

# ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1940.)

*Ordered to be printed, 21 August, 1941.*

THE Aborigines Welfare Board, duly appointed under the provisions of the Aborigines Protection (Amendment) Act, 1940, have the honour to present to the Honourable the Chief Secretary the following report of the activities of the former Aborigines Protection Board and the recently constituted Aborigines Welfare Board during the year ended 30th June, 1940, and the progress made in relation to the care and general welfare of the aborigines throughout the State of New South Wales.

The report covers, also, other relevant information regarding aborigines in this State.

## ABORIGINES PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) ACT AND RECONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

In 1937, a Parliamentary Select Committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the administration of the former Aborigines Protection Board. After holding a number of meetings the committee lapsed early in 1938, without presenting a report. The Government then requested the Public Service Board to investigate thoroughly all aspects of the Board's administration, and to furnish a report and recommendations for the Government's consideration. The Public Service Board accordingly made an exhaustive survey of the Aborigines Protection Board's activities, both as regards Head Office administration and the conduct of its Stations, Reserves and Homes. Finally, a report was furnished containing important recommendations. This report was printed on the 4th April, 1940, and was laid on the table of the House during the passage of the Bill resulting in the Amendment to the Aborigines Protection Act. Among the important recommendations, the following were included—

- (1) An amendment of the Aborigines Protection Act to provide for reconstitution of the Aborigines Protection Board, and the appointment of a Superintendent who would be the Senior Officer of the Board's staff and an executive member of the Board.
- (2) Reorganisation of staffing arrangements, including the separation of the duties of Manager and Teacher on the larger Stations and the appointment, as far as possible, of fully qualified teachers. It also recommended that all members of staff should be subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1902, as amended by subsequent Act, during their tenure of office.
- (3) The development of Stations to their fullest extent for the production of crops and foodstuffs as a means of augmenting the diet of the aborigines and training them in rural pursuits.
- (4) The provision of additional funds over a period of years to enable the organisation of a planned building campaign, with a view to improving the housing conditions and the provision of other necessary buildings.
- (5) The incorporation of a policy which would result in the gradual assimilation of aborigines into the general and social life of the general community, special attention being given to each individual aboriginal family and their suitability for assimilation by virtue of education, training and personal qualities.

Other recommendations covered such matters as health and hygiene, education and training, issue of food and clothing and the administration of family endowment, etc.

On receipt of the Public Service Board's report, the Chief Secretary directed that effect should be given to many of the recommendations submitted, and the Government signified its approval to the appointment of a Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare to control the activities of the Department, under the direction of the Board. During February, 1939, the Public Service Board appointed Mr. A. W. G. Lipscomb, H.D.A., H.D.D., to this position, the appointment being confirmed on 31st May, 1940.

In accordance with the first recommendation indicated above, the Chief Secretary was granted leave by Parliament to place before the House a Bill covering the amendments recommended by the Public Service Board. The Aborigines Protection (Amendment) Act, 1940, was finally passed by Parliament during May, 1940, and on the 14th June, 1940, a Proclamation was issued whereby the former Aborigines Protection Board was replaced by the newly constituted Aborigines Welfare Board.

Under the provisions of the Act, the following appointments were made to the Board—

- B. C. Harkness, Esq., M.A., Chief Inspector of Primary Schools.
- E. Sydney Morris, Esq., M.D., Ch.M., D.P.H., Director-General of Public Health.
- T. R. Schumacher, Esq., Inspector of Police.
- H. Bartlett, Esq., H.D.A., Senior Experimentalist, Department of Agriculture.
- Professor A. P. Elkin, M.A., Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney.
- G. E. Ardill, Esq., M.L.A.
- H. J. Bate, Esq., M.L.A.
- Captain the Honourable W. F. Dunn, M.L.A.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Under-Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department, S. L. Anderson, Esq., was also appointed as Member and Chairman, while the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, A. W. G. Lipscomb, Esq., became an Executive Member.

Since the new Board has been in existence only for a few weeks, it has not yet had an opportunity of formulating its policy, and, in the circumstances, this report is confined to matters of a general and statistical nature.

## STAFF ORGANISATION.

In former years, all Field Officers appointed to the staff of the Aborigines Welfare Board were employed as Ministerial employees, under the direction of the Aborigines Welfare Board. Head Office staff were appointed under the provisions of the Public Service Act. The recent amendment of the Aborigines Protection Act provided that the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare and other officers and employees shall now be subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1902, as amended by subsequent Acts, during their tenure of office.

Following the appointment of the Superintendent to take charge of the activities of the Aborigines Welfare Board, the programme of re-organisation was entered upon, which necessitated additional work by the Head Office, making it necessary for two additional junior members to be appointed to the staff during the past year.

The Board, for some time past, has been aware of the difficulties under which teacher-managers have been labouring in their endeavour to cope with the dual responsibilities of managing the Station and running their school. It is considered that upon the larger Stations these duties should be separated, one officer to control the school and another to control the Station. The Board intends to make representations to the Government, asking that funds be provided to enable trained teachers to be appointed to take charge of the Schools on Aboriginal Stations, thus freeing the Managers from that responsibility.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF STATIONS.

During the past year the Board considered every avenue by which Aboriginal Stations could be developed to their fullest extent, with the object of making them as far as possible, self-supporting units. To this end Managers have been directed to grow such crops as would be profitable in maintaining stock and in supplying food for the residents. The supply of fresh milk as an item of the diet for the aboriginal residents is also considered to be an important factor, and during the year thirty-three head of dairy stock were purchased from a special grant of £300 provided by the Government.

#### ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Whenever possible, full use was made of the specialist services available in other Government Departments, so that expert assistance and advice could be secured, not only in ensuring the best results from the use of the Board's property, but also in increasing the production on Stations. Specialist Officers of the Department of Agriculture have visited Aboriginal Stations and have advised on matters relating to crop production. The Department of Public Health, and local Health Officers have advised on matters concerning the health of the people, and matters concerning sanitation and hygiene. The Police Force has been very helpful in their co-operation with Managers of Stations and in the oversight of Aboriginal Reserves. Inspectors of the Child Welfare Department have undertaken the visitation and supervision of apprentices in outlying districts where the Board's officers have not been able to make visits.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW STATIONS.

The Board is well aware of the desirability for restricting the expansion of its aboriginal settlements and prefers to see a decrease in the aboriginal population under its control, rather than the reverse, provided, of course, that such families who leave the Board's control establish themselves under satisfactory conditions in the general community. A survey of the conditions of aborigines living in some districts, however, has forced the Board to the conclusion that, in certain instances, it is desirable to establish new Aboriginal Stations. At Menindee the aborigines are existing under unsatisfactory conditions, and steps are being taken in an endeavour to move the Station to a better locality in a less remote district. In choosing a site for a new Station, consideration has been given to the wishes of the people, fertility of the area, proximity to employment and economy in administration.

For some time past the Board has been aware that the aborigines of the Walgett district have been existing under unfavourable conditions and, after due consideration, application was made to the Treasury for sufficient funds to build a new Station on the Gingie Gingie Reserve, 6 miles from Walgett. Funds were subsequently made available, and the erection of the necessary buildings will soon take place.

Towards the latter end of the year under review, the former Board completed the establishment of a new Station at Boggabilla. This Station is situated on the Macintyre River, 9 miles from Boggabilla, on the New South Wales side of the border. It is provided with thirty-one homes, some four-roomed and some three-roomed, together with an up-to-date School, Officers' residence, Store and other offices. The aborigines on this Station formerly belonged to Toomelah, near Boomi, and the outlying districts around Boggabilla.

#### EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN.

In former years the education of aboriginal children was partly the responsibility of the former Aborigines Protection Board working in association with the Department of Education. By virtue of an amendment in the Aborigines Protection (Amendment) Act, 1940, however, the responsibility for the education of aboriginal children was removed from the Board and now comes entirely within the province of the Department of Education.

All Schools are regularly examined by the District School Inspectors, copies of whose reports are furnished to the Board. Recently a special syllabus was prepared by the Chief Inspector of Schools, together with his Departmental Officers, and this syllabus is now being used in all aboriginal schools.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The Census taken by the Government Statistician on the 30th June, 1940, reveals that the total aboriginal population (including full-bloods and half-castes) of the State was 10,861, of whom 5,773 were males and 5,088 females. The number of full-bloods total 690 and half-castes 10,171. An analysis of the above figures is given hereunder—

	On Supervised Stations, Reserves, and Camps.		Nomadic.		Other.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<b>Full blood—</b>								
Adults.....	212	126	7	9	101	41	320	176
Children ...	58	58	8	10	30	30	96	98
<b>Half-caste—</b>								
Adults.....	1,710	1,431	75	41	1,246	1,128	3,031	2,600
Children ...	1,289	1,251	81	77	956	886	2,326	2,214

A further dissection of the total aboriginal population into adults and children is given as follows—

Name.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Full-blood .....	196	194	690
Half-caste .....	5,631	4,540	10,171
			<b>10,861</b>

#### Of the above total—

- 3,068 aborigines reside on Stations,
- 2,124 aborigines reside on Reserves, and
- 5,669 aborigines live privately, reside in camps or are nomadic.

The following table shows the fluctuation of aboriginal population during the past ten years, as at the 30th June, each year—

1931 .....	9,813
1932 .....	9,680
1933 .....	9,688
1934 .....	10,331
1935 .....	10,274
1936 .....	10,860
1937 .....	10,593
1938 .....	10,415
1939 .....	10,938
1940 .....	10,861

It will be noted from the statistical information given above, that the number of full-bloods resident in New South Wales has reduced from 794 to 690 during the past year; on the other hand, the half-caste population has increased from 10,144 to 10,171.

#### HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

During recent years, increasing attention has been paid to the necessity for safeguarding the health of aborigines throughout the State. Inspections of the various Aboriginal Stations and some Reserves were carried out over the past two years by Medical Officers of the Department of Public Health and by Health Inspectors attached to the staff of the Director-General of Public Health and of local Councils. A Medical survey of the general state of health of the residents of most of the Aboriginal Stations has been made by medical officers from the Health Department, and whilst many important recommendations were made concerning housing, sanitation and other important matters, it was interesting to note that the health of the aborigines generally compares very favourably with that of the white community.

Aborigines, as citizens of the State, are entitled to receive the same medical attention in public hospitals as any other member of the community. At each Station or Reserve, aborigines in need of medical treatment are either transferred to the nearest public hospital or are given treatment by the local Government Medical Officer. In certain isolated instances, e.g., Pilliga, Woodenbong, Tabulam and Pooncarie, the services of the local Bush Nurse are made use of, although, even in these localities, serious cases are transferred to the nearest hospital.

The care and attention of expectant mothers and the proper rearing of young children are regarded as essential features of the health and well-being of the aboriginal people. Accordingly arrangements were made some time ago for the co-operation of the local Baby Health Centre Nurses employed by the Department of Public Health. Wherever practicable, these Nurses visit Aboriginal Stations and Reserves at frequent intervals and tender advice to expectant and nursing mothers, examine all babies and prescribe clinic emulsions and other foods which may be necessary for the infants and mothers.

An examination of the medical reports, submitted by the Director-General of Public Health in connection with Aboriginal Stations on which medical surveys have been made, showed that the incidence of dental caries was very high, the percentage of cases affected on Stations visited ranging from 35 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the population. During the year under review, an application by the Board was made to the Treasury for special funds to enable urgent dental service to be given to the aborigines, and a sum of £250 was made available, and with these funds local arrangements were made on each Station, and certain Reserves, for such dental attention to be carried out.

The United Dental Hospital in Sydney has also provided service to the Board, without charge, for those patients residing within or near the Metropolitan area, for whom it was possible to make arrangements for attendance.

#### HOUSING AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

For many years past, the provision of housing accommodation for aborigines, both on and off Reserves, has been regarded as one of the most urgently important of the Board's administration. It is fully recognised that pride and self-respect can only be developed when people enjoy conditions of life compatible with the standards set by society. The Board realises that its aims of eventual assimilation of aboriginal people will not progress to any extent until the people themselves develop a spirit of pride of home, and are prepared to make efforts to improve their home conditions and surroundings.

In past years funds for building purposes have been most inadequate to meet the needs, but the new Board is hopeful that the Government will see fit to make adequate provision on the Estimates year by year in the future, so that this important matter can be given its proper attention.

#### FARM AND GARDEN CULTIVATION.

It has already been mentioned that the Board's policy is to provide aborigines with garden space around their homes, with the object of encouraging them to form and cultivate vegetable and flower gardens, so that they and their families may have an adequate and continuous supply of fresh vegetables, and to add to the appearance of their surroundings. So far as funds permitted, the homes on many of the Stations were fenced and seeds and fertilisers provided to the various families. The result of the efforts in this direction have not been particularly encouraging. Some families, however, are to be commended for their satisfactory effort; others evinced no interest whatever and the Board's officers experienced difficulty in their endeavours to persuade them to follow the example of their more industrious neighbours. In order to inspire interest and greater effort, the Board has agreed to provide prizes for best-kept homes and gardens on Stations, judged on a competitive basis.

When conditions return to normal, it is the Board's intention to pursue agricultural activity on suitable Stations to a greater extent than is now the case.

#### APPRENTICESHIP.

In accordance with the Act and Regulations, the Board may by Indenture apprentice an aboriginal child to an approved master and may collect and institute proceedings for the recovery of any wages payable under the Indenture. Every child so apprenticed is under the supervision of the Board. Of late years most of the children who have become apprenticed to employment have been sent out from the Board's Homes at Cootamundra and Kinchela after having reached the age of 14½ to 15 years.

At the 30th June, 1940, ten male apprentices and forty female apprentices were in employment under the Board's jurisdiction. Of this number nineteen children were apprenticed during the year under review, and eight girls and one boy terminated their apprenticeship.

The Board intends to revise the arrangements for apprenticeship, so that the conditions will be similar to those laid down by the Child Welfare Department for white children.

#### ABORIGINAL STATIONS.

On the 30th June, 1940, the Board had nineteen Aboriginal Stations under its control, each Station being under the supervision of a Resident Manager. Aboriginal Stations are found in almost every part of the State and vary in size from fifty acres to 4,500 acres. The aboriginal population on these Stations varies from sixty to three hundred persons.

During the year two Stations, Kyogle and Ulgundahi Island (Clarence River) were closed, owing to the decrease in population of each. At both places the aboriginal population became less than sixty persons and it was not considered economically advisable to retain resident oversight. A non-resident School Teacher is still employed to take charge of the School at each Reserve, and the Police now exercise the necessary supervision.

Appendix "A" at the end of this report gives a list of the Aboriginal Stations in New South Wales under the Board's control, together with the area and population of each.

#### ABORIGINAL RESERVES.

In addition to the Aboriginal Stations, there are fifty Reserves throughout the State, set aside for the use of aborigines. In general, these Reserves carry aboriginal families who prefer to live their own lives away from the control of Station Management. With a few exceptions, these Reserves are not sufficiently great in population to warrant the appointment of resident officers, and the supervision is placed in the hands of the local Police, who exercise oversight in connection with issue of rations, clothing, blankets, and in a general way act as the Board's representatives.

At three of the Reserves, namely, Coraki, Dubbo and Wellington, the local Teacher acts as Matron of the Reserve, whilst at Karuah the male Teacher exercises oversight in co-operation with the Police.

On fourteen Reserves aboriginal schools are established. Any children of school age resident on the other Reserves attend the local white Public School.

As a general principle, the Board has endeavoured to make the Reserves available for occupation by those aborigines who have reached a stage of development when they require less supervision, whilst the Aboriginal Stations should be utilised to a greater extent for the aged, infirm, and those not yet sufficiently advanced in their outlook and ability to care for themselves.

A list of the Aboriginal Reserves is shown in Appendix "B" at the end of this report. An indication is given in this list of those Reserves where an Aboriginal School is provided.

#### ABORIGINAL CAMPS.

On the outskirts of certain country towns throughout the State, aborigines exist in camps under unsatisfactory conditions, their dwellings usually being shacks of flattened kerosene tins and bagging, similar to many of the habitations constructed by unemployed whites in similar localities. These aborigines always constitute a difficult problem to the Board for generally they resent any attempt made to place them under control on Stations, and prefer to live under sordid conditions, whilst enjoying the proximity to the town and its amenities.

Municipal and shire councils from time to time have complained to the Board about these settlements, and have requested that the people be removed. Before such requests could be fulfilled satisfactorily, two important factors are essential—

- (1) The councils must be prepared to co-operate and prevent as far as possible, the growth of such settlements in the initial stages.
- (2) The Board must be in a position to provide proper homes for these people on Stations or Reserves, and to achieve this end ample funds are necessary.

Nevertheless, the Board is mindful of the fact that it cannot shirk its responsibility as regards the conditions under which these people live and, where possible, cases brought under notice have been investigated and an endeavour made to persuade families to remove to an Aboriginal Station where they may be under proper supervision and where the children's education and maintenance will receive the direct attention of the Officers in Charge.

#### CHILDREN'S HOMES.

The care of aboriginal children committed to the Board's care because of cruelty, neglect or loss of parents, is still regarded by the Board as one of the very important features of its administration.

Many years ago a Home was established for girls at Cootamundra, and later an institution for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River. In addition to these two homes, the United Aborigines Mission have established an institution for the reception of babies and very young children at Bomaderry on the South Coast.

In all of these Homes every endeavour is made by the staffs to create a spirit of happiness and confidence on the part of the little ones. Many of the children are brought to the Homes at a very tender age, and they are cared for, educated and trained until ready to go out into the world at fifteen years of age.

At each of the Board's Homes a special school is attached under the charge of teachers appointed by the Department of Education. All children received into the Homes are admitted, either by consent of the parents or next of kin, or by commitment by a duly constituted Children's Court, after the circumstances have been fully investigated.

*Coolamundra Girls' Training Home.*—This Home, which stands in an area of thirty acres, is ideally situated 1 mile from the town. Accommodation is available for fifty girls, and an average of forty girls were in residence during the past twelve months. These children range in age from 5 to 15 years, and those of school age attend the School attached to the Home, whilst those over school age receive elementary training in household duties and general home management prior to being placed out as apprentices in domestic employment at 15 years of age.

At the 30th June, 1940, the enrolment at the Home totalled forty, made up as follows:—

Seven—Under School Age.  
Twenty-six—of School Age.  
Seven—over School Age.

Admissions and departures from the Home during the year were as follows:—

Admissions—3. Departures—2.

The atmosphere of the Home is happy, and the children are received into the social and church life of the town. Competition games, such as basket ball and *vigoro*, are arranged between the girls of the Home and the pupils of the local Public School. Some of the children are members of the local church choirs and are in regular attendance every Sunday. Weekly visits are made by Ministers of the various religious denominations who give instruction to the children. A group of interested ladies of the town pay regular visits to the Home, and have established themselves as a sewing circle to make garments and other comforts for the use of the children; this work is greatly appreciated by the Board.

A water supply was established last year, the Home being connected to the Jugiong-Temora supply line, fed from Burrinjuck. A generous milk supply is maintained by means of a dairy herd, and ample vegetables are grown on the premises for the use of the inhabitants.

*Kinchela Boys' Training Home.*—This Home for Boys, situated on the Macleay River, 16 miles from Kempsey, has an area of 37 acres. Accommodation is available for fifty boys, ranging from 5 to 15 years of age. At the 30th June, 1940, the enrolment at the Home totalled forty-three, made up as follows:—

Nil—under School Age.  
Forty—of School Age.  
Three—over School Age.

Boys who have finished schooling are given training in farm work under the direction of the Manager and the Farm Overseer. The boys are taught how to milk, handle stock, plough and cultivate, care for poultry and pigs, and gardening. Their training is carried out on a roster system, so that every boy gets some experience in every branch of work. Even the younger boys attending school have opportunities of participating in the simpler activities of the farm. An abundant supply of vegetables, milk, butter and eggs are produced on the Home farm and the boys are provided with wholesome diets, approved by Officers of the Department of Public Health; consequently the boys' health throughout the year has been most satisfactory.

It is the Board's desire that manual training at this Home should be developed to the fullest possible extent, and it is hoped that funds will become available in the near future to enable the provision of a training school for youths who would graduate from Kinchela Boys' Home, as well as youths from Stations and Reserves.

Admissions and departures during the year were as follows:—

Admission—1. Departure—1.

*Bomaderry Children's Home.*—The Bomaderry Aboriginal Children's Home is conducted under the auspices of the United Aborigines Mission, but is subject to inspection and oversight by the Aborigines Welfare Board. The Home is staffed by persons employed by the Mission, and caters for young children ranging from babies up to 10 years of age. An average of twenty-four children is maintained, there being twenty-one (thirteen boys and eight girls) in residence at the 30th June, 1940.

The children attend Bomaderry Public School and medical and dental treatment are given by local doctors and dentists, who give their services in an honorary capacity. The health generally throughout the past year has been satisfactory.

The Board contributes largely to the maintenance of this Home by supplying food and clothing for the children, the issues being made on the same basis as to children in receipt of full benefits on any of the Board's Stations.

## ACCOUNTS AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

Reference to Appendix "C" at the end of this Report will show that the total amount of £81,534 was expended on the welfare and relief of aborigines during the year ended 30th June, 1940. Of this amount, £62,362 was expended directly by the Board itself, the balance, namely, £19,172, being expenditure by other departments on the Board's behalf. It will be noted that £8,942 was expended for the erection of buildings, repairs, renovations, etc. This represents an amount of £9,615 less than that spent under the same heading during the previous year. The other items of the Board's expenditure approximate closely the amounts expended during the previous year.

In connection with expenditure by other departments on the Board's behalf, the principal variation is that under the heading of Resumed Properties Department for sanitary services; whereas £477 was spent during the previous financial year, the amount for the year under review was £965. This large increase is accounted for by the increased rates charged by local bodies for sanitary services, plus the greater number of Stations and Reserves which now participate in sanitary services.

The following statement shows the Government expenditure on behalf of aborigines in this State over the past ten years:—

Year ended 30th June,	£
1931 .....	39,610
" " " " 1932 .....	55,517
" " " " 1933 .....	57,271
" " " " 1934 .....	54,082
" " " " 1935 .....	54,624
" " " " 1936 .....	57,265
" " " " 1937 .....	58,940
" " " " 1938 .....	63,762
" " " " 1939 .....	89,169
" " " " 1940 .....	81,534

Although the amounts expended during the past two years are much greater than amounts for previous years, funds for the proper welfare and relief of aborigines are still inadequate to meet the expense of carrying on an effective policy.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Board desires to place on record its appreciation of the services and assistance rendered by the various departments who have co-operated so willingly in carrying on this work during the past year. Special mention is made, however, of the splendid assistance rendered by the New South Wales Police Force, who act as the Board's representatives at those centres where the Board does not possess its own officers. The Police co-operation at all times has been most valuable and helpful.

The task of caring for the aborigines of this State is no easy one; indeed, it may be regarded as one of the most difficult to administer of all the Social services. A considerable amount of publicity and criticism has been hurled at the Board in past years, but it is pointed out that the Board is doing its utmost with the funds at its disposal for the good of the people placed under its care. Whilst criticism of a constructive nature is welcomed, the co-operation of the general public must be regarded as essential to the successful execution of the Board's responsibilities.

Finally, the Board expresses its thanks to its own officers for the loyal and willing manner in which they have discharged their duties throughout the past year.

S. L. ANDERSON, Chairman.  
B. C. HARKNESS, Vice Chairman.  
H. BARTLETT,  
E. SYDNEY MORRIS,  
F. R. SCHUMACHER,  
A. P. ELKIN,  
A. W. G. LIPSCOMB,  
H. J. BATE,  
W. F. DUNN,

Members, Aborigines Welfare Board.

Sydney, 10th April, 1941.

## APPENDIX "A."

## PARTICULARS OF ABORIGINAL STATIONS.

Station.	Area.	Population.		Ration Issues.	
		30 June, 1939.	30 June, 1940.	30 June, 1939.	30 June, 1940.
Bellbrook .....	90	171	213	86	75
Boggabilla .....	457	210	240	153	139
Browarrina .....	4,638	315	242	233	140
Brungle .....	375	84	70	38	37
Bulgandramine .....	50	174	140	105	72
Burnt Bridge .....	613	296	282	172	92
Burra Bee Dee .....	623	128	109	58	52
Cabbage Tree Is. ....	125	120	110	50	53
Cowra .....	31	122	136	85	84
Cumerogunga .....	2,600	213	207	171	154
Jervis Bay .....	100	75	88	50	43
Menindee .....	1,000	224	210	202	151
Moonahcullah .....	232	112	94	52	39
Pilliga .....	150	89	87	59	42
Quirindi .....	220	284	254	85	96
Rosey Park .....	66	90	118	60	73
Taree .....	51	145	152	53	60
Wallaga Lake .....	341	159	120	95	86
Woodenbong .....	126	236	196	93	88
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,576</b>

## APPENDIX "B."

## LIST OF ABORIGINAL RESERVES.

Reserve.	Area (Acres).	Population as at 30/6/40.	Reserve.	Area (Acres).	Population as at 30/6/40.
Balranald .....	140	85	Nambucca Heads (Stewart's Is.)* .....	70	75
Bega (Tarraganda) .....	55	15	Nymboida .....	35	Nil
Binnoway .....	30	1	Pooncarie .....	620	4
Bowraville .....	90	131	Port Macquarie (Rolland's Plains) .....	87	Nil
Condobolin* .....	16	121	Quambone .....	60	Nil
Copmanhurst .....	150	Nil	Rye Park .....	140	7
Coraki* .....	10	61	Sackville (Wilberforce) .....	150	1
Darlington Point .....	25	35	South West Rocks .....	14	11
Dubbo (Talbragar)* .....	18	50	Tabulam* .....	100	104
Eusablong .....	35	58	Tibooburra .....	100	8
Forster* .....	18	109	Tingha (Long Gully) .....	15	117
Goodooga (includes Dennawan) .....	50	3	Tweed Heads (Ukerbagh Is.) .....	37	12
Gloucester (Barrington) .....	80	114	Ulghandahi Is. (Maclean)* .....	40	84
Goolagong .....	80	6	Uralla .....	100	32
Gulgambone* .....	70	159	Walcha (Summervale)* .....	107	52
Hillston .....	98	Nil	Walcha Road (Woolbrook) .....	320	45
Karuah* .....	50	63	Walgett (Gingie) .....	320	5
Kyogle* .....	115	80	Wellington (Nanima)* .....	100	21
La Perouse .....	6	79	Wingham (Ashlea) .....	112	5
Lawrence .....	2	12	Yantabulla .....	100	Nil
Macksville (Eungai) .....	20	7	Yass* .....	9	83
Manilla .....	20	Nil			
Moree* .....	12	230			
			<b>Total Population ...</b>		<b>2,124</b>

\* Denotes that there is a separate Aboriginal School at this Reserve.

## APPENDIX "C."

## STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Direct Expenditure incurred by Board—	£	£
Buildings and Repairs, etc. ....	8,942	
Salaries and Wages .....	7,489	
Maintenance of and assistance to Aborigines .....	37,224	
Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, Purchase of Machinery and Plant, and other expenditure of a miscellaneous nature .....	8,707	62,362
Expenditure incurred by other Departments on behalf of the Board—		
Government Stores Department for purchase of clothing, stores, stationery and other supplies .....	4,676	
Department of Education for teachers' salaries, school material, etc. ....	12,255	
Department of Public Health for medical fees, etc. ....	504	
Department of Works and Local Government for telephone services .....	537	
Resumed Properties Department for sanitary services .....	965	
Government Printer for printing and bookbinding .....	235	
		<b>19,172</b>
		<b>£81,534</b>

Sydney: Alfred Henry Pettifer, Acting Government Printer—1941.

[72.]