

## URGENT DRAFT FOR TRANSLATION.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here to open this, the 31st Congress of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. I understand there are delegates not only from the four provinces of the Republic, but also from as far afield as South West Africa, Rhodesia, Zambia and overseas. I do want to say a special word of welcome to the non-Johannesburgers who are here as visitors. We are always glad to have visitors, but especially those who come for a special purpose, such as this, when they can meet kindred spirits.

I resent Johannesburg being called a concrete jungle. That we have tall buildings is true. That we are a jungle I deny. During one's Mayoral term one really has an opportunity of meeting one's fellow citizens and getting to know the activities that are taking place. It is an eye-opener how busy people are and the extent of the good works in which they are engaged and the ~~variety~~ variety of hobbies that occupy people's leisure time.

1.

Yemenis please attending  
opening of exhibition  
Zak 100. ~~No doc~~ (Rue)

Exhibition adds interest  
to Congress.

Always put history  
intensely interesting

One tries to picture  
Caddis 100 years ago

1869 Republic of AR  
10 Post offices & no telephones  
No popularized papers  
First census 1890  
119,128 whites

1869 - 2 years before  
Discovery of Deane's  
tree scale Republic had not accepted  
more of 24th.

Educator  
Jed 1886

2

Hyderabad the highest  
Haapsleboop alluvial  
Sakson

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

Diamonds provided  
Capital for Jed.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

Struggle of early  
years

Jed mines after work.

Now white on metal

Feb. 1903 5550 7 lines  
on mines

half free employed.

Dr T B. BERRY

P.O. Box 31

BRYANSTON TVL

Dec 1904 20918 Chess.  
1907. 57828.

Dec 1909 Nalwien 154071  
mg.

Depressor: Trop Values Imp

1906.	f 29.	<del>f</del> 16 m
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10.	14	
1	<del>8</del>	
	16	
28		
34.	27.	
	50	63.
7.		
6	90	
9	169	
52	189	
8	211.	
67 k.	284.	
8	*	

Total  
Imp 471

Budget Speech 1931 <sup>4</sup>

only 1312 people in  
Munich  
with a rise of 2000  
a year

142 have over 7000  
a year

at ~~the~~

Mun area.

to 3,000,000,000

Sped mine 23 sq miles  
~~Patent~~ and

was with the  
Hesterup  
Free State.

Carlton Centre

Proble Silly

hook forward entirely  
the Then even

Declare Compens open



OPENING OF ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF S.A.:  
TUESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER 1969.

DIT IS VIR MY BESLIS 'N GENOË OM HIERDIE EEN-EN-DERTIGSTE  
FILATELISTIESE VERENIGING VAN SUID-AFRIKA  
KONGRES VAN DIE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA TE OPEN.  
EK VERNEEM DAT DAAR NIE SLEGS UIT DIE VIER PROVINSIES VAN DIE  
REPUBLIEK AFGEVAARDIGDES IS NIE, MAAR OOK VAN SO VER AS SUIDWES-  
AFRIKA, RHODESIË, ZAMBIË EN OORSEE.

EK WIL IN DIE BESONDER ALMAL VERWELKOM WAT NIE VAN  
JOHANNESBURG IS NIE, MAAR HIER/<sup>IS</sup>AS BESOEKERS. ONS IS ALTYD BLY  
OM BESOEKERS TE KRY MAAR VERAL DIÉ WAT VIR 'N BESONDERE DOEL  
SOOS/...



SOOS HIERDIE KOM, WAAR HULLE MENSE MET DIE SELFDE BELANGSTELLING  
KAN ONTMOET.

*of carpele J.*

EK IS JAMMER DAT JOHANNESBURG 'N BETON=OERWOUD GENOEM  
WORD. DAT ONS HOë GEBOUE HET, IS WAAR. MAAR DAT HIER 'N  
OERWOUD IS, WIL EK ONTKEN. DIE BURGEMEESTER KRY IN SY AMPSTER=  
MYN DIE GELEENTHEID OM SY MEDEBURGERS TE ONTMOET EN KENNIS TE  
MAAK MET DIE BEDRYWIG=HEDE VAN DIE STAD. DIT IS VERBASEND HOE  
BESIG MENSE IS EN AAN HOVEEL GOEIE WERKE HULLE DEELNEEM EN DIE  
GROOT VERSKEIDENHEID STOKPERDJIES WAT MENSE SE VRYE TYD IN  
BESLAG=NEEM.

Motor Cabl.

Dennison & Co. 1.6  
1968.         

                      
Building Flats Smaller

Salvage of War Machine

ADDRESS BY THE MAYOR OF JOHANNESBURG, CLLR.P.R.B.LEWIS, ON  
THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION  
OF SOUTH AFRICA CONGRESS. 7TH OCTOBER 1969.

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Dit is vir my beslis 'n genoë om hierdie een-en-dertigste kongres van die Filatelistiese Vereniging van Suid-Afrika te open. Ek verneem dat daar nie slegs uit die vier Provinsies van die Republiek afgevaardigdes is nie, maar ook van so ver as Suidwes-Afrika, Rhodesië, Zambië en oorsee.

Ek wil in die besonder almal verwelkom wat nie van Johannesburg is nie, maar hier is as besoekers. Ons is altyd bly om besoekers te kry maar veral dié wat vir 'n besondere doel soos hierdie kom, waar hulle mense met die selfde belangstelling kan ontmoet.

Ek is jammer dat Johannesburg 'n beton-oerwoud genoem word. Dat ons hoë geboue het, is waar. Maar dat hier 'n oerwoud is, wil ek ontken. Die Burgemeester kry in sy ampstermyn die geleentheid om sy medeburgers te ontmoet en kennis te maak met die bedrywig-hede van die stad. Dit is verbasend hoe besig mense is en aan hoeveel goeie werke hulle deelneem en die groot verskeidenheid stokperdjies wat mense se vrye tyd in beslag-neem.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of attending the opening of the ZAR 100 Exhibition. The address by Mr. Rive gave an insight into the history of stamps at that time. I am quite sure that this Exhibition will add terrifically to the interest of those attending your Congress.

ZAR 100 takes us back to 1869 and I, for one, find history intensely interesting. 1869 - what were the conditions at that time? In the Z.A.R. there were ten Post Offices, and no telephones. I have endeavoured to ascertain the population of the Republic at that time, but the first census was not taken until the 2nd April, 1890. 1869 - this was two years before the discovery of diamonds in Kimberley, and the credit of the Z.A.R. was such that the Vrystaat Republiek would not accept the Z.A.R. currency as good tender. It was the discovery of diamonds in 1871 that attracted so many newcomers to South Africa. The discovery of gold on the Rand was not until 1886, but in the meantime there had been diggings in Lydenburg, Pilgrims Rest, the alluvial gold at Kaapsche Hoop and the Barberton Gold Fields. It was the capital which accrued so easily to the tycoons at Kimberley that provided the capital to exploit the gold discovered on the Rand.

Few of us realise the struggles of those early years. Do you know that the year before the outbreak of war in 1899 111,697 Bantu were employed on the mines of the Witwatersrand. When the mines were re-opened after the war, only half those employed in 1899 could be recruited to work on the mines. In July 1903 the number employed was 55,507. To try and solve this desperate situation, the Milner regime consented to the introduction of Chinese labour in 1904, and by December 1904 20,918 Chinese were employed on the mines.



By 1907 the number of Chinese labourers had increased to 57,828. The employment of Chinese in the Transvaal had serious repercussions on British politics. The Liberals exploited the cry of "Chinese Slave Labour in the Transvaal" to defeat the Conservative Government in the 1907 elections, and Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal Leader, became Prime Minister.

Self-government was granted to the Transvaal, and the laws permitting the use of Chinese labour were repealed, and the Chinese were repatriated. By 1909 the number of Bantu employed on the mines had increased to 154,071.

After the Anglo-Boer War there was a terrific boost in property values. The municipal valuation of land in 1906 was R29 million. At the next valuation in 1907 the values had dropped to R21 million. By 1910 the figure had dropped to R14 million and the values fluctuated between R14 and R16 million from 1910 to 1928. By 1934 the values had increased to R27 million. It took all this time to come back to the 1906 values, in spite of the fact that the population of the city had increased, and that a tremendous number of new townships and suburbs had been created. A schedule of these values is attached.

In his Budget Speech of 1931, Mr. Havenga replied to a suggestion that the income tax on the higher brackets should be increased, by stating that he felt this would serve very little purpose, as there were only 1312 people in the Union of South Africa with incomes over £2000: per annum, and 142 with incomes of over £7000: per year. From these figures you will realise that it was not until after the abandonment of the gold standard, and, in later years, the discovery of the new gold fields in the far West Rand and the Klerksdorp and Welkom areas, that the transformation took place.

May I now tell you a few things about what is happening in the Johannesburg of today.

Until recently the municipal area of Johannesburg was 94 sq. miles, and of this area more than a quarter, some 23 sq. miles, was proclaimed mining ground. Recently, as a result of the incorporation of areas to the north-east and north-west, the municipal area has been increased by 11 sq. miles. As from next year a further 93 sq. miles is to be added to our boundaries, this area being to the south of Johannesburg, and will include 21 sq. miles of Soweto, the area where our Bantu population live. This area has always been administered by the City, although it has not formed part of our municipal area. Portion of this area is Lenasia, the group area for the Indian people, and Nancefield, which is a coloured group area.

A portion of the southern boundary will now be the Klipriver. The effect of the incorporation of this area to the south will be to make the central business district of the city the centre of the municipal area. Previously

there was limited development to the south, the main development being to the north. Now that the gold mines in the municipal area are reaching the end of their lives, the proclaimed mining area will be put to other use. These mines, during their lifetime, produced gold which, at today's values, equals R3,000: million. Residential areas are to be laid out, and on the Crown Mines alone it is anticipated that a population of 40-45,000 people, the equivalent to the white population of Springs, will be housed. The developers feel that this area can be converted into the garden area of the city.

One huge development which is taking place is the Carlton Centre. This is being built on 5½ blocks and will occupy six acres. The Carlton Centre has four aspects. The Centre has been excavated to a depth of 95 feet, and as this depth is below the water table, problems have been created about the disposal of the water that will seep into this area. This necessitated a survey of the buildings in adjacent blocks in order that the state of these buildings could be recorded before excavations began, so that claims could not be made for damage to properties where in fact the buildings were already in a dilapidated or cracked condition.

A shopping centre is being built on the lower levels, which will be 14 acres in extent. An office block, which will be 50 storeys above ground level and 670 feet in height. The top of this building will be level with the observation tower of the - now here I am a little confused as to whether I should call it the Hertzog Tower or the Albert Memorial. There will be a Hotel block of 30 storeys to accommodate 1200 people and, in addition, there will be a large exhibition hall of some 60,000 sq. feet.

You can visualise the problems this has created for the City in that when the municipal services were provided, it was never anticipated that there would be such a concentrated demand from such a limited area. It will be necessary to provide new water mains. The peak electricity demand for the Centre will exceed the peak demand for a town such as Kimberley. The consumption of water will be some 300,000 gallons per day, and the 1600 sewer points will necessitate the installation of sewer mains which will have a peak capacity at the rate of 800,000 gallons per day.

One of the beneficial effects of the change in the City's bylaws regarding the maximum height of buildings is that now that tower blocks can be built, a large portion of the ground floor area will become open spaces. The Carlton Centre will only occupy one-third of the ground floor area, the Trust Bank some 20% and the Standard Bank 30%.

I do hope these few facts, and the contrasting of the old with the new, will make us realise that it is only really in the last 35 years that we have experienced this accelerated rate of growth. I do hope that all our visitors to Johannesburg will enjoy their stay, and that your Congress will be interesting and productive. I now have pleasure in declaring the Congress open.



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