

# Interstate movement of Northern Territory children

1930s – 1970s

## Details

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Children from the Northern Territory were moved interstate by the government from the 1930s through to the late 1970s. Aboriginal children considered at the time to be of mixed descent were transferred interstate for training. During World War II many children from mission stations and other residential care facilities were evacuated to southern states. After the war, because of a lack of institutions for State children and children with disabilities in the Northern Territory, the Welfare Branch and its successors continued to make arrangements with interstate Homes for the placement of children.

The movement of children under the care of the government from the Northern Territory to other states was a practice which began in the 1930s and continued through to the late 1970s and potentially beyond.

Although the government initially focused on transferring Aboriginal children, referred to at the time as 'half-caste', it later extended the practice to other children in its care. This included non-Aboriginal children committed to State care for various reasons, and children with disabilities.

## Transfer of children interstate prior to World War II

In June 1934, while the Northern Territory was under the control of the Commonwealth Government, the Minister for the Interior, Mr Perkins became concerned about the future of Aboriginal children of 'mixed descent'. He arranged for articles to be placed in newspapers across the country calling for individuals and institutions interstate to make offers to take in 50 children from [The Bungalow](#) at Alice Springs and the [Myilly Point Home](#). His aim was that they would be taken into families or institutions, trained to become citizens and absorbed into the white community. The advertisements sparked the interest of an institution in Victoria as well as from a number of white families. A 1934 article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* describes the response to the ads, which included offers to take in the children from "two institutions" and from white families:

*An immediate response has followed the appeal of the Minister for the Interior (Mr. Perkins) for the care, by private persons or Institutions, in the more closely settled parts of Australia, of 50 children of half-caste and white parents who are now housed at Alice Springs and Darwin. Mr. Perkins said today that two institutions, one of which was in Victoria, had offered to care for the 50 children, while several private persons had offered to take charge of individuals. These offers would be considered by his department, which appreciated the benefits which the children would gain in surroundings away from their present aboriginal environment (Sydney Morning Herald, 26 June 1934).*

Although the *Aborigines Ordinance 1918* did not specifically cover the removal of children to another state, the extreme powers of the Chief Protector over Aboriginal people and a number of sections of the Act did allow it to happen legally. These powers continued through successive amended legislation.

A file in the National Archives related to the transfer of Aboriginal children from the Northern Territory to southern states which encompasses the period 1952 to 1958 includes correspondence referring to a “policy” of interstate removal as early as the 1930s, to transfer children to southern denominational institutions with a view to their ultimate adoption by white parents.

A letter on the file refers to a number of children who were moved interstate in the 1930s and who were still maintained there in 1952. The group included two girls placed in the [Church of England Homes for Children](#) in Brighton, Victoria in 1939; a girl placed at the [Sacred Heart Orphanage](#) at Crystal Brook in South Australia; and two children with disabilities, one placed at [St Gabriel's School for Deaf Boys](#) at Castle Hill, NSW and one at the [Parkside Home](#) (Asylum) in South Australia.

It is not yet clear how many children were transferred interstate prior to World War II.

## Evacuation during World War II

World War II and the bombing of Darwin by the Japanese in 1942 led to the organised evacuation of Aboriginal children, considered at the time to be of ‘mixed-decent’, and non-Aboriginal children from the Northern Territory. Children were evacuated from various missions to locations in the southern states, including Carrieton, Balaklava and Hawker in South Australia and Mulgoa and Otford in New South Wales. Some of these children were returned to the Northern Territory in 1946. Others remained interstate.

## Post war movement of Aboriginal children

In the early 1950s a new policy and practice for the transfer of Aboriginal children from the Northern Territory was being developed by the Commonwealth Government in conjunction with southern states. This arrangement was seen as a way of advancing assimilation. Marsden (2020) writes that during this period there were “perceived connections between assimilation and education”. In 1952, Paul Hasluck, federal Minister for Territories, spoke about how sending children interstate from the NT could further the aims of assimilation:

*The policy of transferring out of the Territory, into suitable institutions and private homes in the southern states, those light-coloured children who have no strong family ties in the Territory seems to be a very good one and likely to assist in our policy of assimilation ... I should like consideration to be given to ways in which more use may be made of this method in assisting children who will readily pass as European or readily fit into a European way of life and may find it easier to do so in the South than in the North (NAA: A452, 1961/7809).*

The government made an initial survey of potential institutions and arrangements in the state of South Australia, it being regarded as “the most accessible Southern state from the Territory”.

The passing of the *1953 Welfare Ordinance* provided definitive legislative power to the Director of Welfare to place Aboriginal children interstate. Under the new Ordinance, the Director (or a Welfare Officer) had the power “to take a ward from a place in the Territory to a place outside the Territory”. Although the legislation contained the condition that this did not apply to children under the age of 14, who by removal interstate would be separated from their parents, the legislation allowed this condition to be overridden if the Administrator authorised it. This legislation led to many Aboriginal children being sent interstate for care and education. By 1956, the scheme was administered by the NT Welfare Branch.

While arrangements were being made with the welfare departments in South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, discussion began about what the respective responsibilities of the Commonwealth, the NT Welfare Branch and the States would be with regard to selection of Homes and the supervision of the children.

*It would seem to be necessary, however, to take into account the functions, rights and responsibilities of State Government Departments of Child Welfare. Care may need to be exercised in order that there is no appearance of entry by Commonwealth Government officers into a State Government's arc of activities.*

*Commonwealth Government Officers could perhaps at your request appropriately exercise supervision in respect of these children as belonging within the care of your Department. It seems, however, that when the children are removed from the Northern Territory into a State, the necessary supervision may more suitably be exercised by that State Government's child welfare officers.*

While the Commonwealth retained ultimate responsibility for the children, the State departments assisted with checking of potential foster homes and institutions and the regular supervision of children placed in the state.

A document on the same NAA file, dated May 1957, provides a list of the names of 16 children ranging in age from 5 to 16 who were placed interstate in NSW, SA and Victoria. Of the 16 children, four were in foster homes and the rest were living in institutions. The following institutions were listed:

- [Sisters of the Good Shepherd](#), Ashfield, Sydney, NSW
- Aborigines Inland Mission Bible Training Institute, Singleton NSW
- ["Dalmar" Children's Home](#), Carlingford, NSW
- Dominican Convent, Cabra, SA
- [Central Methodist Mission Homes for Children](#), Magill, SA
- ["Orana" Peace Memorial Homes for Children](#), Burwood, Vic

While many children committed to State Care were sent interstate by the Welfare Branch for care and training, others came under a new scheme referred to as the Part Aboriginal Training Scheme. Under this program, children were mostly selected by missionaries and the Welfare Branch to go interstate for education. It is not clear how much input, if any, parents and the children themselves had in this decision.

Marsden's research found that by 1959, there were approximately 250 Aboriginal children from the NT living in boarding schools, institutions and the homes of foster families in South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. The children were sent to a wide variety of boarding and day schools. Marsden states that there were at least nine Aboriginal children from interstate attending Anglican grammar schools in Victoria between 1959 and 1969 – five from the Northern Territory, as well as two from Queensland and two from Western Australia (Marsden, 2020, "Aboriginal mobility").

However, the records show that a number of children were placed in foster care as well as in institutions not known for educational excellence. The Scheme also extended to young Aboriginal people with disabilities.

## Post war transfer of non-Aboriginal children

Prior to the mid-1950s, there were no institutions in the Northern Territory for non-Aboriginal children who came into State Care. Non-Aboriginal children who were committed into care as neglected or who had committed offences were placed into foster care or in the vast majority of cases, transferred to institutions interstate.

It seems that there was no need for separate legislation to cover the transfer of non-Aboriginal children interstate as it was covered in the *1958 Child Welfare Ordinance*. Under Part III, Section 18 of the Ordinance, the Administrator could proclaim institutions in other States as institutions for the reception and accommodation of Northern Territory children:

*18. The Administrator may, subject to such conditions as are prescribed and to such further conditions as he thinks fit, approve a mission station, reformatory, orphanage, school, home or other establishment,*

whether within the Northern Territory or not, as an institution for the purposes of this Ordinance.

There were also no facilities or respite care for children with disabilities. For this reason, all children with disabilities were sent interstate, the majority to institutions in South Australia such as the [Somerton Crippled Children's Home](#), the [Strathmont Centre](#), Parkside Mental Hospital (later Glenside Hospital), The SA Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb (later [Townsend House for Deaf and Blind Children](#)) and [Minda Home](#). On those occasions where the institutions in SA were full, some children with disabilities were kept in prisons in the Northern Territory.

The 1955 Northern Territory Administration report commented on this issue:

*Over the period the State Children's Council has been confronted with a number of problems, the chief of which is the lack of a reception home where destitute and neglected children could be accommodated pending their removal to foster homes or suitable institutions.*

That year, 32 children came into care, 9 European and 23 of Aboriginal descent. Only four of these were placed in foster care. While some of the Aboriginal children were placed in mission dormitories or Homes in the Northern Territory specifically established to take in Aboriginal children, the rest were sent to six different institutions in South Australia, Queensland and Victoria. These were:

- [St Joseph's Orphanage](#), Largs Bay, South Australia
- [Farr House](#), Mitcham, South Australia
- [St Francis House](#), Semaphore, South Australia
- [Salesian School](#), South Australia
- [Tufnell Home](#), Queensland
- [Bayswater Vocational Training Centre](#), The Basin, Victoria

Even after the establishment of Receiving Homes in the NT from 1956 onwards, many children ended up being sentenced to interstate institutions after appearing in court.

The practice of moving children interstate continued through the 1960s and 1970s despite the gradual development of new residential care options in the Northern Territory, including secure care centres for children who had committed offences and cottage homes for children committed for other reasons. The lack of care options for children with disabilities continued into the late 1970s which meant that children with physical or intellectual disabilities continued to be sent south.

## The legacy of the transfer of children interstate

Many children who were sent interstate never returned to the Northern Territory. For children who were placed interstate as babies or infants, it is possible that they are unaware of their Northern Territory origins.

In relation to records, children who were placed interstate may find that there are records about them spread across different jurisdictions. Children interstate were visited by State-based social workers as well as a welfare officer employed by the NT welfare branch. This means that a child may have a NT Welfare Branch file, reports among Commonwealth records in files related to children sent south, as well as a record in an Admission register and information in other documents kept by the interstate institution.

## More info

## Related Entries

### Related Organisations

- [Orana, the Peace Memorial Homes for Children \(1953 - 1988\)](#)
- [Church of England Homes for Children \(1894 - c. 1968\)](#)
- [Church Missionary Society of Australia \(1916 - current\)](#)
- [Winbin \(1954 - 1975\)](#)
- [St Michael's Church of England War Memorial Children's Home \(1957 - 1970?\)](#)
- [Crusaders Camp Mission Hostel \(1940? - 1946?\)](#)
- [George Brown College \(1942? - 1946?\)](#)
- [Avoca Nursing Home \(1940? - c. 1986\)](#)
- [Aborigines Inland Mission Bible Training College \(1953 - 1973\)](#)
- [Tufnell Home \(1901 - 1993\)](#)
- [Bayswater Boys' Homes \(1897 - 1987\)](#)
- [Farr House \(1935 - 1982\)](#)
- [St Francis House \(1946 - c. 1961\)](#)
- [Catholic Girls' Home Parkside \(1930 - 1943\)](#)
- [Sacred Heart Orphanage \(1940 - 1979\)](#)
- [St Joseph's Orphanage Largs Bay \(1907 - 1960s\)](#)
- [Lentara \(1960 - 1977\)](#)
- [Warrawee, Grange \(1950 - 1975\)](#)
- [Far North Children's Health Scheme \(1957 - 1975?\)](#)
- [St John's Boys Town \(1941 - 1954\)](#)
- [The Boarding section of the Salesian School \(1954 - 1984\)](#)
- [Church of England Boys' Home \(1918 - 1976\)](#)
- [Methodist Children's Homes \(1924 - 1960\)](#)
- [Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Carrieton \(1942 - 1945\)](#)
- [Somerton Crippled Children's Home \(1939 - 1976\)](#)
- [South Australian Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb \(1874 - 1946\)](#)
- [Townsend House Schools for Deaf and Blind Children \(1946 - 1970\)](#)
- [Townsend House for Deaf and Blind Children \(1970 - 1999\)](#)
- [Minda Home \(1911 - 1976\)](#)
- [Parkside Mental Hospital \(1913 - 1967\)](#)
- [Glenside Hospital \(1967 - 2007\)](#)
- [Strathmont Centre \(1971 - 2014\)](#)
- [Church of England Girls' Home, Carlingford \(1928 - 1977\)](#)
- [Balaklava Aboriginal Welfare Institution \(1942 - 1946\)](#)
- [Cabra Dominican Convent Boarding House \(1868 - 1999\)](#)
- [Port Keats Mission \(1935 - 1978\)](#)
- [The Bungalow \(1914 - 1942\)](#)
- [Croker Island Mission \(1940 - 1968\)](#)
- [Myilly Point Home \(1924 - 1939\)](#)
- [Home of the Good Shepherd, Ashfield \(1913 - 1969\)](#)
- [Convent of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford \(1863 - 1974\)](#)

In the late 1960s, 13 girls were sent from the Northern Territory to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford.

- [Sydney City Mission \(1862 - 1996\)](#)
- [Retta Dixon Home \(1946 - 1982\)](#)
- [Dalmar \(1900 - current\)](#)
- [St Gabriel's School \(1922 - 1973\)](#)
- [Milleewa Home for Boys \(1919 - 1966\)](#)
- [Church Missionary Society Home for Half-Castes, Mulgoa \(1942 - 1949\)](#)

### Related Archival Collections

- [Church Missionary Society \(New South Wales\) - Records \(1893 - 2003\)](#)

### Related Legislation

- [Welfare Ordinance 1953, Northern Territory \(1957 - 1964\)](#)
- [Child Welfare Ordinance 1958, Northern Territory \(1959 - 1984\)](#)

#### Related Archival Series

- [List of Northern Territory evacuees, World War II \(1942\)](#)

#### Related Archival Items

- [Roman Catholic half caste mission, Melville Isle and Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Carrieton, South Australia \(1942 - 1970\)](#)
- [Leprosy - Medical surveys of coloured evacuees from NT - Cases admitted to southern institutions and maintenance of \(1942 - 1952\)](#)
- [Aborigines' Inland Mission, Retta Dixon Home - Northern Territory \(1942 - 1957\)](#)
- [Methodist Church of Australia - Care of children \(Croker Island Mission\) Part 1 \[altered from original title\] \(1940 - 1948\)](#)
- [Northern Territory Administration - Welfare Branch - interstate visits 1961-1966 \[reference copy\] \(1961 - 1966\)](#)
- [Policy re removal of children from the Northern Territory \[altered from original title\] \(1932 - 1964\)](#)

## Resources

- [Daisy Ingram and Bob Ingram interviewed by Karen George in the Bringing Them Home Oral History Project \[sound recording\]. \(2001\)](#), 9 April 2001
- McAloon, Dan, [War comes to Australia, seen through a missionary's eyes](#), The Catholic Weekly, 20 April 2008
- [Mission to Mansion](#), The Australian Women's Weekly, 12 June 1957
- Haebich, Anna, *Broken circles: fragmenting indigenous families 1800-2000*, 2000

## Other Resources



**Title:** List of Northern Territory evacuees, World War II (1942)

**Type:** Image

**Date:** 1942

[Details](#)

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