showed an increase of £4,363 14s.—when compared with the expenditure for the previous year 1942-43. This increase was due to additional Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure of £5,798 15s. 3d., less a decrease in capital (Loan) expenditure of £1,435 1s. 3d. All receipts are paid to the Treasury for crediting to Consolidated Revenue, and when compared with 1942-43 an increase of £14,297 8s. 6d. in receipts was collected in the year 1943-44. This increase was mainly due to extra sales of cattle from the Moola Bulla Native Station.

TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Five hundred and eighty Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts were in existence at the 30th June, 1944. They carried balances totalling £3,504 18s. 1d. In addition, the sum of £6,551 was invested in securities on behalf of certain natives. They, with the exception of £350 held in the Perth Building Society shares, are held in safe deposit at the Commonwealth Bank, and consist of investments in Commonwealth Loans. The Department also held, at the 30th June, 1944, unclaimed balances amounting to £134 12s. 3d.,

and belonging to natives whose whereabouts are unknown. These balances are deposited in a special Trust Account at the Commonwealth Bank, and the total of £134 12s. 3d. formed part of the £3,504 18s. 1d. aforementioned.

In addition, there is a Trust Fund at the Treasury Department totalling £358 17s. 8d. This has been built up from unclaimed estates for which no next of kin existed. The money is held by virtue of section 35 and it will be spent in due course to the benefit of the natives generally. A further sum of £14 14s. 4d. is held under section 64. This comprises various unclaimed balances from transactions other than estates, and the money is held at the Treasury Department.

ESTATES.

During the year 1943-44 six deceased natives' estates were reported, bringing the total on hand or in action to nine. Finality was reached in respect to six of these, and there were only three estates under consideration at 30th June, 1944.

APPRECIATION.

My thanks are due to you, Sir, for your helpful advice and kindly consideration in the administration of the Department.

I am indebted to the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. C. L. McBeath, J.P.) for his valuable and painstaking assistance.

The Clerk-in-Charge (Mr. Ash) and officers of the Department are deserving of my thanks also. Their assistance was invaluable. This applies, as well, to outstation officers, as their efforts were most praiseworthy.

My gratitude is also extended to the Missions, their workers, and the Protectors of Natives, for assistance in the field.

In conclusion I wish to record my special thanks to the Commissioner of Police and his officers for their able assistance throughout the year. They freely gave of their ability and time to help the natives, and to assist me generally, and my appreciation is recorded in recognition of my indebtedness to the Commissioner and his officers.

F. I. BRAY,
Commissioner of Native Affairs.

30th May, 1945.

Appendix (i).

MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF NATIVES (L. A. MUSSO, M.B., B.S.)—REPORT OF.

I resumed duty with the Department of Native Affairs on the 9th September, 1943, and the following is the report of medical work carried out from that date up to the 30th June, 1944, except where otherwise stated. This report can be taken for my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1944, for, to the best of my knowledge it gives a reasonable idea of native health matters during this twelve months.

A considerable amount of travelling was done in various districts of the State, and I have divided the country covered into three zones. The details in connection with each are as follow:—

Zone I.—This includes the coastal stations between Broome and Port Hedland, Beagle Bay and Lombadina Missions, Cape Leveque Lighthouse and Bulgun, Derby, all the stations accessible by road between Derby and Wyndham except a very few, and a visit was paid to the new Pious Society of Missions' new Mission situated about 200 miles south of Hall's Creek. There were no facilities available to visit the Stations and Missions in the most northerly third of the Kimberleys.

Zone II.—This zone embraces the coastal stations between Port Hedland and Roebourne, the main stations between Roebourne and Mulga Downs along the Tableland road, the stations on and off the main road between Three Rivers, Nullagine, Marble Bar, the north and south sides of the De Grey River, and the stations along the Marble Bar-Hillside-Abydos road.

Zone III.—The final zone includes the south-west portion of the State and visits were made to the places where the larger concentration of natives were likely to be. These were Carrolup Native Settlement, Moore River Native Settlement, New Norcia, Roelands Native Mission, Gnowangerup Mission and a courtesy visit was paid to Greenbushes. A visit was also made to Yalgoo and the Wilgie Mia Ochre Mines.

The following three tables indicate the number of natives examined, the total of patients found and the types of diseases in each of the above zones.

TABLE I, ZONE I.

Number examined 2,520. Total of patients found 128.

Types of Diseases—

No. of cases found:—Leprosy, 37; Granuloma, 20; Yaws, 48; Gonorrhoea, 4; Miscellaneous 19 (mostly surgical).

TABLE II, ZONE II.

Number examined 916. Total of patients found 34.

Types of Diseases—

No. of cases found:—Leprosy, 1; Granuloma, 10; Yaws, 2; Gonorrhoea, 1; Miscellaneous, 20 (mostly surgical).

TABLE III, ZONE III.

Number examined 762. Total of patients found 43.

Types of Diseases—

No. of cases found:—Leprosy, nil; Granuloma, 1 (really Zone II); Yaws, nil; Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, 3; Miscellaneous, 39 (mostly eye and ear cases).

More detailed analysis of data of the preceding three tables, together with some comments on other diseases and health problems.

Two-thirds of the cases of granuloma venereum were new cases, the others being recurrences generally of minor degree of formerly treated cases. Through shortage of drugs, we have only been able to use the trivalentantimony compounds but it is hoped that after the war supplies of the penta-valent synthetic drugs may be available for trial, particularly in cases in which it is difficult to give intravenous injections, and those cases which appear to be antimony resistant to the ordinary tartar-emetec injections.

Of the fifty cases of yaws recorded as needing treatment, thirty-five occurred in the Beagle Bay-Lombadina Missions and these were primary and secondary yaws, while the remainder were all cases of tertiary yaws which were clinically active and needed treatment. Yaws has affected this population in the tropical and sub-tropical areas to a varying degree and has left evidence of its presence in certain end results: sabre tibiae (forwardly bent legs), gangosa, justa-articular nodules, scars of previous yaws sores together with positive blood Wasserman reactions, the frequency of the latter varying in different areas. It is hoped at a later date to prepare more detailed data on this particular subject.

Gonorrhoea was not found very frequently in my examinations, and not a very large number are now being treated at our native hospitals.

During the latter half of this year, there was an outbreak of typhus fever at Beagle Bay Mission, a disease which has not been reported in natives of the Kimberleys before to the best of my knowledge. This outbreak produced a considerable number of cases though the death rate was very low. It appeared to be fleaborne from Mission rats which had been infected by rats brought up from south in packages of goods carried in

the coastal steamers. Very energetic anti-rat measures were taken by the Mission authorities under the direction of the D.M.O. at Broome (Dr. Oldmeadow), and the Department of Native Affairs co-operated by sending up foodstuffs and blankets, etc. The disease was similar to Brill's disease which is not uncommon around Perth.

Progress is reported in the control of hookworm in two northern coastal areas. The other usual illnesses occurred, though I have personal knowledge of a sharp outbreak of influenza at Moore River Native Settlement about December last, an outbreak of whooping cough at Gnowangerup between January and March last, and a highly infectious outbreak of a severely toxic type of respiratory tract infection affecting the town of Derby, the Derby Leprosarium and parts of the West Kimberleys from October to December, 1943. No doubt, other epidemic type influenzal outbreaks occurred, but I have no data in regard to them.

Dental treatment is needed for natives on stations and other places, for many of them have got mouths that are very far from being dentally fit. Provision of dental treatment for them is difficult on account of the wide area that a dentist would have to travel to do this work, and as most of the work would be mainly extractions it may not appeal to members of the dental profession. I am pleased to say, however, that at the Settlements and Missions and the Leprosarium at Derby, which I have visited, the dental position was quite good. Many of the children and young adults have mouths without any signs of any decay, and this compares very favourably with members of the white population of similar age groups.

To arrange for treatment of eye conditions, principally the treatment of trachoma and its complications, is another problem. Many natives get very poor treatment for these diseases, and the natives, as a rule, cannot be trusted to apply eye drops to their eyes. The result is that the condition gets slowly worse. We could very probably improve this state of affairs by drawing up a modern system of treatment of the main eye conditions likely to be met with by the various native institutions. When the other natives see the beneficial results of such systematic treatment at these areas, they will have no hesitation in going there for treatment.

Some comments in regard to the position of Leprosy in the Kimberleys.

Leprosy still continues to be a very serious problem confronting the authorities, for the admissions to the Derby Leprosarium were nearly twice the previous year's rate, as can be seen from this table, which also shows the annual admission rates for six previous years:—

	Admissions.
1937-38	16
1938-39	53
1939-40	67
1940-41	24
1941-42	32
1942-43	34
1943-44	66

The disease is becoming much more frequent than hitherto in the East Kimberleys, and cases are being found from the Karungie and Moonlight Valley areas. There has also been recently a case from Forrest River Mission, and it is possible that more cases may occur at this Mission and even as far north as the Drysdale River Mission. In the less closely settled parts such as the Munja-Kunmunya-Mt. Barnett-Mt. House-Glenroy-Karungie-Moonlight Valley district, natives can hide away pretty effectively from the public gaze until their disease becomes too obvious to hide even to their friends or any observant lay person, e.g., a policeman on patrol. Nevertheless, these diseased natives do not present themselves for examination voluntarily, but they are found amongst healthy natives in the camps. This latter statement applies principally to bush natives, who are still pretty primitive in regard to white ways and still fear their stay in the Leprosarium. The advantages of attention at Derby has not had time nor opportunity to filter into some of these sparsely settled areas, but once they reach Derby and see what happens to them very few attempt to run away.

The medical profession has not been able to state the exact means of spread of this disease, except by close contact with an infectious leper. There are probably associated factors, such as age, poor diet, and hygiene, and lack of natural immunity to infection. It is obvious that there are abundant opportunities for all these factors to come into play in many parts of this area. Therefore, very important means of prevention of spread are frequent examinations, but this work is being hampered by a number of difficulties of which it is hard to find the solutions at the present time.

Although it is difficult to give an exact population figure for the Kimberleys, I tentatively suggest the following which is accurate enough for our purposes:—

(a) Natives at settled areas or who can be brought to settled areas without any great difficulty, provided there is co-operation between the doctor, stations and Missions	3,900
(b) Bush natives in the settled areas of the Kimberleys excluding (c) and (d), who will probably require police patrols to bring them in for examination	500
(c) Natives likely to be at Billiluna Mission area	300
(d) Bush or desert natives living on the fringe of the lower border of the Kimberleys from Anna Plains in the west to Billiluna in the east, but not including Billiluna Mission	300
Total	5,000

In regard to (d), it is extremely difficult to see these natives whatever means are used, and as they are only very occasionally in contact with the other natives on the more northerly stations, I feel that leprosy is unlikely to spread to them. With the natives at (c), it should be possible as the Mission gets more and more settled to see most of these natives without any great difficulty. Some of these natives, to the number of about seventy, were examined by me during the year and no sign of leprosy was noted.

It is with regard to (b) that I am principally interested at this stage, for it is amongst these natives that examination is difficult to carry out. This group includes natives from the more sparsely and inaccessible parts of the Kimberleys, and who are mostly located in small camps very difficult to discover, except after considerable travel often by a round-about route, on horseback or by mule. In the country amongst which group (a) natives live, there are also many parts difficult to get at, except by long periods of travel by lugger, horseback or mule. Therefore, a very large amount of a medical officer's time is wasted in travelling, and this is my conclusion after two such trips on horse through parts of this area.

Police patrols have rendered sterling service in the past in the bringing in of cases of leprosy from the outlying parts, and provided the doctor concerned can give a definite assurance that he can meet the policeman at a certain pre-arranged place on a given date, I feel sure that police co-operation would be readily given either to bring all the natives or suspect cases in a given area to a depot for examination by a medical man. The natives mentioned in the preceding sentence are (a) those who are not staying at a Mission or (b) working on a station, for the normal inmates of the Mission and the station native staff should be present without difficulty.

More frequent examinations are required by a doctor who is skilled in the diagnosis of leprosy lesions, particularly the early cases, but this demands two things, (a) quick and suitable transport for the doctor to the more inaccessible areas and, (b) more medical manpower. Many of these difficultly accessible places have aerodromes suitable for small planes to land upon, and more and more of these places will get such landing grounds in the future so that they can be served with the mail and flying doctor services. Thus there should be available suitable plane transport for the doctor to get to these places quickly and also to be able to meet the policeman at the pre-arranged place without greatly dislocating his other work. Further, it should be possible to provide plane transport for the patients so found

whether they are lepers or have non-leprosy disease because, although they are accustomed to walking considerable distance the walking tends to give them quite sore feet.

Provision of plane transport would also enable the doctor to do inspection work in the top parts of the Kimberleys during the wet season when he cannot travel on the roads. Further, it would enable a doctor to do two examinations, separated by six monthly intervals each year, but this would require the full time services of one doctor who should have no other district to examine. Each six monthly examination would include the whole of the Kimberleys.

The provision of another doctor creates other problems in his relation to the Medical Inspector and the work that the latter will have left to do. The lesser problem of leprosy in parts of the Tabeleland district near Roebourne has also to be considered, and at least a yearly inspection is required here as well as in the Rocklea district.

Leprosy is the main medical problem in regard to native medicine facing the authorities in the Kimberleys, and from now on it will require energetic tackling to avoid a wholesale massive native infection (if this has not already taken place) with consequent many admissions to the Leprosarium, a partial dislocation of native family life which may cause irreparable damage, and a collapse of the pastoral industry, which depends on native labour for its existence. Such a state of affairs is not only a great wastage of human life but an economic loss to the natives and the Government, who has to provide the money to care for the lepers. Much has already been done under difficult and trying circumstances to control this disease by the Government, but much more has yet to be done.

The significance of the Wassermann reaction in S.W. Natives.

An interesting piece of information was obtained from perusal of the results of blood Wassermann tests performed on natives at Moore River Native Settlement and Carrolup Native Settlement, i.e., from natives of the south-western portions of the State, by the Government Bacteriologist (Dr. Kingsbury), Perth. Bloods from 109 natives were examined with only 11 positive, a percentage of 10.9. The positive cases were from congenital syphilitic and some of their parents, and the other bloods were from natives who were suspect for syphilis, though these latter were mostly precautionary tests. Therefore, if a larger number of bloods had been examined from the general run of natives, I feel that the above positive figure would be reduced still further to approximate that of the general white population.

This low percentage of positive results is in marked contrast to the much higher percentages obtained in the tropics and sub-tropics of the State, where the positivity is due to infection with a somewhat allied but different disease, Yaws.

Mantoux Test report of natives examined by this test throughout the State during 1942 and 1943.

A full report on this subject was submitted during the year to the Commissioner of Native Affairs, and a brief summary is given here.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-seven (1,127) natives were subjected to a modified Mantoux test using 0.2 cc. of 1/4000 O.T. kindly prepared by Dr. N. Kingsbury of the Public Health Department, Perth.

The objects of the investigation were to find out what percentage of the natives reacted and to see if there were any significant differences in the incidence of tuberculosis infection in different groups of natives exposed to different concentrations of tubercle bacilli.

Three separate areas of the State were examined: the Kimberleys (four different groups), the Northern Agricultural Division (Moore River Native Settlement natives), and the South-West Division (Carrolup Native Settlement natives). The numbers examined in each area and the percentages of positives are given below:—

	Natives tested.	Per cent. positive.
The Kimberleys	646	4.2
The Northern Agricultural Division	301	16.9
The South-West Division	180	28.8

The main conclusions drawn are as follow:—

The percentages of positive reactions increase with the densities of the white population, but generally the percentages are low indicating that, as yet, the bulk of the native population is uninfected with tuberculosis.

The numbers were too few to draw any conclusions about racial degrees of resistance, i.e., in relation to the amount of black or white or both blood in any individual.

The Kimberleys have too few open sources of tuberculosis which could possibly infect the native population. This is in accordance with clinical experience, for few cases of active native tuberculosis have been seen in the last five years.

In the other two areas the percentages of positive reactors increase with increasing density of white population, but not in strict proportion to the ratio of the two population totals, which possibly means a variation in the strength of open foci in the two areas.

In the other areas of the State, the probability is that where contact with open white or native cases has been least, the greatest number of individuals will remain unaffected. Similarly, where the contact has been greater and more prolonged, the incidence of positive reactors will rise.

In the Derby Leprosarium figures, an interesting sidelight is shown by the fact that only four out of 136 natives showed a positive Mantoux reaction, while their resistance to an allied acidfast bacillus condition, i.e., leprosy, is very much less. The reason is not known considering leprosy is a far less contagious disease than tuberculosis.

This information seems to support the clinical impression that few cases are admitted to the native hospitals and institutions, Woolooloo Sanatorium, and very few cases are seen on the ordinary routine inspection tours. Nevertheless, there are still a few cases occurring in different parts of the State.

Survey of Health Services available now to natives, and suggested improvements in the light of post-war reconstruction.

During the latter part of the year, a report was sent to the Commissioner of Native Affairs and also to the Commissioner of Public Health, dealing fairly comprehensively with the existing health facilities available to natives, the nature and frequency of the illnesses affecting the native population in different parts of the State, and a plan was suggested for the improvement of these facilities. The report is a lengthy one, and as the suggestions are still under consideration, it is, perhaps, premature to state the recommendations at this stage. However, this aspect was mentioned to show that this aspect of native welfare had not been forgotten, for it is a very desirable point of post-war reconstruction if the native is eventually to play his part, in so far as his talents allow, in the re-organisation of Australian life, about which much has been heard lately.

Diet for Natives.

The provision of suitable diets for natives is still unsolved, but steps have been finalised, by consultation between the Commissioners of Public Health and Native Affairs and myself, to provide after the war when commodities become available freely, a standard easily transportable "indigent" native diet with suitable scales for children of different ages, which will have the required number of calories, proteins, vitamins, etc. This is a step in the right direction, and later it is hoped that the diet will be improved for all classes of natives.

Here it may be noted that a start was made in the collection of heights, weights, and ages of different groups of natives, with a view to determining some standards to compare with the similar sections of the white population and native standards in other countries. However, it will be some time before this information will be available.

Report on the Native Hospitals, Hospitals at Native Settlements, etc.

The Native Hospital at Wyndham was re-staffed with an Office-in-Charge and his wife, a trained nurse, about the beginning of October, 1943, and this com-

pletes the staffing of the four northern hospitals. The other three Native Hospitals at Derby, Broome, and Port Hedland had been fully staffed during the previous year and were so staffed during the present year.

Although as remarked in the previous annual report, there are many improvements needed in buildings and ancillary services to bring them up to modern standards, there is very considerable evidence that the staffs realise the necessity to keep the standards of hygiene, etc., of their particular hospital as high as possible, and I am pleased to report that many little improvements for the better have been carried out by them.

Much valuable work is being done by these institutions but there are some difficulties which arise from the multiplicity of medical and nursing staffs in the treatment of the more or less tropical diseases. It is hoped that a way will be found to bridge this gap in our native health services in the future.

At a number of other institutions, both Government and privately controlled, there were a number of defects, particularly in sanitation and hygiene, drainage of fluid wastes, unsuitable buildings and not always clean, heaps of rubbish lying about anywhere, etc., etc. It is not intended to make any further comments at this stage because it is realised that all these institutions are having difficulty with staff and the supply of necessary materials. However, it is hoped that these defects will be remedied as soon as possible in the interests of all concerned.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Commissioner of Native Affairs and his staff for their courtesy and help extended to me during the year. My thanks are given also to the various Native Hospital and Native Settlement staffs, the police for their co-operation, the various District Medical Officers of the northern ports, and the heads of the various missions, particularly Bishop Raible of Broome.

(Sgd.) L. A. MUSSO,
Medical Inspector of Natives.

Derby,
17/9/44.

Appendix (ii).

NATIVES' MEDICAL FUND.

Annual Report for the Financial Year 1943-44.

Officer-in-Charge, D. G. Lewis.

This is the seventh annual report on the activities of the Natives' Medical Fund and covers the period from 1st July, 1943, to the 30th June, 1944.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Altogether 2,453 permits covering the employment of 5,625 natives were granted and recorded during the financial year ended the 30th June, 1944, representing an increase of 255 permits and 997 more natives employed under permit when compared with the previous financial year ended the 30th June, 1943. The contributions to the fund for the year 1943-44 increased by £454 4s. 8d. over the 1942-43 year's contributions. An amount of £84 18s. was refunded to contributors for various reasons, while an amount of £7 5s. was received prior to the 30th June, 1944, to cover several natives during the 1944-45 financial year. The actual contributions, viz., £4,359 10s. 8d. exceeded the claims paid, viz., £3,726 17s. 6d. by £632 13s. 2d., whereas for the 1942-43 year the contributions exceeded the claims paid by £902 1s. 6d.

The number of permits issued and amount of contributions received for 1943-44 again showed an increase when compared with all previous years, as shown hereunder:—

Year.	No. of Permits Issued.	No. of Natives Covered.	Contributions Received.		Refunds.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1937-38	1,071	3,665	2,209	10 0	147	0 0
1938-39	1,442	3,949	2,531	15 0	24	5 0
1939-40	1,538	4,075	3,075	0 0	59	5 0
1940-41	1,724	4,133	3,484	16 6	39	15 0
1941-42	1,914	4,366	3,826	5 0	9	0 0
1942-43	2,198	4,628	3,905	6 0	31	15 0
1943-44	2,453	5,625	4,359	10 8	84	18 0

CLAIMS PAID.

Of the 5,641 natives covered under the fund (including sixteen voluntary contributors) for the financial year ended 30th June, 1944, only 790 natives were recorded up to the 30th June, 1944, as having entered hospital or having been afforded medical treatment by doctors. However, since that date advices have been received that an additional 172 natives received medical attention during 1943-44, making a total of 962 in all.

Included in the amount of £3,726 17s. 6d., being the total claims paid during the year 1943-44, were certain claims which related to natives who were afforded medical treatment prior to the 1st July, 1943. The statement hereunder discloses how the claims were allocated:—

Year.	Doctor.		Hospital.		Sundries.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1939-40	.....		3	15 0			3	15 0
1940-41	10	0	20	15 0	2	8 0	23	13 0
1941-42	21	17 6	153	17 0	3	7 8	179	2 2
1942-43	139	4 0	990	12 7	115	6 5	1,245	3 0
1943-44	200	9 5	1,889	19 2	184	15 9	2,275	4 4
	£362	0 11	£3,058	18 9	£305	17 10	£3,726	17 6

Owing to the delay in claims being submitted to this Department, there will always be the unavoidable necessity of a proportion of the claims incurred in any one financial year being carried over to the following financial year.

At the 30th June, 1944, it was estimated that outstanding claims for the 1943-44 year, in addition to claims passed as correct but not actually paid at the 30th June, would bring the total commitments at 30th June, 1944, up to £1,500, *vide* attached statement No. 1.

This financial statement also reveals an accurate comparison during the financial year 1943-44 of claims paid in relation to the contributions received together with similar details in respect to each previous financial year since the inception of the fund. These figures are based on actual cash receipts and payments, and during the first six years' existence of the fund it will be noticed that the losses which accrued to the 30th June, 1943, totalled £260 18s. 7d.

The amount charged against the fund from the inception and up to the 30th June, 1944, covering the treatment of natives suffering from venereal disease is shown hereunder:—

Year.	Doctor.		Hospital.		Sundries.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1937-38	2	13 0	450	11 0	1	5 0	454	9 0
1938-39	25	16 0	1,281	12 6	10	5 0	1,317	13 6
1939-40	31	17 0	1,321	9 6	19	8 7	1,372	15 1
1940-41	78	5 6	1,768	6 2	4	5 6	1,850	17 2
1941-42	12	0 0	502	6 8	1	1 2	615	7 10
1942-43	17	15 6	317	11 1	7	3 4	342	9 11
1943-44	18	2 0	540	3 11	66	17 2	625	3 1
	£186	9 0	£6,182	0 10	£110	5 9	£6,478	15 7

It is pleasing to note that the number of natives employed under permit has again increased on previous years' figures and this has resulted in a corresponding increase in contributions to and claims paid from the fund.

During this year the financial stability of the fund has improved. The accumulated loss to 30th June, 1943, which was £260 18s. 7d., has been eliminated and as at 30th June, 1944, there was an estimated surplus of £323 7s. 9d. after making provision for estimated claims in respect of the year 1943-44 of £1,500.

The credit balance brought forward at the beginning of the financial year was £1,190 14s. 7d. The amount in credit carried forward as at the 30th June, 1944, was £1,823 7s. 9d., an increase of £632 13s. 2d.

Our hospitals are now fully staffed. The Medical Officer, Dr. Musso, has almost completed a full year's inspection this year, viz., from the 9th September, 1943,

and the hospitalisation of natives requiring medical treatment is steadily returning to normal. Whether or not the fund will continue to remain solvent is difficult to say at present. Owing to the early war years a considerable improvement has occurred, especially over the past two years. It is also reasonable to consider that two factors are operating at the present time which may have a considerable effect on the finances of the fund, viz., the record number of natives now in employment, which tends to improve the general well-being of the natives and results in many of the minor complaints formerly resulting in hospitalisation now being treated at the stations on which they work, and secondly, the general inspections and hospitalisation of natives over the past seven years has resulted in an improved standard of health in the general native population. This particular aspect is borne out by the figures relating to treatment of venereal disease, although this year £625 3s. 1d. was paid from the fund for these cases as against £342 9s. 11d. last year.

The revenue earned by our four native hospitals, which is mainly derived by fees paid from the Natives' Medical Fund, in comparison with the total costs of running each hospital, is shown in the following table:—

Native Hospital.	Revenue Earned.	Cost of running and maintenance including salaries.
Derby	£ s. d. 686 7 6	£ s. d. 1,980 12 6
Broome	232 10 9	1,818 0 11
Port Hedland	765 17 8	2,396 7 10
Wyndham	915 2 9	980 4 8
	£2,599 18 8	£6,075 5 11

The revenue earned for 1942-43 was £1,195 13s. 10d. and costs of running and maintenance was £3,666 6s. 7d. It will, therefore, be seen that our costs increased by almost 100 per cent. this year, whilst revenue, after allowing for one payment of £837 14s. 2d. on account Wyndham Native Hospital, received from the Northern Territory Administration for maintenance of Northern Territory natives dating back to the inception of the hospital, increased this year by £566 10s. 8d. These increased figures again reflect the increased activity at our hospitals and the movement back to normal conditions.

(Sgd.) D. G. LEWIS.

18/1/45.

Statement No. 1.

Details.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contributions received	2,209 10 0	2,531 15 0	3,075 0 0	3,445 1 6	3,826 5 0	3,905 6 0	4,359 10 8	23,352 8 2
Less Claims actually paid to:—								
30th June, 1938	970 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970 0 8
30th June, 1939	1,370 7 3	1,360 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,730 16 4
30th June, 1940	75 6 8	1,782 13 5	1,559 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,417 0 2
30th June, 1941	12 7 6	81 3 11	1,470 9 9	2,030 19 3	.....	.....	.....	3,595 0 5
30th June, 1942	22 10 0	211 19 11	365 18 0	1,709 13 8	1,775 19 3	.....	.....	4,086 0 10
30th June, 1943	.....	9 15 0	78 16 5	286 14 8	832 13 8	1,795 4 9	.....	3,003 4 6
30th June, 1944	.....	.....	3 15 0	23 13 0	179 2 2	1,245 3 0	2,275 4 4	3,726 17 6
	2,450 12 1	3,446 1 4	3,477 19 3	4,051 0 7	2,787 15 1	3,040 7 9	2,275 4 4	21,529 0 5
Credit balance as per Control Card at 30th June, 1944								1,823 7 9
								23,352 8 2

Actual loss on these figures for the first six years to 30th June, 1943, total:

1937-38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Loss	£ s. d. 241 2 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1938-39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Loss	914 6 4		
1939-40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Loss	402 19 3		
1940-41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Loss	605 19 1		
								2,164 6 9	
1941-42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Profit	1,038 9 11		
1942-43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Profit	864 18 3		
								1,903 8 2	260 18 7

During the current year the position is as follows:

Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,359 10 8		
Less Claims paid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,275 4 4		
Less Estimate of claims to be received for 1943-44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0		
							3,775 4 4		*584 6 4

Surplus accrued to 30th June, 1944, since inauguration of the Natives Medical Fund

At the time of writing this statement, claims in respect of previous years have been paid from the 1944-45 financial period as follows:—									323 7 9
1941-42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 11 9		
1942-43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 7 4		
								216 19 1	216 19 1

still leaving a surplus of £106 8s. 8d. at the 30th September, 1944.

* Estimated surplus on seventh year.

Statement No. 2.

THE NATIVES' MEDICAL FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 30th June, 1944.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.					
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1943—					1944—				
1st July To Balance brought forward from 1942-43	...		1,190	14	7				
1944—					30th June By Claims paid:—				
30th June ,, Contributions for 1943-44:					Doctors ...	362	0	11	
Contributions	4,437	3	8		Hospitals ...	3,058	18	9	
Less Refunds	84	18	0		Sundries ...	305	17	10	
			4,352	5	8				
„ Contributions 1944-45 paid in advance				7	0				
			£5,550	5	3				
					„ Balance carried forward to 1944-45				
							1,823	7	9
							£5,550	5	3

Appendix III.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1943-44 (UNDER SECTION 72 OF NATIVE ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1905-41).

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance carried forward—									
Ex Consolidated Revenue ...	5,511	1	7						
Ex General Loan Fund ...	18,684	13	4						
				24,195	14	11			
„ Grant under Section 5 of Native Administration Act, 1905-41 ...				10,000	0	0			
„ Amount provided from Consolidated Revenue Fund ...				41,250	0	0			
<i>Note.</i> —The Revenue of the Department is not credited to the Trust Fund but direct to Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Revenue for the year was :—									
	£	s.	d.						
Generally ...	6,374	9	6						
Moola Bulla ...	14,929	1	2						
Munja ...	221	8	7						
	£21,524	19	3						
By Salaries—Departmental—									
Commissioner of Native Affairs, Medical Inspector and Head Office Staff ...							6,418	14	0
Relief Distributions ...							88	0	0
Relief to Natives (General)—									
Provisions ...				3,126	18	4			
Freight and Cartage ...				945	1	11			
Blankets and Clothing ...				2,319	4	8			
Medical Supplies ...				283	12	10			
Burials ...				355	16	6			
Transport of Natives ...				817	11	0			
Travelling ...				552	6	8			
Miscellaneous ...				1,070	3	7			
Motor Car Upkeep and Travelling (Commissioner of Native Affairs, Medical Inspector and Travelling Inspectors) ...				801	5	1			
Evacuation, Special War Expenditure ...				246	15	5			
Maintenance of Natives in Government and Assisted Hospitals ...				1,750	0	0			
							12,268	16	0
„ Native Hospitals—									
Port Hedland :									
Salaries ...							1,202	8	5
Provisions ...							373	13	4
Medical Supplies ...							69	4	0
Miscellaneous ...							751	2	1
Derby :									
Salaries ...							739	15	5
Provisions ...							525	8	3
Medical Supplies ...							50	17	2
Miscellaneous ...							664	11	8
Wyndham :									
Salaries ...							379	2	2
Provisions ...							225	1	4
Medical Supplies ...							27	1	2
Miscellaneous ...							349	3	8
Broome :									
Salaries ...							532	4	8
Provisions ...							376	14	0
Medical Supplies ...							66	8	3
Miscellaneous ...							342	14	0
Moore River Native Settlement :									
Salaries and Wages ...							2,949	2	4
Stores and Provisions ...							5,179	13	7
Bedding and Clothing ...							131	19	4
Medical Supplies ...							206	18	3
Freight and Cartage ...							378	3	2
Forage ...							156	19	6
Furniture and Hardware ...							265	14	11
Upkeep truck, tractor, and car ...							945	18	2
Miscellaneous ...							1,595	19	10
Carrolup Native Settlement :									
Salaries and Wages ...							1,857	1	0
Provisions, etc. ...							4,581	11	4
„ Native Stations—									
Moola Bulla :									
Salaries and Wages ...							1,934	0	6
Improvements and Upkeep ...							2,967	18	9
Munja :									
Salaries and Wages ...							869	10	0
Improvements and Upkeep ...							462	15	5
„ Relief Depots—									
La Grange :									
Salaries ...							20	5	6
Provisions, etc. ...							599	8	4
Cosmo Newbery :									
Salaries ...							394	11	5
Provisions, etc. ...							1,103	7	6
Wallal :									
Provisions, etc. ...							75	0	3
Cundeleele :									
Salaries ...							262	14	4
Provisions, etc. ...							231	1	9
East Perth Girls' Home :									
Salaries ...							206	19	7
Provisions, etc. ...							404	4	5

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1943-44 (UNDER SECTION 72 OF THE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1905-41).—*Continued.*

		<i>By Grants to Missions and Homes—</i>		
	W.A. School for Blind ... ..	...	...	16 10 0
	Port George IV. (Kunmunya) ... ..	...	...	89 11 11
	Beagle Bay ... ..	...	...	238 16 11
	Wotjulum (Sunday Island) ... ..	...	...	172 13 1
	Drysdale River ... ..	...	...	150 0 0
	Forrest River ... ..	...	...	36 9 5
	New Norcia ... ..	...	...	63 0 0
	Broome Convent School ... ..	...	...	151 0 0
	Children's Cottage Home, Queen's Park	1,052	12 7	
	Mt. Margaret ... ..	...	...	3 0
	Norseman ... ..	...	...	12 5 0
	A.I.M. Mission—Fitzroy Crossing ... ..	...	...	12 1 7
	Roelands ... ..	...	...	77 10 1
	Lombadina ... ..	...	...	28 13 11
	W.A. School for Deaf and Dumb ...Cr.	6	0 10	
		<i>„ Loan Works—</i>		
		<i>Item 41:</i>		
	Moola Bulla Water Supply	£	s. d.	
	Moola Bulla Electric Light-	34	12 6	
	ing Motor	35	0 0	
				69 12 6
		<i>Item 42:</i>		
	Cosmo Newbery Depot	12	10 0	
	Reconstruction Compound			
	Kitchen, Moore River	41	11 0	
	Carrolup Teacher's Extra			
	Accommodation	6	15 0	
	Moore River Detention Cells			
	and Yards	80	1 7	
	Carrolup Removal Kilburn			
	School	214	18 10	
	Carrolup Water Supply	81	5 8	
	Carrolup Purchase Sheep	127	9 4	
				564 11 5
		<i>„ Balance on hand, 30th June, 1944—</i>		
	Ex Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,433	16 2	
	Ex General Loan Fund	18,050	9 5	
				19,484 5 7
				£75,445 14 11

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

11th September, 1944.

(Sgd.) S. A. TAYLOR,
Auditor General.

Appendix (VI).

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISTRICT AND OTHER PARTICULARS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1944.

District.	Estimated Population.						Totals.			Increase or Decrease for the Year.	Condition and Health.	Epidemics.	Venereal.	Conduct.	Employment: If plentiful and if natives disposed to accept.	
	Full-blood.			Other than Full-blood.			M.	F.	C.							Grand-Totals.
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.										
Albany	1	2	1	30	18	27	1	2	1	4	Stationary	Nil	Nil	do.	Yes.	
Beverley	3	2	2	41	34	41	29	20	29	82	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Beagle Bay Mission	41	45	36	34	41	34	86	70	231	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fair.	
Belmont	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	Decrease	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Beaconsfield	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	10	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Billiluna Mission	54	42	50	1	1	1	55	43	51	149	Increase	do.	do.	do.	Partly.	
Bassendean	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	8	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Badjalling Mission	1	1	1	9	9	69	1	9	69	Increase	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Boddington	1	1	1	3	3	10	3	10	19	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fair Number.	
Boypup	2	1	1	23	16	39	3	16	22	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Bridgetown	2	1	1	23	10	39	25	11	39	Increase	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Brookton	255	171	129	2	4	6	287	183	132	602	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Broomehill	1	1	1	32	12	12	2	7	11	Decrease	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Broome Native Hospital	1	3	4	1	15	2	20	10	46	Increase	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Bruce Rock	6	5	5	10	16	13	16	13	16	42	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Busselton	4	2	2	9	11	13	8	11	32	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Bunbury	3	3	3	16	13	13	16	13	16	42	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Bunbury	38	38	40	30	24	100	65	62	146	Increase	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Carnarvon	5	5	5	2	7	7	2	7	12	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Carnamah	25	13	6	44	51	80	69	64	86	Increase	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Carrolup Native Settlement	2	13	13	7	8	24	7	13	24	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Causeway	7	2	2	21	25	36	23	25	36	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Coolgardie	60	45	45	24	21	45	60	45	150	Increase	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Collie	9	6	4	12	8	24	21	14	28	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Cosmo Newbery Depot	2	2	2	3	8	7	3	8	18	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Cue	35	20	15	8	7	10	35	20	16	71	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Cunderdin	2	1	1	8	7	10	10	9	25	Decrease	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Cundeelee Native Ration- ing Depot	35	20	15	8	7	10	35	20	16	71	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Dalwallinu	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Derby Native Hospital	401	342	78	2	3	3	403	345	79	827	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Derby Leprosarium	107	92	6	12	10	5	112	102	11	232	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Dongarra	152	138	10	4	5	1	152	138	11	301	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Drysdale River Mission	4	2	2	4	5	5	4	5	9	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Dumbleyung	4	2	2	4	5	5	4	5	9	Increase	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Esperance	906	573	203	18	6	12	924	580	215	1719	Decrease	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Native Girls' Home, Edet	51	51	62	2	7	7	51	51	62	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Fitzroy Crossing	57	55	40	15	5	5	73	60	40	173	Increase	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Forrest River Mission	2	1	1	19	14	31	21	15	31	67	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Fremantle	52	55	40	15	5	5	73	60	40	173	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Gascoyne Junction	1	1	1	9	9	14	10	10	14	23	Increase	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Geraldton	10	10	30	62	63	130	72	73	160	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Gnowangerup	2	1	1	11	12	20	13	13	20	46	Increase	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Gonalling	10	10	30	11	12	20	13	13	20	46	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Gouldford	2	1	1	17	10	16	7	10	16	33	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Gullford	10	5	9	2	2	2	269	230	121	620	Increase	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Hall's Creek	21	18	15	6	8	9	21	18	15	54	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Inglewood	81	70	19	9	17	23	90	87	31	208	Increase	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Kalamang	3	3	3	14	16	23	17	18	23	58	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Kalgoorlie	18	22	3	30	24	53	31	24	53	108	do.	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Kellerberrin	1	1	1	3	1	2	170	34	79	283	Decrease	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Koolup	170	34	79	5	4	3	24	10	5	39	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
La Grange	19	6	2	40	3	7	207	135	77	419	Increase	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Lawerton	167	95	86	37	5	8	84	89	42	215	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Leopards	79	86	37	5	8	3	79	86	42	215	Normal	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Lombadina Mission	343	283	181	35	28	33	378	311	214	903	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	
Marble Bar	343	283	181	35	28	33	378	311	214	903	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	Yes.	

Appendix vii.

DEATHS.

	Full-bloods.				Other Castes.				Total.	
	Adults.		Children under 16 years.		Adults.		Children under 16 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Arterial Degeneration ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	14	4	4	1	1	...	3	4	31	
Gastric Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cardio Degeneration ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Natural causes	11	11	...	1	...	...	2	...	25
Haemorrhage after birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Old Age	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fractured Skull	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Paralysis of Insane	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swollen penis and testicles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Failure	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebral Thrombosis	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Tuberculosis	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Influenza	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Senility	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	11
Stillborn ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Lobar Pneumonia	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Leprosy	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Prematurity ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4
Perenial injuries ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac failure	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Tetanus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poisoned	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Senile Decay	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hemiplegia stroke	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infection of nasal passage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Burnt accidentally ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Encephatitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Ostitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocating through vomiting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma Cervin Ulteri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fits ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Chest trouble ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Granuloma ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uraemia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mastoid trouble ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Partial Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	87	62	11	8	4	3	18	10	203	
	168				35					
									203	

Summary.

	Adults.		Children under 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Full-bloods—</i>				
Adults	32	17	...	...
Adults over 50 years	55	45	...	...
Children under 16 years ... ..	...	...	11	8
<i>Other Castes—</i>				
Adults	4	3	...	...
Children under 16 years ... ..	...	...	18	10
	91	65	29	18
	156		47	
	203			

Appendix (viii).

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1944.
Officer-in-Charge—Mr. K. H. Carrick.

Unsupervised Payments.

At the close of the previous year, 1942-43, the Child Endowment authorities had recognised the claims of 429 native mothers or guardians and endowment was paid at the rate of £1 every four weeks in respect to the children named thereon, which totalled 1,230 children after the first child had been omitted. These children involved the Child Endowment authorities in an expenditure of £1,230 every four weeks or £15,990 per annum.

During the year ended 30th June, 1944, Child Endowment was granted to 59 new claimants and the number of children concerned totalled 311. During the same period 19 of the existing claims representing 31 children were cancelled due to the fact that 24 children had been admitted to institutions owing to unsatisfactory reports reaching this office from the Acting South-West Inspector and Police Protectors regarding the living conditions and conduct of various families, also claims affecting the balance of seven children were cancelled because four children reached the age of 16 years and three children had died.

Other existing claims were reduced by the Child Endowment authorities for the reason that 56 children had attained the age of 16 years during 1943-44. During the same period 20 children had died, 64 children were admitted to institutions, one child was sent away to work by the parents, and six children had been given by native parents to other natives to maintain. These deletions totalled 147 and after allowing for new claims granted during 1943-44 and referred to previously in respect to 311 children the figure of 1,230 children endowed at the 30th June, 1943, was increased to 1,363 at the 30th June, 1944. The figure of 311 children represented extra claims for the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 involving 19 and 35 children respectively, in addition to the 215 children endowed on the new claims for 1943-44 and also in respect to 42 children who were returned to parents from Native Institutions.

At the 30th June, 1944, 469 claimants were receiving Child Endowment, involving 1,363 children, and the Child Endowment authorities were committed to an outlay of £1,363 every four weeks which represented a total expenditure of £17,719 per annum.

Supervised Payments.

(a) *Departmental Institutions.*—Since the 1st July, 1942, this Department has submitted claims every twelve weeks to the Child Endowment authorities in

respect to native children housed at the Moore River and Carrolup Native Settlements, Moola Bulla Native Station, and the Native Girls' Home, East Perth. The claims lodged were made up to and paid to the 21st February, 1944.

The total cash received and placed to the credit of the Child Endowment Trust Account, *vide* Receipts and Payments Account, totalled £4,310 8s. 1d. to the 30th June, 1944, and the expenditure amounted to £3,737 5s. 8d. The unexpended balance at the 30th June, 1944, amounted to £3,296 18s. 5d., as compared with £2,723 16s. at the 30th June, 1943.

The Income and Expenditure Account, which is included with this report, revealed that the Endowment received in cash amounted to £4,310 8s. 1d., and adding Endowment due from the 22nd February, 1944, to the 30th June, 1944, £1,537 10s., the total income available for the year was £5,847 18s. 1d., as compared with an amount of £4,537 13s. 11d. for the year ended 30th June, 1943.

After allowing for the actual expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1944, *viz.* £3,737 5s. 8d., plus unpaid accounts for the same period, *viz.*, £355 19s. 11d., a total of £4,093 5s. 7d. was expended. An unexpended balance at 30th June, 1944, representing an excess of income over expenditure of £4,478 8s. 6d., remained as compared with £3,242 5s. 2d. at the 30th June, 1943.

In respect to the Departmental Native Institutions for which Child Endowment is received, the numbers of native children inmates totalled 397 at the 30th June, 1944, *viz.*, Moore River Native Settlement 192, Carrolup Native Settlement 129, Moola Bulla Native Station 74, and the Native Girls' Home, East Perth, 2. This represented receipts valued at £1,191 every twelve weeks or equal to £5,161 per annum.

(b) *Missions.*—The total number of Missions which had applied for and had been granted Child Endowment in respect to native children housed therein totalled 14 at the 30th June, 1944. The number of children concerned was 508. Included in the above figures was Sister Kate's Children's Cottage Home, whose endowed children numbered 118 at the close of the year, *viz.*, 30th June, 1944. For all Missions the Commonwealth Government is committed to an outlay of £508 every four weeks or equal to £6,604 per annum.

FINANCIAL.

Taking the number of inmates at the 30th June, 1944, in Departmental Institutions and Missions, plus the number of children at the same period, who were endowed without supervision, the Commonwealth Government was expending on children of native extraction £2,268 every four weeks, equivalent to an amount of £29,484 per annum as compared with £27,040 at the 30th June, 1943.

(Sgd.) K. H. CARRICK.

6th June, 1945.

CHILD ENDOWMENT TRUST FUNDS FOR GOVERNMENT NATIVE SETTLEMENTS.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 30th June, 1944.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
1st July, 1943—							1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1944—						
To <i>Unexpended balance</i> carried forward from 1942-43—							By <i>Disbursements</i> —						
Moore River Native Settlement	1,390	9	0				Moore River Native Settlement :						
Carrolup Native Settlement	665	14	0				Groceries	1,125	0	4			
Moola Bulla Native Station	636	13	0				Vegetables	291	11	4			
Native Girls' Home, East Perth	31	0	0				Fruit (fresh)	155	19	11			
				2,723	16	0	Meat (fresh)	136	16	4			
							100 day old chicks	8	0	0			
1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1944—							Bedding	169	10	7			
To <i>Endowment Contributions</i> —							Forks, spoons, etc.	20	3	10			
Moore River Native Settlement	2,227	18	8				Playground	137	5	0			
Carrolup Native Settlement	1,235	9	0				Repairs to children's quarters	5	2	8			
Moola Bulla Native Station	823	5	5				Freight	13	12	7			
Native Girls' Home, East Perth	23	15	0				Wages (Sewing Room Attendant)	9	1	5			
				4,310	8	1	Sundries	19	1	8			
										2,091	5	8	
							Carrolup Native Settlement :						
							Groceries	750	1	6			
							Vegetables	139	4	1			
							Fruit (fresh)	119	18	2			
							Meat (fresh)	31	15	4			
							Spoons, enamel mugs, etc.	16	8	10			
							100 day old chicks	8	0	0			
							Sundries	19	1	8			
							Freight	9	0	1			
							Wages (Two Sewing Room Attendants)	51	0	0			
											1,144	9	8
							Moola Bulla Native Station :						
							Groceries and wheat, etc.	341	2	9			
							Fruit (fresh)	4	13	0			
							Bedding and Clothing	82	15	8			
							Lathe (training)	10	0	0			
							Freight	43	17	3			
							Sundries	19	1	8			
											501	10	4
							.. <i>Unexpended balance</i> carried forward to 1944-45—						
							Moore River Native Settlement	1,527	2	0			
							Carrolup Native Settlement	756	13	4			
							Moola Bulla Native Station	958	8	1			
							Native Girls' Home, East Perth	54	15	0			
											3,296	18	5
											£7,034	4	1
											£7,034	4	1

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Annual Report of the Commissioner of Native Affairs for the year ended 30th June 1944

Corporate Author: Western Australia. Dept. of Native Affairs.

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