

Cape Standard:

1945-07-10, pg. 1. "Flood Damage"

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St Standard
THE NON-EUROPEANS' NATIONAL WEEKLY

TENTH YEAR, No. 425.
Registered at the O.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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Poorly Attended Conference

C.P.N.U. URGES SEGREGATION

At a conference of the "Coloured People's National Union" a progressive organization, committed to a fight for democratic rights and the emancipation of all non-whites from their disabilities and servility, were adversely ensured by the apologists of the United Party.

The conference advocated support, by Non-Europeans, of the Government's policy of the Urban Areas Act, so that "full compulsory segregation from the Africans" could be effected in the Free State. The C.P.N.U. was formed to publicise the work of the C.A.C., the secretary revealed, and the official organ "Coloured Opinion," would be used for that purpose.

RACIALISM ADVOCATED

The conference of the Coloured People's National Union was opened by the president, Mr. Gouws, who, in his address, referred to an Afrikaner no. 22, who, in his address, stated that the Government should be allowed to do what it wanted to carry on the work of that organisation. The A.P.O. should, he said, "work on to the right lines."

Mr. Gouws declared the cry, "Down with Segregation," and "For Full Democratic Rights," had been raised in some circles. He did

TEES OF THANKS (?)
"To our president, Mr. Lavata, a C.P.N.U. member, a vote of thanks to the Provincial Administration and Dr. de Vos, Mafan, for making the conference as comfortable as possible for everyone."

A special vote of thanks proposed was for the Viceroy for having "Galvanised" the rights of the Coloured people.

On the second day Conference was attended by 31 delegates from 71 branches, and a few other representatives. The conference, which turned out with the stream, had dwindled on the second day to some 20 delegates, and the others, mothers, and everyone, praising themselves (by implication) for the work done by the C.A.C.

UNREPRESENTATIVE OF COLOURED
This photograph of the recent C.P.N.U. conference shows the "representative" of these Coloured people where all is to boost the C.A.C.

FLOOD DAMAGE
Dr. J. W. Forbes, president of the Cape Branch of the Town Welfare Association, told our representative: "The flooding has descended from an acute to a chronic condition. We have appealed to the Demobilisation Authorities, but they have not done anything. They have given us a quantity of stores at their disposal. Dependence of men on active service are among the worst self-seekers."

"We also give relief to a large number of Europeans who are better off than the Coloured people. Action is needed, not a Commission."

Many of the people are becoming desperate. Something must be done at once. People cannot have their cherished homes ruined by repeated flooding."

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IT ALWAYS PAYS TO SHOP AT
ACKERMANS

Simla Proposals
NO INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA

THAT the Viceroy's Council—apart from the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief—should be composed mainly of Indians is the substance of the proposals contained in the British White Paper on policy in India. Lord Wavell in a broadcast to the Indian press had described the paper as making "a considerable stride forward" towards self-government—but the Indians themselves are cautious of the proposals.

The Simla conference aimed at the co-operation of Indian leaders in the central and provincial administration in India, on the whole structure, as "The Times" pointed out, was a "bold stroke". If the Indian leaders accept the proposals contained in the White Paper, the responsibility for the administration of the affairs of India will, to a large extent, be shifted to the Indians themselves—subject to the approval of the British Government.

Co-operation on the basis of the present constitution does not mean independence or self-government for India.

Even if the Indians change the form of the structure of the government in the future, the contribution of the British Government will still retain a controlling interest in India, as it did in 1942.

The Indian traders themselves probably see in the present proposals a means to furthering the development of Indian capital and industry. The growth of a class of Indian bankers and industrialists will be limited by the extent to which British control is retained in India.

To what extent the Indian peasants and workers will be better off than they are at present is a matter for speculation, and whether they will obtain political independence in the near future is uncertain.

RESERVE POWERS
The Viceroy retains his reserved powers which the British Government considers necessary "for the maintenance of law and order, for the constitutional propriety of the whole structure", as "The Times" put it.

It was however, on the question of the reserve powers which includes a "veto" right, that a "deadlock" was reached, and the Crispin mission to India ended in 1942.

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DRUNKENNESS
Drunkenness amongst the non-Europeans is a serious problem of a memorandum delivered by Mr. E. Petersen.

The coloured section of the people were responsible, he said, for 37 per cent. of the total convictions for drunkenness.

The root of the evil, he divined, could be broken from amongst coloured buy liquor from outside depots and for off-premises.

Mr. Petersen said that the public in towns and villages, moved about in fear of being molested because of drunken orgies and brawls and mounted their guard.

Licensing boards should bring about more restrictions, and coloured persons should be made members of these boards.

He advocated social farms for coloured people, and said that the man in God did not need to weak-willed persons.

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