

COMMISSION ON REGIONS

REF: 1 33 7 6.

ESE DRAFT MINUTES ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND ARE RESTRICTED TO THE EXTENDED

\_ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON THE DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF REGIONS, THE  
PLANNING COMMITTEE AND THE NEGOTIATING COUNCIL. THEY ARE STILL TO BE RATIFIED  
AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXTENDED CO-ORDINATING  
COMMITTEE ON THE DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF REGIONS HELD AT  
8\$H30 ON THURSDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 1993 AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTRE IN  
KEMPTON PARK.

PRESENT : See Addendum A.

1. WELCOME

Mr Fourie welcome all present and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to  
- discuss problem areas in order to reach compromises as had been decided by the Co-  
ordinating Committee on 2 November.

He went on to read the draft report (Addendum B); which was a summary of the minutes  
of all the meetings up to 2 November. He did not read paragraph 3 because he felt that  
the Pretoria area should be dealt with at a later stage. However, he noted that in the  
meeting a recommendation had been made that KwaNdebele should be included in the  
Eastern Transvaal.

2. RATIFICATION OF THE MINUTES AND DRAFT REPORT

2.1 Mr Nel wished the third line of paragraph 2.1.2 on page 2 of the minutes of the  
meeting of 3 November corrected to read "two SPRâ\200\231s as" and not "two SPRâ\200\231s  
in"; and page 4 paragraph 3.2 the AVU, the South African Government and the  
DP have been excluded.  
Mr Hulley submitted a draft report from the Democratic Party to be tabled in the  
meeting because the DP had felt the report was not complete and the minutes had  
not been a true reflection of the DPâ\200\231s position.

3. DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT REPORT

3.1 Eastern Transvaal and Pretoria

3.1.1 Mr Burger said the AVU withdrew its support of the recommendation made  
by the Ad-Hoc Committee on Pretoria because he said the AVU had found

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out that the ANC\200\231s representative did not have authority to compromise. He further asked if the representatives of the ANC present at the meeting had authority to compromise.

Mrs Manzini responded that the ANC representative at the Ad-Hoc Committee had had authority to make compromises, which they had done.

It was suggested that the meeting should address the areas where consensus had been reached in order to finalize the report and then problem areas should be looked at without engaging in further debate which had already been done in the Ad-Hoc Committees.

The above suggestion was agreed upon by most present except that some members felt that the contentious areas should be debated further because it was the first time that all the Ad-Hoc Committees had had an opportunity to meet and compromises might be reached.

Mr Maharaj explained that he was attending the meeting as a member of the sub-committee of the Planning Committee in order to see how the process could be facilitated.

It was agreed by all present that:

- \* Sasolburg should be excised from the PWV and included in the Free State;

- \* the current Provincial/State boundary between KwaZulu/Natal and Transkei should be retained as an interim measure. That would imply that the district of Umzimkhulu would remain with Transkei whilst the magisterial districts of Alfred and Mount Curry would remain with KwaZulu/Natal. The districts of Umzimkhulu and East Griqualand could petition for a referendum within 18 months of the national elections, which must be supported by at least 20 000 signatures from residents from that areas to determine which SPR they wished to be permanently included in:

It was added that the referendum should take place after the election because other areas might also request to have referenda and time was limited to do this before the first election.

Groblesdal should be included in the Northern Transvaal region with the rest of the districts left as they are with the same provisions as had been recommended for East Griqualand. The question of sub-regions in the area was not discussed further, it was suggested that the matter should be deferred to a later stage. It was further clarified that the Groblesdal decision would be taken regardless of what would happen to Pretoria.

3.1.7 The proposal that there was consensus regarding KwaNdebele being excised to the Eastern Transvaal was not agreed upon. Mr Mahlangu pointed out

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that in all the meeting of the Ad-Hoc Committee there had been consensus that KwaNdebele should be excised into the Eastern Transvaal. Mr Fourie said that the South African Government would like to discuss the issue of KwaNdebele further. Mr Burger said that the AVU could not support the proposal that KwaNdebele be included in the Eastern Transvaal because that it would not be acceptable to the kings and chiefs who had made submissions that the KwaNdebele people wanted to remain a unit. He later read from a submission that had been submitted to the commission by the northern Ndebele chiefs, where they request the commission to unite all the scattered districts of KwaNdebele to be included into the Eastern Transvaal with Pretoria. The chairperson's suggestion that the matter of KwaNdebele be discussed when Pretoria was discussed was met with protest from Mr Mahlangu and Mr Zama who said that consensus had been reached in the two Ad-Hoc Committee meetings which were not attended by a representative of the South African Government.

It was pointed out that all organization in existence in KwaNdebele agree that KwaNdebele should be in the Eastern Transvaal. A question was raised whether the people in the Eastern Transvaal wanted KwaNdebele in the region and the response was that there was not one submission which opposed the inclusion of KwaNdebele in the Eastern Transvaal, submissions made had indicated that they only objected to KwaNdebele together with Pretoria being included in the Eastern Transvaal.

The ANC, the PAC, the INM, the Labour Party, the UPF (despite concerns with the districts of Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg), the Transvaal Traditional Leaders (with Pretoria remaining in the PWV) and the DP (considering the wishes of the people of KwaNdebele) supported the recommendation of the Ad-Hoc Committee that KwaNdebele should be included in the Eastern Transvaal. The DP also wanted Pretoria to be included in the Eastern Transvaal.

Mr Mahlangu explained that since the fourteenth century the people of KwaNdebele have always had cultural ties with the Eastern Transvaal despite the fact that they have been forced to work in Pretoria.

It was pointed out that including KwaNdebele in the Eastern Transvaal would cause boundary complications for districts like Bronkhortspruit, Cullinan and Wonderboom (which form part of the Greater Pretoria) as they are geographically close to Pretoria.

The suggestions that the issue of KwaNdebele should be dealt with separately from Pretoria was consistently ignored.

The chairperson said the position of the South African Government had been that Pretoria should remain in the PWV but after considering the strong links between KwaNdebele and Pretoria, the government would consider a

compromise of drawing a line north of the Jukskei River and then take Pretoria, Wonderboom, Soshanguve, Cullinan, Bronkhortspruit and KwaNdebele into the Eastern Transvaal. Bophuthatswana and Brits would be included in the Western Transvaal. He went on to say that this position would resolve the Pretoria problem, the KwaNdebele problem, the Bophuthatswana problem and the problems of people outside the Negotiating Process who wanted a volkstaat. When asked what the people outside the Negotiating Process said they wanted, Mr Fourie said he was not sure. It was pointed out that decisions could not be based on what people outside the Negotiating Process wanted.

Mr Hulley said the DP would support the idea of Bophuthatswana and Brits being included in the North West. He went on to suggest that Pretoria should be included in the Eastern Transvaal with a facility for testing the choice of the residents after the elections.

Mr Lockey said the KwaNdebele issue should not be used to bargain the Pretoria issue it should be considered on its own merit.

It was suggested by Mrs Manzini that the broader issue of regional demarcation had to be considered because there was not enough time to re-open the discussion, the Committee should recommend to the Negotiating Council to appoint a Task Group (under the TEC) to continue with investigations of the disputed areas. The borders as demarcated should be used in order to prepare for elections and the Task Group should report by 28 February 1993.

The chairperson suggested that the discussion on Pretoria should continue because he felt that because the idea of a "DC" option for Pretoria was not supported by anybody, the meeting was then left with two options, either Pretoria in the Eastern Transvaal or Pretoria in the PWV.

Mr Botha suggested that the "DC" option for Pretoria should be considered because it may be one of the considerations to be looked at as it does not please any of the parties concerned.

It was suggested that the option used for East Griqualand should be used for Pretoria, however, it had to be decided whether in the interim Pretoria and its adjoining districts should be in the Eastern Transvaal or whether it should remain in the PWV.

The meeting was adjourned at 10h10 to allow members to consult amongst themselves. The meeting reconvened at 10h40.

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3.1.20 Mr Hulley put forward the following proposal for a draft of a report which would be submitted to the Planning Committee: "Finality could not be reached with regard to the final position of Pretoria and its surrounding districts but for purposes of this report it is recommended that:

a.

b.

KwaNdebele be transferred to the Eastern Transvaal;

that the six magisterial districts of Pretoria, Bronkhortspruit, Cullinan, Wonderboom, Brits and Bophuthatswana (Odi 1 and Moretele 1) be tested after the April election to determine the final will of the people there as proposed for East Griqualand for inclusion in the final constitution;

that the question as to where each of the six magisterial districts in (b.) should initially resort and vote under the Constitution for the Transition should be referred to the Planning Committee and the Negotiating Council to facilitate a political decision before the adoption of the Constitution for the Transition.

The proposal was accepted by consensus.

Northern Cape, Western Cape, North West Orange Free State and Eastern Cape

The chairperson said the Ad-Hoc Committee had recommended that the Orange Free State should remain as it is and Sasolburg included in it.

He went on to say that the Ad-Hoc Committee had reached a deadlock on the Eastern Cape, and there were discussions still going on the Northern Cape, North West and Western Cape.

\*2:1

3.2,2

Mr Lockey suggested that the areas should be discussed as they had been separated by the Planning Committee without linking the Eastern Cape to the Western Cape in order to prevent people in one region being sacrificed because of the interests of people in another region. He went on to say there were no submissions which interlinked the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape regions.

Mr Hulley submitted a draft report on behalf of the DP in which it was recommended that "in view of the strongly expressed preference of people and institutions from the Cape West Coast communities and Namagqualand to be included in the Western Cape SPR, and in view of the absence of a significant economic base, the lack of an existing regional identity and its tiny population it is strongly recommended that the proposed Northern Cape SPR SHOULD NOT BE DEMARCATED. As a further consequence of this recommendation it is further that the Orange River should form the boundary between

the duly expanded Western Cape and North West SPRs. The above recommendation had been accepted by five out of six members of the Ad-Hoc Committee with the exception of the South African Government."

He went on to say that in the Eastern Cape there were historically two regions, the Eastern Cape Region and the Border/Kei region therefore the DP recommended two SPRs for the first election and the boundaries should run along the eastern boundaries of the magisterial districts of Venterstad, Steynsberg, Hofmeyr, Tarkastad, Fort Beaufort, Albany, Bath Hurst.

The suggestion that the Eastern Cape Region should be discussed first was accepted. Dr Delpont then said that all organization in the area that were concerned with socio-economic development supported two regions in the area and they were: the Transkei Chamber of Business, NAFCOC, Midland Chamber of Industries, Port Elizabeth Afrikanse Sakekamer, Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Port Elizabeth Agricultural Society, Eastern Cape Regional Development Forum, the Regional Development Advisory Committee Region D, the Midland Regional Services Council, Die Oos-Londen Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Border Business Action Committee, Border Chamber of Business, Border Kei Development Forum, the University of Port Elizabeth and the Regional Development Forum of the Eastern Cape (which has 53 members, including the ACVV, ANC, ANC Youth League, Business Challenge, BMF, COSATU, CSIR, PAC, SACP, the Urban Foundation and others). He said the above organizations had sighted the poor development of the Border/Kei area as a reason for their supporting two regions, and they felt that the Eastern Cape Region would not be able to subsidize the development aid needed for the Border/Kei Region and they felt that the two regions needed separate strategies to deal with development.

Chief Jongilanga said most of the organization quoted by Dr Delpont were white. He went on to say that statements attributed to Mr Mhlaba of the ANC, were Mr Mhlaba's personal opinions and not what the Black people of Port Elizabeth wanted because most Black people of Port Elizabeth supported one Eastern Cape Region. He said that arguments raised to support one Eastern Cape Region during the meetings of the Ad-Hoc Committee were not reflected in the minutes.

Mr Botha voiced his concern that the issue was assuming a racial slant. He said as the representative of the ANC he could confirm that the ANC office of the Eastern Cape distanced itself completely from the resolution that supports two regions and attacked the Development Forum for misleading the public by filtering information to the media without consulting the ANC. He went on to say that the ANC would

not accept the consolidation of Bantustans and the organization firmly refused to accept any reasons for the division of the area into two regions.

Mr Hulley said that the DP would like to remove itself entirely from any racial connotation in the debate and the DP wanted it placed on record that if it was the will of the people in the area to be part of one region the DP would not object. He said that the views of the people were not clear from the evidence available to the DP, therefore, he felt that the people should be tested. He then suggested that elections should be held with two regions with soft boundaries and the people tested after the elections. He went on to say the DP favoured two regions because the problems of the Border/Kei area would be highlighted therefore the area would get more fiscal transfers from the central government without having to share development aid with a stronger Eastern Cape Region.

Mr Mahlangu pointed out that in general homelands were barren and not economically viable therefore he was concerned with two homelands being consolidated together.

Mr Alexander suggested that because there was a deadlock on the issue of the Eastern Cape the Committee should discuss how the matter was going to be reported to the Planning Committee and find ways of dealing with the issue in the interim.

Mr Nogumla said Transkei favoured one region in the area and supported the suggestion that the matter should be reported to the Planning Committee. He went on to say that historically there was one region in the area until the homeland system was enforced on the people in the area.

Chief Jongilanga said that Ciskei was barren and Black people from the Western Cape were forcibly removed to areas like Dimbaza in Ciskei where they could not get employment because they were restricted to Ciskei, therefore, he felt that the economic situations of Transkei and Ciskei could not be improved.

Mr Fourie wished it placed on record that the Border/Kei Development Forum was not a white forum, it was representative of all races.

Chief Netshimbupfe said that when the regions are demarcated, the spirit of redressing the imbalances of the past should be reflected in the decisions made. The Transvaal Traditional Leaders therefore supported one Eastern Cape Region.

Mr Botha pointed out that no valid reason had been given to support

two regions in the area. He felt that two regions were desired in order to protect the interests of the white business community in Port Elizabeth, who did not want to pay for a poor Border/Kei area, and the decision for two regions was in the interests of the white electorate.

The chairperson said that a deadlock had been reached and he put it to the meeting to decide what route had to be followed when reporting to the Planning Committee and the Negotiating Council.

It was suggested that the boundaries should be left as they had been demarcated by the Commission and a recommendation should be made to the Planning Committee that a referendum should be held after the election and a political decision should be made whether one or two regions will be used in the interim.

The chairperson invited the participants to move the discussion to the Northern Cape/Western Cape/North West area. Dr Delpont said the position of the government had not changed since the meetings of the Ad-Hoc Committees therefore he saw further discussion of the matter as a waste of time.

Mr Lockey felt it was unfair to trade the lives of the people in the Northern Cape for the Eastern Cape. He went on to say that the people in the Northern Cape did not want a separate region and added that in the Ad-Hoc Committee five bodies out of six had agreed that the Northern Cape should be disintegrated.

The chairperson pointed out that the Commission as well as the Task Force both saw it necessary to have a Northern Cape Region after weighing the evidence.

After a lengthy discussion the following parties confirmed their support for the disintegration of the Northern Cape Region with the Orange River as the boundary between the Western Cape and the North West Region: ANC, SACP, Labour Party, Dikwankwetla Party, DP, PAC, INM, Transkei, Venda, Transvaal Traditional Leaders and IYP. The following parties supported the borders as demarcated by the Commission: the South African Government, AVU and the National Party.

Mr Phatang said that after reviewing page 29 of the report he felt it necessary to consult with his principals on a decision to have a separate North West Region from the Orange Free State.

It was decided that a draft report should be submitted to the Planning Committee outlining recommendations that had been taken by the Ad-



Hoc Committees. The report was then drafted (See Addendum B).

#### NEXT MEETING

No meeting was scheduled.

#### CLOSURE

The meeting adjourned at 13h30.

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MINUTES

APOLOGIES

ADDENDUM A

Mr B Alexander  
Mr T Botha

Mr A Burger  
Dr T Delpont  
Mr R J Dombo

Mr A Fourie (Chairperson)

Mr P Gohl

Mr R Hulley  
Chief D Jongilanga  
Mr N J Mahlangu  
Mr S Makhuvha  
Mrs M Manzini  
Mr W Nel

Ma Netshimbupfe  
Mr E E Ngobeni  
Mr R Nogumla  
Mr J S S Phatang  
Mr G G Zama

Mr T Eloff  
Mr M Mahara;j  
Mr F du Preez

Ms N Sithebe-Tsotetsi

Ms L Jacobus

PAC

ANC

AVU

SAG

UPF

SAG

DP

DP

Cape Traditional Leaders  
IYP

Venda

ANC

DP

Tvl Traditional Leaders  
XPP

Transkei

Dikwankwetla Party

INM

Administration  
Sub-Committee of

Planning Committee  
Administration

Administration

SACP

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ADDENDUM B

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REPORT TO THE NEGOTIATING COUNCIL AND/OR PLANNING  
COMMITTEE BY THE EXTENDED CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON  
THE DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF SPRs  
4 NOVEMBER 1993

It is recommended that the map as demarcated by the Commission on the Demarcation/Delimitation of SPRs be accepted with the following amendments and/or proposals for further consultation:

Southern boundary of Natal/KwaZulu

The Extended Coordinating Committee could not reach consensus on a suitable final southern boundary for Natal/KwaZulu and the following compromise was decided on:

1.1 That the current Provincial/State boundary between Natal/KwaZulu and Transkei should be retained as an interim measure. That would imply that the district of Umzimkulu would remain with the remainder of Transkei whilst the magisterial districts of Alfred and Mount Curry would remain with Natal/KwaZulu.

Then any one of the following areas, namely:

North Transkei/Pondoland (comprising the magisterial districts of Lusikisiki, Bizana, Tabankulu, Flagstaff, Mt Ayliff, Mt Frere, Mt Fletcher and Maluti);

District of Umzimkulu, and  
East Griqualand

could petition a referendum within 18 months after the national election to determine with which SPR they wished to be permanently included. Such petition for a referendum must be supported by at least 20 000 signatures from the residents from within that particular area.

That the result of the referendum should not be subject to any special entrenched constitutional provisions for future alterations to SPR boundaries. but a decision would be by taken on a simple majority for each area for implementation in the final constitution.

On the northern, western and eastern boundaries of the SPR of Natal/KwaZulu, the Extended Coordinating Committee concurred with the recommendations of the Commission.

## Eastern Cape/Kei

21 On the issue of whether the Eastern Cape and Border/Kei should constitute a single or two separate SPRs the Extended Coordinating Committee deadlocked.

It was agreed that the will of the people on this matter should determine the final outcome, and that this opinion should be democratically ascertained in the affected areas prior to the adoption of the final constitution.

It was agreed that the matter of whether the Constitution for the transition should provide initially for one or two SPRs be referred to the Planning Committee and the Negotiating Council to facilitate a political decision before the adoption of the Constitution for the Transition.

## Northern Transvaal

3.1 Groblersdal should be included in the Northern Transvaal

3.2 There was general consensus that with the exception of 3.1 (Groblersdal), the remaining original boundaries as drawn by the Commission remain unchanged.

## Pretoria

4.1 Finality could not be reached with regard to the final position of Pretoria and surrounding districts. However, it is recommended -

4.1.1 That KwaNdebele be transferred to the Eastern Transvaal;

4.1.2 That the will of the people in the six magisterial districts of Pretoria. Bronkhorstspuit. Cullinan, Wonderboom (including Soshanguve) . Brits and Bophuthatswana (Odi 1 and Moretele 1) be tested after the election to determine ( as proposed for the East Griqualand - See paragraph | above) where they should be included in the final constitution.

That the question as to where each of the six magisterial districts n 4.1.2 mwally resort and vote under the Constitution for the Transition should be referred to the Planning Committee and the Negotiating Council to facilitate a political decision before the adoption of the Constitution for the Transition.

## Orange Free State

5.1 The Orange Free State Region, as proposed by the by the Commission on the demarcation/ delimitation of SPRs should remain the same, but with the inclusion of Sasolburg. ;

The South African government wished it to be recorded that it believed that the proposed boundary line between the North West and OFS may need to be subject to further negotiations. However, the government has stated that it was not rigid on its position.

## Northern Cape

6.1 The following parties ( ANC, DP, Dikwankwetla Party Labour Party, SACP, PAC, Transkei, INM, IYP and Venda) supported a recommendation that:

6.1.1 The proposed Northern Cape SPR should not be demarcated and,

6.1.2 The Orange River be the boundary between the duly expanded Western Cape and North West SPRs.

6.2 The Government, National Party and the AVU were not in agreement with this recommendation.

## Other recommendations

7.1 The Extended Coordinating Committee recommends to the Negotiating Council that it should address the concept of sub-regions.

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