Urban Native Policy

Read Welsh: "The Law relating to Urban Areas"
"The Urban Areas Amendment Act 25 11 1945.
Report "Social Economic Conditions of Native in Urban Areas of 1932."
Economic Commission 1930-32.
"Race Relations" Fourth Report 1940.
"Race Relations 2nd Report 1946.

1. The history of Urban Native Administration
2. The principles underlying Native Administration
3. The problems arising out of the application of these principles
4. The relationship of the urban to the rural problem
5. The urban problem in the part of Africa

The Evolution of the Urban Native Problem

The urban native problem has developed slowly but gradually since 1932.

(a) The factors which have contributed to the growth of the problem
(b) The development of industries in SA, especially after 1890 with the discovery of gold, diamonds, and coal.
(c) The rapid growth of the native population in the Reserve coupled with the shortage of land in the Reserve.
(d) The injection of capital in cash on the native population by large economic needs of the Native, the inability of the state to meet these out of its earning from the land in the Reserve.
(e) The government of SA, prior to union, did not pay much attention to the problem of the Native in the urban area. It was not officially contemplated that this city in time should be anything more than temporary. Large grants prior to union were fed into the Reserve in legislation or administrative machinery for the treatment of this problem.

(1) The lack of local authorities were given a free hand in dealing with the native in their districts. In dealing with the question the local authorities were very concerned with the "Native" problem.
(1) the segregation of natives into separate residential areas or locations
(2) the maintenance of laws for, in such locations
(3) the maintenance of sanitary conditions, the prevention of overcrowding with health hazards
(4) the regulation of the drainage of such areas
(5) the maintenance of laws or regulations
laws dealing with those matters in different areas, e.g.
(a) Mines: The Public Health Act, 23 of 1897
(b) Mines: Act 2 of 1904 — re creating of locations
Act 15 of 1869 which dealt with regulations of the mines.
The Mines Act of 1903 — which dealt with the health
(c) Firearms: Act 43 of 1902 which dealt with Right Lines.
Act 15 of 1909 — the regulation of firearms.
(d) Local Bodies: which were local authorities, to
regulate the following locations: (a) meeting locations (b) sports ground.
Colonial Territories: helped in the extent to which they supported
the local authorities in the discharge of their functions in connection
with native locations

Effect of Union

One of the effects of union was uniformity in regard to native policy.
Under the S.A. Act (s. 85) the control of municipalities was vested in
the Provincial Councils. The native locations were
subject to Provincial Councils.

Under the S.A. Act (S. 147) native administration was vested in Union Court.
The Union Court in this case was the ultimate authority — in matters
relating to natives in urban areas — the Provincial Executive Committee
or the Governor-General in Council.

The native affairs Dept. maintained that the Union Court was well able
responsible for natives in urban areas because of
(1) the necessity for uniformity in native policy throughout Union
(2) the necessity for uniformity of local authorities in the discharge
of their duties towards the native in the Union.
It was the view which prevailed in the Dept.
indian in urban areas

c. actually conditions in the urban native localities were far from satisfactory as had been pointed out by various enactments, Canadian
1. the S.A. native affairs commission of 1923-5
2. the commission appointed to enquire into maratha women (1913) (U.S. 39-12)
3. the Mulundas commission of 1914 (U.S. 34-14)

writing was done about the relief of the communal wrong to the end of 1914-15.
in 1918 the influence of these papers could not be overlooked in much of the life of the commission. the native affairs division in its report for 1917-19 (U.S. 34-22) showed the necessity for immediate action about the problem of the urban native.

the letter was taken as a strong foundation by the Provincial local parliament commission of 1919 which in conjunction with the native affairs commission laid down a paper for an urban code of conduct drawn up on the principles which should apply and applied to native in urban areas.

d. indians act 1923

the law relating to natives in urban areas was finally passed in 1923 - the natives act 1923.

the main intention of the bill was to improve the law of urban areas, local authorities were empowered to accept the responsibility for the maintenance of the urban areas and responsibilities were deducted from the urban act, hence the law in its final form including the following principles:

1. the responsibility for providing the native in urban areas with accommodation rests with the urban local authority. under the act the local authority could dedicate the responsibility in three ways: (4) by the establishment of lodgings, (5) by the establishment of employment, (6) by the establishment of employment.

c. the section of ladies for wage earners
This small part of the town has not constituted an area intended as a local authority. Indeed, local authorities have only provided this type of accommodation named "Flats" thereon. The reason why villages have not been attributed as a Flats is:

(1) The unwillingness of local authorities to see Flats in their area a permanent rental population. This is due to the general feeling that the town in England suffers from more than sufficient homes in the region.

(2) The small number of Flats in the permanent residence in town.

(3) The small number of Flats permanent residence in town who could afford to purchase their own dwellings.

(4) The view of local authorities that if Flats were allowed to form of them in town they could not put up cheap dwellings which could genuinely benefit the town.

(5) Flats have been reluctant to put up substantial houses or flats which are owned by local authorities not by themselves.

In the carrying out of their responsibilities providing accommodation to local authorities are required by the nature of their office. Which must ensure all plans for housing, sanitation, water, lighting etc. which can compel a local authority to carry out the duties in their area. So can carry out the necessary measures itself at the expense of the local authority.

**Segregation Housing Principle**

(11) Under a local authority's power to establish a location it is empowered to compel all Nation except accepted classes to take up residence in the location.

This can of course, only be done where there is accommodation available for such persons in the location. Where accommodation is not available in the location, the local authority may enforce premises outside the location for the persons of the location.
As a result of the amendments to the Act, the Qasema are not permitted to acquire or lease land in an urban area or in a village. Therefore, the Qasema are only permitted to acquire or lease land in an urban area in the manner described in section 3 of the Act.

The amendment to the Act in 1970 also required the Qasema to provide for the accommodation of the Qasema in the village. The Qasema have the right to acquire or lease land in a village, but they must also be provided with accommodation.

The provision of adequate accommodation is an important aspect of the Qasema's rights under the Act. The Qasema are entitled to acquire or lease land in an urban area in the manner described in section 3 of the Act, but they must also be provided with accommodation in a village.

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section so built, the assumption being that such persons might find accommodation in licensed premises (See R. v. Koutis 1932 A.D. 32 and R. v. Meyers 1937 T.P.D. 369.)

Moreover, the word “accommodation” is interpreted by the Court to mean “sufficiently adequate” accommodation for the person himself and not necessarily adequate for his family so as to be convenient to him than that of his own house outside the location (See R. v. Manogue 1934 T.P.D. 36; R v. Manogue 1944 A.D. 409.)

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The interpretation of this word makes it compulsory for an urban local authority to provide sufficient accommodation in land for the erection of African; the land being preferably in the city. No African can force a local authority by means of a license to provide him with accommodation or grant a license for his accommodation within the proclaimed area. (See Kastelloriz v. Nairobi Municipal 1935 A.D. 313)

No tie has been passed to compel the Ministry of Native Affairs, to provide land for Africans to reside in. The Africans are in the city area and that the land is to be used for the accommodation of the Africans.

11

Wherever lawfully Africans have not got the right to acquire property in their own area just like other citizens are entitled to own property of the same kind. Not only does this imply that the land required for dwelling purposes, but it is required for any purpose whatsoever of trading or professional purposes. Such purpose may of course acquire property from the Africans in the urban area but the number of such plots is more. According to the 1975 Census land in native ownership in the urban areas of the town was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Area</th>
<th>Value (S)</th>
<th>UnRegistered Value (S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2738</td>
<td>2402622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>642321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>620607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only other places where Africans in urban areas may reside in an area set aside by the Minister under S. 9(6)(b) for the purpose of Native
Although the West Coast authorities opposed the repatriation of the Chinese workers, the Canadian government continued to enforce immigration laws. The Chinese workers, who had supported the Union movement in Vancouver, were seen as a threat to Canadian society. The government responded by deporting many of the Chinese workers back to China. As a result, the Chinese community in Vancouver was significantly reduced. The repatriation of Chinese workers was a significant moment in the history of Chinese immigration to Canada. It highlighted the tension between national identity and labor rights, and paved the way for future struggles for equality and justice.
the local authorities have failed to carry out their obligation to provide suitable accommodation for Africans; there is a great shortage of accommodation in the towns. This has been accentuated by the influx of native workers into towns owing to the rapid industrialisation of the country and the demand for native labour in the towns. The shortage of suitable accommodation for Africans in towns has been accentuated by the fact that the Local Government in its report on the 1951 Census has not referred to the housing shortage in urban areas; see also the Report of the Local Government Board Committee.

The causes of this shortage of houses are:

1. The influx of native workers to towns, labour camps or other places of residence.
2. The demands for segregation of races in towns.
3. The influx of people into towns caused by the poor economic conditions of the interior.
4. The rapid industrialisation of the country and the demand for native labour.
5. The policy of local authorities which has not yet taken enough account of the influx of people in this regard; many towns have large native sections.

According to a report by the Local Government Board Committee (1951 Census Bulletin for principal towns) this is the case:

6. The inability of Africans to pay rents and maintain their houses.
7. The difficulty of obtaining building materials or rental from landlords.
8. The shortage of skilled labour.

The above factors in the building industry which results in Africans not being allowed to build for Africans in their own locations.
Urban Urban Native Policy

The development of urban native policy in South Africa may be divided into three periods:
1. Policy prior to Union and often up to 1923.
2. Policy between 1923 and 1945.

The first period (up to 1923) was characterized by a policy of lenient fringe benefit upon which urban native population did not thrive. The urban native problem was simply ignored.

The second period (1923 to 1945) saw the first attempts at dealing with the problem by way of defining the responsibilities of local authorities and tying these authorities with the problems created by the presence of urban natives.

The third period (since the present) is characterized by the growing realization of the necessity for comprehensive urban native policy in the light of present policies and future economic crisis. The Urban Commission and Commissions have stressed the necessity for a revision of urban native policy, especially:

1. The Agricultural Industrial Reorganization Commission—The Van Broekhof Report
2. Report of the Board of Native Affairs Planning

Conditions From Native

Before Union the administration of urban Native was vested in local authorities subject to central government officials of the regulation affecting urban natives. The laws granted to local authorities varied in the different provincial governments bands

But as the local authorities were given a free hand in dealing with their native communities, it has led to local authorities using powers to control money, customs, and to settle native to settle disputes, to regulate the breeding of coffee crops, the selling of narcotics, and the infringement of certain regulations. In the Native Areas, local authorities were empowered to settle disputes, to regulate the native rights of rabbit hunting, to settle disputes, to settle disputes.

If a rabbit is killed, it is subject to investigation. If the rabbit is dead, it is subject to investigation. If the rabbit is alive, it is subject to investigation.
Under the laws prior to 1914, conditions prevailing in industrial centres were
so hard that it was often impossible for the working class to find decent
accommodation or even to get decent food and drink. It was only when
the working class began to agitate for better conditions that
accommodation began to improve. The local authorities
provided accommodation for the workers only at their own cost,
where land was readily available near a town or station, and by
the natural segregation of the working classes. Thus the
housing question became that with each agitations of the workers
which were fought by the workers, the workers could pay the rent.
In 1870, the average rent of an urban area in England

Although there was a great deal of discussion on the problem, they did not discuss
these powers. The only form of action taken was only by way of
petition from workers and in the 1875 Commission

for Urban Development.

After losing the power over the town, the local authority was responsible for
the welfare of the working class. Under the 1875 Local Government
Act, the control of municipal affairs was vested in the Municipal Council, while under the
1890 Act, the control of municipal affairs was vested in the

Town Council acting through the Department of Public Health. There
finally agreed in 1913, after a meeting of the representatives of the local authorities,
that the local authority shall have a say in the control
of the town. This idea was carried by the Local Government
Act of 1903 which held that all regulations affecting the town require local
government approval.

Many years before this, there was a movement for the
benefit of the urban population. Various commissions were set up in the
19th century to report on the needs of urban areas in times
e.g., the Commission on Localities in Towns 1913

111. The Sydney Municipal Commission 1875.

But in the 1880s, the problem of overcrowding in towns continued to

By 1911, the urban population in town was 500,000 and the rural

Population was 1,500,000. In 1885, the Sydney Municipal Council was established in the

urban areas of Sydney. They passed the

Act in 1923 that the rural urban areas Act was passed.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Improved Value</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Unimproved Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyde</td>
<td>2,738</td>
<td>£241,622</td>
<td>771</td>
<td></td>
<td>£344,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nile</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>62,321</td>
<td>429</td>
<td></td>
<td>147,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5780</td>
<td>927,295</td>
<td>2370</td>
<td></td>
<td>1346780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Regeneration of Nations

1. The proclamation of the rights of man and of the citizen shall be accompanied by the duty of all citizens to render obedience and service to the laws and authority of the nation.

2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

3. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

4. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

5. The enumeration of specific rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the exception or reservation of the Constitution.

The Acquisition of Property by Nation

1. Out of the property of those who have become citizens, the nation shall provide the means for the maintenance of the nation, for the defense of the nation, and for the support of the nation.

2. The nation shall be entitled to the property of those who have become citizens, and shall have the right to require such property for its use and benefit.

3. The nation shall have the right to appropriate property for the use of the nation, and shall have the power to regulate the use of property for the benefit of the nation.

4. The nation shall have the right to exact from the property of its citizens such sums as may be necessary for the support of the nation.

The Acquisition of Sanity by Nation

1. Under Section 5 of the 5th Amendment, no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury.

2. The nation shall have the power to regulate the use of property for the benefit of the nation, and shall have the right to appropriate property for the use of the nation.

3. The nation shall have the right to require from the property of its citizens such sums as may be necessary for the support of the nation.

4. The nation shall have the right to exact from the property of its citizens such sums as may be necessary for the support of the nation.
56. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

60. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

61. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

50. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

51. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

52. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

53. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

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58. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.

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60. Local authorities are required to take reasonable care of female population to ensure their health, comfort, employment, etc. 3.
1. The foregoing figures indicate a negligibly increasing urban native population.

2. Most of the population is a floating population with the degree of permanent urbanization indicated by a longer residence of three years. The figures of native urbanized natives (i.e., those who have resided in town for more than three years) are estimated by the Social Security figures in 1943 to be 72,500 (0). It was

with increase of the female population and the male population.

1921 to 1936 male nrs. increased by 14.2% (126,601/47,500)

females 245.7% (2,160 to 4,750)

1936 to 1946 male nrs. increased by 45.7% females 127.2%.

1. The foregoing population are not shown separate by income and income levels. This is due to the nature of the data and the very small number. Thus,

1. Mean income of Labor employed outside homes in 1943 was $12,500.

II. The population increased from

1935 to 1946

These figures prove that despite legislation the turnover of natives is not prevented. The reasons for this picture are

a. The legislation is so cumbersome and ignorant that it cannot be applied. The application must require an unnecessary long procedure.

b. The legislation is so vague that it has been practically applied. Because it is in conflict with the economic development of the rural inhabitants of the country.

The number of evens closest to Labor, as proclaimed near is 279 including the total of the rest per neighborhood or village.

11. The figures may be used to show that there are our many

migrants, Natives in town. The central city is served for in its field variety since in 1943. That is, more increased for a period of

The great majority of those that returned natives had a migration of more than 1,000. Only 8% or 2,000. A migration of only 2,000.

IV. From this the figure above, how much is the labor to extend the influence of natives into town. These have included the following:

a. Limiting the right of natives to labor by means of certain areas, e.g., Cape Town. This restriction is fairly strictly enforced.

b. Allowing local authorities to control the influx as well as to regulate

c. The setting of a limit to the employment of foreign races or nationals of a certain number.
Housing

The history of urban nation housing may be traced as follows:

(i) laws to direct its achievement
(ii) urban nation housing often included
(iii) The Great Depression
(iv) The New Deal
(v) The national
(vi) The Housing Act of 1937

The present for the neglect of housing conditions of Negroes was

(a) inadequate financial resources of local authorities
(b) fear of building themselves with heavy recurrent expenditure
(c) the low wage paid to Negroes

The period 1930-1940 was characterized by an acute housing problem.

In this period a number of cities and towns had to be confronted with poor housing conditions. A few cities were able to meet the problem by taking advantage of federal assistance. In others, the problem of housing was solved by establishing public housing authorities and providing low-rent housing for Negro families. The housing conditions of Negroes improved, but there was still a shortage of suitable housing available.

1. In 1936 a new type of public housing was established. The development of public housing has been slow and uneven.

The building of public housing has been slow and uneven. The housing conditions of Negroes have improved, but there is still a shortage of suitable housing available.
VI. In April 1950, efforts to develop new local authorities have been made to make up for the deficiency of years of neglect and break up with the demand of the growing urban communities.

By 1942, only 41 local authorities had received local economic loans and as an estimated number of 372 urban local authorities responded to the Local Authority in 1942 only 32 of whom were permitted to be housed.

In 1943 the local economic planning council estimated housing shortages in the town as follows: -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Estimated Housing Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Side</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Side</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1944 the housing act was amended to meet the national crisis.

The act provided for the establishment of National Housing Authorities consisting of full-time council staffed by 100 members.

The act also made a National Housing Council, consisting of 35 members and an advisory body to the minister.

VII. The act provides a code for local authorities to build housing units, instead of owning the same, and examines houses.

The act outlines that for non-economic houses, the cost limits a specific proportion of the loan; this formula is 1.5:1. The table below shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Loan Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Economic</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The local authority will seek the loan.

VIII. In spite of the better measures program with housing loans being taken, by July 1946 the Council had raised £535,472 for housing, nearly 60% of the 10-year plan. Seventy percent for economic housing, 15% for sub-economic, and 15% for National housing. The number of dwellings completed was outstanding. The Council:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Economic</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By September 1946 the Council had raised £25,254 for national houses and local authorities, 5000.

The statistic is excellent.

The experience has been an outstanding success in making the Council work on the population, some of the District population. The results of these delays have been the raising of housing loans.

Mr. MacGill in direct commendation of the community:

1. He called the Council an example of how to overcome the problems of urban life.
2. The number of families in the Council area rose by 6,000 families.
3. The Council had a limit of 5,000 families for non-economic housing.
4. The Council had a limit of 5,000 families for sub-economic housing.
5. The Council had a limit of 5,000 families for national housing.
At my Board.

1. African are excluded from the municipal franchises in our Province except the Cape Province.

2. It is the justification for the municipal franchises of African councils and the very small franchises of certain towns and parishes.

3. In 1945, the Municipal Councils of the small towns of the Cape Province were provided with a very small franchise, to which youth, education, and certain local roads and parks were added. The justification for the franchise is the smallness of the territory and the number of voters.

4. As regards the municipal franchises of certain towns, they are very small, and their justification is the smallness of the population and the number of voters.

5. The youth, education, and cultural life of the town are the main justifications for the small franchises.

6. The small salaries of the local authorities, the smallness of the territory, and the number of voters are the main justifications for the small franchises.
The Murray Road system has proved a failure. The people have no confidence in the Board which they believe to be corrupt. The lack of confidence reflected itself in various ways:
1. Very few people who are not parties to the Board.
2. The Board was found to be difficult to execute contracts for a 5-year period of time.
3. The Board was found to be difficult to execute contracts for a 5-year period of time.

As a result of the above, the Council decided to stop the Murray Road system for 6 months. A special hearing was held for the improvement of the situation.

1. It has been suggested that a better system be introduced and that a Board be formed with executive functions that would not interfere with the functions of the Council.
2. It has been suggested that the Board of the Board should be increased in size to an elected number of members.
3. It has been suggested that the Chairman of the Board should be a city councillor or an interested citizen.
4. It has been suggested that the Board should be constituted with the Board of Education. The Board of Education has a special role attached to it. The Chairman is elected for a period of 6 months. The Board is submitted to the Minister of Education in consultation with the Board of Education.
5. It has been suggested that the Board be given direct responsibility, especially with certain financial authority. The Board of Education should have financial responsibility, but separate legal duties where national or provincial is in any case the local authority would still be the final authority.
6. It has been suggested that the Murray be given direct responsibility on the Board.
7. It has been suggested that the Murray be given direct representation in the Board.

The need for direct representation is a part of the subject.
8. It has been suggested that the Murray be given direct representation on the Board.
in the course of their daily work to make the daily work of the firm as easy as possible for the firm. If you intervene in any way that you think is necessary to keep the work efficient, you may do it, but you will have to perform the work in the best possible way to keep the work efficient. It is necessary to keep the firm running smoothly and efficiently.
noticeable (Mr. Cunningham). It was clear that the policy of self-managing Native Revenue Account was unwarranted. Members suggested ways to eliminate the impression of "a conceded town" on the Native residents in the urban areas. These suggestions included:

1. The reduction of the friction and friction. The policy was having a heated debate and often a heated debate about a separate sub-account of the Native Revenue Account, allocated from the sale of fuel to fund into this account.

Charges payable from the fuel account are supposed to (a) compensate on the scale of consumption supplied of fuel (b) expenditure certified by the Minister are calculated to improve the social and recreational facilities available to native residents or otherwise improve their welfare.

The result of this amendment was that local authorities found themselves with surplus from the fuel account. This situation was most severe in the Native Revenue Account. As a result, a decision by local authorities that the amendment was passed in 1945 which allowed them to use the profit for interest redemption charges on loans raised to finance works in the treatment prior to the passing of the 1944 amendment. This concern has been extended to local authorities from year to year.

The net result of all this is that local authorities have become dependent upon these profits to enable them to run the locations. This is due to the adoption of a levy of financial segregation under which the location are expected to be self-supporting whereas the whole town's fuel location was an integral part of the community. But of the local authorities have to deal adequately with this group (most notably) for the locations or otherwise they will have the main family supported by the revenue of the towns.
The line that the machine has drawn. I see a lot of different numbers. It's a lot.
The municipalites on the other hand claim that
(1) municipal burning is less in cost than due to burning
(2) the profits from municipal burning are used for public benefit
instead of private profit.

The Nation Affairs Committee which investigated this issue, in 1841
reported that these had had little, if any, effect on the suppression
of illicit burning, though they did affect the sale of illicit coal.
In this way, municipal burning contributed to worse of the
described effects.
Urban Native Policy

Readings:
1. Welsh: "The Law relating to Natives in Urban Areas"
   (Local Sect. Functions, Finances)
4. Social Economic Conditions of Natives in Urban Areas" — Social Economic Reports U.S. & 7 1940
5. "Regional Urban Planning"
   Social Service Council Report No 5.
Friday, 22nd
Saturday, 23rd)
Sunday, 24th:

All students please report to their Wardens immediately on arrival, so that the Boarding Master can be informed.

7.15 p.m. College Evening Service.
Preacher: Rev. M. Carrick.
The Offering on behalf of Victoria Hospital.
Flowers for the Service: Mrs. Carrick.

Monday, 25th:
8.40 a.m. MORNING ASSEMBLY: The Principal.
8.55 a.m. Classes commence

Wednesday, 27th:
8.55 a.m. College Meeting
Speaker: Rev. F.H. Brabant.