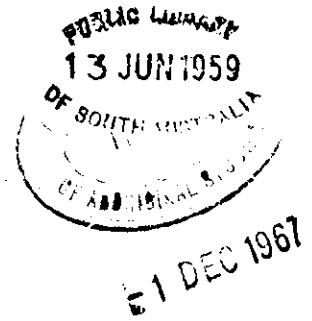


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# REPORT

OF THE

# ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1958

*Printed in accordance with Resolution of House of Assembly of 18th November, 1958*

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# Report of the Aborigines Protection Board for the Year ended 30th June, 1958

Aborigines Protection Board, Adelaide,  
4th September, 1958

To His Excellency Air Vice-Marshal SIR ROBERT ALLINGHAM GEORGE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and upon whom has been conferred the decoration of the Military Cross, Governor in and over the State of South Australia and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia.

May it please Your Excellency :—

We do ourselves the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Aborigines Protection Board for the year ended 30th June, 1958.

The personnel of the Board at the commencement of the year were as follows :—

Hon. Sir Malcolm McIntosh, K.B.E., M.P., Minister of Works, Chairman.  
Dr. J. B. Cleland, C.B.E., Deputy Chairman.  
Mrs. Constance M. Cooke.  
Mrs. A. M. Johnston.  
Rev. G. O. B. Rowe, O.B.E.  
Mr. A. J. K. Walker.  
Mr. C. E. Bartlett, Secretary.

Because of ill-health, the Hon. Sir Malcolm McIntosh, M.P., resigned on 14th May, 1958, as Minister of Works and consequently as Chairman of the Aborigines Protection Board. He was succeeded by the Hon. C. D. Rowe, M.L.C., and later by the Hon. G. G. Pearson, M.P. who is the present Chairman of the Board.

The Board met on 23 occasions and members are to be congratulated on their regular attendance indicating their desire to promote the welfare of aborigines and developing them to a standard, particularly part aborigines, where they may be accepted into the community leading normal lives as citizens of the State. The Board consider that with proper housing, some encouragement and assistance from the Department, many such aborigines in the settled areas can successfully take their place in the life of the community in which they reside.

Some Reserves and Institutions were visited by members of the Board, and the Deputy Chairman and Secretary accompanied representatives of the Northern Territory and Western Australian Departments on a tour of inspection of the Central Australian Reserves.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

On account of the nomadic habits of the natives an accurate census of the number of aborigines in South Australia is not known, but it is believed that the aboriginal inhabitants of this State number over 5,000, probably a few more part aborigines than full-bloods. The mixed bloods for the most part reside in the more southern portions of the State, and the full-bloods on or near Reserves in the far north or on Eyre Peninsula. Part aborigines are increasing in numbers. This is accounted for by intermarriage of part aborigines, either with full-bloods, mixed bloods or sometimes with persons other than aborigines. Some part aboriginal women continue to marry New Australians. It is believed that the full-bloods are also slowly increasing in numbers. Part aborigines usually have quite large families, and with medical attention, more rapid hospitalization and closer supervision, together with the fact that infanticide is seldom, if ever practised, much larger families are occurring amongst the full-bloods. The Board are of the opinion that by promoting the welfare of aborigines and providing education, employment and housing, these people can eventually be developed to a standard where they can be assimilated into the community independent of Government assistance. Assimilation as defined by the Board means that the aborigines have reached a stage of development where they can be likened to, or considered as similar to the balance of the community, or to those with whom they habitually associate. It is not considered possible for primitive or near primitive natives to be removed from their present environment and assimilated nor is it the intention of the Board to attempt to do so. Forced assimilation can only end in tragedy to the natives concerned. In the opinion of the Board, many years must pass before undeveloped natives can be promoted to a standard where they can be truly assimilated. However, there are many natives, particularly part aborigines, who have already been assimilated, and many others who could be assimilated if they so desire. Constant encouragement persuasion and some assistance from the Department will be necessary for many years in order that this type of native can eventually be assimilated.

## EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABORIGINES' ACT

A number of applications for exemption from the provisions of the Aborigines' Act were investigated and considered by the Board. In every case where it is considered that the aborigine has attained a satisfactory standard of intelligence, character and development, an exemption is granted. Unfortunately many applications are made for the sole purpose of permitting the aborigine to obtain intoxicating liquor. During the year 11 males and 13 females were granted Limited Declarations of Exemption, and 2 males and 4 females were granted Unconditional Declarations of Exemption. The Board rejected 14 applications as the natives concerned did not have the required character or were living in the poorest conditions, and could not be absorbed into the white community.

It was found necessary to revoke only one Limited Declaration of Exemption. The Aborigines Act, 1934-39, provides that Unconditional Exemptions cannot be revoked. Many exempted persons who reach old age or are widowed naturally desire to return to their families and old friends on Reserves. Obviously this cannot be permitted as the person concerned is no longer deemed to be an aborigine, and the Board are of the opinion that all Exemptions should be revocable, particularly in such cases where the exempted person is suffering some hardship or where he would be happier if returned to his own people.

## CITIZENSHIP

In the State of South Australia aborigines enjoy the usual privileges of citizenship, with the exception of the partaking of intoxicants. Many aborigines have no desire to be exempted. Any aborigine, whether exempted or not, with the usual qualifications, can enjoy exactly the same electoral privileges as white people, are permitted to hold land, move from place to place or from State to State and marry whom they desire. Unfortunately many of them are not prepared or willing to accept the responsibility of citizenship, but are inclined to view themselves as a privileged people dependent on the Government for their subsistence, housing, medical attention, etc.

## ERECTION OF HOMES

More homes have been erected in country districts for occupation by selected aboriginal families. During the year new homes have been occupied as follows:—McLaren Vale, H. Sumner; Monash, A. M. Varcoe; Monash, E. T. Wilson; Millicent, L. Gollan; Millicent, L. Wilson and Meningie, W. Koolmatric. Other homes and cottages have been erected on Reserves. At the present time homes for aborigines are in the course of construction throughout the State, and land is continually being purchased for the purpose of building homes. The Board are desirous of continuing its policy of erecting homes as it is realised that many aborigines are spurned on account of the sub-standard condition of their homes and deplorable shacks. With proper housing the natives and their children are more likely to be accepted in the community. Where natives occupy homes erected by the Department they should be considered as normal citizens, neither debarred nor ostracized, but accepted as any other neighbour.

## GRANTS TO MISSIONS ETC.

Special financial provision was made for the under-mentioned grants to Missions:—

	£
Yalata Mission .....	6,734
Koonibba Mission .....	3,150
Gerard Mission .....	1,255
Finniss Springs Mission .....	650
Nepabunna Mission .....	1,045
Oodnadatta Children's Home .....	700
Cooper Pedy .....	500
Umeewarra Mission .....	1,286

The grant made during the previous year to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia has been well expended in the erection of a very fine hall at Port Lincoln. During the year the Board also made special grants to various missions including hospital equipment, refrigeration, books for school libraries, etc.

In addition to these grants, the following assistance was made available to Missions and Institutions:—

	General payments, Relief etc.	Maintenance of Children
Ernabella Mission .....	4,354	—
Koonibba Mission .....	8,107	1,150
Cooper Pedy .....	2,041	—
Finniss Springs Mission .....	1,081	—
Gerard Mission .....	4,088	270
Umeewarra Mission .....	1,856	3,772
Nepabunna Mission .....	2,306	—
Colebrook Home .....	121	2,162
Oodnadatta .....	180	1,394
Tanderra .....	69	955
	<hr/> 24,203	<hr/> 9,703

## EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF TO NECESSITOUS ABORIGINES

Unfortunately there has been a considerable percentage of unemployment among aborigines during the year. Many aborigines have been genuinely unemployed through no fault of their own, resulting in considerably increased costs for relief or rations.

There are two types of relief issued to aborigines by the Board:—

- Supplementary rations are supplied to aborigines at many depots throughout the State. These rations are issued to almost all of the natives including able-bodied natives, where they are not employed, and the aborigines are expected to hunt for native game to supply a large portion of their diet. This particularly applies to detribalized or near primitive natives and those residing in the pastoral areas.
- Relief is issued to the genuinely unemployed, sick, infirm, widowed or aged aborigines and part aborigines, the scale of which is comparable to that available through the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department to any person in similar circumstances. Relief is issued in the settled districts by officers of the Department, Missioners and Police Officers in country districts, and will prevent, to some extent, the return to reserves of natives who may find themselves temporarily unemployed.

Where Missions are established amongst primitive or near primitive people and the aborigines are gathered together, it is found that the native game and natural vegetation is soon exhausted, resulting in requests to the Board for additional food stuffs and/or relief. During the year the Board gave consideration in certain cases to adopting the health ration scale prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health, which provides for all of the necessary dietary requirements of these formerly nomadic people. Eventually, with the approval of the Government in the matter of finance, the Board agreed to accept the ration scale as prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health as its basic scale of relief.

Every endeavour is made by the Department to find employment for aborigines where homes are provided by the employer. A number of natives were found employment with the South Australian Railways in various country towns, and the Board are most appreciative of the co-operation of the Railways Commissioner and his staff in this matter. In all such cases it is imperative that the natives concerned are not embarrassed on entering the white community,

and the Board has therefore adopted the policy of advancing sufficient moneys for the purchase of all necessary furniture and equipment. The Board also makes similar advances to others who have found employment and homes for themselves away from Reserves. Advances amounting to approximately £1,400 were made for this purpose. Repayments in most cases, have been quite regular, and the Board are anxious to assist other native families in this manner. Some natives have left their employment and on occasions furniture has been repossessed. During the year £13 14s. 9d. has been written off on account of furniture advances where the Board considered the amount due was irrecoverable.

#### MAINTENANCE OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN IN HOMES

The Board's policy of contributing towards the maintenance of aboriginal children in private homes and institutions has been continued and extended. Increased numbers of children are accommodated in institutions at the cost of the Board, and greater numbers have been placed in private homes, the Board contributing a reasonable amount towards the maintenance of the child concerned with a minimum rate, where required, of £2 per week, plus endowment. There is little doubt that children so placed have a much better opportunity, and the Board are grateful to the Government for providing the necessary finance for this purpose. It is considered that children placed in private homes with foster parents will be given every opportunity for their future welfare, and the Department is anxious to contact any who may be agreeable to foster aboriginal children. In pursuing this policy, it has been found that many of the foster parents desire to adopt the child and a considerable number of aboriginal children have been legally adopted during the year.

In order that children with ability may have the opportunity of receiving secondary education, the Board also provide for their accommodation, clothing, school books, pocket money, etc. Twenty eight youths and girls are being so cared for by the Board at the present time. Many youths placed in employment do not receive a sufficient wage to enable them to pay for their accommodation, and in such cases the Board willingly subsidise the cost of their board and lodgings according to the earnings of the youths concerned, in order that they should continue in their apprenticeships or employment. Other youths and girls, when placed in employment, are provided with all necessary clothing and equipment.

As at the 30th June, 1958, 289 children were being maintained in various private homes and institutions subsidized by the Board as follows:—

Koonibba Lutheran Children's Home .....	13
Umeewarra Children's Home .....	59
Colebrook Home, United Aborigines' Mission .....	26
Oodnadatta Home, United Aborigines' Mission .....	17
Gerard Mission Home, United Aborigines' Mission .....	5
Mount Barker Salvation Army Home.....	18
Tanderra Home, United Aborigines' Mission (Fed.) .....	9
Various Private Homes and Institutions .....	142
	289

#### YALATA RESERVE FOR ABORIGINES

During the year an additional 18,878 acres have been proclaimed as portion of the Yalata Reserve for Aborigines. This Reserve is conducted by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia, South Australian District Inc., under agreement with the Board. The church provides for the spiritual and educational needs of the natives and conducts the Reserve as a pastoral Station, while the Board is responsible for the physical welfare of the aborigines, i.e., food stuffs, clothing, medical attention, etc. Approximately 10,000 sheep are depastured on the Reserve providing considerable revenue which is divided equally between the Church and the Board, any surplus of receipts over expenditure being placed in trust for the benefit of the aborigines.

The Rev. H. H. Temme has now been appointed under the provisions of the Aborigines Act, 1934-39, as Superintendent of this Reserve, and reports that the health of the natives has been good with the exception of a serious epidemic of influenza resulting in three deaths. During this difficult period a Nursing Sister was made available to Yalata by the Board. The education of the native children is now provided for by the appointment of Mr. L. Frost as teacher. It is intended that the children will be educated adjacent to where the aborigines are camped rather than remove them from their parents to dormitories. Although this will involve considerable travelling for the teachers it will be better for the children if they remain with their parents gaining the knowledge of our living conditions slowly, instead of forcing them abruptly to accept the living conditions of a dormitory.

Soon after the transfer of the aborigines to Yalata, considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the natives on this Reserve. It is pleasing to report that for the most part the aborigines now appear to be very contented and settled, although some on occasions still leave the Reserve travelling either to Western Australia or the Northern Territory for ceremonial purposes. The Superintendent reports that there has been good response to his spiritual activities, although this is being introduced slowly and the natives still continue with their harmless native laws and customs. Many improvements have been carried out at this Reserve by the erection of buildings, improving the water supply and fencing, the cost being borne by the Church and the Board.

#### HEALTH OF THE ABORIGINES

Medical services and hospital accommodation for necessitous and sick aborigines are provided by the Board. Medical Officers are appointed throughout the State and where possible arrangements are made with Hospitals for the treatment of natives. During the year additional medical officers have been appointed. In most cases such services and hospital treatment are provided free of cost to the aborigines. Where native families leave Reserves or Missions to accept employment in the general community the families are enrolled as members of a Hospital Association at the cost of the Board. The Board again desires to record its appreciation to the many medical officers, Missions and Hospitals for the care and attention given to aborigines, and to the Flying Doctor Services, who have again rendered valuable aid in the out-back areas. Unfortunately, the aborigines do not always recognize the free medical service supplied as a privilege, but consider it rather as an obligation and are inclined to become demanding. The Department of Health again co-operated in arranging for a large number of aborigines to be tested and X-rayed for tuberculosis.

Following the admission of an aboriginal patient from Ernabella to Alice Springs Hospital suffering from Tuberculosis, arrangements were made with the Director of Tuberculosis, Dr. P. S. Woodruff, to examine aborigines at Ernabella Mission, Everard Park, Kenmore Park and Granite Downs Stations. Altogether 573 natives received the mantoux test, and the 88 natives having a positive reaction were transported to Alice Springs Hospital where they were X-rayed. The result of this survey are at present not conclusive, but it is doubtful whether more than one

or two of the natives tested are actually suffering from tuberculosis. Almost all of the natives in this State, including many semi-nomadic, have now been tested or X-rayed for tuberculosis, and the percentage of aborigines found to be suffering from this disease is little or no greater than that in the general community.

Reports from Police Officers and Missioners throughout the State indicate that during the year the health of the aborigines has been very satisfactory, although in places epidemics have caused concern. Influenza epidemics occurred with greater severity at Ernabella and many outback areas and almost all of the natives and many of the staff were affected. Welfare Officers from the Department were made available to assist at Ernabella, and the Board also provided a Nursing Sister until the epidemic abated. Earlier in the year another serious epidemic occurred at Ernabella with a very heavy mortality rate among the infants. Arrangements were made for a bacteriologist and a virologist to proceed in the company of the Protector of Aborigines to Ernabella, and the cause of the epidemic was established. Precautions, as advised by the scientists, were circularised to Reserves, Missions, medical officers, etc., in order that a repetition of such an epidemic should not occur.

Additional dentists have entered into agreements with the Department for the dental treatment of aborigines.

In order that they may purchase necessities and other things such as fruit, tobacco, etc., the Board makes a cash payment of £1 per week to aborigines who are confined for long periods in hospitals. It is hoped that in this manner aboriginal patients usually without means, will be encouraged to continue their treatment rather than leave before such is completed, because of their inability to purchase the necessities which their fellow patients enjoy. The Board are of the opinion that many of the complaints from which the natives suffer at present, such as infectious sores, conjunctivitis, etc., will be less likely to occur as their living conditions are improved.

#### CAMPBELL HOUSE

It is pleasing to report that this Institution, which is to be a home for aboriginal youths, who after receiving normal education will be trained in agricultural, grazing and pastoral activities, is now in readiness for occupation. Applications have been called for staff and it is expected that the home will be officially opened in the near future. Although no serious efforts have been made towards clearing or sowing down of pastures, a large area which had previously eroded has again been sown with cereal rye. Several miles of new fencing have been erected, and repairs carried out to fences and other improvements. It is believed that when staffed, this home will compare favourably with any other institution of its kind for white children in this State.

#### NORTH-WEST RESERVE

During the year under review it has again proved necessary for the Board to permit a number of persons to enter the Reserve, mainly employees of the Southwestern Mining Limited who are investigating the possibility of development of nickel deposits in the area, Weapons Research Establishment personnel, officers of the Department of the Interior stationed at the Giles Meteorological Station, and other Commonwealth and State Government Officials. In all cases, the Board has permitted entry subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) Supply to the Aborigines Department a medical certificate to the effect that the person is in good health and that he is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.
- (2) Submit two personal references of character from reputable persons, preferably Justices of the Peace, Government Officers, or Ministers of Religion.
- (3) Not to encourage or permit any aborigines to congregate near any camp, and will do all in their power to prevent any clash with the aborigines.
- (4) Not to remove from the Reserve nor trade with the aborigines for any ethnological specimens and shall not distribute to the natives any goods or chattels by way of barter or exchange.
- (5) To carry out the directions of any Native Patrol Officer, Police or Departmental Officers while on the Reserve.
- (6) Shall not employ any aborigines except with the written permission of the Aborigines Protection Board, the Native Patrol Officers, or an Officer of the Aborigines Department.
- (7) Not to interfere with any aboriginal watering places whether rock holes or soaks, except in cases of dire necessity.
- (8) Not to use any type of poison for baiting of wild dogs on the Reserve.
- (9) Not to transport natives or children from place to place on the Reserve and elsewhere.
- (10) Not to interfere with or deface rock carvings or ceremonial place stones.
- (11) Being aware that it is an offence to supply intoxicating liquor to aborigines, remove any aborigine from one district to another or to any place beyond the State, remove, cause, assist, entice or persuade an aborigine to leave a Reserve, whether by purchase, or otherwise, or found in possession of any article or property supplied to an aborigine by the Board, habitually consort with a female aborigine, keep a female aborigine as a mistress, or have carnal knowledge of a female aborigine.

It is pleasing to report that all of those permitted to enter the area have carried out the conditions of entry to this Reserve, and to date it is felt that little or no harm has occurred to the aborigines in this area. There appears to be almost constant aboriginal movement between Ernabella Mission and the Warburton Mission in Western Australia, and to some extent Areyonga Station in the Northern Territory. On occasions some hundreds of natives are found on the Reserve, but during dry periods few are in this area. After rains many of those ordinarily resident at Ernabella Mission are found on this Reserve in large numbers for the purpose of hunting and obtaining dog scalps. Large numbers of dingoes are speared by the natives, their scalps providing a form of income to the semi-detribalized aborigines.

Following a hydrological survey of portion of this Reserve, arrangements were made for boring for water to be undertaken by the Mines Department, and it is pleasing to report that six bores are now producing a reasonable quantity of excellent water. Having established that water in sufficient quantities and quality is available for livestock purposes, the Board are anxious to equip these bores, erect certain improvements and commence a cattle industry in the area as early as possible. In this manner the area can be put to its best economic use and aborigines trained for employment in the pastoral areas.

#### COOPER PEDY AND ANDAMOOKA

At Coober Pedy the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia, South Australian District Inc., still provides an agent, the cost being subsidized by the Board. In addition a nurse to the aborigines is maintained at Coober Pedy by the Board. Some rations are issued, as well as clothing, blankets, etc., but the majority of aborigines are able to maintain themselves, either by employment in the adjacent pastoral areas, or obtaining opal.

The Board are most anxious that a Reserve for Aborigines be proclaimed at Coober Pedy in order that certain buildings can be erected for the use of the agent and nurse, and for the purpose of educating the aboriginal children. Endeavours are being made for an area of land near Coober Pedy to be surrendered from an existing pastoral lease in order that this can be proclaimed a Reserve. Very little trouble occurs at Coober Pedy between the "white" miners or other residents and the natives, and the health of the aborigines has been satisfactory, thanks being due to the Ceduna Flying Doctor Service in transporting sick aborigines to Hospital.

At Andamooka there is still a large population of aborigines, but the majority are law abiding, and live in happy relationship with the "white" population. Mr. R. J. Bills continues as representative for the Board, assisted by Mrs. T. Clarke as nurse to the aborigines. Supplementary rations are made available to the aged, infirm and genuinely sick, and the Board have supplied considerable quantities of galvanised iron in order that some of the more primitive natives should be sheltered. The aboriginal children receive education with the other children at the local State school and are accepted at the various social functions held at the mining field.

The Andamooka Progress Association continues to take an active interest in the aborigines, and the natives in this township are accepted in the community far better than anywhere else in South Australia. Mr. F. Schulten, the Secretary of the Association, is to be congratulated on his efforts to better the conditions of the natives and in assisting them by constructing windlasses and other mining equipment for their use. The materials for such being supplied by the Board.

### GENERAL

The Board is again grateful to the South Australian Government for its generous attitude and interest in the aborigines, and providing increased finance as well as additional staff. Further Reserves have been proclaimed in the Hundreds of Bice and Lucy, and certain Crown Lands have been made available under Section 18 of the Aborigines Act 1934-39, for the purpose of erecting homes for aborigines.

During the year three male Welfare Officers were appointed, two of these to Head Office and the other resident at Ceduna to cover Eyre Peninsula. It is considered that the appointment of this officer to Ceduna will result in a great improvement to the living conditions and standards of the aborigines in that area, and be of considerable assistance to the authorities at the Koonibba Mission and the Yalata Reserve for Aborigines. This officer will also give some oversight to the Reserve established at Port Lincoln. The Board are of the opinion that far greater efforts must in the near future be made in regard to welfare work, particularly amongst part aborigines residing in settled districts. The Board is encouraged in being informed that a further male welfare officer will be appointed to reside at Port Augusta, and two additional female welfare officers who will likely be appointed to Head Office.

A conference comprising Senior Staff from Head Office and Government Reserves was again held during Show Week, with Dr. J. B. Cleland acting as Chairman. These annual conferences are without doubt of great value to all concerned and will be continued.

For many years the Board have been concerned at the condition of the Aboriginal Women's Home Sussex Street, North Adelaide, and are pleased that the Government are now considering the erection of a new home.

The lack of sufficient homes, and in certain cases, the deplorable condition of those on Mission Stations, together with the inadequate staffing of some of the Children's Homes, has caused the Board considerable anxiety. Although the Missions often have difficulty in raising sufficient funds for their needs, poor housing conditions and lack of supervision cannot raise the standard of the natives. In order to further assist the Missions, provision has been made on the ensuing year's Estimates of Expenditure for the erection of homes for aborigines on certain Mission Stations, liberal finance being provided by the Government. The Board, however, are very grateful to Missioners and their staff who, to the best of their ability, devote their lives to the care and welfare of the aborigines.

The Board found it necessary to take certain disciplinary action in connection with natives residing on Reserves and Missions, and during the year fourteen aborigines were expelled from Reserves and Institutions. Orders previously in force against nine natives were revoked as the aborigines concerned were now considered to be living decently and not likely to cause unnecessary concern on Reserves. Three aborigines were confined to Reserves, the Board taking this action in order to protect the natives concerned and in an attempt to rehabilitate them.

Reports supplied by Police Officers from throughout the State indicate that generally the aborigine is well-behaved except when acting under the influence of intoxicants. Unfortunately some serious crimes have been committed. In almost every case, these crimes have been committed while the native was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Where a native is charged with a serious offence, legal representation is provided by the Law Society of South Australia, Inc., thus protecting the interests of the native. The Secretary, or an officer of the Department usually attends the Court to assist the native, particularly in regard to the penalty imposed.

Many matters not previously mentioned in this report were dealt with by the Board. Assistance has been granted to many aborigines throughout the State where the Board considered it necessary and at the present time, apart from housing, the Board are satisfied that the aborigines in this State are well cared for. Although the aborigines are at times living in poor conditions, it is often surprising to find them reasonably clean and tidy, and in good health. The Board are aware of the difficulties confronted in attempting to house people who have previously led a "camp" existence but it believes that there are many families who have developed to a stage where they can, with some supervision, properly maintain themselves and their families, and live, even if somewhat at a lower standard, in a similar manner to others in the community. Although over-indulgence of intoxicants is still prevalent, and natives are known not to be at all thrifty, the Board feel that where a native family is properly housed, an incentive will be created for them to accept responsibility and raise their standard of living, when excessive drinking would not likely be so common.

It is most satisfying that in this State aboriginal children are accepted at State schools, the only provision being that they are reasonably clean and tidy. Native children are accepted by "white" children, but unfortunately many of the native parents are not concerned whether the children attend the school regularly or not. The Board are of the opinion that wherever possible native children should attend State schools and not be educated in special schools.

An interesting event during the year was an all native Debutante Ball held at the Point Pearce Reserve, probably the first of its kind ever held in Australia, and credit is due to Mrs. H. E. Davies and officers of the Reserve for the excellent manner in which the Debutantes were presented, the appearance of their partners and the organisation of such an important social function.

It is desired to place on record the retirement of Mr. D. B. O'Keefe from this Department after 27 years service. During this time Mr. O'Keefe became personally known to a great number of aborigines in this State as a tolerant kindly officer, always with the interest of the aborigines foremost in his activities.

For many years the necessity for the appointment of a consultant medical officer to the Department and aborigines attending for medical treatment in Adelaide, has been recognized. During the year Dr. A. D. Packer, M.D., M.S.C., University of Adelaide, was appointed to fill this position. Already the appointment of this officer to the Department has proved invaluable.

Following the visit of the Deputy Chairman and Secretary to the Central Australian Aboriginal Reserve, a comprehensive report has been prepared in regard to the future welfare of approximately 1,500 full-blood aborigines occupying these Reserves. The Board are desirous of the aborigines in these areas being gradually developed in order that they can eventually, over a long period of time, be assimilated.

Further tests were conducted during the year by the Weapons Research Establishment at Maralinga and an officer of the Department was present in the area subsequent to and following the tests. Every co-operation was given by the Weapons Research Establishment, Native Patrol Officers and other Commonwealth Government Officials, in order that aborigines, or for that matter any other person, should not enter the area where these tests were being conducted. It should be clearly understood that the establishment at Maralinga and the testing grounds are not situated on an Aboriginal Reserve, nor are they established in an area where aborigines normally reside. These testing sites are situated in arid country and are only rarely visited by primitive natives after heavy rains.

The Board are grateful to the Commissioner of Police, Senior Officers and Police Officers throughout the State for their co-operation and interest in the natives, and for their many kindnesses, often outside their normal duties, to the sick, aged and unemployed aborigines. Police Officers stationed nearer the larger Reserves and Missions have been of the greatest assistance to the staff concerned and their services and co-operation are greatly appreciated.

#### UNITED ABORIGINES MISSION, INC.

The United Aborigines Mission, Inc., continues its work amongst the aborigines at various Mission Stations and Children's Homes. The President, Mr. W. L. Scarborough, and the Secretary, Pastor L. J. Samuels, have expressed their appreciation to the Missioners and workers for their sacrifices, services and devotion for the cause of the aborigines.

At Nepabunna Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway continue in charge of the Mission, and at Finnis Springs Mr. H. E. Villa acts as Superintendent with his wife as nursing sister. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson at Gerard Mission have been appointed to care for the aborigines and Miss Bulpitt continues as Matron of the Oodnadatta Children's Home. Mr. E. R. Finke still acts as Superintendent of Colebrook Home with his wife as Matron. During the year, considerable improvements have been carried out to this home.

#### UMEEWARRA MISSION, PORT AUGUSTA

At the end of the year there were 59 children accommodated in the Home, and approximately 65 adults and 49 children were resident on the Reserve. During the year there were 2 deaths, 8 births and 5 marriages recorded. At present 64 children are receiving their education at the special school conducted at this Mission, and in addition training is given in housework, dressmaking, knitting and various arts and crafts. The girls are also taught cooking and instructed in the care of babies and young children.

Miss K. M. Simmons, the Matron in charge of the Home reports that more children have been accommodated during this year than at any time previously. Two of the girls from this home were admitted to Singleton College, New South Wales, in order to receive further education and training. Two homes were erected on the Reserve by the Board and are occupied by suitable tenants. These homes were completely furnished by friends of the Mission. Winnie Bamara continues with her painting and during the year visited Sydney in order to further her studies.

The general behaviour of the natives on the Reserve has been good, although many have been prosecuted in regard to over-indulgence of intoxicating liquor. Unfortunately, a considerable number of the natives have been unable to find employment, particularly during the latter part of the year, resulting in increased issues of relief. At the present time the Children's Home is overcrowded, but it is anticipated that additional accommodation will be erected during the ensuing financial year.

#### KOONIBBA LUTHERAN MISSION

Due to an adverse season the income from farming activities declined sharply. The average yield of cereals was less than 12 bush. per acre. Fortunately seasonal prospects this year are excellent. At this Mission the farming activities are conducted by a farmer on a share-basis, and little employment is available to the aborigines. Water shortage for human consumption and livestock has, since the inception of this Mission, been an almost unsurmountable problem. A large sum has therefore been requested by the Board on the ensuing year's Estimates of Expenditure for the erection of a one acre galvanised iron catchment area with large tanks in order to greatly improve the position.

At the 30th June, 1958, there were 142 adults and 137 children resident on the Mission, although the population varies greatly during the year according to the employment available, or the whim and fancy of the natives to wander about. During the year there were 18 births, 11 deaths and 5 marriages recorded. At the present time there are only 12 children and one baby accommodated in the Children's Home.

During the year many natives left this Mission to live more or less permanently at a Reserve near Ceduna. These aborigines lived in sub-standard and unhygienic conditions, and were a cause of considerable concern to all those interested in the natives. Eventually arrangements were made by the Board for the closing of this camp and the return of the natives to Koonibba. It is hoped that with better accommodation being made available and transport provided to and from their employment at Thevenard, the natives will be more satisfied and contented. The Aborigines Protection Board provided all necessary materials so that three additional homes could be made available for aborigines at this Mission, with the Church arranging erection by voluntary labour. Although these homes have not yet been completed, it is felt that they will provide a much needed want. The Board anticipate providing materials for a further three homes to be erected during the ensuing year.

Early this year, a concrete building of three rooms was erected as an addition to the present school. A considerable portion of the cost was met by the Aborigines Protection Board, with the remainder provided by the Church, and again the work was carried out by voluntary labour. There are 70 children on the school-roll, but as in the past, the attendance is rather irregular. One noteworthy achievement was the success of a Koonibba girl in obtaining her Intermediate Certificate after study at Concordia College. She is the first of the natives from Koonibba to have attained this standard of education. At the present time three girls are accommodated at the Concordia Girls' Hostel in order to receive secondary education, largely at the cost of the Board.

The Superintendent, Rev. C. A. Temme, reports that the behaviour of the natives has varied considerably. The majority are fairly well behaved, but there are some who have persistently misbehaved. The chief offences are drunkenness and insolence. There have been many cases of drunkenness with violent brawling and several cases of

bodily harm having been inflicted during such riotous behaviour. The Superintendent is of the opinion that with so much crime and violence being committed, the stationing of a Police Officer at the Mission is an urgent necessity. The bad influence of the undesirable type of native is having a detrimental effect on the achievement of the Mission.

The staff endeavour to provide various forms of recreation, and apart from the usual sports at which the natives excel, a court is being prepared for electric light cricket and other games while the hall is used for socials and bowls evenings. Provision is being made for the purchase of gymnastic equipment.

#### PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, ERNABELLA

Ernabella is situated in the North-West of this State adjacent to an Aboriginal Reserve. The Presbyterian authorities in control of this Mission attempt to conduct it in such a manner that the aborigines are gradually prepared for their eventual contact with civilisation. The natives are not housed and able-bodied natives who are not employed must hunt under natural conditions for game, although some relief is at times issued. During the year Rev. R. Trudinger resigned as Superintendent, and Rev. J. Edenborough was appointed to the position.

At times there are over 400 aborigines congregated on this Mission, although the population varies considerably throughout the year, and during the dogging season almost all of the aborigines leave the Mission. At the 30th June the population was 420. During the year there were 33 births, 10 deaths and 9 marriages.

The general health of the aborigines is one of improvement over the year, although drought conditions had resulted in a scarcity of natural foods. This necessitated a complete re-assessment of the needs of the Mission in regard to the supply of food stuffs to aborigines, and increased quantities are now made available by the Department. The Superintendent reports that the general appearance and health of the aborigines is a result of better feeding and should improve still further in the future with the Department's increased scale of rations. A very worthwhile development this year was the excellent feeding of mothers, expectant mothers and pre-school children at the Hospital Clinic under the supervision of Sister Ramm.

An increased area of garden has also been established providing more green and root vegetables. A serious influenza epidemic affected most of the aborigines and the staff which resulted in four deaths among the aborigines. Many of the natives on this Mission have received injections for the prevention of influenza and in addition the "Salk" polio vaccine. It is noted that a greater number of the aboriginal women are now attending as inpatients at the Hospital for confinements.

Unfortunately the school has been closed for portions of the year, but is at present open with one teacher in attendance, assisted by selected native girls in teaching the lower grades. Afternoon classes in English for older boys and girls are conducted. None of the children on this Mission have ever been clothed, but there appears to be a developing self-consciousness among the older boys and girls and a greater desire to be clad. Over 3,000 dingo scalps were purchased from the natives, most of them being obtained from excursions into the North-West Reserve.

The Superintendent reports that they are able to find some employment for most of the women in the handicraft section and other occupations, but only a small percentage of the men folk are employed. In view of the extremely dry conditions and the slaughtering of sheep for rations, the flock has been somewhat depleted. These sheep are shepherded by groups of aborigines as no fences have ever been erected in this area.

The Aborigines Protection Board also supply food stuffs and clothing to all pregnant women, mothers and infants, school children, indigents, widows, aged and infirm, together with all the necessary school requisites, materials, furniture, and hospital requisites, including drugs, bandages, instruments, disinfectants, etc.

#### POINT McLEAY RESERVE

The population at Point McLeay on the 30th June, 1958, was 320, representing a decrease of 45 on last year. There were 22 births and 9 deaths, a natural increase of 13. Of the population there are 49 married couples, 5 less than last year, this number having moved into the general community.

Three new cottages have been erected and in addition a number of rooms added to existing homes, thus reducing the previous overcrowded conditions at this Reserve. The new Officer's residence has been completed and a considerable amount of renovations and repairs carried out to existing cottages.

There have been no serious epidemics although whooping cough and influenza affected almost every household and persisted for some time. The children and expectant mother have all received anti-polio injections. Medical officers, together with a dentist, visit the Reserve once monthly and the Sister in Charge of the Hospital continues to care for the sick. Hospital patients from Point McLeay are now being received into and treated at the Tailm Bend District General Hospital thus saving considerable mileage in transporting patients to Adelaide for hospitalisation. Nurse F. E. Crowell has retired after completing six years of service with the Department, and is to be congratulated for her willing and conscientious service among the aborigines. At this Reserve many of the natives do not appreciate free medical services, these privileges often being received thanklessly and at times with severe criticism.

Generally speaking the behaviour of the inhabitants has been quite satisfactory except on occasions where natives become intoxicated when serious offences have occurred.

There are 101 children enrolled in the Primary Class IV Special School. Extra accommodation is urgently required for the satisfactory education of the children. The School Welfare Club is to be congratulated on raising approximately £60 for school equipment including a First Aid Cabinet, Film Strip Cabinet, pin-up boards, wood and leather work tools and the wiring of the rooms for radio speakers. A number of shrubs have been planted in the school grounds. During Education Week the children from Point McLeay Mission competed in the Lakes District Combined School Sports. However, they did not retain the shield, and finished second.

The appointment of Mr. A. R. A. Kleinig, previously Farm Overseer—Primrose Farm, to the position of Welfare Officer, Ceduna, has caused the loss of a very popular and conscientious officer.

A new wool shed and drafting yards were erected and for the first time used for shearing during the year. The value of the new shed was evident as shearing was completed in a much shorter time, mainly attributable to a much larger number of sheep being kept under cover during wet weather. The sheep have been kept in good condition and total receipts for wool sales amounted to £4,066 15s. 11d., an average of 51.04 pence per lb., top price being 72½d. Five hundred and thirty one sheep were slaughtered for rations and skins realised £622 13s.

A considerable area of barley and oats was harvested and were of great value in carrying the ewes and lambs through the dry season. Eroded areas have again been seeded and top dressed, but unfortunately the resulting cover crop has been adversely affected by severe winds. Due to the poor season only a limited quantity of baled hay for fodder purposes was obtained, although 500 bales of lucerne were produced. A large area of land was broadcast with superphosphate, and some paddocks sown down to pasture.



In order to improve the standard of the dairy herd a Friesian bull has been purchased together with 3 heifers from the same stud. Improvements have been carried out at the Dairy mainly as regards the bull yard and crush pen. A considerable amount of clearing and ploughing has been carried out at Primrose Farm and Gum Park and 320 acres have been completely netted, and will be sown next year.

The Salvation Army continue to care for the spiritual welfare of the natives at Point McLeay and are interested in all matters in connection with social welfare. Numerous religious services and other functions are held. In fact, some provision is made for almost every day and night of each week. These services and other functions are of great benefit to the aborigines, and the Salvation Army authorities can be proud of the fact that Mrs. Dulcie Wilson and Mrs. Martha Rankine and their families have now left the Reserve and are occupying homes in the general community.

The Superintendent reports that many of the families at Point McLeay have no need to reside on the Reserve, but remain only because of privileges received, and are apparently determined to go on receiving as long as they can. He is of the opinion that if housing away from the Reserve is supplied and in some way the fear of not being accepted in the general community can be counteracted, many of the families at Point McLeay could be removed elsewhere. Generally speaking the homes on this Reserve are kept in a highly satisfactory manner and in many cases a credit to their occupants. In short, most of the natives on this Reserve have developed to a fairly high standard and if the desire could be created many of them could quite easily take their place in the community.

#### POINT PEARCE RESERVE

On the 30th June, 1958, there were 371 natives resident at this Reserve, a decrease of 53 over last year's population. During the year there were 29 births and 9 deaths, a natural increase of 20. Three marriages were solemnized at Point Pearce, one at Maitland and one at South Kilkerran. Of the population there are 59 married couples, 3 widows and 7 widowers. The Superintendent reports that the population fluctuates considerably, the numbers increasing during the cold weather and football season and decreasing when work of a seasonal nature is available.

Unfortunately, three different Salvation Army Officers and their wives have spent various terms at Point Pearce during the year owing to transfers and illnesses. The resident Salvation Army Officer states that although the older natives rarely attend religious services, the attendance of the younger people is gradually improving. Sunday school is being conducted and here again the attendance fluctuates. During the week various religious and other social functions are conducted which are of great benefit to the aborigines. Mr. R. C. Davey continues to conduct Christian Endeavour meetings each week with considerable success, such assistance being appreciated by the resident Missioner. The Point Pearce Ladies' Guild is conducted by the Missioner's wife, and the Methodist, Lutheran, and Church of England denominations still hold fortnightly or monthly instructions. Religious instructions are held regularly in the school each week by the former denominations. A building erected largely by voluntary labour has been completed, and is being used and controlled by the Salvation Army Officer mainly for youth welfare and social functions.

At this Reserve football and basketball are sports in which the natives are most interested and in which they excel. Both teams are a credit to the Reserve. The conduct of the football team for some years has been excellent and no trouble is experienced in connection with their sporting activities. A bus is hired for the transportation of the footballers although many use their own cars. The basketball girls are conveyed in a Departmental vehicle and these girls are an excellent group, no trouble having ever occurred. Dances are held during the year to raise funds for various organisations, and as previously mentioned a Debuntante Ball was held at this Reserve, ten girls being presented.

The health of the aborigines on the whole has been satisfactory, the medical officer to the Reserve making 27 visits during the year. The aborigines are not always co-operative in carrying out the directions of the Medical Officer and orderly. The ambulance at Point Pearce was used for the transportation of patients on 106 occasions, mainly to the Wallaroo Hospital, and others to various Hospitals in Adelaide. The present dispensary building, which is very old and somewhat inadequate, is shortly to be replaced by a new building. The Superintendent reports that the ambulance drivers have been most co-operative and conscientious in the driving of the official vehicle, considering that they are on call at all hours. It is pleasing to note the excellent service rendered by these native drivers, and the fact that they maintain the vehicle in good condition. Unfortunately, some of the natives are dissatisfied with the Hospital treatment they receive and after being conveyed to hospital leave without the treatment being completed, causing further trouble and anxiety for the medical officer and nurse orderly. A serious epidemic of influenza involved practically the whole population of the Reserve. Fortunately there were no deaths. Whooping cough has also been prevalent, as well as mumps, while the usual gastro-enteritis outbreaks have occurred. Good results followed the treatment of all patients. Measles occurred in only a few isolated cases, but conjunctivitis appears to occur almost every year. Although the best medical requirements are made available many of the aborigines do not co-operate, particularly in the matter of cleanliness and hygiene, thus spreading infection. Pre-natal and post-natal attention is provided and the resident nurse makes every endeavour to aid and guide the parents. Here again, closer co-operation of the aborigines would, on occasions, prevent unnecessary transportation of patients to Hospital. All children and expectant mothers were injected for poliomyelitis and whooping cough. Diphtheria and anti-tetanus injections have been provided for 109 children under the age of 7 years. Some of the natives also received injections to prevent influenza. Despite greater emphasis on hygiene, some infections arise periodically and although parents are consistently advised on the care of their children, there is evidence of parental neglect and carelessness. Abundant reticulated water is now available on this Reserve and financial provision has been made on the Estimates of Expenditure for bath and laundry units being erected to every home at Point Pearce. It is sincerely hoped that in this manner cleanliness, both in person and in the household, will be encouraged.

The present enrolment at the school is 49 girls and 58 boys, a total of 107 children. The children attend school to the 7th grade and children with sufficient interest and ability are encouraged to attend a secondary school away from the Reserve, usually at the cost of the Board. There was a 90 per cent attendance of children on the roll, although the true percentage is probably higher as some of the children were away from the Reserve attending other schools and had not been transferred. At Point Pearce woodwork is conducted for the benefit of the Grade 4, 5, 6 and 7 boys, and sewing is taught to the girls. In the opinion of the Superintendent the standard of work of most of the children compares favourably with that of other schools. Every endeavour will be made to commence a pre-school kindergarten at Point Pearce during the ensuing year, and for children from Grades 5, 6 and 7 to attend the Maitland Area School. Seven girls from Point Pearce are at present receiving secondary education in Adelaide at the cost of the Board. Mrs. H. Davies of Port Victoria has been instructing some of the young women in handicraft work, but unfortunately the attendance has been disappointing.

Over 5,000 sheep, including lambs are at present depastured on this Reserve. The adult sheep shorn this year averaged 10.84 lb. of wool, and the total income from this source amounted to £8,999 11s. 1d. The lamb drop amounted to only 56.29 per cent which was rather disappointing, but understandable in view of the long dry spell at the time of lambing. Six hundred and forty-nine sheep were slaughtered for rations and skins sold realised £855 9s. 3d. A very

fine herd of cattle is maintained at Point Pearce, but in order to improve their beef qualities a Hereford bull was purchased. Cattle sold realised £1,414 19s. 7d., and during the year sufficient cows were milked at the dairy for the supply of free milk to the natives and staff.

It was indeed fortunate that considerable quantities of ensilage, baled and sheafed hay had been conserved at this Reserve as during the adverse year little hay or oats could be harvested. It was found necessary to hand feed most of the livestock, particularly the breeding ewes and weaners from January until the end of May, and had it not been for the conserved fodder available loss of stock would have been unavoidable. As a result of hand feeding, almost all of the meadow hay and oats have now been exhausted. Agricultural activities were carried out with the aid of both native and "white" share farmers. Although a poor season was experienced 2,787 bags of wheat, 8,964 bags of barley, 191 bags of oats and 2,380 bales of hay were harvested. The present area cropped amounts to 800 acres of wheat, 430 acres of oats, 1,640 acres of barley and 36 acres of cereal rye. A total of 620 acres of pasture was top dressed with superphosphate. At the present time the standing crop, particularly that on the fallowed ground is probably the most outstanding that has ever been produced at Point Pearce Reserve.

Difficulties are experienced in keeping the running costs of the heavy farm equipment at this Reserve to a reasonable figure. The inefficiency of the aborigines in handling heavy equipment and to some extent their neglect to maintain and care for farm machinery and motor vehicles tends to cause serious break downs creating additional costs in replacement of parts and hire of skilled labour. The Superintendent is of the opinion that a considerable portion of this expense and valuable time lost through such break downs could be avoided by the appointment of an officer as a mechanic.

Two new cottages have been erected on this Reserve and repairs, alterations and additions carried out to the Hall. Many native cottages have been renovated as well as some of the Officers' homes. The roof of the wool shed was raised to improve the water run off, and to provide better air space for the sheep kept in overnight before shearing. Two silos were erected and many alterations were carried out to the water mains throughout the Reserve. During the summer months all lavatories and soil adjacent thereto as well as areas around native cottages, were sprayed to eliminate household flies. Two old cottages have been demolished and the sites cleared in order that further new cottages can be erected. A new shed was erected which will be used as a mechanic's workshop and for the storage of farm implements. Three and a half miles of fencing has been completed and many miles of repairs to fences carried out. Ten miles of road within the institution have been maintained by grading and resheeting, and the usual attention paid to the cleanliness and appearance of the village.

The Superintendent reports that few natives have any desire to leave the Reserve although housing and employment is available to them elsewhere. He points out that many of the families at Point Pearce have reached the standard where they could enter the community, and considers that in some way, at least the more developed and acceptable families, must be persuaded to accept employment and responsibility away from the Reserve. Employment of natives from Point Pearce with farmers in the district has not been so plentiful this year, nor have the aborigines obtained the usual amount of shearing on Yorke Peninsula that was previously available to them.

The Co-operative Store at Point Pearce continues to function satisfactorily with an increased turnover. This store is of great value, particularly in regard to the aborigines accepting some responsibility in conducting their own affairs and in directing others, which applies to the executive officers of the Society, etc.

The conduct of the natives has been far from satisfactory, drunkenness being responsible in the majority of offences. The aborigines at this Reserve apparently have little or no difficulty in obtaining wine and other intoxicants, and the position regarding over-indulgence of intoxicants has become almost intolerable. A considerable number of aborigines were also convicted for offences under the provisions of the Police Offences Act and the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, as well as other minor offences.

A Statement of Departmental Receipts and Payments for this year ended 30th June, 1958, is appended.

--- have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

G. G. PEARSON, Chairman	} Aborigines Protection Board
J. B. CLELAND, Deputy Chairman	
CONSTANCE M. COOKE	
A. M. JOHNSTON	
GORDON ROWE	
A. J. WALKER	
C. E. BARTLETT, Secretary	

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1958

Amounts received and payments made in carrying out the functions of the Department are shown hereunder:—

1957-57		1957-58	
£	£	£	£
		<b>Payments were:—</b>	
14,602		Administrative Officers .....	16,479
366		Pay Roll Tax for Child Endowment .....	498
683		Portion of Superannuation Pensions met by Government .....	701
52,571		Provisions, blankets, clothing, medicines, transport Allowances and Office Expenses .....	73,541
285		Aboriginal Women's Home, North Adelaide .....	343
3,624		Development of Reserves for Aborigines .....	3,938
540		Training half-caste girls for domestic service .....	551
33		Assistances to Fishermen, Rabbits, etc. ....	110
12,895		Maintenance of Aboriginal children at Institutions and Homes .....	17,635
267		Payments to Sick Aborigines in Hospitals .....	188
—		Payments to Dependants and Officers retiring or resigning—Long Service and Recreation Leave .....	1,188
1,254		Purchase of motor vehicles .....	1,705
1,750		Development of North-West Reserve .....	4,136
17,644		Purchase of houses for Aborigines .....	23,961
417		Allowance to Evangelical Lutheran Church towards missionary Depot at Coober Pedy .....	500
—		Payments of damages arising from accident involving Departmental vehicles .....	160
—		<b>Grants—</b>	
—		Umeewarra Mission—Towards salary of nurse .....	236
27		Umeewarra Mission—Towards electricity .....	50
—		Umeewarra Mission—Towards dormitory and renovations .....	1,000
1,250		Umeewarra Mission—Towards vehicle and erection of garage .....	—
500		Evangelical Lutheran Church—Towards erection of hall at Port Lincoln .....	—
—		Evangelical Lutheran Church—Towards assistance of Yalata .....	2,000
—		Evangelical Lutheran Church—Towards assistance at Koonibba .....	3,150
—		United Aborigines Mission—Towards assistance at Finnis Springs Mission .....	650
—		United Aborigines Mission—Towards assistance at Gerard Mission .....	1,255
—		United Aborigines Mission—Towards assistance at Nepabunna .....	1,045
—		United Aborigines Mission—Towards assistance at Oodnadatta .....	700
108,708			155,710
		<b>Receipts</b>	
1,525		Dividends on Inscribed Stock—Yalata Ltd. ....	130
13,890		Refund rail fares etc. and half-share Yalata Earnings .....	24,893
15,415			25,023
93,293			130,687
		<b>POINT PEARCE STATION</b>	
		<i>Expenditure</i>	
21,250		Salaries, Wages, Allowances, etc. ....	21,917
528		Pay Roll Tax for child Endowment .....	559
21,232		Farm Stores, Implements and Rations, etc. ....	20,345
1,695		Purchase of motor vehicle .....	1,081
—		Purchase of Tractor .....	1,250
1,455		Purchase of agriculture equipment .....	1,173
494		Purchase of Fire Fighting Equipment .....	—
—		Purchase and Construction of Implement Shed .....	1,225
—		Erection of Cottages for Aborigines .....	2,325
—		Extension of Water Reticulation .....	2,373
—		Equipment for Vocational Training Centre .....	973
1,360		Materials for Erection of Fencing .....	—
2,830		Materials for Erection of Officer's Residence .....	—
8,407		Trading Store, Purchases and Expenses .....	6,906
59,251			60,127
		<i>Receipts</i>	
33,996		Sale of Produce, etc. ....	25,913
7,907		Store Sales .....	6,996
41,903			32,909
17,348			27,218
		<b>POINT MCLEAY STATION</b>	
		<i>Expenditure</i>	
19,023		Salaries Wages, Allowances, etc. ....	20,849
490		Pay Roll Tax for Child Endowment .....	526
15,978		Farm Stores, Implements and Rations, etc. ....	16,232
2,719		Purchase of Motor vehicles .....	849
42		Rent of Section, Hundred of Baker .....	42
700		Materials for erection of fencing .....	—
577		Materials for new bathrooms in cottages .....	—
154		Purchase of Agricultural Equipment .....	—
2,203		Erection of new wool shed .....	—
—		Purchase of wood-working machine .....	157
—		Erection of cottages for Aborigines .....	2,711
—		Erection of garage and workshop .....	645
—		Erection of staff residence .....	21
11,064		Trading store purchases and Expenses .....	8,710
52,929			60,742
		<i>Receipts</i>	
8,187		Sales of Produce, etc. ....	6,192
9,117		Store Sales .....	10,022
17,304			16,214
35,625			34,528

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1958—continued.

		<b>CAMPBELL HOUSE</b>	
		<i>Expenditure</i>	
2,973		Salaries and Wages .....	1,676
71		Pay Roll Tax for Child Endowment .....	43
4,024		Implements, Stores, etc. ....	2,460
—		Purchase of Motor Vehicle .....	1,081
5,341		Renovations, additions, engineering services, etc. ....	4,003
<u>12,409</u>			<u>9,263</u>
		<i>Receipts</i>	
—		Sales of Produce, etc. ....	—
<u>—</u>	12,409		<u>9,263</u>
		<b>YALATA STATION</b>	
476		Salary of Nurse .....	1,086
2,610		Operating Surplus .....	3,647
<u>3,086</u>			<u>4,733</u>
<u>£161,762</u>		Cost of Aborigines to the South Australian Government for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1958	<u>£206,429</u>