



THESE EVENTS MADE HEADLINES

1910 Constitution of the Union of South Africa, May 31.

Scott Expedition to South Pole: Terra Nova arrived at Simonstown on August 15.

National pageant in Cape Town, and a model of Van Riebeeck's Drommedaris sailed in Table Bay.

Duke of Connaught declared the first Union Parliament open in Cape Town in November. Triumphal arches and illuminations bedecked the Mother City.

General Botha, Union's first Premier, 'joined the ranks of motorists, having purchased a car.'

1911 F. Horace Rose described in the Argus South African newspapers how, as a South African, he saw the crowning of King George V in Westminster Abbey.

Mrs. Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance of Women Suffrage Societies, and Dr. Aletta Jacobs (Holland's first woman doctor) visited South Africa in the cause of votes for women.

First mail transported by air on December 27 between Kenilworth and Muizenberg, Cape Town.

1912 Union Defence Force created. Resignation of Prime Minister Louis Botha, who formed new Cabinet without General Hertzog.

'Great liner's peril. Collision with iceberg. Wireless messages for help. Liners hastening to the rescue. Awful uncertainty.' These headlines on Monday, April 15, first told South Africa of the Titanic disaster.

1913 General Hertzog formed Nationalist Party. Miners' strike and riots on Rand. Indian riots in Natal. March of Natal Indians into Transvaal. Women's monument at Bloemfontein unveiled.

Union Budget unfolded by General Smuts in Parliament showed big boom in revenue.

Lord Gladstone, Governor-General, opened the annual tournament of the South African Bowling Association in Cape Town.

On October 10 the Argus South African newspapers splashed 'to-day's great event': President Wilson had pressed a button, and 20 tons of dynamite blowing up had removed the last barrier in the Panama Canal separating two great oceans.

National Botanic Gardens established at Kirstenbosch.

1914 Union income tax is introduced. On Tuesday, August 4, outbreak of World War I.

'The finest pictures in photography I have ever seen,' declared Lady Gladstone on viewing Arthur Elliott's exhibition of South African pictures in Cape Town. She bought several for her home in England.

'Fighting in South Africa. Germans attack Afrikaners,' stated headlines on August 24 over a story that a German patrol had attacked refugees on an island in the Orange River.

Union Parliament on September 10 decided by 91 votes to 12 in favour of participation in the European conflict. Outbreak of the Rebellion. Martial law proclaimed. Military expedition to South West Africa.

1915 Press advertisements in South Africa stated: 'Henry Ford's world-wide New Year announcement. Car prices reduced. Five-seater (22½ h.p.) de luxe, £235. Driving instruction arranged.'

Botha's policy in stamping out rebellion in the Union praised by Kitchener in the House of Lords. 'Glowing tribute.' 'Masterly handling,' were headlines in the South African Press.

Surrender of the German forces at Khorab in South West Africa, July 9, and 3,497 soldiers taken prisoner. Railway line to South West Africa built.

1916 Men of the South African contingent in France, having finished their first spell in the trenches, have returned to the rest camp for a month, it was reported in June.

Chronology 1910—1960

Shackleton's message from the Falkland Islands dispelled anxiety about his safety, but did not lessen the necessity for a relief expedition for the marooned men.

'Battle of the Somme: Heavy fighting continues,' ran the headlines in July. 'Union troops doing their bit.'

Australian Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, given a rousing civic reception in Cape Town on arrival in the Euripides.

Capture of Delville Wood announced on July 17. On July 25 British H.Q. said that how the South Africans fought would go down as a great epic.

Union Expeditionary Force to German East Africa under General Smuts.

1917 Reverend Andrew Murray, sometime Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, died in his 89th year at Wellington.

Film, 'De Voortrekkers' (or 'Winning a Continent') screened.

General Smuts, in a message to General Lukin, said: 'I cannot tell you how pleased and proud I am of the great work done by your division, and not least by the South African Brigade in the recent brilliant advance' (October 11).

'New warplanes to carry 19 men,' was an item of aviation news.

An aviation edition of The Argus was printed on October 30 and flown to Caledon by Major Miller, D.S.O., in 40 minutes.

1918 On May 14 the midday pause was inaugurated in Cape Town. A soldier on Cartwright's balcony sounded 'The Last Post.'

Influenza epidemic swept South Africa in October. European deaths in epidemic were about 11,700, and non-European deaths 127,745.

Armistice Day dawned on November 11.

'The year has been perhaps the most wonderful in the annals of the world,' declared The Argus on December 31. 'It has seen the downfall of the mightiest autocracy in the world, and the triumph of democracy over militarism.'

1919 Union granted mandate over South West Africa. Death of General Botha. General Smuts elected Prime Minister.

'Burton war-bread made indifferent piecrust, was unsuitable for toast, soon became stale, and was no cheaper than the old bread,' recalled The Argus in gratefully recording the return at last to ordinary bread.

Union Loan Certificates introduced and National Thrift Organization founded by Mr. C. J. Sibbett.

1920 Mr. Frank Solomon flew to Worcester and back to Cape Town on New Year's Day with Mr. W. C. West as passenger. Average speed of his Airco 6 machine was 75 m.p.h. 'This monster from the sky caused a holiday sensation at Worcester,' it was reported.

'Price of petrol 6s. a gallon' ran a headline in The Argus. This was the price in Johannesburg. In Cape Town, petrol was retailed at 36s. 6d. a case.

Van Rynveld and Brand flew from England to the Cape in 45 days.

1921 'I am a farmer's boy — a mere boy Boer whose first love was the land,' declared General Smuts, Prime Minister, opening the Rosebank Show on March 1.

R.M.S. Edinburgh Castle, the first mailship equipped with 'new wireless wonders,' was inspected by prominent citizens at South African ports.

South African Reserve Bank established.

Imperial Command withdrawn and defence of South Africa completely handed over to Union Government. Amalgamation of S.A. Party and Unionist Party. Post-war depression.

1922 General strike followed by revolutionary movements in mining districts of the Transvaal. Martial law.

Sir Abe Bailey donated £5 5s. to a fund to repair Mr. Frank Solomon's damaged aeroplane after a forced landing at The Strand. A representative of The Argus who was a passenger in the plane reported that the crash was no more disconcerting than an ordinary car collision.

The Pinelands Garden City consisted of 25 houses, and another 25 plots had been sold, it was reported in January.

Rebellion of Bondelzwart Hottentots in South West Africa.

1923 On December 18 the first radio broadcast was made in South Africa.

A British team of international bowlers toured South Africa.

Mr. W. E. Osbourn of the Public Works Department, Cape Town, won the 100-guinea prize for designing The Argus Model House.

Plan for Cape Town Orchestra to play at the Empire Exhibition in England in 1924.

The Mother City organized the first Health Week in South Africa.

1924 Proposal to combine Cape Town and Durban orchestras to form a national orchestra drew angry protest from Durban.

'The examination is growing more difficult every year,' confessed Professor Ritchie of the Matriculation Board in reply to criticisms.

Harry Pidgeon reached Cape Town in the four-ton yawl Seven Seas on a lone trip round the world.

In general election, Nationalists gained 63 seats and Labour Party 18. General Hertzog Prime Minister.

One-day flight by military plane from Cape Town to Pretoria.

1925 Union Parliament petitions King not to bestow titles on or award medals to South Africans.

Afrikaans is constituted an official language.

Mr. H. P. Rose, in a Hupmobile, set out from Cape Town to race the Union Express train to the Rand, his car breaking down within 25 miles of Johannesburg after a dramatic dash.

Experimental air service began between Cape Town and Durban.

The Prince of Wales arrived in H.M.S. Repulse to tour South Africa, and given a great reception by crowded Mother City.

Rich platinum deposits found.

1926 General Hertzog returned in December from the Imperial Conference, London (at which the Dominions were granted equal legal status with Britain), and given a civic welcome on the Grand Parade, Cape Town, by Mr. W. F. Fish, Mayor. 'We have come into our inheritance of freedom,' declared General Hertzog, 'not as Boer or as Briton, not as the Nationalist Party or as the South African Party, but as sons of South Africa.'

On June 9 the 5.2 p.m. train from Cape Town leapt the rails at Salt River Station and 17 people, including the Judge-President of the Cape, Sir Malcolm Searle, were killed and 30 injured.

Arrival of the Carnarvon Castle, first motor-ship to enter the South African mail service.

1927 Flag Bill provided a major topic for many months before agreement on Union Flag was reached.

Parliament approved of the setting-up of a South African iron and steel industry.

Captain R. Bentley flew solo from England to the Cape in 28 days in September.

Beam radio communication with Britain.

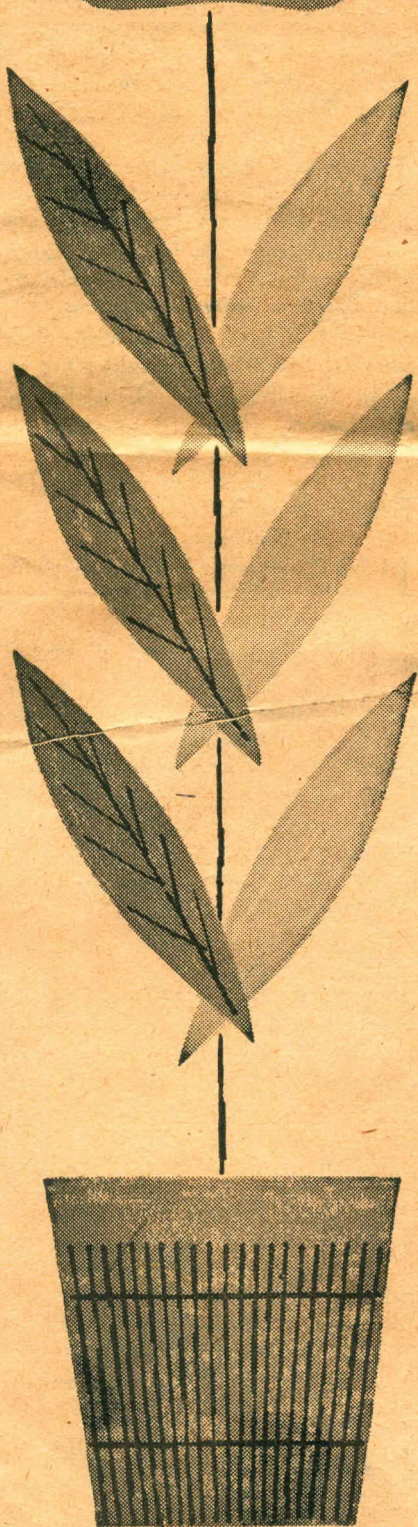
Congress of the Federation of Empire Chambers of Commerce opened in Cape Town.

Electric trains ran to Sea Point.

Department of External Affairs established.

Rich diamond deposits found in Namaqualand.

(Continued on Page 33)



CALTEX

**has kept pace with
South Africa**

The Union was not a year old when the original company established its own industry in South Africa.

It was in the early months of 1911 that the headquarters were opened at the Cape; and ever since then the vigorous growth of the South African company has matched the spectacular speed and pioneering spirit of the Union itself.

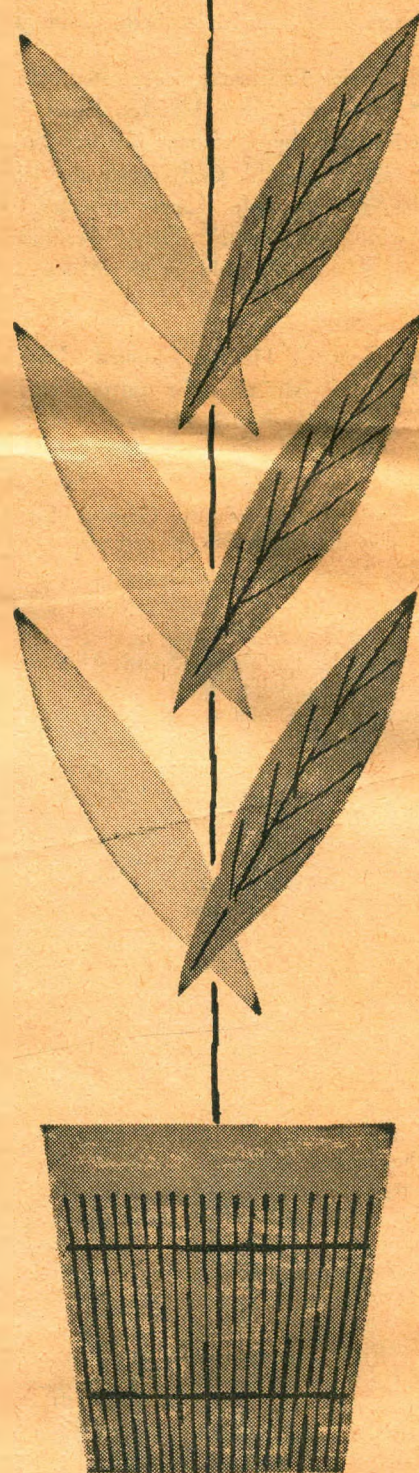
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Electrical Petrol Pumps to the towns.
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A Premium Motor Oil.
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PIONEERS FOR 50 YEARS

Helping the country's remarkable development, Caltex has increased its annual supply of petroleum products tenfold during the Union's first half-century of life.



CALTEX has travelled the South African way

THESE EVENTS MADE HEADLINES

(Continued from Page 31)

1928 Diamond-cutting industry established. Iron and steel industry established by Act of Parliament.

Lt. P. M. Murdoch did the London to Cape flight in 13½ days.

First double-decker bus arrived in Cape Town.

Angola Boers are given farms in South West Africa.

Union trade treaty with Germany.

1929 Great interest marked the opening of the centenary celebrations of the University of Cape Town. On October 1 the official opening took place of the South African Atheneum (nucleus of the university) in the Groote Kerk. 'It was fitting that the first assembly in the centenary celebrations should again be held in the historic Moeder Kerk,' said The Argus.

Table Mountain cableway opened.

South African airmail service inaugurated.

Nationalist Party gained 81 seats at general election on June 12.

Beit Bridge over the Limpopo is opened on main route into Rhodesia.

1930 European women receive voting rights. Quota Act restricted immigration from certain countries.

General Hertzog attends Imperial Conference in London.

Earl of Clarendon succeeded Earl of Athlone as Governor-General of South Africa.

Duchess of Bedford flew to Cape Town from England in 10 days.

1931 Statute of Westminster passed by Imperial Parliament. Union given full freedom of legislation.

Big fluctuations in exchange rate when South Africa remained on the gold standard: £82 in Cape Town worth £100 in Britain on October 1.

Pretoria proclaimed a city.

Springbok rugby team captained by Bennie Osler toured United Kingdom. Three members, Osler, Daneel and Craven, addressed the Oxford Group before team sailed from Cape Town in the four-funnelled mailship Windsor Castle.

The Mayor, Mr. H. J. C. Stephan, put through the first call when the first telephonic communication between Cape Town and East London was opened in September.

1932 First regular airmail service London to Cape Town, and radio-telephone service between South Africa and Britain opened.

First artificial disintegration of atoms achieved at Cambridge.

South Africa abandoned gold standard on December 29.

Mollison flew London-Cape in 4 days 17½ hours in March, and Amy Johnson (Mollison) in 4 days 7 hours in December.

Diamond mines closed due to world depression.

1933 Gold-mining share boom in London and Johannesburg. Hertzog and Smuts agree to coalition. Financial crisis in America. U.S.A. abandoned gold standard in April.

Mrs. Denys Reitz became South Africa's first woman M.P. when returned unopposed at Parktown. General election in South Africa, May 17; coalition parties won 138 of 150 seats.

First Afrikaans Bible published.

South Africa House, London, opened.

1934 Orange River flood damage £1,500,000. Cape Town changed to automatic telephone in January. Jonker £70,000 diamond found. Prince George arrived in Cape Town.

Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss, murdered by Nazis, July 25. Hitler became President of Germany, August 2.

South Africa paid off balance of war debt to Britain — nearly £8,000,000. Nationalist and South

African Parties formed United South African Nationalist Party, December 5.

Port Elizabeth harbour is officially opened.

Union Airways are taken over by Union Government.

The first steel is tapped by Iscor in April.

1935 Celebration of Union's 25th anniversary. World Press conference held in South Africa. Broadcasts to South African schools began. A. D. Locke (17) won the South African amateur and open golf championships.

Lord Hyde, son of the Governor-General, Lord Clarendon, killed in gun accident near Kimberley, April 27. Jubilee of King George V, May 6.

South Africa at Lord's scored first victory in test cricket against England, July 2. Won rubber. Italy invaded Abyssinia, October 2.

Trade agreement by Union with France and Holland.

1936 King George V died, January 20. Edward VIII proclaimed King in South Africa, January 23. Representation of Natives Bill passed by 169 votes to 11 at third reading, joint sitting, April 7. Italy annexed Abyssinia in May. Amy Mollison flew to Cape in 3 days 6½ hours in May.

Stirling Castle broke Scot's 43-year-old record by making passage from Southampton to the Cape in 13 days 6 hours 30 minutes, September 4. Johannesburg celebrated jubilee, September 22. C. W. A. Scott won Portsmouth-Rand air race, October 1.

Mr. Patrick Duncan appointed to succeed Lord Clarendon as Governor-General of the Union, November 17. The British constitutional crisis, December 3. Abdication of King Edward VIII, December 10. George VI proclaimed King, December 12.

'Die Stem' suggested as national anthem.

1937 Coronation of King George VI, May 12.

Cape Native parliamentary election, June 7. Purge of Russian Army leaders by Stalin.

Cape Town foreshore scheme announced, August 23. South African Police vindicated by commission of inquiry, September 1. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald died, November 9.

S.A.B.C. introduced first regular Afrikaans service.

1938 Groote Schuur Hospital opened by Sir Patrick Duncan, January 31. General election in South Africa, May 18, resulted: United Party, 111; Nationalist Party, 27; Dominion Party, 8; Labour Party, 3, Socialist Party, 1.

Government statement: No official national anthem; both 'God Save the King' and 'Die Stem' to be played, June 2.

Howard Hughes, United States airman, flew round the world in 3 days 19 hours in July.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr and Mr. F. C. Sturrock resigned from United Party Government, September 9.

Czechoslovakian crisis. Munich agreement, signed by Hitler, Chamberlain, Mussolini and Daladier, delayed war, September 30. Arab revolt in Palestine. British Government rejected partition scheme for Palestine, November 10.

Centenary of Great Trek celebrated, December 16. Foundation-stone laid of Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria.

1939 Timeless cricket test against England at Durban abandoned as draw on 10th day, March 14. Pope Pius XI died. Cardinal Pacelli elected Pope.

Germany occupied Czechoslovakia, March 15. British aid pledge to Poland in event of aggression, March 31. Conscription for Britain, April 27.

Soviet-German pact signed, August 23. Germany invaded Poland, September 1. Special session of Union Parliament, September 2. Britain and France at war with Germany, September 3.

Momentous meeting at Groote Schuur. Next day the Assembly rejected General Hertzog's neutrality policy by 80 votes to 67 and decided to enter war against Germany. General Smuts Prime Minister,

September 5. Russia invaded Poland, September 17. Partition of Poland between Germany and Russia, September 22.

British-French-Turkish pact, October 19. Russia invaded Finland, November 30. Graf Spee scuttled, December 18.

1940 General Hertzog and Dr. Malan formed Reunited Nationalist Party, January 27.

Germany invaded Denmark and Norway, April 9, and invaded Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg on May 10.

Mr. Churchill Prime Minister, May 10. Cease-fire order in Holland, May 15. Belgian Army surrendered, May 28. 'Miracle of deliverance' at Dunkirk, June 4.

Italy entered the war, June 11. South African Air Force bombed targets in Abyssinia, June 11. German troops in Paris. General Smuts, G.O.C. South African Forces, June 15.

General Hertzog resigned leadership Herenigde Party, November 6. General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga resigned from Parliament, December 11.

Allied victory over Italy in Western Desert, December 12. Roosevelt's 'all aid short of war' for Britain, December 17.

1941 Allies captured Tobruk, January 22. South African troops in Abyssinia, January 24. Afrikaner Party formed January 30.

Ossewabrandwag membership forbidden to State servants, March 1. President Roosevelt signed Lend-Lease Bill. U-boat war on Allied shipping intensified. South Africans occupied Addis Ababa, April 6.

Standard bread in South Africa, May 1. House of Commons damaged in air raid, May 10. Germany invaded Crete, May 21. British withdrawal from Crete.

South African troops in Egypt, June 6. British thrust in Western Desert. Germany invaded Russia, June 22. South African troops fighting in Western Desert, September 25.

Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, December 7. Prince of Wales and Repulse sunk.

1942 Draft constitution for South African republic published, January 23. Rommel struck back in Libya, January 25.

Petrol rationing in South Africa, February 1. Japanese captured Singapore, February 15. British troops in Madagascar, May 5.

Rommel's offensive in Libya, May 26. Bulk of Second South African Division captured at Tobruk, June 21. Rommel crossed Egyptian border, June 24. Generals Alexander and Montgomery appointed to Middle East, August 19.

Eighth Army offensive began in Egypt, October 23. Americans landed in North Africa, November 9.

General Hertzog died, November 21. General Dan Pienaar killed in air crash, December 19.

1943 Tripoli surrendered to Montgomery, January 23. Russia recaptured Stalin-grad; Nazi Sixth Army annihilated, February 2. Battle of Bismarck Sea, 22 Japanese ships sunk, March 4. Tunisia cleared of Axis troops, May 12. Allies invaded Sicily, July 10.

Sir Patrick Duncan died, July 17. Overwhelming election victory for General Smuts, July 30 — majority of 64 seats for United Party. Sicily captured, August 17. Allies invade Italy, September 3. Surrender of Italy, September 8.

1944 Soviet forces crossed old Russian-Polish border, January 4. Anzio captured, January 25. Odessa recaptured, April 10. Sixth South African Armoured Division reported in Italy, May 10. Cassino taken, May 18. Rome occupied, June 4.

D-Day, Allied landings in Normandy, June 6. 'Pilotless aircraft' attacks on Britain, June 16. Caen occupied, July 9. Russians on East Prussian border, August 3. Allied landings in France.

Liberation of Paris, August 23. American troops entered Germany, September 11. Churchill and Eden in Moscow, October 8.

Colonel Denys Reitz died in London.

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Events that made headlines

(Continued from Page 33)

1945 Americans cross the Rhine, March 9. Russians in suburbs of Berlin, April 21. Mussolini executed, April 28. German surrender in Italy, May 1. VE-Day, May 8.

Tobruk prisoners arrived in Cape Town, June 12. End of San Francisco conference that set up United Nations Charter, June 25. Attlee succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister, July 26.

First atom bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and surrender of Japan, August.

Sturrock Dry Dock opened in Cape Town in September

1946 The Rt. Hon. G. B. van Zyl Governor General of the Union January 1. First meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, London, January 10. Last Assembly, League of Nations, Geneva, April 8.

General Smuts announced large-scale immigration policy, August 14. Johannesburg celebrated diamond jubilee, September 28. Nazi leaders executed after Nuremberg trials, October 16.

General Smuts presented gold certificate for £985,000 gift from people of South Africa to people of Britain.

Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act passed.

1947 Royal Family arrived in Cape Town in H.M.S. Vanguard, February 17. Two Union-Castle liners set aside for carrying immigrants to South Africa, March 26.

Mosquito aircraft flew from London to Cape Town in 21 hours 29 minutes, May 1. Mr. W. B. Madeley died, May 12. India granted independence; Dominions of India and Pakistan formed.

1948 Uranium discoveries in South Africa announced, January 16. Huguenot Memorial unveiled, French Hoek, April. Silver wedding of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

South African general election in May: Nationalists, 70; Afrikaner Party, 9; United Party, 65; Labour, 6. Dr. Malan Prime Minister.

Apartheid in Cape Town suburban trains, August 16. Dr. Dönges announced change in immigration policy, August 18.

White bread restored, November 1. Import control in South Africa.

Prince Charles born, November 14. J. H. Hofmeyr died, December 3.

Union took over Marion and Prince Edward Islands.

1949 Rioting between Indians and Natives, Durban, January 14; 142 Indians killed and 1,087 injured. Leg operation on King George VI, March 12. Bobby Locke won British Open golf championship, July 9. Devaluation of British and South African pounds, September 18.

United Nations General Assembly referred South West Africa to International Court of Justice, December 7.

Consecration of Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria, December 16.

Dr. Malan attended Prime Ministers' conference in London.

1950 Appeal to Privy Council abolished. Native rioting on the Rand, 18 killed, May 1. General Smuts feted on his 80th birthday, May 24.

Vic Toweel won world bantam-weight championship from Manuel Ortiz, May 31.

End of parliamentary session that saw passing of Population Registration, Group Areas and Suppression of Communism Acts, June 24.

University of Cape Town appealed for £1,000,000 for development and expansion, June 30.

International Court of Justice ruled that South Africa not obliged to place South West Africa under trusteeship, July 11. South African fighter squadron sent to Korea.

Princess Anne born, August 15. Polling day in South West Africa parliamentary elections, August 30; Nationalists won the six seats.

General Smuts died, September 11.

JUBILEE

50 YEARS!

*So short a span, yet long enough it seems
For all our yesterdays to dry their tears.
To-morrow is not shaped alone by dreams.*

50 YEARS!

*Since Union, in name at least, was born
Of fervent hopes and not unnatural fears,
And destined by dissensions to be torn.*

50 YEARS!

*Have much of progress seen—much, too, of gain
And loss—with Founders laid upon their biers;
Two wars survived with mingled pride and pain.*

50 YEARS!

*Of promise, never quite fulfilled, and yet
Pregnant with that high hope which ever cheers,
And wills a future freed from vain regret.*

50 YEARS!

*Of nationhood demand mature approach
To problems, never to be solved through fears,
Else jubilation dies as doubts encroach.*

50 YEARS!

*Have now elapsed—what then of those to be?
They cry for wisdom, grace and, it appears,
Courage, to make of Union, unity.*

R. M. HUSKISSON

1951 Dr. E. G. Jansen, Governor General of the Union, January 1. Group Areas Act in operation, March.

The King opened Festival of Britain, May 3. Ex-servicemen's torchlight protest in Johannesburg against Separate Representation of Voters Bill, May 5. Railway Grievances Commission announced that only 200 of 2,200 grievances found to be justified, June 4.

Census showed South Africa's population at 12,437,227. Afrikaner Party congress agreed to merger with Nationalists, August.

The King underwent major lung operation, September 13. British general election; Conservative majority of 15 over Labour; October 25.

1952 King George VI died; Princess Elizabeth became Queen, February 6. Appellate Division of Supreme Court ruled Separate Representation of Voters Act invalid, March 20.

Van Riebeeck Tercentenary celebrations. General Eisenhower became President, U.S.A., November 5. Appeal Court ruled High Court of Parliament Act invalid, November 13.

Riots in Native locations at Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley. Much property established for the benefit of the Bantu, including churches, destroyed.

1953 Mau Mau emergency in Kenya. Dutch liner Klipfontein sank off Mozambique coast, January 8. South Africa shared cricket test rubber with Australia, February 12. Stalin died, March 5. Queen Mary died, March 24.

General election, April 15: Nationalists, 94; United Party, 57; Labour Party, 5; Natives' Representatives, 3. Mount Everest climbed by Hillary and Tensing, May 29.

Queen Elizabeth crowned, June 2. Korea armistice signed, July 27. South Africa Act Amendment Bill (Coloured voters) defeated at third reading at joint sitting, September 16.

Canberra jet bomber flew London to Cape Town in 12 hours 21 minutes, December 17.

1954 Mrs. Smuts (Ouma) died, February 26. Roger Bannister ran mile in under four minutes, May 6. Centenary of Old Cape Parliament, July 1.

Dr. Malan retired from Prime Ministership; succeeded by Mr. J. G. Strydom, November 30. Mr. H. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance, retired.

O.F.S. centenary celebrated.

1955 Sir Winston Churchill retired as Britain's Premier; succeeded by Sir Anthony Eden, April 5.

South Africa lost cricket rubber against England in final match at The Oval, August 17.

Princess Margaret renounced Group-Capt. Peter Townsend, October 31.

South Africa's enlarged Senate elected, November 25. Oppenheimer jewels stolen. 'Buy South African' campaign launched.

First petrol produced from coal by Sasol.

1956 Population registration regulations caused marriage difficulties. Government closed Russian consular offices in South Africa, February 1. South Africa Act Amendment Bill validating Separate Representation of Voters Act passed at joint sitting, February 27.

Limited bus apartheid in Cape Town, April 16. Cape Supreme Court ruled Senate Act valid, May 18.

Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. Record activity at South African ports to cope with diverted shipping.

Last of the rugby tests against New Zealand, September 1. South Africa lost series 1-3. Appeal Court ruled Senate Act valid, November 9. Sir de Villiers Graaff became leader of United Party.

Treason trial began in Johannesburg against 150 persons.

1957 Simonstown naval base handed over to Union Government.

Union Flag as only flag hoisted on Government buildings. 'Die Stem' the only national anthem of the Union.

Mr. Eric Louw represented the Union at Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, London.

Death of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

Union represented at Ghana independence celebrations.

1958 General election for 12th Union Parliament; Nationalists, 103 seats; U.P., 53. Dr. Otto du Plessis appointed Administrator of the Cape and Mr. A. E. Trollip, Natal.

For first time, 'Die Stem' only is played at opening of Parliament, July 4.

Increased taxes on cigarettes, liquor, cars and petrol. 'O.H.M.S.' removed from all official envelopes.

Death of Prime Minister, Adv. J. G. Strydom. Dr. H. F. Verwoerd his successor.

Dr. A. J. R. van Rhyn appointed High Commissioner in London.

Decision to introduce decimal coinage in 1961. General Botha training college, Gordon's Bay, taken over by Department of Defence; strong protests.

1959 Death of Dr. D. F. Malan at age of 84. Various post office tariffs increased.

Simon van der Stel Foundation formed for protection of historical buildings and other antiquities.

Major damage by floods on Natal South Coast. Pendennis Castle new flagship of the South African mailship service.

1960 Prime Minister Dr. Verwoerd announces that the republican question would be decided by referendum.

South African Antarctic expedition to Queen Maud Land reached base after five-week trip from Cape.

British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, addressed M.P.s and Senators in dining-room (Old Cape House of Assembly) of the Houses of Parliament, Cape Town, on February 3.

Great mining tragedy at Coalbrook: 435 miners entombed.

Black Monday, March 21: Sixty-eight Natives lost their lives at Sharpeville Native Township, Vereeniging. Night of violence at Langa.

State of emergency declared in Union, March 30. African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress organizations banned, April 8.

Dr. Verwoerd shot twice after opening Union Exposition, Milner Park, Johannesburg, April 9.

Death of Dr. Otto du Plessis, Cape Administrator, April 28.



*the
scene
changes*

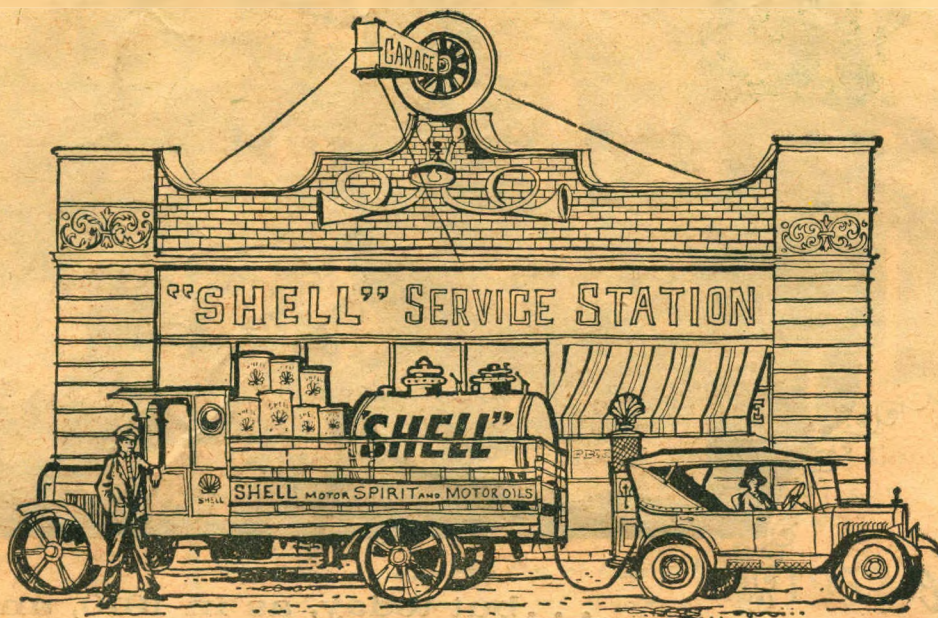
...but today, as in 1910, and as far
back as 1882, South Africa has
marched forward on Cuthberts shoes.



Cuthberts has grown up with the country it serves. It is
a name and a reputation which has stood the test of time.
As manufacturers and as retailers, Cuthberts are pre-eminent
in providing quality and
service to the South African public.

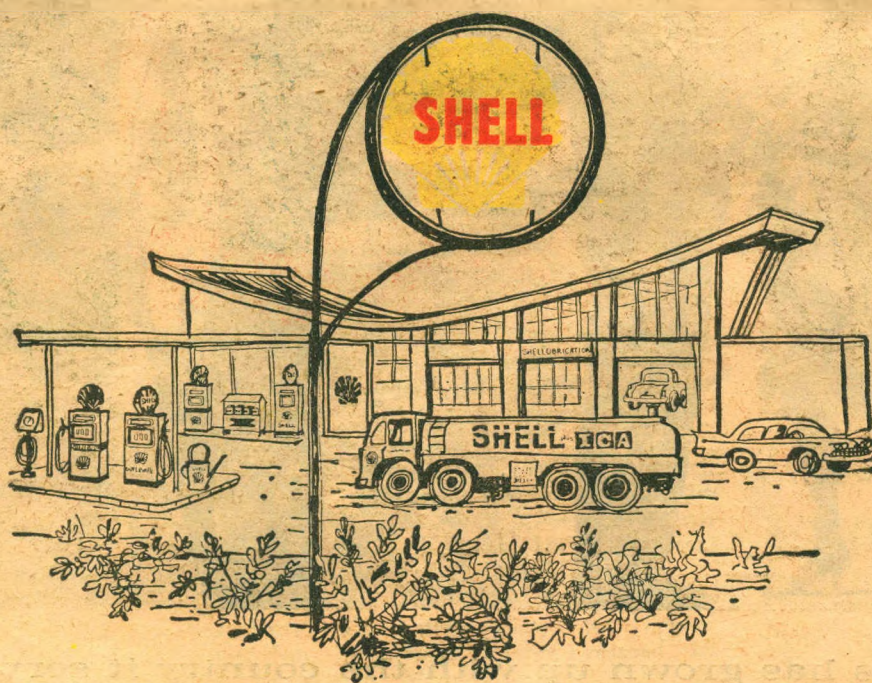
Cuthberts

WHERE MOST SOUTH AFRICANS BUY THEIR SHOES



1910-1960

*Through the years
you can be sure of*



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