

1941-1942.

## PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1941.)

*Ordered to be printed, 9 April, 1942.*

THE Aborigines Welfare Board, duly appointed under the provisions of the Aborigines Protection Act, 1940, have the honour to present to the honourable the Chief Secretary, the following report on the activities of the Aborigines Welfare Board during the year ended 30th June, 1941, together with some observations on the care and general welfare, of the aborigines belonging to the State of New South Wales. The report covers also other relevant information regarding aborigines in this State.

## ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD.

Following the amendment of the Aborigines Protection Act in May, 1940, the newly established Aborigines Welfare Board was proclaimed on the 14th June, 1940, and has functioned continuously since that date. With the exception of October and December, meetings were held regularly each month throughout the year, the attendance of the members for the year being as follows:—

Mr. S. L. Anderson .....	10
Mr. A. W. G. Lipscomb .....	10
Mr. H. Bartlett .....	9
Professor A. P. Elkin .....	9
Mr. B. C. Harkness .....	8
Dr. E. Sydney Morris .....	8
Mr. H. J. Bate .....	6
Mr. G. E. Ardill .....	4
The Honourable W. F. Dunn, M.L.A. . .	3

The Honourable W. F. Dunn, Minister for Agriculture, tendered his resignation on 27th June, upon his elevation to Ministerial rank.

Section 7, subsection (1) (f) provides that—

It shall be the duty of the Board—to arrange for the inspection at regular intervals of each station and training school under the control of the Board, by the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare and one or more of the other members of the Board, or by one or more of such other members.

The Superintendent duly inspected every station and training school during the year—in some cases twice—and presented reports on each inspection. Visits were made also, to nine stations by other members of the Board.

## THE BOARD'S POLICY.

Upon its establishment the Board gave careful consideration to the formulation of a policy upon which to base its activities, and the following points have been laid down as guiding principles:—

- (a) To assimilate the aborigines, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. With this end in view, to give assistance to deserving families to enable them to secure homes of their own.
- (b) To inculcate in aborigines the habit of self-help.
- (c) To develop the agricultural possibilities of aboriginal stations.
- (d) To encourage aborigines residing on stations and reserves to take a pride in their homes; to establish gardens; and to effect minor repairs to their houses where necessary.
- (e) To give attention to the problem of the youths, with a view to preventing, as far as possible, their lapsing into a life of idleness.
- (f) To give technical training to youths with promising intelligence and to establish handiercraft classes on the stations.

- (g) To organise the employment of aborigines, in addition to the training and employment of boys and girls.
- (h) To maintain the system of juvenile employment of boys and girls after leaving school and until they attain the age of 18 years.
- (i) To supervise the system strictly in the interests of the future welfare of the children concerned.
- (j) To enlist the interest of local social organisations and individuals in the problems of the aborigines, with the object of improving social relations and of securing assistance and co-operation in obtaining employment.

An elaboration of the various principles laid down above is given in the appropriate sections of this report under relevant headings—

*Assimilation of Aborigines into the General Community.*—

The Board agreed that, in pursuance of its general policy, the ultimate aim of the administration should be the gradual assimilation of aborigines, particularly those of lighter caste, into the economic and social life of the general community, as they become fitted to accept this responsibility. Without a doubt, all aborigines who are not sufficiently self-reliant, industrious and enterprising, should continue to be cared for by the Board. On the other hand, those who have shown by their mode of life that they can take their place side by side with white people, and enter into competition with the general community in the struggle for existence, should be given every encouragement to strike out for themselves and become independent of Government assistance.

The Board is mindful of its duty on behalf of the aboriginal people of this State, and it is hoped that this policy will give some promise of a satisfactory solution of the aboriginal problem. The indifference and even, in some cases, the hostility that exists among the general public towards the aborigines is regretted. When this attitude is changed, the Board will be encouraged to proceed more swiftly and with a greater promise of success. It is considered that the problem must be approached from both sides, namely:—

- (a) The aborigines must be assisted to raise themselves to a greater sense of their responsibilities; they must develop a proper economic sense; and they must strive to attain the white man's social standard, so far as health, industry, personal hygiene, morality and self-reliance are concerned.
- (b) The white community must be sympathetic to the apparent social deficiencies in relation to the white man's standards of a large proportion of the aboriginal people, and they must extend the hand of friendship and assist their darker skinned brethren to a more purposeful view of life.

The Board feels that the active support of public-spirited citizens and local bodies for such purposes as employment, recreation and social work generally will achieve much in overcoming the antipathy of sections of the community to the aborigines.

*Self-help.*—For many years the aborigines have been regarded as people needing protection and not capable of meeting successfully the economic stress of our more civilised daily life, and a system has grown up whereby aborigines have been provided with the necessities of life at the hand of the Government. The free distribution of benefits, however, has resulted in a tendency by a section of the aboriginal community to lean almost wholly upon the Government, without making any serious attempt to provide for themselves. The Board will continue to supply needy aborigines with sustenance and other social benefits, but those who are capable of working are, and will be, urged to become proficient and to obtain employment, thus enabling them to support themselves and their families.

**Agricultural Activity.**—Agricultural development of the Board's stations is being prosecuted to the fullest extent compatible with available funds for capital outlay. The growing of farm and garden crops and the maintenance of live stock on the station serves a threefold purpose—

- (a) The health of the community will benefit by the diet being supplemented with useful foods containing the requisite constituents for a balanced ration.
- (b) The aborigines are taught a useful occupation, which will contribute largely towards a successful independence when they endeavour to strike out for themselves.
- (c) The maintenance of gardens, both vegetables and flowers, around their own homes will develop a pride of possession and a desire to improve their surroundings, thereby making them more acceptable members of the general community.

The development of a useful hobby in the nature of gardening also has an effect in maintaining an attitude of contentment. Aborigines who are home-lovers will not be tempted to associate themselves with the undesirable vices which idleness and an aimless existence inevitably produce.

**The Youth Problem.**—The Board is convinced that the solution of the social problem which now exists in connection with the aboriginal community of this State, does not lie so much in an endeavour to lift up the older generation as in the handling and training of the aboriginal youth, so that they may become better and more useful citizens. It is fully recognised that idleness amongst youth must inevitably breed bad habits which, when established, are extremely difficult to eradicate. To meet this need the Board is formulating a scheme which will involve the establishment of special training schools for aboriginal youth—both male and female, so that these young people of adolescent years may proceed from their primary school education to a vocational training which will enable them to become useful proficient workers and non-dependent upon the Board.

**Technical Training.**—As previously stated, the Board is hopeful that the Government will make sufficient funds available to enable it to proceed with a scheme of technical training for aboriginal youths. It is realised, of course, that there are some aboriginal young people who do not possess the intelligence which would enable them to benefit from such a scheme, but opportunity would be afforded those children of promising intelligence to qualify for entrance to these special training schools. It is considered that separate units for both sexes should be established, and that they be equipped so that a proper training in suitable trades, as well as agriculture, may be provided for the boys and facilities for domestic and nursing training for the girls.

**Organisation of Adult Employment.**—It has been found in the past that the employment of adult aborigines cannot be regarded as static. Experience has shown that employers often only turn to the aboriginal labour market when the white labour market has become exhausted. This state of affairs has been brought about largely as the result of the instability of a large percentage of the aborigines, although it must be stated, in fairness, that there is quite a fair percentage who have shown themselves to be thoroughly reliable and industrious. The Board feels that constant effort must be maintained to inculcate in the adult aborigine a greater sense of responsibility towards his economic life in the community. Officers in charge of Stations and Reserves, therefore, have been instructed to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to find and to keep the able-bodied aborigines in employment.

**Juvenile Employment.**—One of the important responsibilities placed upon the Board is the welfare of those aboriginal children who are committed to its care as wards. When these children have completed their schooling, they must obviously be transferred from the Board's Homes to employment, and steps are being taken to ensure that these children are properly cared for and their rights preserved whilst they are so placed as wards. Regulations are being framed to enable this to be effected.

**Co-operation of White Community.**—Success in the eventual assimilation into the white community can only be achieved when the aborigine proves his reliability, independence, and moral responsibility. It therefore behoves the white community throughout all parts of the State to be tolerant to the apparent social deficiencies of these people, and instead of condemning and abusing them, rather to help in a practical way and display a brotherly spirit towards them. The Board expresses the hope that local organisations in country towns, as well as prominent individuals, will use their influence in assisting the Board to improve the social conditions of their local aborigines by the establishment of local advisory committees and encouragement to the aborigines to participate in the religious and social activities of the town. These are suggested ways by which a large measure of success might be achieved.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

In pursuance of the recently constituted Aborigines Protection (Amendment) Act, a complete new code of Regulations has been prepared and submitted to the Crown Solicitor for examination and approval. It is anticipated that the new Regulations will come into operation at an early date.

Provision has been made so that the Board will have greater powers in the control and management of Stations and Reserves; better control of admission of persons other than aborigines to Stations and Reserves; powers to deal with aborigines living under undesirable conditions; protection of aborigines in employment; and improved arrangements for the placing in employment of aboriginal wards who are under the control of the Board.

## CO-ORDINATION OF DUTIES OF BOARD'S OFFICERS.

A Manual of Instructions covering all phases of the duties and responsibilities of the field staff is at present being printed, and will be issued at an early date. The Handbook will fill a long-felt want, and will be most helpful to Station Managers. A greater measure of uniformity should be secured by having the Manual always available for reference and the efficiency of officers generally should be improved.

## STAFF ORGANISATION.

Head Office staff has been subjected to a number of changes during the year, as part of a scheme of reorganisation. Mr. A. C. Pettitt, who for many years was Secretary of the Board, has been transferred on loan to the National Emergency Services, and his place has been filled by Mr. J. H. Maloney, formerly of the Department of Lands. As a result of the reorganisation of the Board's administration, following the adoption of the recommendations submitted in the Public Service Board's report and also the amendment of the Act, it was found that the then existing Head Office staff was not able to deal with the continually increasing volume of work, and it became necessary to appoint three additional officers—one male clerk (on loan), one junior male clerk, and one female junior office assistant.

Since the advent of the present war and the consequent diversion of manpower into war industries and fighting forces, the Board has experienced increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate and suitable staff to meet the needs of the Stations and Children's Homes. These difficulties, no doubt, will continue to be manifest until the conclusion of the war, but the Board is endeavouring—and will continue so—to maintain its institutions as efficiently as possible. Three Managers and one member of the Head Office staff have joined the Forces and are now serving in the three services.

In addition to Stations, the staffing of aboriginal schools has suffered as a result of enlistments. At three of the aboriginal schools the Teacher-in-Charge has joined the colours. The Education Department is finding it very hard to obtain sufficient trained teachers to fill the gaps in its service, and, so far as aboriginal schools are concerned, three schools have had to be closed indefinitely, pending the supply of teachers.

During the year under review the Board's building programme was considerably extended and it was found necessary to revise and improve the plans and specifications of the various buildings erected on Stations and Reserves. To enable this to be done effectively, the services of an officer of the Department of Works (Government Architect's Branch) were secured on loan for several months.

**Separation of Functions of Teacher and Manager.**—The Board has always been aware of the almost insurmountable difficulties under which the Managers of its Stations have been labouring in their endeavour to cope with the dual responsibilities of managing their Stations and running the School. The Board holds strong views regarding the necessity for separating the functions of Teacher and Manager. On several occasions strong representations were made for the provision of funds to enable such separation to be effected on the larger Stations. The efforts were successful in regard to two Stations, i.e., Quirindi and Boggabilla, where trained teachers are now in charge of schools, thus enabling the Managers to devote their full time to the management of the Stations. It is gratifying to have the principle endorsed, but before definite results can be achieved, it is essential for the Managers of practically all the Stations to be freed from teaching duties, so that they can devote their full time to the training of aborigines and the more important task of finding suitable employment for the men. The Board will continue to press for the provision of funds to enable this important reform to be brought about.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The census taken by the Government Statistician on the 30th June, 1941, reveals that the total aboriginal population (including full-bloods and half-castes) of this State was 10,616,

of whom 5,736 were males and 4,880 were females. The total number of full-bloods was 594 and half-castes 10,022. An analysis of the above figures is given hereunder:—

	On Supervised Stations and Reserves.		Nomadic.		Other.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Full blood—								
Adults.....	200	109	22	7	97	43	319	159
Children.....	23	39	6	5	27	16	56	60
Half-caste—								
Adults.....	1,184	946	200	107	1,633	1,340	3,017	2,393
Children.....	982	946	89	109	1,263	1,213	2,344	2,268
Total.....	2,309	2,040	317	228	3,020	2,612	5,736	4,880

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

Caste.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Full-blood.....	478	116	594
Half-caste.....	5,410	4,612	10,022
			10,616

Of the above total—

- 2,733 aborigines reside on Stations,
- 2,175 aborigines reside on Reserves, and
- 5,708 aborigines are nomadic or reside in camps.

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

1932.....	9,680
1933.....	9,688
1934.....	10,381
1935.....	10,274
1936.....	10,860
1937.....	10,593
1938.....	10,415
1939.....	10,938
1940.....	10,861
1941.....	10,616

It might be well to indicate here that the application of the definition "half-caste" is often a very difficult matter to decide. It is well known that when a race of mixed castes intermarry the variation of degree of caste is considerable, and it becomes almost impossible to define accurately the exact caste of a person unless the ancestry for a number of generations is known for certain. Consequently the figures in the statistics given for half-castes is, to some degree, guess work and may include many who are, perhaps, three-quarter caste, quadroons, or even octoroons.

The above statistical information shows that the total population of aborigines (including full-bloods and half-castes) resident in the State of New South Wales has reduced by 245 during the past year. It should be mentioned in this connection that such a fall cannot, in truth, serve to indicate that the birth rate of the aboriginal population has fallen or the death rate increased, for the aborigines, generally speaking, are more or less nomadic in their habits, and quite a few residing within the vicinity of the State borders may have moved temporarily or permanently into other States. Returns received from the Police of border patrols seem to confirm this possibility. Another factor is employment, particularly in the case of those living near the Victorian border. A considerable number of aborigines residing close to that State travel to and fro to obtain work, which is offering very freely at the present time.

The slight fall in the total population of aborigines during the past year would be, in a small measure, affected also by the enlistment of aborigines for overseas war service. An attempt was made earlier in the War period to keep a list of all aborigines who had enlisted, but it was found to be impossible to keep an accurate check. It is estimated, however, that possibly between 150 and 200 have enlisted since the outbreak of the War.

### EDUCATION.

Before the Aborigines Protection Act was amended last year, the former Aborigines Protection Board was charged with the responsibility of the education of aboriginal children as part of the duties concerned with the protection and welfare of the aboriginal community generally. With the amending of the Act, the Board's responsibility for the education of aboriginal children was deleted and it accordingly fell to the Education Department to take over full control of this important matter.

The Education Department now appoints all teachers to aboriginal schools and, as far as possible, fully-trained teachers are called upon. The fact is constantly being stressed that the education of aboriginal children calls for as much teaching skill as that for white children and every facility

should be made available and every encouragement given for promising children possessing aboriginal blood to pursue their education in accordance with their talents. One of the main problems that confronts the Education Authorities is the prejudice on the part of certain sections of the white community against the admission of dark children into the white Public Schools. There are many instances where there are barely sufficient aboriginal children in a district to justify the existence of a special school for them, and in these cases it is both uneconomic and undesirable that they should be kept out of the white school.

This report has already touched upon the question of the desirability of assimilating the more progressive and reliable aborigines into the general community as they become fitted. Probably a great measure of success will not be achieved so far as the older people are concerned, but there is no doubt that the best chances of success lies in the education and training of the younger generation. Added to these, of course, must be added environmental influence.

*Vocational Training.*—Side by side with the general education of the aboriginal children, the Board has plans in hand for the training of selected children, so that they may become proficient workers in whatever trade or other work they feel disposed to undertake. This will entail the establishment of a number of training institutions, and these, of course, cannot be provided without money. During these days of heavy taxation and the necessity for the Government to prosecute the War effort to the fullest extent, it may not be possible to develop this important work to the fullest extent desired, but the Board has urged and will continue to urge upon the Government the paramount importance of a comprehensive training scheme, and it is hoped that at least sufficient money will be made available to enable a commencement to be made.

*Special Training School for Selected Girls.*—A scheme was recently devised by the Board for the training of a limited number of aboriginal girls who possess the intelligence and aptitude, whereby they may continue their education beyond the primary school stage and eventually receive a specialised training for a year or two, either in a public hospital, for nursing, or at the Teachers' College, for teaching. It is anticipated that eventually these girls will be absorbed into employment on the Board's Stations, where they will assist, either as nursing assistants in the medical treatment rooms or as assistant teachers in the schools. This scheme will probably have advanced sufficiently far within the next twelve months to enable the first selection of the girls to be made.

### SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OF THE ABORIGINES.

In general, the behaviour of the aboriginal communities has been reasonably satisfactory. One of the most serious problems that Managers of Stations and Police in Charge of Reserves have to contend with is that of drink. In spite of the fact that the Act prohibits the supply of alcoholic liquor to aborigines and it is an offence for an aborigine to be found in possession of liquor, there is always a section of the white community which aids and abets the more irresponsible aborigine by supplying him with cheap wine and methylated spirits. Fortunately the vice is not widespread, but it is indeed bad enough to cause trouble on the Stations and unhappiness in the homes. Those aborigines, too, who spend their spare earnings in this way are invariably unable to purchase comforts for their homes. The Police strive and do their best to catch the unscrupulous whites who supply the aborigines, but it is a difficult and thankless task.

*Gambling.*—This vice is also prevalent amongst a section of the aboriginal community. Whilst the white people continue to set a bad example, however, it can hardly be wondered that the aboriginal people follow this example. It is pleasing to report, however, that recent reports received from the Managers of Stations state that gambling is not so prevalent now as has been the case in former years. In some measure this may be attributed to the fact that the aborigines are now in employment to a greater extent and therefore not so prone to the undermining influences of idleness.

*Occupational Recreation.*—The Board is well aware that physical and mental activity are the best antidotes to undesirable habits and encouragement is offered wherever possible for sports clubs and social activities to be developed on its Stations. At one Station—Cabbage Tree Island—the aboriginal football team competed this year in the district first-grade competitions, and achieved the coveted distinction of winners of the competition.

Another avenue now being exploited is that of the establishment of libraries on Stations. A library of well-selected books was established at Cumeroogunga this year, and the innovation has proved to be most popular. It is intended to extend the scheme next year by providing libraries for at least three more Stations.

*Need for Reformatory Settlement.*—From time to time the Board has been faced with the unpleasant necessity for expelling certain aborigines from Stations and Reserves because of continued bad behaviour, oftentimes causing them to be a



menace to the other aborigines of the settlement. During the past year sixteen persons were expelled and, as a result, were forced into the general community. The position as it now exists is far from satisfactory, for, whilst these persons would undermine the peace and harmony of the settlement if allowed to remain on Stations and Reserves, they also would carry their undesirable habits into the white community when allowed to wander at will. The Board holds the view that a reformatory type of settlement should be established to accommodate all aborigines expelled from Stations and Reserves. Such a settlement should be strongly disciplined by a well chosen, experienced staff assisted by native police; and the inmates committed thereto by ruling of the Court and for a fixed term. It is considered that the institution should be conducted along similar lines to that of the Prison Farm established by the Prison Department at Emu Plains.

*Need for Reformatory Institution for Delinquent Children.*  
—Another problem with which the Board has found difficulty is the disposal of those aboriginal children who have been brought before the Court and charged as uncontrollable. The present Act (section 13A (7) provides that if a neglected or uncontrollable child is brought before a Children's Court, the magistrate may commit that child, either to the care of the Board to be dealt with as a ward admitted to the control of the Board, or to a Home constituted and established under section 11 of this Act. There are only two Homes under the control of the Aborigines Welfare Board, namely, Kinchela and Cootamundra, that are constituted and established under this section of the Act. In view of the fact that the number of children of this category has, in the past, been limited to less than eight in any one year, the Board sought recently the co-operation of the Child Welfare Department to take over these few. Apart, however, from that Department's diffidence, in view of the colour bar difficulties, the present non-constitution of Child Welfare Institutions in terms of section 11 of the Aborigines Protection Act, made the use of those institutions impossible. The fact is that the Aborigines Welfare Board should have under its control two institutions for delinquents—one for boys and one for girls—and until these have been established the Board will continue to have difficulty in dealing constructively with this problem.

#### LABOUR CONDITIONS—EMPLOYMENT.

On all Stations and Reserves the able-bodied adult aborigines are constantly urged to seek employment and undertake some measure of responsibility in maintaining their wives and families. Habits of idleness are frowned upon, and Managers have been asked to explore every avenue in their district that will assist in finding work for these men.

During the year most country districts have been faced with the problem of securing employment to assist on farms, because of the terrific drain on their manpower caused by enlistments of white men and migration to the City to take up defence work. This condition has caused employers to turn to aborigines to a much greater extent than hitherto. Whilst a percentage of the aboriginal workers have earned praise for their constancy and efficiency, it is regretted, however, that a large number are unreliable and lazy. The present time presents a wonderful opportunity for the aborigines to establish themselves as workers, so that when times return to normal they may continue to be kept in employment.

The following table shows a comparison of the able-bodied men resident on the Board's Stations who were employed during June-September, 1940, and March-June, 1941:—

Year.	Average number of able-bodied men on Stations.	Average number in Employment.	Percentage in Employment.
June-September, 1940...	633	402	64%
March-June, 1941.....	592	467	79%

It will be noted that the position is now much more satisfactory, and as a result a considerable saving in the cost of rations and other benefits has been effected.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF WARDS.

As boys and girls who have been placed under the Board's care in Homes or otherwise, as wards, become ready to enter in employment, they are found suitable positions by the Board's Welfare Officers. The recently-amended Act has provided for better control of the welfare of wards. The system of employment of wards has been revised and the proposals will be fully implemented when the revised Regulations are promulgated.

One of the most important changes proposed in the amended Regulations now being considered by the Government, makes a provision that the wages paid to juvenile employees, i.e., wards, shall be exactly the same as that paid to white juveniles under the control of the Child Welfare Department. Other reforms aiming to improve the lot of the aboriginal juvenile employee have been incorporated; these will be described in detail in next year's report after they have been put into operation.

Special action has been taken regarding accumulated funds to the credit of ex-wards, and these amounts are now being advanced to the persons concerned. Close oversight is being given to the regular payment of wages due to wards, and prompt action is taken where an employer fails to meet his obligations.

The Board recognises the importance of strict supervision of conditions, etc., of employment, and also the careful selection of places of employment. These matters have been given careful attention and a close check will continue to be maintained.

#### HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The health of the aboriginal community continues to receive close attention. The Director-General of Public Health and his staff have co-operated very fully and have always been ready to offer advice and make necessary arrangements for treatment of cases requiring special attention. Those requiring specialist treatment which could not be given at the local hospital have been admitted to suitable metropolitan or country base hospitals. In general, the health of the aborigines has been fairly good throughout the year. A few epidemics of the prevailing ailments, such as measles and whooping cough have occurred at a number of the Stations, but these have been dealt with in an efficient manner by the local Government Medical Officer assisted by the staff of the Station concerned. At Brewarrina Aboriginal Station a serious outbreak of measles in addition to the usual prevalent trachoma, necessitated the appointment of a resident trained nurse.

Trachoma and conjunctivitis still persist on most of the Western Stations, notably Boggabilla, Brewarrina and Cume-roounga, and an average of eighty persons receive eye treatment daily at each of these three Stations.

The local Government Medical Officer, Broken Hill, pays regular visits to the Menindee Station, and has reported that the health of the residents during the year has been very good. Most of the residents of that Station were taken to Broken Hill Hospital for X-ray examination for pulmonary condition during the course of the year, and the result of their examinations have disclosed that contrary to allegations made from time to time, the incidence of pulmonary complaints, including tuberculosis, is remarkably low, and compares very favourably with the white community. The Medical Officer stated, however, that there would appear to be a vitamin lack in the diet of the children, owing to difficulty in the provision of fresh vegetables and fruit. A special effort was accordingly made by the management to establish a community vegetable garden under irrigation, and an ample supply of vegetables for all families is now being produced. Regular supplies of fresh fruit are also now being sent weekly from Sydney.

Attention has been given to effecting improvements in the Medical Treatment Room on several Stations. New units are being erected at Quirindi, Bellbrook and Brungle, and better facilities have been established at Kinchela Boys' Home, Jervis Bay and Cabbage Tree Island. It is proposed, also, to provide new Treatment Room units at Brewarrina and Roseby Park during the coming year.

Free dental attention continues to be made available to the aborigines residing on Stations and Reserves. From time to time, contract arrangements are made with local dentists who visit the Stations and perform extractions *en masse*. At one Station this year over 200 teeth were extracted in one day.

The United Dental Hospital in Sydney still renders service to the Board, without charge, by making denture sets for aborigines who live within or near to the Metropolitan Area.

Boggabilla Station is still experiencing difficulty in arranging for hospital treatment for its aboriginal residents. The nearest hospital is situated at Goondiwindi (Queensland), but despite strenuous efforts by the Board to persuade this hospital to accept patients from the Station, no success was achieved. The only alternative left has been to transfer urgent hospital cases to Moree—78 miles away—but the arrangement is far from satisfactory. Negotiations are now in progress with the Treasury for the supply of necessary funds to enable a small hospital unit to be erected on the Station at Boggabilla.

Baby Health Centre Nurses, stationed at centres within close distance to aboriginal Stations, make regular visits and render advice and treatment to expectant and nursing mothers and their babies. The Stations, Burnt Bridge, Cowra, Moree, Roseby Park and Jervis Bay enjoy the benefits of these visits.

It is interesting to note that on seven of the Board's Stations the Matron is a trained nurse; in some cases they are double certificated. These officers render splendid service and willingly make use of their professional knowledge and experience as part of the regular daily duties.

#### HOUSING.

One of the difficult tasks with which the Board is faced is to persuade a large percentage of the aborigines to make an effort to improve their home conditions. It is fully realised that until housing conditions have been greatly improved and

better houses with adequate sleeping accommodation are provided, the morals and general outlook of these people will not greatly improve. The Board is doing the best that can be done with the very limited funds provided by the Government for this important aspect of the welfare work, but much remains still to be done. Numerous representations have been made to the Board by local authorities and organisations interested in the welfare of aborigines to provide more and better homes for these people, but, obviously, no radical improvement of the position can be hoped for until the Government is prepared to make available much larger sums of money. A survey of the position made two years ago, disclosed that approximately 70 per cent of the homes occupied by aborigines are not satisfactory and should be replaced by better structures. A certain amount has been achieved since the time of the survey, but it is safe to say that at least two hundred new homes are still needed. Based on present-day cost of approximately £300 per cottage, an amount of £60,000 is necessary to make the position satisfactory.

During the past financial year, the sum of £10,100 was provided on the Building Vote. This sum was fully committed and twenty-one new houses were erected, in addition to thirty closets for other houses, two treatment rooms, one store, farm buildings on a number of Stations, and general repairs and renovations to existing buildings.

The Board will continue to press for ample funds to enable a satisfactory building programme to be established over a period of years, and the hope is expressed that a much more liberal vote will be granted next year, and succeeding years, until the needs have become accomplished facts.

*Assistance in Building Private Homes.*—A survey of the aboriginal families residing on Stations and Reserves has convinced the Board that there are more than a few who have progressed so far on the way towards self-reliance, industry and a satisfactory mode of life that they should now uproot themselves from their aboriginal environment and strike out to take their place side by side with the white community. It is only by taking such a step that they and their children can ever hope to become assimilated. The Board is most anxious to help such families and, during the year, it selected several families for assistance to build homes away from Government Reserves, the cost for which the family would make repayment by small weekly instalments, on a rental basis. Unfortunately, however, the plan had barely commenced when the Crown Solicitor brought under notice certain legal aspects that prohibited the Board from applying its funds for the purpose of acquiring property and taking over mortgages. It is not proposed to let the matter rest in its present state, and the Board intends to apply for permission to have the Act amended so that these necessary powers may be vested in the Board.

*Establishment of New Station at Walgett.*—Reference was made in last year's Annual Report to the fact that the aborigines of the Walgett district had been living under unsatisfactory conditions, thereby causing much concern to the Board. It was decided that the only reasonable action to take was to establish a new station in the district—subject to provision of funds by the Treasury—thus placing the people under direct control of the Board, and at the same time providing them with decent homes in which to reside. Funds were subsequently made available and an up-to-date station is now being established. Twenty cottages, a school, a store, manager's residence, medical treatment room and an up-to-date efficient water supply are almost completed, and the station will be ready for opening at an early date. This station has been laid out on modern lines and will be a considerable improvement on some of the older stations. It is anticipated that approximately 150 aborigines will take up residence on the station at the time of the opening and more will follow later.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS.

Constant attention is being given by the Board's administration to means by which improvements could be effected in the office organisation and keeping of records; also management of stations and reserves. The publication of a manual for the guidance of field officers has already been mentioned. The establishment of station registers will enable a more reliable check to be maintained on the movements of aborigines. It was hoped last year to take a detailed census of all aborigines residing within the State and to establish a card index system, but this would involve considerable expenditure and necessitate employment of extra temporary staff, so it was decided to stand over action until the conclusion of the war.

A complete card record system of all plant on stations has been set up; also an efficient card recording of all buildings and particulars of new works being undertaken.

Medical history records of all aborigines resident on stations are now in use, all ailments, diseases, etc., with appropriate treatment given being recorded.

On stations a record of the employment of all able-bodied men is now being kept, thus enabling the Board to be cognisant of all work being done by aborigines both on and off stations.

The Board believes that the establishment of these systems will prove to be of material advantage to the administration and in the management of its stations.

#### FARM AND GARDEN CULTIVATION.

The improvement of homes by the establishment of farm and vegetable gardens and the growing of trees will always be regarded as one of the main factors in developing the higher instincts of the people. With this end in view, the Board has endeavoured persistently to persuade aborigines residing on stations—and, to a lesser degree—on reserves—to beautify their homes and to grow vegetable crops for the benefit of their families. Most homes have been fenced, so that each family has its own area to develop. The response to the Board's efforts to induce aborigines to establish gardens has not been particularly good. A number of families on each station have taken a pride in their homes and have made good gardens, but many other families have evinced no interest whatever.

In addition to the home gardens, each station has established a community vegetable garden, varying in size from a quarter of an acre to 2 acres, where vegetable crops are grown for distribution. On some stations, particularly where ample water supply has been available, the results achieved throughout the year have been most gratifying. Special recognition is due to the management at Boggabilla, Bellbrook, Brewarrina, Cabbage Tree Island and Menindee Stations for the excellent results that have been achieved—in some cases despite adverse conditions. Families residing on these aforementioned stations have been provided with a regular supply of vegetables throughout the whole year.

*Survey by Department of Agriculture.*—Many of the aboriginal stations controlled by the Board are capable of considerable development agriculturally, and the Department of Agriculture has recently been asked to make a survey of each station, with a view to advising the Board of the extent to which agricultural development is considered economically possible. On those stations, where possible, it is the Board's intention to develop good dairy herds for the purpose of supplying milk to all residents. The two main factors which at present militate against extensive agricultural development are:

- (a) Lack of funds for capital outlay, and
- (b) Dearth of labour, in view of the fact that on most stations nearly all the able-bodied men are now employed on wages off stations.

Twenty-four head of dairy stock were transferred from Scheyville Training Farm to various stations throughout the year to augment existing herds. Three cows were also purchased. Surplus stock to the value of £71 14s. 4d. were sold at public auction during the year under review.

The policy of agricultural development on the Board's stations can only be implemented side by side with the separation of teaching from the manager's duties, thus enabling him to give proper time and attention to his station.

#### CHILD ENDOWMENT.

Early in 1930, after certain cases had been brought under notice, where endowment money paid to aborigines had been squandered, the Commissioner for Family Endowment requested the Board to accept responsibility for the administration of endowment payable to aborigines. This administration has continued with beneficial results to the aborigines generally, and has undoubtedly been responsible, to a large degree, for an improvement in their standard of living.

The supervision exercised by the Board over the expenditure of endowment moneys has ensured that such money has been spent wholly for the use and benefit of the children in respect of whom it was paid. In addition to food and clothing, parents were permitted to purchase articles of furniture, domestic utensils, etc., the use of which in the home would serve to improve the standard of living of the family as a whole. Restrictions were placed on the purchase of articles which obviously would not have been beneficial to the child and a strict supervision has been maintained by the Board's local officers, so that there would not be any departure from the spirit of the administration.

Family endowment ceased to be a matter for State administration as from the 30th June, 1941, and from that date the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility.

During the year under review an amount of £18,392 was received from the Family Endowment Department as endowment payable to aborigines, to be administered by the Board. This endowment was payable to approximately 350 aboriginal mothers.

Despite the fact that the general principle of controlling family endowment necessitated action by the Board to issue orders to endowees, every encouragement is given to families to qualify by behaviour, reliability and habits of life for



receipt of family endowment in cash. The Board holds the opinion that direct payment of family endowment is a useful contribution towards making the aborigines more self-reliant and better fitted to take their place in the general community.

A total of sixty-three cases were reverted from payment by orders to direct payment in cash during the year ended 30th June, 1941.

### CO-OPERATION OF OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The Board, during its first year of office, received valuable advice and assistance from the specialist members of the Board in implementing its policy of gradual assimilation of aborigines into the economic and social life of the general community. It has availed itself, too, of the co-operation of other Departments which have made officers available for specialised advice in their particular sphere. In this regard may be mentioned—

*Police Department.*—Supervision of reserves and advice and assistance on matters within the scope of their duties.

*Department of Agriculture.*—In connection with the purchase of livestock; tuberculin testing of cattle; visits to aboriginal stations by field experts and vegetable specialists to advise and help the management in improved methods of cropping.

*Department of Lands.*—Surveying of stations and reserves where not already effected; leasing of Board's reserves which are not immediately needed for use by aborigines; selecting and gazetted new areas for the use of aborigines.

*Department of Health.*—Medical treatment of aborigines and advice on health matters generally; arrangements for admission of aborigines to general or special hospitals.

*Child Welfare Department.*—Inspection of wards by Child Welfare Inspectors in remote country districts, and detention and shelter of children committed by the Court.

*Department of Works and Local Government.*—The services of an officer of the Government Architect's Branch were made available in connection with the preparation of plans and specifications and certain inspection work relating to building operations of the Board, with particular reference to the new aboriginal station now being established at Walgett.

The Board extends its thanks to the abovementioned Departments for their helpful assistance and goodwill, and expresses the hope that the cheerful co-operation of the officers concerned will continue to be enjoyed.

### CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Aboriginal children who have been committed to the Board's care as wards continue to receive affectionate care in the homes specially provided for their reception. The children thus committed have been the victims of unhappy circumstances, sometimes through the loss of parents or perhaps from conditions of cruelty, vice or neglect. The staff of the Homes receive these children with kindness and endeavour to bring happiness into their young lives.

Children may be received into the Homes at a tender age, oftentimes as young as five or six years of age—and they attend school until reaching school leaving age, when they then are given a brief training before being placed out in employment under apprenticeship conditions.

*Cootamundra Girls' Training Home.*—This Home, which is situated one mile from the town of Cootamundra, has accommodation for fifty children. During the year, an average of thirty-six children were maintained in residence, made up of thirty of school age, one under school age and five over school age. New admissions numbered four and discharges eight.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in making suitable staff arrangements at the Home, owing to resignations, and it has frequently been necessary for the lady welfare inspector to take charge temporarily.

Action has been taken to bring about improvements in records and clerical work of the Home. Personal history records have been greatly improved, and full particulars of training, health, progress and behaviour, etc., are now accurately recorded. Special attention is being given to the production of vegetables and beautification of grounds.

Of the thirty-six children accommodated at the Home during the year, 16 per cent. were full-bloods, 71 per cent. half-castes and the balance lesser castes. The Matron has reported that the full-blood children are slow in mental responses, but excel at handwork and sport. The half-caste children, while possessing great mental alertness, are lazy and frequently sullen. In some cases they are resentful of their state of life and require sympathetic handling and firm control.

The health of the girls has been satisfactory. Minor outbreaks of measles and chicken pox have occurred, but with no serious consequences. Twenty-one girls were immunised against

diphtheria, and proper dental attention was given to the children's teeth.

The Matron has summed up the aims of this Home by the following:—

"The Home exists and aims to ensure a happy childhood for its inmates and their needs are abundantly provided for. A balanced training is aimed at to develop the mental, spiritual and physical health of each child, so as to fit them for their future. Suitable recreation is regularly provided, and includes sport and organised games."

*Kinchela Boys' Training Home.*—Kinchela Home possesses a fertile area of thirty-seven acres and is situated sixteen miles from Kempsey, on the Macleay River. It also has accommodation for fifty inmates. The average enrolment for the year was forty-six, made up of 39 of school age and 7 over school age. There were ten new admissions and eight discharges.

The administration of Kinchela Home has been carried out under difficulties, owing to the Manager, who is an officer of the military forces, being on leave for long periods. This has reflected in a measure on the progress of the Home. The Manager normally is the Headmaster of the School, which he conducts with the aid of an assistant teacher. Because of a shortage of teachers, however, the assistants, during the greater part of the year, had to take complete charge of the school and manage the Home in addition. It is only to be expected that the efficiency of the boys' training and progress have suffered in consequence. The older boys, however, despite the staff shortage, have acquitted themselves well in their farming and other outdoor training.

Health has been satisfactory on the whole. Minor ailments, such as ringworm, boils and skin complaints, have made appearance at intervals, but have been given proper attention.

The conduct of the boys leaves some room for improvement. The living arrangements are such that all the boys, both older and younger, are thrown constantly together. The influence of one or two of the older boys has not been all that could be desired, and until the staff shortage and accommodation facilities have been improved it will be difficult to improve the position. It is proposed to put in hand certain improvements and additions to the Home during the coming year, subject to funds being provided by the Treasury for that purpose.

The drainage system at the Home is at present being overhauled and improved.

The dairy herd has been improved and the milk supply consequently increased.

*Bomaderry Children's Home.*—This Institution 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 special attention is given to aboriginal children ranging from babies up to ten years of age.

The Home is situated in a bush environment about one mile and a half from Nowra, and the children of school age attend the Bomaderry Public School. Medical and dental attention is given in an honorary capacity by local professional men.

Apart from a general oversight of the Home, the Aborigines Welfare Board contributes largely to its maintenance by supplying food and clothing for the children's use.

Upon attaining the age of ten years the girls are transferred to Cootamundra and the boys to Kinchela.

An average of thirty children was maintained at the Home during the past year.

### ABORIGINAL STATIONS.

Reference to Appendix "A" of the report will show that nineteen Stations were maintained by the Board during the past year. These Stations are actually Aborigines Reserves, comprising a sufficient number of residents to justify control by a resident manager and his staff. Each Station is also provided with a school, store, and medical treatment room, and agricultural activity is developed to some extent.

The Stations are fairly evenly distributed throughout the State, in accordance with the aboriginal population. The population varies from approximately 75 to 300, the distribution being as follows:—

Over 200 persons .....	5 Stations.
Between 100 and 200 persons ..	8 "
Under 100 persons .....	6 "

The total number of aborigines living on Stations at 30th June, 1941, was 2,733, and represents a fall of 335 persons compared with the previous year. The reduction was caused principally by the transfer of a number of families on to Reserves, whilst others who secured employment in other districts took up residence nearer to their employment.

Burnt Bridge Station, with 274 residents, has the largest population, whilst Bulgandramine, with 36 residents, has the least.

Bulgandramine Station is situated twelve miles from Peak Hill, and formerly had a population of about 150 residents. During the year, however, many families removed to other districts where conditions were more favourable and work more plentiful, and the Board is now considering the desirability of closing the Station.

On all Stations the Managers have assisted able-bodied men to obtain employment in their districts. Constant attention has also been given to effecting improvements on the Stations, and wherever possible, the agricultural productivity on the settlement has been developed. The Board has aimed to maintain dairy herds on suitable Stations, and the milk supply for use of residents is now in a much more satisfactory position. The Board recently took over almost the entire herd of dairy stock from Scheyville Training Farm and distributed same amongst the various Stations.

Approximately £8,000 has been spent this year on new buildings and structural improvements on Stations, and the accommodation generally has been greatly improved.

Action has been taken in connection with the fencing around the dwellings of residents, thus providing homes with allotments of reasonable size in which home gardens may be established by the occupants. Such action has been completed on five Stations and is proceeding on a further five.

Appendix "A" at the end of this report gives the area of each Station and comparative figures relating to population and ration issues.

### ABORIGINAL RESERVES.

Whenever it is considered desirable to provide the aborigines of a district with a special area for their exclusive use, the Board makes application to the Department of Lands for an area to be set aside and gazetted for that purpose. At the 30th June, 1941, there were forty-eight such areas, apart from Stations, described as Aboriginal Reserves. They are made available for occupation by aborigines, subject to the provisions of the Aborigines Protection Act, and it is illegal for persons other than aborigines to enter thereon without lawful authority.

The Board has built dwellings and has effected certain improvements on Reserves whenever necessary, though not to the same extent as on Stations.

Reserves are not provided with resident management, as is the case on Stations, the view being taken that aborigines who live on Reserves, whilst still sheltering under the protection of the Board, are better able to fend for themselves, and not so greatly in need of Government assistance. Supervision is placed in the hands of the local Police.

Ten Reserves are, at present, not being made use of by aborigines, but are maintained by the Board in case of necessity. Others, such as Moree, Gulargambone, Condobolin, Tingha, Balranald and Tabulam, each have a population in excess of one hundred residents.

The total population on all Reserves throughout the State at the end of this year was 2,175 persons, representing an increase of fifty-one on the previous year's figures.

Fourteen Reserves are provided with special aboriginal schools, whilst the children residing on other Reserves attend the local white public schools.

At Coraki, Dubbo, and Wellington, the local school teacher acts also as Matron of the Reserve, whilst at Karuah the male teacher works in co-operation with the Raymond Terrace Police, as local Manager. On these Reserves the Manager (or Matron) attends to the welfare and needs of the people, and assists the Police in maintaining discipline. At Coraki the Matron issues rations and other benefits to the needy from the store maintained on the Reserve.

A list of Aboriginal Reserves, showing the area of each, and comparative population, is provided in Appendix "B" at the end of this Report.

### ABORIGINAL CAMPS.

A problem that is constantly giving anxiety to the Board and to Country Municipalities is the existence of Aboriginal Camps on the outskirts of certain country towns. It is inevitable that there should always be a percentage of aboriginal people who are not content to remain on Stations or Reserves, but prefer to make their homes close to towns, on commons, stock routes, or other public land. Frequently, these people are not of the best type, and their aim, for the greater part, is to enjoy the amenities of the town, or to obtain liquor surreptitiously. The dwellings of these people often consist of shacks of flattened kerosene tins and bagging, with earthen floors.

These aborigines always constitute a difficult problem to the Board for, generally, they resent any attempt made to place them on Stations or Reserves; they prefer to live under sordid conditions and comparative freedom, rather than to enjoy the comforts of Station life where they would be under a certain amount of control.

Municipal and Shire Councils have from time to time complained to the Board about these settlements and have requested that the people be removed. Certain difficulties present themselves in complying with the requests of the Councils, the principal being—

- (a) Court action would be necessary to enforce the people to remove, if they raised objection;
- (b) Homes would have to be found for them on Stations, which already are overcrowded;
- (c) Difficulty would be experienced in holding the families on the Stations, despite Court ruling.

It is felt that the Councils might co-operate to a greater extent than they have done in the past by preventing aboriginal families from taking up private residence within their municipalities, unless their living conditions and type of dwelling complies with local ordinances. It is very difficult for the Board to remove families who have already established themselves, apparently without any action being taken by the Councils to insist on a certain standard of residence.

### ACCOUNTS AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

Reference to Appendix "C" at the end of this report will show that the total amount of £83,118 was expended on the welfare and relief of aborigines during the year ended 30th June, 1941. Of this amount £63,405 was expended directly by the Board itself, the balance, namely, £19,713, being expenditure by other departments on the Board's behalf. It will be noted that £31,419 was expended for the maintenance of and assistance to aborigines; this represents an amount of £5,805 less than that spent under the same heading during the previous year. The reduced amount is accounted for by a decrease in the population on Stations generally, and by the reduced number of aborigines receiving rations, due to increased employment, thus enabling them to provide their own sustenance. Included in the expenditure is a special item of £6,684, which was provided from General Loan Account for the establishment of a new aboriginal station at Walgett, which was in course of completion at 30th June, 1941.

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

Year ended 30th June, 1932	£
.....	55,517
" " " " 1933	57,271
" " " " 1934	54,082
" " " " 1935	54,264
" " " " 1936	57,265
" " " " 1937	58,940
" " " " 1938	63,762
" " " " 1939	89,169
" " " " 1940	81,534
" " " " 1941	83,118

Although the amounts expended during the past three years are must 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. 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 staff for the loyal and willing manner in which they have discharged their duties throughout the past year.

Dated this twentieth day of January, 1942.

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

Members,  
Aborigines Welfare  
Board.

APPENDIX "A".  
Particulars of Aboriginal Stations.

Station.	Area.	Population.		Ration Issues.	
		30-6-40	30-6-41	30-6-40	30-6-41
	Acres.				
Bellbrook .....	90	213	140	75	62
Boggabilla .....	457	240	201	139	109
Brewarrina .....	4,638	242	267	140	144
Brungle .....	375	70	49	37	20
Bulgandramine .....	50	140	36	72	20
Burnt Bridge .....	613	282	274	92	82
Burra Bee Dee .....	623	109	77	52	27
Cabbage Tree Island .....	125	110	127	53	52
Cowra .....	31	136	125	84	27
Cumerooonga .....	2,600	207	193	154	140
Jervis Bay .....	100	88	85	43	44
Menindee .....	1,000	210	197	151	120
Moonahcullah .....	232	94	103	39	53
Pilliga .....	150	87	95	42	40
Quirindi .....	220	254	224	96	65
Roseby Park .....	66	118	102	73	51
Taree .....	51	152	141	60	41
Wallaga Lake .....	341	120	88	86	47
Woodenbong .....	126	196	209	88	71
<b>Total ...</b>	.....	<b>3,068</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>1,215</b>

APPENDIX "B".  
List of Aboriginal Reserves.

Reserve.	Area.	Population.		Reserve.	Area.	Population.	
		30th June, 1940.	30th June, 1941.			30th June, 1940.	30th June, 1941.
	Acres.				Acres.		
Ashford .....	18	Nil	Nil	Manilla .....	20	Nil	Nil
Baan Baa .....	20	Nil	Nil	Moree* .....	12	230	248
Balranald .....	140	85	105	Mungindi .....	100	39	37
Baryulgil .....	40	Nil	Nil	Nambucca Heads (Stewart's Is.)* .....	70	75	95
Bega (Tarranganda) .....	55	15	Nil	Nymboida .....	35	Nil	Nil
Binnaway .....	30	1	Nil	Pooncarie .....	620	4	3
Bowraville .....	90	131	93	Pt. Macquarie (Rolland's Plains) .....	87	Nil	Nil
Condobolin* .....	16	121	175	Quambone .....	60	Nil	14
Copmanhurst .....	150	Nil	Nil	Rye Park .....	140	7	19
Coraki .....	10	61	76	Sackville (Wilberforce) .....	150	1	1
Darlington Point .....	25	35	49	South West Rocks .....	14	11	15
Dubbo (Talbragar)* .....	18	50	52	Tabulam* .....	100	104	105
Euabalong .....	35	58	58	Tibooburra .....	100	8	6
Forster* .....	18	109	68	Tingha (Long Gully)* .....	15	117	103
Gloucester (Barrington) .....	50	3	3	Tweed Heads (Ukerabagh Is.) .....	37	12	22
Goodooga (includes Dennawan) .....	80	114	78	Ulgundahi Is. (Maclean)* .....	40	84	115
Goolagong .....	80	6	32	Uralla .....	100	32	22
Gulargambone* .....	70	159	158	Walcha (Summer Vale)* .....	107	52	65
Hillston .....	98	Nil	18	Walcha Road (Woolbrook) .....	320	45	27
Karuah* .....	50	63	65	Walgett (Gingie) .....	320	5	Nil
Kyogle* .....	115	80	45	Wellington (Nanima)* .....	100	21	22
La Perouse .....	6	79	80	Wingham (Ashlea) .....	112	5	Nil
Lawrence .....	2	12	4	Yantabulla .....	100	Nil	Nil
Macksville (Eungai) .....	20	7	9	Yass* .....	9	83	88
<b>Total Population ...</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>2,124</b>	<b>2,175</b>

NOTE:—\*Denotes that there is a separate Aboriginal School on this Reserve.

APPENDIX "C."

STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1941.

Direct Expenditure incurred by Board—	£	£
Buildings and Repairs, etc. ....	8,107	
Establishment of new Aboriginal Station at Walgett .....	6,684	
Salaries and Wages .....	8,704	
Maintenance of and assistance to Aborigines .....	31,419	
Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, Purchase of Machinery and Plant, and other expenditure of a miscellaneous nature .....	8,491	
		63,405
Expenditure incurred by other Departments on behalf of the Board—		
Government Stores Department for purchase of clothing, stores, stationery and other supplies .....	4,192	
Department of Education for teachers' salaries, school materials, etc. ....	13,465	
Department of Public Health for medical fees, etc. ....	320	
Department of Works and Local Government for telephone services .....	575	
Resumed Properties Department for sanitary services .....	1,024	
Government Printer for printing and bookbinding .....	137	
		19,713
		<b>£83,118</b>