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SOUTH AUSTRALIA



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REPORT

OF THE

ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1953

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1954.

Report of the Aborigines Protection Board for the Year ended 30th June, 1953

Aborigines Protection Board, Adelaide,

30th September, 1953.

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

May it please Your Excellency:

We do ourselves the honour to submit the annual report of the Aborigines Protection Board for the year ended 30th June, 1953.

Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year, the personnel of the Board being:—

The Honourable M. McIntosh, Minister of Works, Chairman.
Dr. J. B. Cleland, Deputy Chairman.
Rev. G. O. B. Rowe.
Mr. Len J. Cook.
Mrs. Constance M. Cooke.
Mrs. A. M. Johnston.
Mr. W. R. Penhall, Secretary.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The aboriginal inhabitants of South Australia are believed to number slightly more than 5,000 in approximately equal proportions of full bloods and mixed bloods. On account of their nomadic habits it has proved very difficult to obtain accurate statistics relating to aborigines.

There is no doubt that during the early history of the State there was a considerable reduction in the aboriginal population due in some measure to the loss of interest in living by the aborigines on account of the progressively restricted area of land in which they were obliged to live and find native game and other foods. There appears also to have been little or no medical attention provided in times of sickness and no food depots where the native people could find the necessaries of life during periods of drought. All this has been radically changed, particularly during the past 50 years or so, by the provision of supplementary foodstuffs, expert medical attention, including nursing and infant clinics, and also a large increase in the area of land set apart for their use. There has been also a more sympathetic attitude towards the original inhabitants of this country not only by the authorities responsible for their welfare, but also by police officers, pastoralists and missionaries, as well as by members of the general public. As a result the decline in population has definitely been arrested and there is abundant evidence that both full blood and part aborigines are increasing in number. The aim of the Board is not only to build up the population, which is regarded as a matter of great national importance, but also to prepare the younger generation of natives to be self-supporting citizens capable of making a valuable contribution to the economic welfare of the State. The rapid increase of population at Point Pearce and Point McLeay Aboriginal Stations has created a rather serious, though not insoluble, problem. Many of the young folks living on these Stations have advanced toward citizenship to such a degree that they should not be permitted any longer to live in a closed community but rather should be required to take their proper places in the general community. It is estimated that on each of these Stations the population is nearly double the number that can be effectively trained and prepared for citizenship.

The Board has adopted a scheme for housing the surplus population at Point Pearce and Point McLeay in suitable areas throughout the State, but unfortunately, the inauguration of the scheme has been delayed on account of legal difficulties. It will, however, be launched at an early date. There is no doubt that the proposed method of absorption, if successful, will be beneficial to the aborigines and also to the State.

During the year under review the many inquiries received from visitors from overseas as well as from local residents as to the measures taken by the Board for the care and protection of the aborigines indicates a growing interest in the welfare of the native people. Unfortunately, a serious lack of authentic information regarding the work of the Board is also revealed. The inquiries received referred principally to education, medical attention, employment, electoral privileges and the availability of benefits under Social Service legislation. This spirit of inquiry has been encouraged at every opportunity, and with a view to providing reliable information on the matters raised, the following statement of the Board's activities is incorporated in this report:—

1. *Education.*—All aboriginal children have the right of entry to public schools conducted by the Education Department, provided they are presented for enrolment as clean in their person and in their clothing as the average child attending the school. Many aboriginal children, mainly of mixed blood, do in fact attend public schools in various parts of the State. Generally speaking they are well received and kindly treated.

Obviously, aboriginal children who have not enjoyed the advantage of early education would not be happy in a public school. Such children are accommodated in special schools conducted by the missionaries working amongst aborigines. In addition there are large special schools for the children living at Point McLeay and Point Pearce. A considerable number of half-caste boys and girls have been provided with secondary education, and as a result are now rendering effective service in the general community.

2. *Medical Attention.*—In the matter of medical attention, particularly with regard to entry into public hospitals, it is pleasing to report that the aborigines receive exactly the same attention and treatment as white people who depend upon the State for medical attention. The Board retains the services of qualified medical practitioners in those parts of the State where the number of aborigines warrants such action. In the remote areas medical attention is provided by the Flying Doctor Service, trained nurses or missionaries. Aboriginal patients in these areas requiring hospital treatment are sent to Alice Springs, Port Augusta, or the Royal Adelaide Hospital. In addition, many aborigines receive hospital treatment at Wallaroo, Port Lincoln, and other country hospitals, including hospitals on the various mission stations. The Board also provides optical and dental attention, and each year a number of aborigines are provided with artificial dentures at the Frome Road Dental Hospital.

3. *Employment.*—Many aborigines are highly skilled and are in constant employment in the pastoral, farming, and dairying industries. They are excellent shearers and stockmen. On the Aboriginal Stations at Point McLeay and Point Pearce they do all the station work under the supervision of trained officials. At Point Pearce they undertake the whole of the extensive power farming on shares with the Department, using modern machinery. They are thus being trained for employment on farms and stations in various parts of the State. Many workers are members of appropriate trade unions, and they receive the same rate of pay as other members of the union. All aborigines who are able and willing to work are eligible for employment. Tribal and semi-detribalized aborigines still live by hunting game to supplement the food rations provided by the Board. They also render great service in the pastoral areas by hunting wild dogs. The money received for dog scalps is used for the maintenance of their families.

4. *Rights of Citizenship.*—In South Australia aborigines with a fixed address enjoy exactly the same electoral privileges as white people.

All aborigines enrolled for the State House of Assembly are in consequence entitled to vote at elections for the Commonwealth Houses of Parliament, and are entitled to vote on the same basis as others for the Legislative Council.

5. *Social Service Benefits.*—No action has, as yet, been taken to amend the Act to enable aborigines living after the manner of Europeans to participate in Social Service benefits. Aborigines, irrespective of the degree of aboriginal blood, having an assessable income are required to pay income tax and contribute for Social Service benefits. One section of the Act which adversely affects aborigines is that which precludes a mother in whom there is the slightest preponderance of aboriginal blood receiving the maternity allowance. All aboriginal mothers who accept the same obligations and responsibilities as other women in the community should have access to the maternity allowance. Before aborigines are eligible to receive invalid, age, and widow's pensions, they are required to leave their homes on Aboriginal Stations or Missions, where they have lived and worked all their lives, and where all their interests lie, and, if aboriginal blood preponderates, they must also be exempted from the provisions of the Aborigines Act, in order to qualify for the benefit. Strong representations have been made by State Governments and by citizens and bodies interested in aboriginal welfare, and this Board again urges that this anomalous condition be remedied as soon as possible.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ABORIGINES ACT.

During the year under review 32 persons were exempted from the provisions of the Aborigines Act on probation; 20 other persons who had completed satisfactorily the prescribed term of probation were exempted unconditionally. The declarations of exemption previously made in respect of three aborigines were revoked, and 26 applications for exemption were rejected or deferred, as it was considered the applicants had not as yet attained the standard of development required in exempted persons.

On the general question of citizenship for aborigines it should be stressed that many are already enjoying the same privileges as white people, and large numbers are being prepared for citizenship by education in schools and by friendly contacts established by the numerous societies at work for the uplift and advancement of the native people. Aborigines are working side by side with white men and are accepted on a basis of equality. In sporting activities also young aborigines are received as worthy competitors. There still remains, however, a measure of prejudice, but this will surely disappear when the aborigines are able more fully to demonstrate their ability to live and work and enjoy their leisure as true citizens of Australia. The Board desires to grant exemptions to all aborigines who are deemed capable of living satisfactorily in the general community.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

With a view to preparing young aborigines for full citizenship the Board has prepared a scheme under which all who desire to qualify may have the opportunity of engaging in some form of vocational training. It is realized that many of the young men and boys are satisfied to engage in seasonal occupations such as shearing, farming, bag-sewing, rabbiting, grape picking, etc. This work is attractive and lucrative, and makes a strong appeal to the young folk. There is also the fact that the young people concerned are not many generations removed from a people who did not need to work for a living. To expect such people to look forward with enthusiasm to working continuously each day at a bench or a lathe savours of undue optimism and shows a complete disregard of their nomadic background. Nevertheless, an effort is to be made to provide an opportunity for all who are willing to undergo the training necessary if they are to become skilled tradesmen. As the Board intends selecting young aborigines to occupy the houses to be built in various parts of the State, the vocational training to be afforded should be the same as that given to the young white people with whom later on they will have to live and work. It seems clear that to train them in the seclusion of a mission and when trained to thrust them out into a competitive world with which they are unfamiliar is to risk failure of the scheme. It is hoped therefore to arrange for the trainees to live in private homes or if the numbers warrant such action to establish a hostel where they may live under a friendly supervision. They can then be trained at a junior technical or other appropriate school. The Board has had a scheme for the training of young girls in operation for some years, and it is proposed to widen the scope of this scheme to permit suitable girls to train in domestic science, nursing, dressmaking, millinery, etc. If the Board is able to secure the full co-operation of all concerned, particularly the trainees and their parents, the proposed scheme promises to open a new era in the lives of young aborigines.

GRANTS TO MISSIONS FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

During the year under review the undermentioned grants of money were provided to enable the missions concerned to undertake the erection of buildings and the improvements in water supplies:—

	£	s.	d.
Ernabella Mission—Industrial school building	1,325	0	0
Nepabunna Mission—Bore and tank	250	0	0
Koonibba Mission—Hot water service for the local hospital	110	0	0

In addition to the assistance provided for the various missions and schools many individual aborigines were assisted by the provision of seed and superphosphate, fencing and housing materials, rabbit traps, etc.

Fishing equipment was purchased for a number of aborigines to enable them to procure food and otherwise supplement their income. The cost of the equipment provided is repaid to the Board at the rate of 5s. per week. A new wireless set was installed in the dormitory at the Home for Aboriginal Women and Children at North Adelaide.

ASSISTANCE TO MISSIONS' SCHOOLS.

During the year considerable assistance in the way of grants for furniture, equipment, etc., was provided by the Board.

At the Point McLeay school, books of an educational nature to the value of £62 were supplied for use in the new children's library, the Education Department having provided the necessary furniture. The library is proving a great boon to the children who remain after school hours to read the books provided. It is proposed to purchase additional books each year to provide an efficient and up-to-date library. The Board also purchased sporting materials needed by the children for inter-school matches played away from the Station as well as on the local school grounds.

At Point Pearce a committee of local residents working in co-operation with officers of the Aborigines Department has raised funds for the purchase of playground equipment. The Board has agreed to subsidize the funds raised on a pound for pound basis up to £100.

At the Koonibba Lutheran Mission school additional desks to the value of £50 were purchased to provide accommodation for the children sent to the school from the Yalata Mission Station.

At the Ernabella Presbyterian Mission, cupboards and other furniture was provided by the Board for use in the local school.

REPORTS FROM POLICE OFFICERS, MISSIONARIES, AND STATION MANAGERS.

Reports from police officers in various parts of the State indicate that nearly all able bodied aborigines were gainfully employed during the year. Unfortunately, some of the workers do not appear to realize the importance of regular attendance at their place of employment, and as a result, their services are dispensed with. On the other hand, the majority of aboriginal workmen are employed at one job for long periods and their services are highly regarded by their employers. Police court statistics reveal that indulgence in intoxicating liquor is the chief cause of trouble amongst the aborigines. It is also mainly responsible for their absence from work.

UNITED ABORIGINES MISSION INC.

The United Aborigines Mission is responsible for mission work amongst the aborigines at Colebrook Home, Finnis Springs, Gerard, Nepabunna, and Oodnadatta.

In the annual report of the Mission, the President, Mr. W. L. Scarborough, and the Secretary, Pastor L. J. Samuels, point out that the Mission has been at work amongst the aborigines for a period of 28 years. A special tribute is paid to the missionaries on the various fields for their splendid work in preparing the native people for assimilation as worthy citizens of the State. Many difficulties are encountered in this work, demanding infinite patience and constant endeavour. During the year a hot water service was installed at Colebrook Home through the generous help of friends of the Mission, and it is proving a great boon to the staff and the children. The school children living at Colebrook Home now attend the public school at Eden Hills, and the association with the white children is proving most beneficial. One of the older boys, Peter Taylor, attends the Goodwood Technical School and is also a pupil at the evening classes at the School of Arts. Peter is regarded as a lad of great promise.

At Finnis Springs a number of native men have built houses for their families, the buildings being constructed of galvanized iron. This is a great improvement on the old type of native home and other men are being encouraged to follow the good example set by the home builders.

The recently erected 30,000 gallon tank was filled for the first time during the year and is proving a great asset in this very dry area.

The work of the Flying Doctor Service in caring for the sick people at Finnis Springs is greatly appreciated.

At the Gerard Mission a new dormitory building is in process of erection, the work being done by a team of voluntary helpers led by Mr. W. G. Greaves. These men are to be commended for undertaking this most important and necessary work.

The irrigation scheme is being extended in the mission orchard in preparation for the coming summer season.

At Nepabunna, in addition to the normal work of the mission, the superintendent, Mr. F. Eaton, undertakes the management of a barytes mine at which 11 aborigines found employment during the year when not engaged at shearing or other pastoral work. A number of men from Nepabunna are employed at the Leigh Creek coal mine. They live with their families at Copley which is adjacent to the coal field.

The activities of the Oodnadatta Mission have been carried on as usual during the year. The erection of a new dormitory building on the mission property is proceeding, and when completed it will provide much-needed accommodation for the inmates. It is proposed to plant suitable trees around the building to provide shade for the children and to improve the appearance of the mission buildings. Through the generosity of the 5AD Kangaroo Club and

numerous other friends, 13 of the mission children were able to spend a holiday in Adelaide during the long school vacation. Some of the children had never had a ride in a train previously nor had they seen either the city or the sea. It was for them a very profitable and enjoyable holiday.

UMEEWARRA MISSION, PORT AUGUSTA.

In the eleventh annual report of the Mission, the Superintendent, Miss K. M. Simmons, advises that the year's work has been most successful. The Port Augusta Labor Day Committee and other friends of the Mission organized a day's outing for the staff and the children at Mambray Creek on a public holiday. This picnic was greatly enjoyed by the children. During the long vacation the boys spent a nice time on the River Murray at Purnong, and were taken home by car through the lovely Barossa Valley. The other children had a holiday at Cowell through the generosity of local friends. Other highlights of the year were the Coronation Rally at Port Augusta where 1,500 children took part and a visit by the Penola Piper's Band. There are 44 children on the school roll, and there is also a kindergarten class for the small children.

Miss Coombe, of the Education Department, has secured the interest of the Schools Mothers' Clubs in the work of the Mission through the drawings and other hand work of the scholars. As a result £150 has been raised to date. The Umeewarra Mission has many friends, and a great work is being done there.

It is most pleasing to report that Lena Lang, who came into the Home as a little girl and was sent to Singleton Training College, has graduated and received the school diploma. Lena has grown into a fine young woman, and will soon proceed to Darwin to work amongst the native people there.

LUTHERAN MISSION, KOONIBBA.

The Superintendent, Mr. H. Gaden, reports a very successful year, and expresses the appreciation of the officers of the Mission to the Aborigines Protection Board for its co-operation and assistance in maintaining the work throughout the year. The closing of the Ooldea Mission and the removal of the inmates to Yalata Station under the care of the Koonibba Mission imposed a great strain on the staff. The care of an additional 300 people was cheerfully undertaken and faithfully discharged.

From Yalata 30 boys were sent to the Koonibba School, necessitating additional accommodation in the Children's Home as well as at the school. At the Koonibba Hospital the Sister in Charge had a monthly average of 13 in-patients and 350 out-patients. The usual activities were maintained throughout the year for the benefit and training of the native residents. The season was most favourable for farming and livestock at Koonibba; 3,640 bags of wheat were harvested, and the wool clip amounted to 52 bales.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, ERNABELLA.

The Mission was established by the Presbyterian Church in 1937, and has developed into a well-organized institution. From the inception of the Mission it has been the considered policy to understand and respect the laws and customs of the aborigines. The Mission acts as a buffer between the natives and the white civilization and seeks to prepare them for the inevitable contact.

To observe the children at work in the school and the young men and women taking up their many and differing duties is to realize the value of the work being done.

The ordinary day to day population varies from 100 to 300, but is often considerably more.

A very favourable season was experienced this year following heavy rains which also replenished water supplies. The country is in great heart, and there is abundant feed for the 4,000 sheep grazing on the property. The annual shearing was most satisfactory, the average fleece weighing over 11 lb. and the wool was of high quality. A fresh supply of stock water was discovered on the property during the year.

The Commonwealth Health Department conducted a survey for the detection of tuberculosis when over 400 natives were examined. There are no known cases of tuberculosis at Ernabella. The new industrial school building is nearly completed, and a trained instructor has been appointed to give instruction in the various trades. The great event of the year was the opening of the new church building. The Aborigines Protection Board was represented at the opening ceremony by the Secretary. The building, which was erected by private contract, is capable of seating 400 persons. It is an ornate structure and eminently suitable for the climatic conditions at Ernabella. The opening services, which were conducted by officials of the Presbyterian Church, were most inspiring. Some of the young native men read the lessons in their native tongue, while the music was provided by a splendid native choir under the leadership of the Superintendent of the Mission, the Rev. R. M. Trudinger. A new hospital building with modern appointments has just been erected, and should prove of great assistance in dealing with aborigines in need of medical attention. The Presbyterian Church is rendering effective service to the natives at Ernabella.

POINT MCLEAY STATION.

The population at Point McLeay on the 30th June, 1953, was 412, comprising 226 males and 186 females. During the year there were 23 births and seven deaths, a net gain of 16. The people are accommodated in 60 cottages mainly built of stone. Some of the cottages are of good type, but a few are very old. Considerable repairs and additions were made during the year. Conveniences for public use were built of stone near the public hall, and a room to be used for heating and distributing milk for the school children has also been erected. A new domestic science building adjacent to the school is almost ready for occupation. Plans were drawn up also for the erection of a new woodwork classroom at the school. A septic tank was installed at the home of the Dairy Overseer. The Head Teacher, Mr. Lawry, reports that a very successful year was experienced at the local school; the new library is proving a great asset. With the assistance of the Aborigines Protection Board a progressive policy has been put into operation at the school with a view to providing each year some additional facilities for the instruction and development of the children. The general health of the natives has been good, there being no serious epidemics of sickness. The ambulance provided by the Board conveyed 19 patients to hospital during the year. Nurse Crowell has had a busy year at the local hospital, the inmates being principally midwifery patients. A great deal of work was done each day also to care for outpatients and minor cases of sickness being treated at home. Seasonal conditions were very good, and all livestock are in good condition. The lambing percentage was 89 per cent which is satisfactory; 2,021 sheep were shorn including 625 lambs; 62 bales of wool sold yielded a net return of £3,454 15s. 7d.; 90 tons of hay was harvested from 80 acres of oats sown. For the present season 100 acres of oats and 135 acres of barley have been sown, and a large area has been planted with pasture grasses for grazing purposes.

The new water scheme was completed, and is being used to irrigate the lucerne plots which provide greenfeed for the milking herd. The garden produced large quantities of tomatoes and vegetables, principally carrots, parsnips, beet, onions, beans, and rhubarb.

Cabbages and cauliflowers were attacked by pests, consequently the return was not very satisfactory.

The orchard yielded several cases of stone fruits, and these were sold to the natives at a cheap rate. Firewood obtained from the clearing of land purchased a few years ago was distributed free of cost to the native residents; 20 tons per week during the winter months, and 10 tons per week during the rest of the year. The Manager, Mr. Swalling, reports that some native families are making good progress, and have reached the stage where they are capable of living in the general community. This is evident by the number of motor vehicles, better type furniture, and refrigerators making their appearance in the homes of the people concerned. Every encouragement should be given to such people to take their rightful places in the general community. They should no longer depend on the benefits available on aboriginal stations. The housing scheme planned by the Board is to be used for providing accommodation for families that have qualified for full citizenship.

POINT PEARCE STATION.

The population at Point Pearce as disclosed by a census taken on 30th June, 1953, was 505. There were 26 births and seven deaths during the year. Apart from the usual cases of influenza and children's ailments, the health of the inmates was generally satisfactory.

The ambulance provided by the Board conveyed 50 patients to hospital including 24 maternity cases and 18 for X-ray. The ambulance is usually in charge of a trustworthy native driver, and this is an important factor in training such persons to accept responsibility for the welfare of others. Mrs. Goodhand, the Medical Orderly at Point Pearce, had a very busy year in dealing with a large number of outpatients at the surgery each day. Dr. Heitmann, of the Department of Health, carried out a survey for the detection of tuberculosis on the station; 296 persons were examined and 36 returned a positive Mantoux reaction. These patients will be brought to Adelaide for X-ray and for further treatment if necessary.

A daily average of 108 children attended school at Point Pearce. Unfortunately the availability of attractive and lucrative employment results in many of the children leaving school as soon as they reach 14 years of age. Under such conditions it is difficult to interest either pupils or parents in secondary education. More accommodation is required for the woodwork and the domestic science classes, and it is expected that the erection of a suitable building will be commenced at an early date. Meantime, instruction in these subjects continues to be given under difficult conditions.

The sporting activities of the school children were most successful, a number of pupils being chosen to play in the schools' championship football and basketball games. The older girls won the B grade basketball championship of Yorke Peninsula. The Board provided transport to enable the teams to travel to play in matches away from the station.

The Manager, Mr. Goodhand, reports that some of the natives are strongly addicted to drinking and gambling, and that the home life is thereby seriously disrupted. This is most unfortunate as it is essential that children being prepared for assimilation into the general community should have the benefit of a good home environment. It is hoped that the parents concerned will soon realize the serious nature of the handicap they impose on their children.

The Board again desires to record its appreciation of the splendid service being rendered to the young people of Point Pearce by Mr. R. C. Davey, of Port Victoria. Mr. Davey conducts a weekly Christian Endeavour meeting which 50 or 60 young folks attend. This contact must be most helpful, and should be encouraged in the interests of the teenage boys and girls.

Notwithstanding the dry summer the livestock are in good condition; 3,450 sheep and lambs were shorn, and 31,112 lb. of wool sold, the top price being 84½d. per lb. The net return for wool sold was £8,116 18s. 2d.; 668 sheep skins sold returned £785 15s. 11d. and four hides were sold for £7 9s. 5d. Two hundred and sixty-one pigs were marketed during the year, and the net return was £1,689 12s. 9d., while 50 head of cattle sold yielded £749 19s. 9d.; 1,270 acres of wheat, barley, and oats were sown during the year and produced 10,921 bags of grain and 84 tons of hay. In addition 850 bags of grain were harvested from self-sown crops. The farming operations were carried out as usual under a sharefarming agreement. The four native sharefarmers received 1,388 bags of wheat and 136 bags of barley. The average yield of wheat per acre was approximately 30bush, while the barley averaged 22bush per acre. Approximately the same area has been sown for the current season.

Additions to cottages were made during the year, two rooms being added to each of three existing cottages. The rapidly increasing population makes it imperative that the families considered suitable for assimilation in the general community should be removed from the station at the earliest possible date.

A statement of departmental receipts and payments for the year ended 30th June, 1953, is appended.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

M. McINTOSH, Chairman	} Aborigines Protection Board.
J. B. CLELAND, Deputy Chairman	
CONSTANCE M. COOKE	
A. M. JOHNSTON	
LEN J. COOK	
GORDON ROWE	
W. R. PENHALL, Secretary	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1953.

		ABORIGINAL WELFARE.		
1952.			1953.	
£			£	£
	Payment on account of expenses were:—			
7,261	Administrative officers		7,482	
15,240	Provisions, blankets, clothing, etc.		19,704	
178	Aborigines Home, North Adelaide		216	
537	Development of reserves for aborigines		384	
149	Assistance to fishermen		134	
266	Training half-caste girls for domestic service		300	
288	Superannuation Fund pension		298	
813	Payroll tax for child endowment		938	
—	Payments to dependants and officers retiring or resigning		1,320	
	<i>Grants—</i>			
—	Ernabella Mission, towards cost of an industrial school		1,325	
750	Lutheran Mission, towards cost of a hot water system at Koonibba Hospital		110	
—	Nepabunna Mission, towards cost of bore and tank		250	
750	Umcewarra Mission, towards additional accommodation		—	
			<u>32,461</u>	
	Dividend on shares, Yalata Ltd.		5,854	
335	Refund of fares, etc.		194	
			<u>26,413</u>	
	POINT PEARCE STATION.			
11,882	Salaries, wages, and allowances		15,182	
9,476	Farm stores, implements, rations, etc.		11,182	
8,492	Trading stores—Purchases and expenses		7,821	
773	Purchase of utility		924	
1,246	Purchase of tractor		—	
			<u>35,109</u>	
22,808	Sales of produce, etc.	£26,934		
8,833	Store sales	8,324		
			<u>35,258</u>	
				149
	POINT McLEAY STATION.			
12,824	Salaries, wages, and allowances		15,308	
9,437	Farm stores, implements, rations, etc.		10,097	
42	Rent, section hundred of Baker		42	
7,343	Trading store—Purchases and expenses		9,742	
—	Purchase of utility		757	
			<u>35,946</u>	
6,888	Sales of produce, etc.	£7,692		
8,053	Store sales	9,932		
			<u>17,624</u>	
				18,322
	Cost of aborigines to the South Australian Government for the 12 months ended			
	30th June, 1953			<u>£44,586</u>