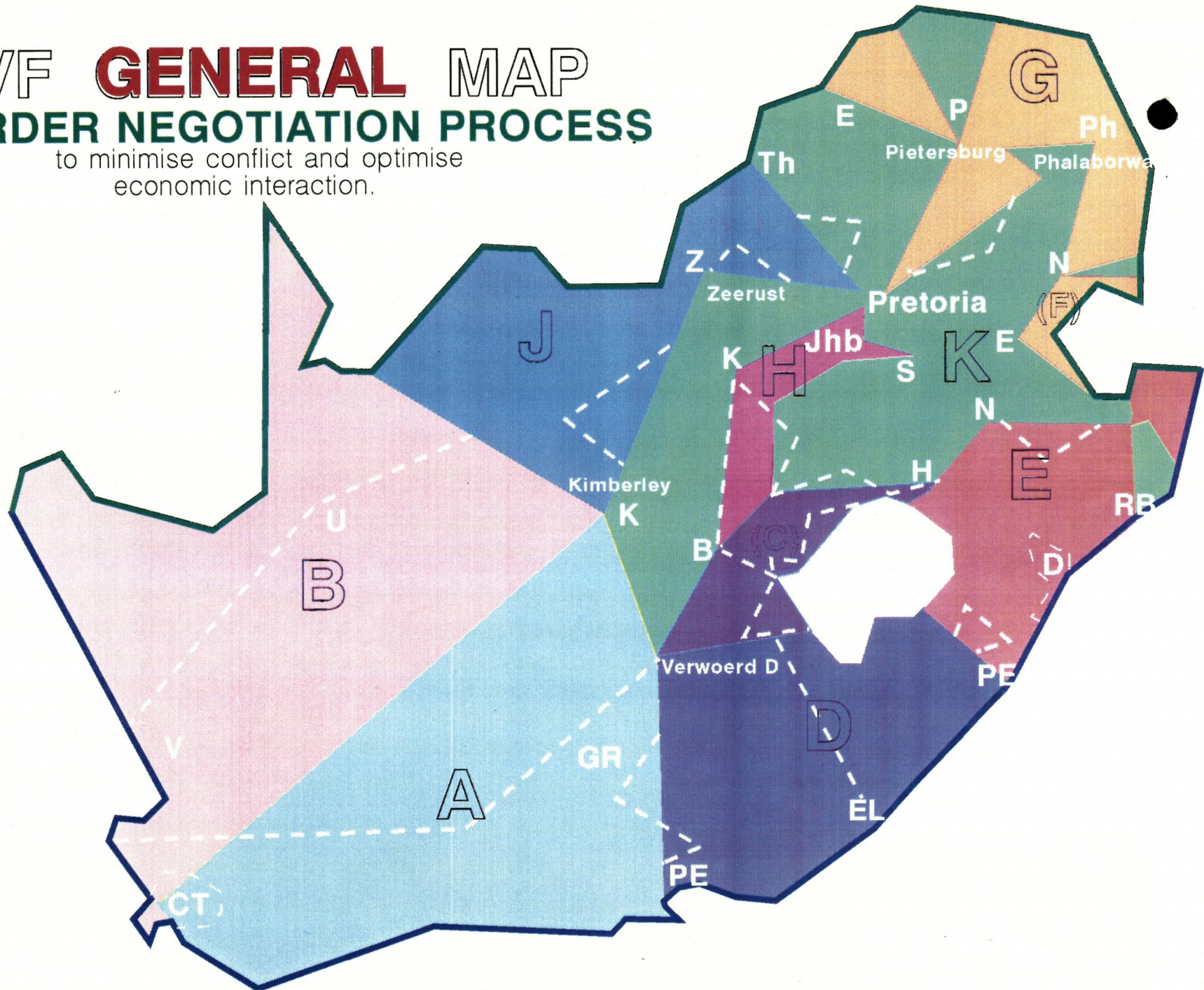


AVF **GENERAL** MAP

A BORDER NEGOTIATION PROCESS

to minimise conflict and optimise
economic interaction.



AFRIKANER-VOLKSFRONT VOORSTEL AAN DIE KOMMISSIE VIR AFBAKENING VAN STATE/PROVINSIES/STREKE

Die Afrikaner-Volksfront (AVF), tree op hierdie stadium op as koördineerder vir so veel as moontlik Afrikaner-/Boerepartye, -organisasies en -individue. Die AVF poog nie om die rol van enige van hierdie partye of organisasies oor te neem nie. Elke party behou steeds sy eie karakter, eie agenda en beleid.

Aangesien daar onder die Afrikaner/Boerevolk grootliks eenstemmigheid bestaan wat betref die verkryging van 'n eie Afrikaner/Boere Staat, waar die Afrikaner/Boerevolk homself gaan regeer, maar daar nog nie eenstemmigheid is wat betref die ligging van die staat nie, en aangesien daar tans verskeie goed-gemotiveerde standpunte is wat verskillende voorgestelde gebiede betref, maar ook partye is wat nog nie finaal uitsluitel oor alle gebiede het nie, wil die AVF op hierdie stadium verseker dat *die eis van grondgebied as opsie oopgehou word*, terwyl die Boere/Afrikaner partye na mekaar groei, soos tans vinnig die geval is, sodat hulle met 'n gesamentlike "Volkseis" ten opsigte van grondgebied kan kom.

Geen oplossing teen geweld, vir vrede, vir ekonomiese herstel, - om maar 'n paar te noem - is moontlik sonder om ook die Afrikaner of Boer in te sluit nie ! Ons wil maan: moenie oorhaastig 'n kitsoplossing "vind" en later die groot fout agterkom, naamlik dat die Afrikaner/Boere dit nie aanvaar nie.

Die land kan dit net nie bekostig nie

Ten einde die proses van vasstelling van grense teen die voormelde agtergrond te bevorder, kan die land moontlik voorlopig in gebiede opgedeel word, waarna die gevoel van ons mense, in elke gebied afsonderlik, getoets kan word. Hierdie gebiede word slegs aangedui vir die doeleindes van die meningsopnames en is nie voorlopige grense van state, provinsies of streke nie.

Hierdie optrede sal toekomstige prosesse aansienlik vereenvoudig. Die rede hiervoor is die volgende:

Die AVF herbevestig die vryheidstrewende *en selfbeskikkingsreg* van die Afrikaner/Boerevolk, wat neerslag moet vind in sy eie vaderland.

1. Aangesien sekere gedeeltes van bv. die eertydse Boere-Republieke wat internasionaal erken was, intussen vervreem is, en van ons volksgenote hul elders in Suid-Afrika gevestig het, is ons bereid om tot 'n vreedsame *nuwe* skikking met die ander inwoners van Suid-Afrika te kom wat grondgebied betref.
2. Aangesien daar gedurende die afgelope 90 jaar met die res van Suid-Afrika, 'n verweefdheid ontstaan het wat infrastruktuur, ekonomie en sekere ander fasette betref, is die Afrikaner/Boerevolk bereid om met die res van Suid-Afrika 'n konfederale verband te aanvaar.
3. Die Afrikaner/Boerevolk is bereid om op vreedsame wyse, deur middel van onderhandeling, met die ander inwoners van Suid-Afrika wat die selfbeskikkingsreg van die Afrikaner/Boerevolk erken, die grense van ons staat te bepaal.

Vir die nodige raadplegingsprosesse binne bogemelde gebiedsverband, vra die AVF voldoende tyd asook die Staat se hulp om in elke gebied

afsonderlik, binne realistiese kleiner sub-gebiede, 'n meningsopname onder o● volksgenote te doen.

Die AVF verbind hom tot die wense van die Afrikaner/Boerevolk. Die Volk moet self die grense bepaal.

Die mense op die grond moet die grense trek.

Na wetenskaplike ontleding van inligting, kan 'n aanbeveling gemaak word, wat versoenend, maar ook prakties uitvoerbaar sal wees. Dan kan 'n oplossing voorgelê word wat vir die Afrikaner/Boerevolk sy eie gebied(e) verseker, maar terselfdertyd ook aan die ander inwoners van Suid-Afrika 'n bevredigende, vreedsame oplossing bied, wat tot blywende bestendigheid, ekonomiese herstel en algehele voordeel van die land sal strek.

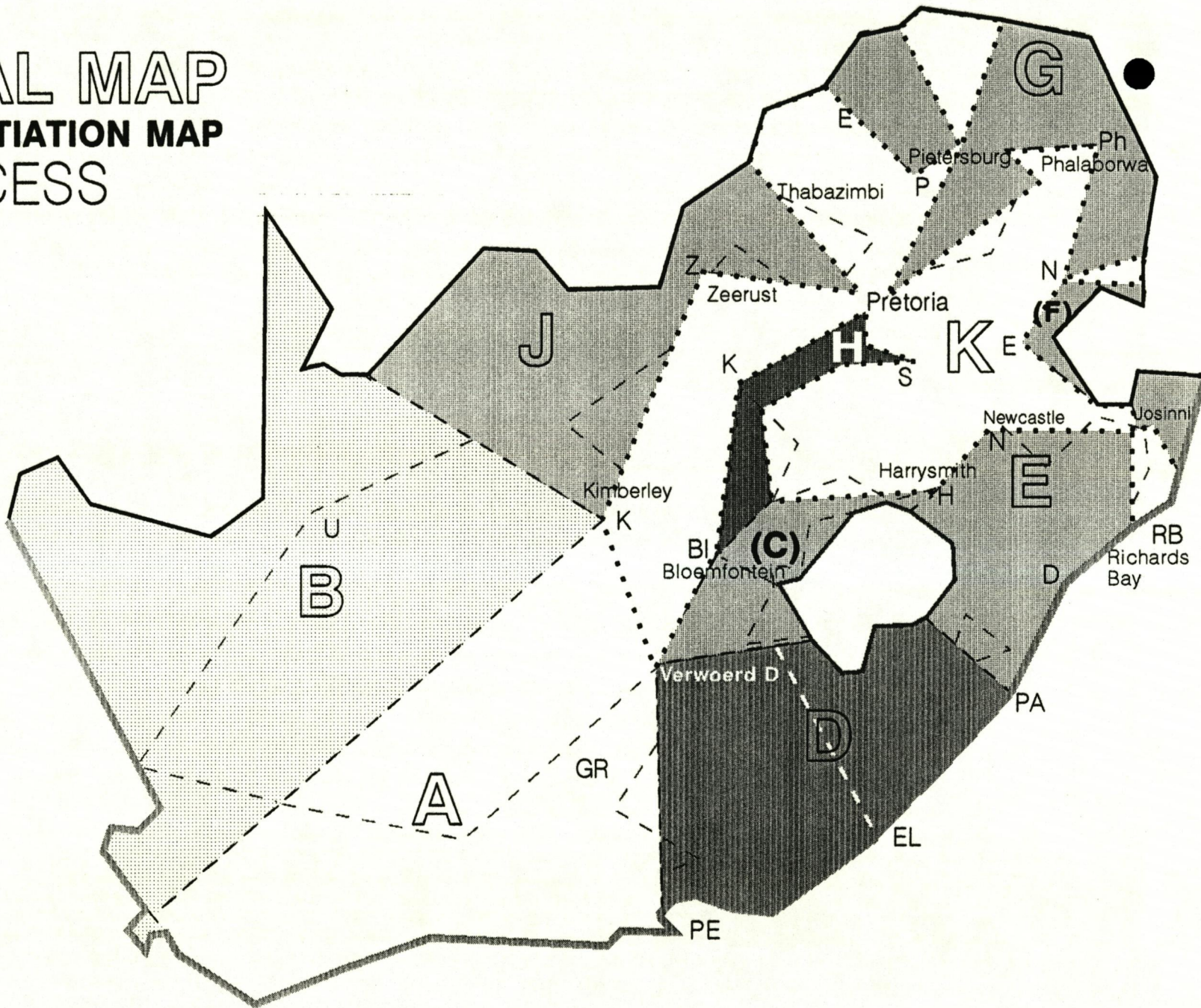
Nadat ons volksgenote hul voorkeur in die meningsopname uitgespreek het, onderneem die AVF om dan verder deur bilaterale onderhandelinge en ooreenkomste met die ander betrokke volke en gemeenskappe in Suid-Afrika grense vas te stel wat vreedsame naasbestaan sal bevorder. Grense sal dus deur 'n PROSES vasgestel word.

Die AVF wil nie eensydig 'n plan aan die ander inwoners van Suid-Afrika opdring nie, en is oortuig dat hierdie proses, onderhandeling sal vergemaklik. Die herstel van wet en orde is noodsaaklik om 'n onderhandelde skikking moontlik te maak.

GENERAL MAP

BORDER NEGOTIATION MAP

A PROCESS



AFRIKANER VOLKSFRONT: (Volume 2)

PROPOSALS TO THE DEMARCATION COMMISSION

INTRODUCTION

1. The mandate of the Afrikaner-Volksfront (AVF) to speak on behalf of the Afrikaner-Boerevolk on constitutional affairs is derived from:
 - a. The meeting at Potchefstroom where 15 000 farmers were present. They represented the agricultural unions of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and even the Northern and Eastern Cape.
 - b. Numerous meetings with the Conservative Party, Afrikaner Volksunie, H.N.P., Transvaal and Free State Agricultural Unions, Mineworkers Union, Iron and Steelworkers Union and representatives of the Afrikaner Cultural organisations.
 - c. According to opinions polls the NP's support has fallen to only 25% amongst the white people. From this it can certainly be deduced that the NP's support amongst Afrikaners could be as low as 15%. In an opinion poll in the proposed Volkstaat the following was found:
 - i) 12% support for the Unitary State.
 - ii) 87% support for the federal or confederate state.
 - d. The AVF held 48 public meetings throughout the RSA, and at all these meetings, a motion of support for the AVF was proposed without a single vote against it.
 - e. Due to the above information and the lack of elections to test the will of the Afrikaners, it can be accepted that the AVF has the support of 70-80% of the Afrikaner-Boere people.
2. The Afrikaner-Boere people accept that:
 - a. They cannot stand alone as a nation and would want to be part of a solution away from the old system.
 - b. The time is ripe for an acceptable solution through negotiations where the playing field is level.
 - c. We propose to the Demarcation commission additional criteria that we as a people feel important when our country is being divided into states, provinces and regions (S.P.R.)

This leads to an indication of a possible state for the Afrikaner boere people where the boundaries and borders can only be determined after further negotiations with our neighbours and own people. The indications of the

general area is there for the discussion of the states, provinces and regions and the form of state.

- d. True to it's basic religouis character, the christian way of solving conflict should be accepted and all possible avenues should be expected and all possible avenues should be explored before violence is applied.

CRITERIA FOR THE DIVISION OF THE R.S.A. INTO STATES, PROVINCES AND REGIONS IN 1993.

FIRST CRITERIA:

THE DILEMMA OF THE AFRIKANER-BOER PEOPLE IN 1993

a. HISTORICAL PATH:

1. After the formation of a nation at the halfway house of the N.E.I.C. in 1652, the Afrikaner-Boerpeople occupied land and developed the Cape up to the Eastern border against the Xhosa people.
2. The occupation and colonialism of the Cape under the British rule, forced the Afrikaners due to the love of freedom to start with the "Groot Trek". The Afrikaners occupied the Boer Republics of the Orange Free State and the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republic in the Transvaal. Land for this purpose was bartered for, and bought legally.
3. In this phase the Afrikaner-Boerevolk grew to love this land and although poor, developed a christian based character. There were only a few citizens of other nations in this area.
4. With the discovery of gold and diamonds the money powers from all over the world converged in this area. The labour from neighbouring states followed suit. This introduced the influence of the great money powers and was directly responsible for the beginning of apartheid, in its quest for cheap labour and higher profits. Pressure was exerted on the various governments. It is interesting to read an article by Joe Slovo called "Why always whip the Afrikaner".
5. After losing its freedom to the British Colonialism in 1902, the Afrikaner-Boere people were forced into the Union of South-Africa. Great shortages in the constitution under the British in the Union of S.A. resulted in ever greater losses for the Afrikaner-Boerepeople in the year to come.

6. From 1910 to 1950 the external influence of the British and the internal influence of the money powers was evident. The rights of other people were not addressed.
7. The Afrikaner Boere people became part of the money powers over the next 40 years. Under the Nationalist Party it became theoretically ruler over the constitutional shortages. During this period the armed resistance became a part of our society and the ANC particularly turned to the USSR for weapons and training. With this training came the unexpletable ideology of the communist to the detriment of the black and other population groups and for a solution.
8. Due to historical reasons, the money powers and the governments policies, the Afrikaner people are now, in 1990 spread all over the R.S.A. The Afrikaner people are no longer based in the two Boer republics only, on top of this the Afrikaner people are stuck with the stigma of apartheid. This resulted in the fact that the Afrikaner has no area of their own, such as the Zulus and the Twanas.
9. 1990 - 1993
 - a. This period is marked by the striving of a negotiated solution. The Afrikaner Boere people shared in expectations created by the ANC and the Government - the peaceful negotiations that would solve the problems of the past - a Christian way of reaching solutions around the conference table - the end of isolation and economic investments into the R.S.A.
 - b. The mandate the Government received in the referendum can be directly linked to these expectations.
 - c. From 1990 to 1993 the Afrikaner-Boere people were disillusioned by what was happening in our country due to: The ANC/SACP decided to take over power by revolution even though the hand of peach was offered. This was not an honest process and resulted in the perception that the Afrikaner-Boerepeople are being lead into a worse ambush than Piet Retief.

Points of Importance:

- i. The black population groups are being indoctrinated by the SACP discipline. This results into the black people being controlled and intermediated by the SACP/ANC top structure.
- ii. The revolution being extended to the T.B.V.C. states and the self governing states.

- iii. Armed action against the farmers.
 - iv. Intimidation of the government.
10. The joint plans is to divide the country into regions, but if the election goes according to plan, then the Afrikaner-Boerepeople will loose the freedom to govern over itself and thus will be subjected by the new government in each and every region.
11. THE ROLE OF THE SACP
Communism has proved to be a failure throughout the world and the Afrikaner-Boere people will not be part of another experiment. The SACP plays a major role in the revolution.
12. The pathetic roll of the government and it's ideal of negotiations, without taking into account the revolution and intimidation is evident. The government seems to want to conclude the process in a hurry even though intimidation rules. They are even prepared to go in to election under this atmosphere. The Afrikaner-Boere people feel that the government is not serving the interest of all the people.
13. The government is refusing to re-test the final plans by means of a referendum. The developments over the past three years have destroyed the expectations of 1990/91 and the mandate of the referendum no longer exists.
14. Due to the historical development of conflict and especially the disillusioning of the people as a result of what was supposed to be a peaceful negotiating period over the last three years, the Afrikaner-Boere people is not prepared to disappear into a new South Africa through swamping and does not want to be included into mixed regions in such a way that the Afrikaner Boerevolk will sacrifice self determination.
15. TAKE INTO ACCOUNT
- a. Great expectations created for a solution throughout the world.
 - b. Expectations amongst the black people.
 - c. The seriousness of the situation.
 - d. The worsening of the unrest situation.
 - e. The economic situation which is dominated by political uncertainty.

16. It might be difficult to have a long period of time in which the revolution can be defused and a climate for real peaceful negotiations and elections can be created. There is actually a solution to solve this crisis:
 - a. The Afrikaner-Boerepeople demands its own state ("C" - it's own Israel) within the new South Africa. In this state the Afrikaner-Boere people will have a majority and self determination according to the U.N. resolutions on this principle will be guaranteed. The demarcation commission will have to identify an area for this.
 - b. Economically the Afrikaner-Boere people is intertwined into the rest of the other peoples, and thus would want 25 year "cooling off" period in which a very loose political affiliation is envisaged, but economically have closer cooperation in the interest of all the people of the land. After this 25 years the Afrikaner-Boere people will decide if they would want to have a more formal alliance with the rest of the RSA, depending on the developments over 25 years.
17. To ensure that the process which has already gone wrong is not totally stopped, the Afrikaner-Boere people is prepared to accommodate the situation according to the above guidelines. There is no solution without the Afrikaner-people! What we asked is considered to be reasonable under the present situation. The state of mind of the Afrikaner people must however not be underestimated. This is a direct result of the three years of revolution to which the Afrikaner say : "Give me liberty or give me death"!

SECOND CRITERIA:
PEACE CONSIDERATION

18. The Demarcation commissions most important task is how to divide the country into states, provinces and regions with the maximum possibility for peace in the future.
Economic growth is not possible without peace and prosperity.
19. Without taking reality into account there are endeavours to mix the heterogenic societies of the R.S.A. into one like a process of instant coffee making - from the present status quo to a military system. The growth into a new South-African nation must take place in phases and over a long period.

20. The tendency to mix-up apartheid with ethnicity still exists. Ethnicity can not be wished away. To quote Prof M Wichers:
"Ethnicity that is not forced upon from the top and is not used to dominate other ethnic groups, could form a strong basis for society".
The demarcation commission should for this reason take the following homogenic areas into account:
- a. a Zulu area
 - b. a Twana area
 - c. a Xhosa area
 - d. a North Sotho area
 - e. a South Sotho area
 - f. a Afrikaner-Boere people area

The argument that this similiarity to the previous policy of separate development will result in another failure does not hold because previously the intention was to create independent states. The economic interdependence of these states/provinces and regions is acknowledge and a close interrelationship will have to be created in mutual co-operation by agreements.

21. The suggestion to allow the principle of a homogenic groupings for demarcation lends itself to a solution for the absorbing of the so-called "private armies" as "federal defence units" and a central proper defence force constituted from all states for the purpose of central defence.
22. Annexure A shows how ethnic homogeneity can help the promotion of peace where ethnic groups are dominant in certain areas.
23. The potential of a war situation underlines the importance of demarcating South-Africa and of the form of state.
- a. The fighting potential and the will of the Zulu people is known, and there can not be any lasting peace if they are to be dominated.
 - b. The potential and the will of the ANC/PAC trained cadres, already in the R.S.A. exists. Arms have been smuggled into the country and are being dumped into cache's to be used when ever they decide to.
 - c. The potential and the military capability of the 80 000 trained Afrikaner-Boere people is a known fact.

24. These potentials can not be wished away. To prevent conflict, a workable and acceptable political solution must be found. The correct form of state and the correct division of the country can assure lasting peace in the future and in the current conflict situation. The homogenic dispensation can prevent the domination of one homogenic group over another. Own forces will then be under own command and central forces under central command.

THIRD CRITERIA :
ECONOMICAL GROWTH

25. All thinking South-Africans want to have economic growth besides peace and security.
To obtain investments we need peace and stability. Once again we refer to the second criteria which emphasizes need for a homogenic dispensation. The same goes for peace which is threatened by a heterogenic dispensation.
26. Even though the demarcation commission is not to look at political dispensations, we recommend that the commission look at the study done by a bank group, concerning economic growth in states, provinces and regions under the different forms of state.
Annexure B points out conditions for economic growth and Annexure D points out the effect of the different forms of state such as Unitary State, Federal, Confederal and even Independent forms of state have on the economy and the growth of the economy. The facts from this should be pointed out to the demarcation commission.
- a. The importance of homogeneity.
 - b. Law and order (peace).
 - c. Factors such as motivation, nationalism and productivity, which materializes better under a homogenic society.
27. FOOD SUPPLIES
The Afrikaner-Boere people are the main stream farmers, and they are supplying the food in the R.S.A. This fact points out that the Afrikaner-Boere people is a homogenic group if taken into account that the area under consideration is mainly farming area if the industrial area of the Witwatersrand is excluded, to provide for the Afrikaner-Boere people, is to ensure the continued supply of food for the rest of the R.S.A.

28. It was necessary to introduce the above additional criteria of particular importance for the Afrikaner people because of the peculiar plight of the Afrikaner in 1993 for peace, prosperity and food supplies, the demarcation committee is requested to provide for the Afrikaner it's own land from where the additional negotiations regarding form of state and selfdetermination could be completed to peacefully place the Afrikaner volk in the new South-Africa.

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● ANNEXURE "B"

CONDITIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

FINAL GOAL:
Maximum economic
growth over a long period.

Better utilization of
existing production
factors, labour, capital
land and energy.

- Law & order
- Stable climate
- Motivated people
- Training
- Technology
- Saving
- Investments
- Low Taxes
- Low Inflation Rate
- Competitiveness
- Healthy fiscal and monetary policy
- Homogenous nations

Additions existing
production factors

- Saving
- Investments
- International credit
worthiness
- Law & Order
- Trust
- Profit

VEKOM VOLKSTAAT VOORSTEL

Gegron op gekonsolideerde dominante taalstreek bevolkingsverspreiding en billike, lewensvatbare ekonomiese beginsels, ten einde 'n vreedsame naasbestaan van state met wissellende grade van onafhanklikheid te verseker

10 VOLKSTATE

930104
Koos Reyneke
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... DEMOGRAPHY / BEVOLKINGSVERSPREIDING

VOORBEELD / EXAMPLE :

1 Total: 8,0 million ZULU in SA
of which 80% are in Region E
Small percentage of other people in E

2 80% van die twee miljoen BOERE
kom voor in streek K

3 In streek H is geen volk dominant nie
No one particular PEOPLE is in
Absolute Majority in region H

numbers
(x 100 000)

100

80

60

40

20

0

* Grense tussen streek gaan DEUR EKONOMIESE RAAKVAKKE
sodat streek mekaar ekonomies stimuleer en streek
EWEKANSIGE aandeel in die welvaard het

* Borders between Regions in such a way THAT ECONOMIC
INTERACTION and STIMULATION could be developed
TO THE FULL, so as to assure more EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES to all Regions

dominante
dominant

volkstate
NATION

STATES

SOLUTION / OPLOSSING !

930127

Koos Reyneke

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Indien streek SO
afgebaken word dat
in elke streek EEN volk
dominant is, is VREDE haalbaar

← STREKE met VREDE
REGIONS with PEACE

PEACE IS POSSIBLE with borders between Regions IN SUCH A WAY that ETHNIC conflict is minimised

SA, PEACE AT LAST !

THE CONCERNED SOUTH AFRICANS GROUP

BOPHUTHATSWANA

KWAZULU

VEKOM

ACTSA

CISKEI

THRA

UFSA

AVW

AVU

SPP

INP

IFP

RP

KP

The Way Forward For 1993

The Only
Peaceful
Solution

030129

Koos Beyneke

PEACE BY PIECE

Volke seheidskomitee Proposal

ANNEXURE "C"

HOW DO POLITICAL SYSTEMS MEET WITH CONDITIONS

	UNITARY STATE	FEDERAL STATE	CONFEDERAL STATE	SEPERATE STATE
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STABILITY	-1	-1	0 TO 1	1
NETTO EMIGRATION OF THE EDUCATED	-1	-1	0	0
NATIONALIZATION	-1	-1	0 TO 1	1
REDISTRIBUTION	-1	0	1	1
CORRUPTION	-1	-1	-1 TO 1	1
SAVINGS	-1	-1	1	0
INVESTMENTS	-1	-1	1	0
HEALTHY FIS CAL POLICY	-1	-1	0 TO 1	1
HEALTHY MONO- TARY POLICY	-1	-1	1	1
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS	-1	-1	0	0
BUILDING OF INFRASTRUCTURE	-1	0	1	-1
INFLATION	-1	0	1	-1
PRODUCTIVITY	-1	0	1	0
TOTAL	-13	-9	8,5	4

SA, PEACE AT LAST !

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RP

KP

The Only
Peaceful
Solution

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Koos Reyneke

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PEACE BY PIECE

Volkseenheidskomitee Proposal

ANNEXURE: "A"

VEKOM VOLKSTAAT VOORSTEL

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dominante
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volkstate
NATION

STATES

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Koos Reyneke

(C)

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STREKE met VREDE
REGIONS with PEACE

PEACE IS POSSIBLE, with borders between Regions IN SUCH A WAY that ETHNIC conflict is minimised

