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Prof. Duguard.

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Rammable.
A32

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

THEME COMMITTEE 1 CHARACTER OF DEMOCRATIC STATE

14 AUGUST 1995

ROOM M515 09H30

DOCUMENTATION

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

THEME COMMITTEE 1 CHARACTER OF DEMOCRATIC STATE

Please note that a meeting of the above Committee will be held as indicated below:

Date: Monday, 14 August 1995
Time: 09h30 - 13h00
Venue: Room M515 (Marks Building)

Meetings - 15/8/95 - 9:00a.m.
Monday - 21/8/95 - 14h00.

AGENDA

- ✓ 1. Opening
- ✓ 2. Apologies
- ✓ 3. Adoption of previous minutes for the meetings held on the 1 August 1995 and 7 August 1995
- ✓ 4. Matters Arising ✓
- ✓ 5. * Oral submission from United Christian Action 15min - input
15min - questions
- ✓ 6. Oral submission from the Bloemfontein Capital City bid
7. Due to be tabled at CC.
Discussion on draft report for Blocks 7 & 9 (Language, Name and Symbols, Seats of Government and National Territory)
See Document A31 - Need to report on Seal
Languages - Interpretations in courts & seats of Court
8. Discussion on the report for Block 10 (Postamble / Preamble)
9. Public Participation ✓
10. General
11. Closure

Submission by Premier ¹ & will be informed on decision.

H EBRAHIM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

Enquiries: L Rammble and S Rabinowitz (Tel: 24 5031 Ext 2266)

**CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY
THEME COMMITTEE ONE
CHARACTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THEME COMMITTEE 1
MONDAY 7 AUGUST 1995 09H00 ROOM M515**

**Present
Marais PG (Chairperson)**

**Booi MS
Chiba L
Chikane MM
Chiwayo LLL
Cwele CS
Fani LM
Goosen AD
Kuzwayo NEK
Lekgoro MK
Mahlangu NJ
Majola-Pikoli NT
Mngomezulu PG
Moorcroft EK**

**Mukhuba TT
Mulder PWA
Nobunga BJ
Nzimande BE
Ripinga SS
Routledge NC
Sisulu AN
Streicher DM
Van Deventer FJ
Van Zyl ID
Vilakazi BH
Williams AJ**

Apologies:

**Janse Van Rensburg AP
Mabuza MC
Macozoma SJ
Meshoe KR
Momberg JH
Niehaus CG
Shope G**

Technical Experts present:

Corder H

Apologies were noted from JC Heunis and Z Husain.

Leola Rammable and Susan Rabinowitz were in attendance.

1. OPENING

1.1 The meeting was opened by the Chairperson at 09h35.

2. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

- 2.1 The Minutes of the Theme Committee meeting held on 31 July 1995 [contained in Document A30 Pages 3 - 6] were adopted.
- 2.2 It was agreed that the Minutes of the Theme Committee meeting held on 1 August 1995 [contained in Document A31 Pages 3 - 7] should stand over for adoption until the next meeting of the Theme Committee.
- 2.3 It was agreed that apologies would be noted from BE Nzimande and ID Van Zyl for the Theme Committee meetings of 31 July and 1 August 1995.

3. MATTERS ARISING

- 3.1 None

4. DISCUSSION ON DRAFT REPORT FOR BLOCKS 7 AND 9 (LANGUAGE, NAME AND SYMBOLS, SEATS OF GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL TERRITORY)

- 4.1 Prof Corder noted the following amendments to the Draft Report on Blocks 7 and 9 (Language, Name and Symbols, Seats of Government and National Territory) contained in Document A31 [Pages 8 -26].
 - 4.1.1 Page 12, Section 32 Education - the words "Every person shall have the right" should be added before (b).
 - 4.1.2 Page 21, Paragraph B 2) - should read "Every person should have the right to use one of the above languages in communication with government and in the courts."
 - 4.1.3 Page 21, Paragraph B 3) - the word "governments" should be inserted after "provincial".
 - 4.1.4 Page 23 - Drafters Note - should be amended to read "In regard to (i) to (iii) above,..."

- 4.2 It was agreed that this Report should stand over for discussion to the next meeting of the Theme Committee.

5. DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT FOR BLOCK 10 (PREAMBLE / POSTAMBLE)

- 5.1 It was agreed that the discussion on the issue of the Preamble and Postamble should stand over until the next Theme Committee meeting.

6. REQUEST FROM UNITED CHRISTIAN ACTION TO ADDRESS THE THEME COMMITTEE

- 6.1 It was agreed that the request from United Christian Action to address the Theme Committee contained in Document A30 [Page 79] was approved and the Secretariat was requested to make the necessary arrangements.

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 7.1 The Secretary reported that two CPM's were scheduled to take place in Kwazulu Natal, at Empangeni on 26 August and at Port Shepstone on 2 September. It was agreed that the names of Theme Committee members wishing to attend the CPM's should be submitted to the Secretariat by Friday 11 August.

8. GENERAL

8.1 Letter from Premier of the Free State regarding submission on Seat of National Parliament

A letter from the Free State Premier, Mr Lekota, requesting permission to submit a submission on the Seat of National Parliament [Document A31 Pages 28-31] was tabled.

It was agreed that the Free State Province should be requested to send a written submission and thereafter the Secretary should make the necessary arrangements for a delegation to address the Theme Committee.

8.2 Next Theme Committee Meeting

It was agreed that the next Theme Committee meeting would take place on Monday 14 August 1995 at 09h30.

9. CLOSURE

- 9.1 The meeting rose at 10h05.

CHAIRPERSON

WANGAUNG

**The Centre
CAPITAL CITY
Option**

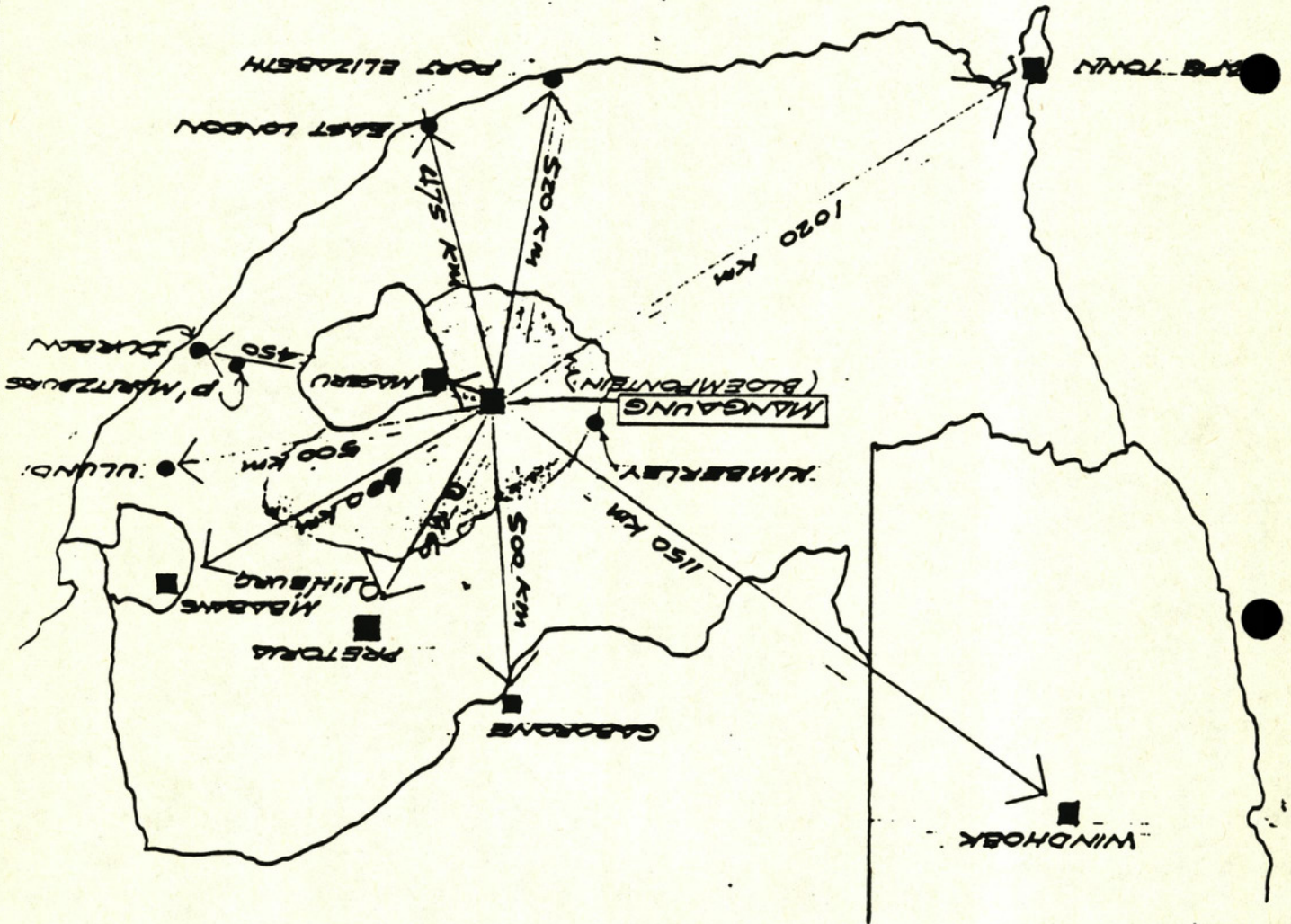
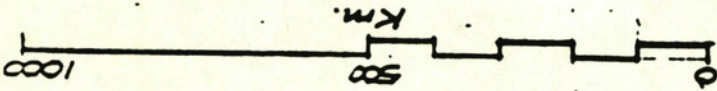
MASTERPLAN

MANGAUNG : the Centre City CAPITAL of SOUTH AFRICA

15 JULY, 1995

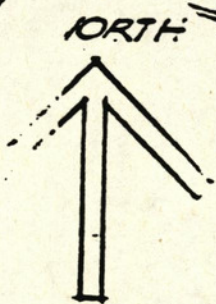
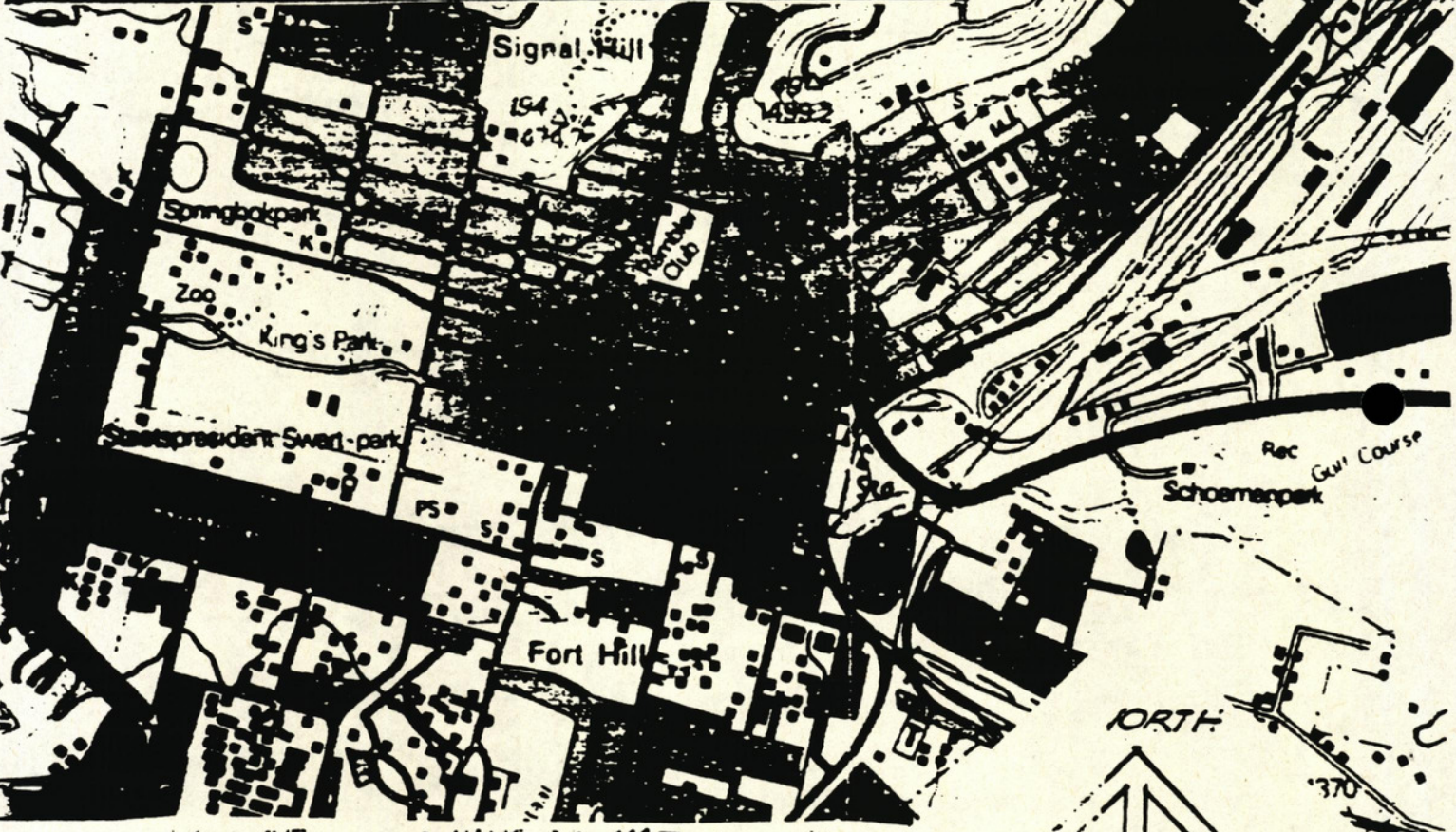
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■ INTERNATIONAL CAPITALS





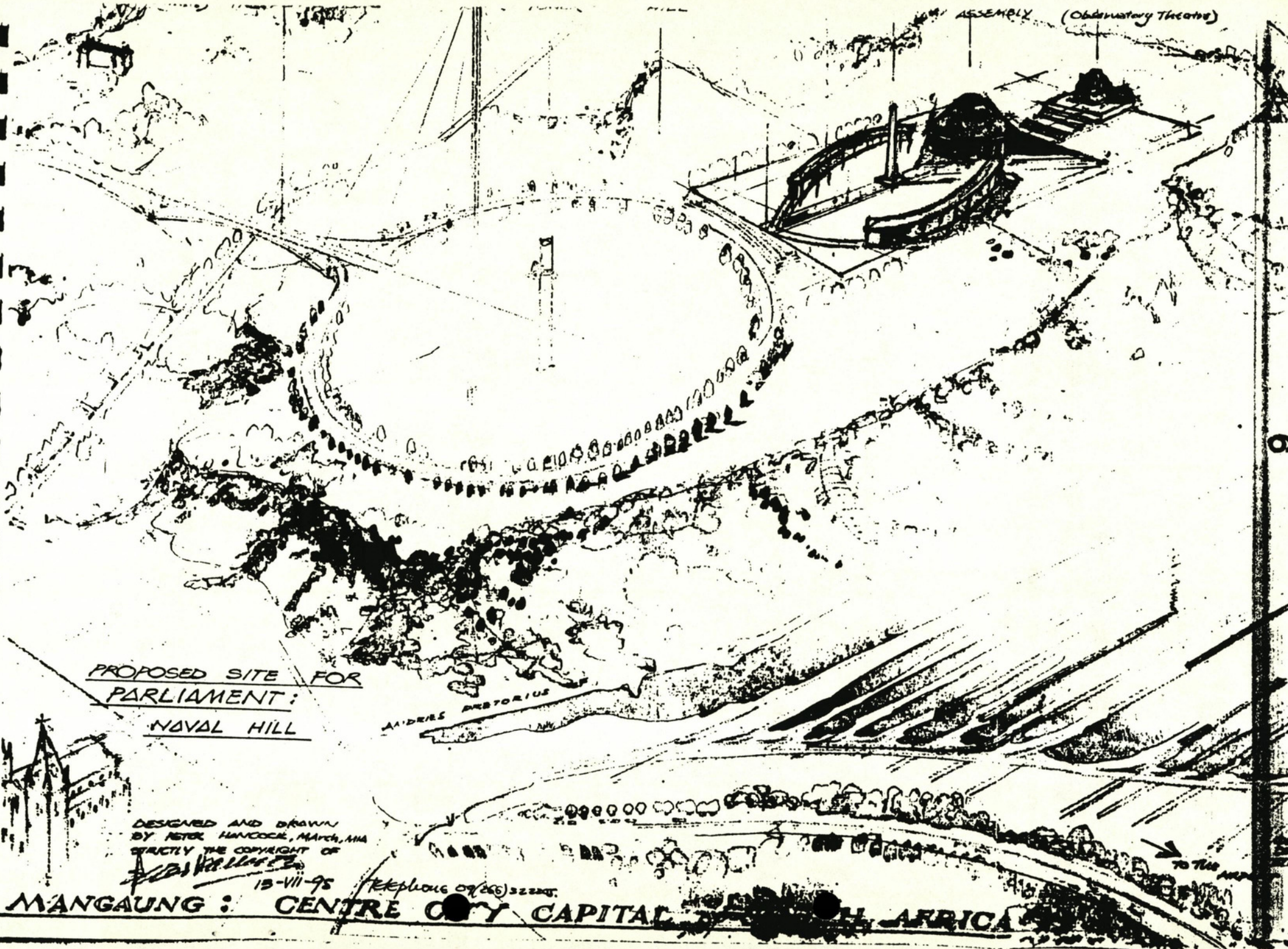
SITE FOR PARLIAMENT



MANC... the Centre City

SITE FOR PARLIAMENT

ASSEMBLY (Observatory Theatre)



PROPOSED SITE FOR
PARLIAMENT:
NAVAL HILL

ANDRÉS PRETORIUS

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15-VII-95 (Replong 09/66) 322205

MANGAUNG : CENTRE CITY CAPITAL OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. AUTHORITY

The proposal to make Mangaung (Bloemfontein) the legislative capital of South Africa is based on the following authorities:

1.1 History

1846 Bloemfontein (Mangaung - 'the place of Leopards'), was a capital city founded by Major Warden, 6 years before the Transvaal was recognized as an independent state, by the Sand River Convention, of 1852.

1846-1854 Capital city of the Orange River Sovereignty.

1854-1902 Bloemfontein (Mangaung) was internationally recognized as the capital city of the independent republic of the Orange Free State.

1902-1910 Capital of the Orange River Colony.

1910-1961 Judicial capital city of the Union of South Africa [*South Africa Act, 1909*].

1961-1995 Judicial capital city of the Republic of South Africa.

1.2 Parliament

A motion in favour of the Transfer of Legislative Capital to Pretoria was tabled by Mr Barlow and debated in the House of Assembly (now the National Assembly), on February 26, 1952, during the 1652-1952 Van Riebeeck Tercentenary celebrations.

An Amendment to the proposal was tabled by Mr. P.J.C. du Plessis, Member of Parliament for Bloemfontein, proposing that

BLOEMFONTEIN (i.e. Mangaung) should become the legislative capital of South Africa.

The verbatim record may be seen in Hansard, column 1792, *et seq.*, for 1952. An abridged version of the debate is contained in this document.

1.3 Political Parties

Bloemfontein (Mangaung) was the birthplace of both the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912,

and the

National Party (NP), in 1913.

President Mandela returned to Bloemfontein (Mangaung) in 1992, to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the ANC.

1.4 Power

Bloemfontein (Mangaung) is therefore identified, historically, with the

African National Congress (ANC), founded in 1912,

as a reaction against minority rule;

and the

National Party, founded in 1913, as a reaction against colonial rule.

1.5 The People

Following the 27 April, 1994, General Election, power is now firmly vested in the people of South Africa, and their duly-elected representatives.

The authority to decide on the location of parliament is therefore duly vested in the Constitutional Assembly, to whom the matter is now referred.

2.0 THE FIRST DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

2.1 Transfer of legislative capitals

On 26 February, 1952, the following motion was put in the House of Assembly¹, by Mr. Barlow²:

That this house is of the opinion that the legislative capital of the Union³ should be transferred to Pretoria, and therefore requests the Government to consider the advisability of taking the necessary legislative and other steps to give effect thereto⁴.

Mr. Barlow, a private United Party member of Parliament, made it quite clear that this was his private motion, and did not necessarily represent the views of his own party, or that of the governing National Party.

2.3 Capital City Options

Mr. Barlow stated that rival claimants for the honour of having the capital city, at the 1908 - 1909 National Convention, were as follows:

Among the towns which laid claim to the capital - that is, besides the mother city of Cape Town and the Voortrekker city of Pretoria - were Bloemfontein, Parys on the Vaal river, Mafeking and Fourteen Streams, which the Mayor of Queenstown got so far that he was allowed to attend a special sitting of the Convention at which he painted in rainbow colours the charms and graces of the Border hamlet⁵.

1 Now the National Assembly.
2 Member of Parliament for Hospital, Johannesburg.
3 Now Republic.
4 Hansard, column 1972, 26 February 1952.
5 Hansard, 1952, col. 1972.

2.4 Economic Effects

Mr. Barlow pointed out that the

immediate and direct loss⁶ to Cape Town has been calculated by the (Cape Town) Publicity Association to be around £1,000,000⁷ a year⁸.

2.5 Legislative Capital

Mr. Barlow then informed the House that Cape Town had become the legislative capital of South Africa, as Mr. J.W. Jagger, a member of the National Convention, had divulged to the editor of *The Cape Times*, Mr. G.H. Wilson, that:

The convention is about to decide that Pretoria shall be the capital of the Union, and this will leave Cape Town out in the cold, and the proposal will go through unless immediate action is taken⁹.

The Cape Times then published an article in favour of Cape Town as legislative capital, and this was accepted by the National Convention, with Pretoria being designated the administrative capital and Seat of Government¹⁰.

In terms of Section 23 of *The South Africa Act, 1909*, Cape Town shall be the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

The proposal to move the Legislature capital to Pretoria, made by Mr Barlow, in 1952, was seconded by Mr. Van den Heever, saying:

The crux of the whole motion amounts to this, that the Union (now Republic) of South Africa should not have two capitals, but one¹¹.

6 In 1908 - 09.

7 Perhaps £500,000,000 or R3 billion per annum in 1995 values.

8 Hansard op. cit. col. 1795.

9 Hansard, col. 1797

10 *South Africa Act, 1909*, [9 Edw. 7], Chapter III *Executive Government*. Section 18. Save as in section twenty-three excepted, Pretoria shall be the seat of government of the Union.

11 Hansard, op.cit. col. 1805.

2.6 **Amendment to the Motion**

Mr P.J.C. du Plessis, the Member of Parliament for Bloemfontein District, then said:

Mr. Speaker, I have certain amendment appearing under my name:

**To omit "capital" and to substitute "and administrative capitals";
and to omit "Pretoria" and to substitute "Bloemfontein".**

In this matter, the Member for Bloemfontein District effectively changed Mr Barlow's motion to move Parliament to Pretoria, and put a new motion to move Parliament to Bloemfontein.

2.7 **Cape Town**

Mr. Du Plessis demolished Sir de Villiers Graaff's argument in favour of retaining Parliament in Cape Town, by saying:

I only want to refer to the hon. Member for Hottentots-Holland (Sir de Villiers Graaff) ... and I want to point out what difficulty he had in introducing that motion today. Actually, he made only one point and actually there is only one point he can make. The only claim Cape Town has for keeping the Houses of Parliament here (in Cape Town) is merely based on considerations of a sentimental nature and nothing more.

2.8 **Bloemfontein as capital**

Mr. P.J.C. du Plessis then said:

But the time has now come that we should have only one capital and the question only remains where it should be ... Bloemfontein is the ideal place for the capital ...

2.9 Centre City

Mr du Plessis then pointed out:

In the first place it (Bloemfontein) is the most centrally-situated town in the whole Union.

This argument based on centrality was clearly irrefutable.

2.10 Distances

The member for Bloemfontein District continued:

Now has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Speaker, that if Parliament remains here in Cape Town, the distances are tremendous? We know that the Hon. Members from Natal and from many parts of the Transvaal have to travel more than a thousand miles (1 600 km) to get there, while if we have our parliament at Bloemfontein those members will be able to visit their constituencies nearly every week-end, or every second week-end because Bloemfontein is centrally-situated.

2.11 Selection

Mr. Du Plessis then said:

Mr. Speaker, there are other and more important reasons why Bloemfontein should be the capital. It is not what we want to make of a place that counts but the fact that a place selects itself.

2.12 Congress Centre

He confirmed:

I hear that one of the hon. Members say here that certain big congresses are held in Pretoria and that those people are accommodated without any difficulty, but is it not true that all the Union Congresses are held in Bloemfontein?

And it is not because Bloemfontein has advertised to attract them; it is the place selected by those people¹² as being the most central and the most suitable for such congresses¹³.

2.13 Space

Mr. Du Plessis then referred to space requirements and availability of land for a legislative capital:

Another very important aspect I want to mention is that Bloemfontein has enough space to accommodate both the legislative and administrative capitals ...

We have a beautiful site of forty square miles (102.4 km²) at Tempe (West of Bloemfontein) ... We have enough room there to accommodate 30,000 people easily and we can erect the Houses of Parliament and the administrative buildings there.

Mr du Plessis added:

We can accommodate all the people there at Tempe, and we must also stress this great and important aspect of the matter that the people who will be living farthest from a central point where we want to erect the Houses of Parliament will only need to travel from one to three miles (1.6 to 4.8 km). Everything will be concentrated in one place.

He continued:

Because there is so much space, we can accommodate all the state Departments, including the Department of Defence, in separate buildings. This side is beautifully situated.

Referring to transport, Mr du Plessis then added:

It (the site) can so easily be linked up with our national roads, with the airport and the university.

¹² e.g. the African National Congress (1912); etc.

¹³ Hansard. op.cit.

2.14 Site for Parliament

Referring to the site he envisaged for Parliament, Mr du Plessis said:

There is also another place and people who have visited it, said it was the finest place in the whole country for erecting our Houses of Parliament.

He then identified the site:

That site is on Naval Hill. It is a beautiful mountain [sic] in the middle of the town and with a large space around it and it is right opposite the Governor-General's residence¹⁴. It is an ideal spot that is an alternative site which we¹⁵ can offer.

2.15 Water

Mr. Du Plessis then replied to criticisms that Bloemfontein did not have sufficient water, by reporting:

We now have enough water to last Bloemfontein for a year without any rain and we are busy doubling the pipes taking the water to the city. We are enlarging the system to such an extent that we shall be able to treble the supply to Bloemfontein, and all this will be completed within a year. (i.e. by 1953) ... it will guarantee our water supply for the next 20 years.

2.16 Referring to electrical power, Mr Du Plessis informed the House of Assembly:

We have a large power-station and we are busy making it twice as big. This scheme will be completed in two years' time. We shall be able to provide the administration buildings and the Houses of Parliament with light and power and we shall also be able to provide neighbouring towns with electricity.

¹⁴ Now the Oloiven-House Museum and Art Gallery.

¹⁵ The Bloemfontein City Council.

2.17 Climate

Comparing the climate of Bloemfontein with that of Pretoria and Cape Town, the Member of Parliament for Bloemfontein District said:

The climate of Bloemfontein is not as terrible as people want to make out. At any rate, it is better than the climate at Pretoria. It is healthier too.

Referring to Cape Town's climate, Mr du Plessis said:

And after a short visit to the Gardens here (in Cape Town) today one feels one cannot boast too much about the Cape Town climate either.

The hon. Member for Hospital (Mr. Barlow) said many of the members of parliament died here because they came from Sea Point to the hot atmosphere of the Gardens and when they went back to Sea Point they contracted inflammation (of the lungs?) and soon found themselves in the grave. That is what happens in Cape Town.

Mr. Du Plessis then predicted that the parliamentary session would lengthen, and, if parliament moved to Bloemfontein:

If we have a central place where all the administrative and legislative bodies are concentrated, the parliamentary sessions can be spread over the whole year. Then we can have two sessions, ... and we can arrange it so that one session lasts from February to April and the other from August to September, the months when the Free State, and Bloemfontein in particular, has absolutely the best weather conditions in this country.

2.18 Sites for Officials

Referring to the need to accommodate civil servants, Mr du Plessis said:

We know that if the administrative capital is in Bloemfontein, there will be quite a number of officials who will have to be uprooted in Pretoria and accommodated at Bloemfontein. Now we want to give the assurance here, that we have thoroughly considered that question and that we, the Bloemfontein City Council, will go to extremes to meet the difficulties of those officials by giving them plots at cost price to build their houses.

2.19 Pretoria Option

Mr. Du Plessis concluded his Amendment to the motion, to move the legislative capital from Cape Town to Pretoria, in favour of Bloemfontein by saying:

Supposing Parliament is removed to Pretoria so that we have the administrative and legislative bodies together there, will the problem then be solved? ... The travelling to and fro by officials will be brought to an end ... But they may just as well be settled in Bloemfontein. So that is the only difficulty which will be solved by moving to Pretoria.

2.20 Ministerial Contact

Mr. Du Plessis then pointed out:

We, as Members of Parliament, know that during the recess it happens over and over again that we have to go to the Ministers with deputations, and the people of Cape Town have to incur tremendous expenses to send their deputations to Pretoria ...

I should like Parliament to be moved, but it should not be moved further north than Bloemfontein.

2.21 Cape Town as Legislative and Administrative Capital

The member of Parliament for Bloemfontein District (Mr du Plessis), then pointed out:

During the six months of the Parliamentary session, here in Cape Town, this city becomes both the legislative and the administrative capital. In other words, the people of Cape Town enjoy all the privileges of a combined capital, but during the remaining six months they are left with nothing at all.

If, therefore, Parliament must be moved, will it not be better for them if it is moved only half-way, namely to Bloemfontein?

2.22 The Case for Bloemfontein [MANGAUNG] as Legislative Capital

Mr. Du Plessis concluded his speech, in support of his amendment to the motion that Pretoria should be the legislative capital (as moved by Mr. Barlow, member of Parliament for Hospital, Johannesburg), as follows:

... Bloemfontein has such a strong case that it is not necessary to say any more about that.

I do, however, want to say this:

Everyone will admit that Bloemfontein is centrally situated. There is no question about that. Bloemfontein (also) has plenty of space and plenty of water. It has electrical power. It has a peaceful atmosphere.

It has all the necessary facilities (for a legislative capital).

2.23 **Secunder**

Mr. Du Plessis's motion was seconded by Mr Hopewell. The debate was adjourned until March 7, 1952.

2.2.0 **THE SECOND DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT**

On March 7, 1952, the debate resumed.

Due to the absence of nearly all of the Cabinet, Mr Mushet (the Member for Vasco), proposed that the debate should be adjourned.

Mr Eaton said:

... let us not make a second mistake and adjourn such an important question as a decision on which (city) should be the capital of this country ... I hope we will vote on the matter ... I would plead ... for the ... member to withdraw his motion for the adjournment.

The member for Durban (Musgrave), Mr. N.G. Eaton then said:

... the debate would be adjourned because of the paucity of members of the Cabinet. We are convinced that this matter is of so much importance that it requires the consideration of the Government and not the consideration of one or two members of the Cabinet.

At the time when the first debate was adjourned, there was not one member of the Cabinet present ...

2.24 **Division**

The motion for an adjournment was put by Mr Mushet, the member for Vasco (Cape Town), and a division followed. The result was:

AYES 65; NOES 35.

Thus, the debate on the original motion in favour of Pretoria as legislative capital; and the Amendment (by Mr du Plessis, Member for Bloemfontein District), in favour of Bloemfontein [i.e. MANGAUNG], as legislative capital of South Africa, was adjourned *sine die* (indefinitely).

3.0 THE CURRENT DEBATE

3.1 Bids for Parliament

Pretoria has made a bid for Parliament, in terms of the **Pretoria Capital Initiative (PCI)**.

Midrand has made a bid for Parliament, in terms of the document entitled **"Laphumiktiwezi"** ("morning star").

Bloemfontein, whilst not having made a bid for Parliament in 1995, made her bid in 1952, 43 years before Pretoria and Midrand.

Moreover, **Bloemfontein is the only South African city to make a bid for Parliament, where the matter has been fully presented in Parliament, and is in the Hansard House of Assembly record of debates for 1952.**

3.2 Case for MANGAUNG (Bloemfontein)

The argument that Bloemfontein is the centre-city of South Africa, and an established conference-centre; as well as the place where the African National Congress (ANC) and National Party (NP) were founded, is irrefutable.

3.3 Midrand

Midrand's bid for Parliament contains the fatal weakness:

Midrand's bid to become the new Parliamentary site - against competition from Cape Town and Pretoria - is not a capital city initiative.

The legislative capital will, necessarily become the single capital city of South Africa.

And, in any case, Midrand is totally lacking in the administrative, executive and political infrastructure necessary for a parliamentary capital.

3.4 Pretoria Capital Initiative (PCI)

The Pretoria Capital Initiative has been well-researched, in terms of Research Documents 1 and 2, (*Arguments : Parliament for Pretoria* (Document 1) and *Parliament for Pretoria : the Cost Perspective* (Document 2)).

The obvious weakness of Pretoria's case, in relation to Bloemfontein [Mangaung], lies in the fact that the eccentricity (extreme location) of Cape Town in the south-west, is replaced by the eccentricity (extreme location) of Pretoria, in the north-west.

In short, Pretoria's case for Parliament is **lacking in regional and national balance, in terms of location.**

3.5 Investment

During the period 1948 - 1994, Pretoria has been the recipient of very large investment by the central government, leading to an imbalance in other centres.

This imbalance needs to be redressed, which would be the case if Bloemfontein became the seat of Parliament and national capital.

3.6 Centre of Gravity

Bloemfontein represents the centre-of-gravity of South Africa, located at the resultant of the gravitational forces between Cape Town and Pretoria.

4.0 ASSESSMENT

In reaching a realistic and balanced assessment of the claims for Parliament, of Cape Town, Pretoria, Midrand, Bloemfontein [MANGAUNG], international examples may be helpful.

4.1 Canberra

The federal capital of Australia, located in the Australian capital territory (ACT), is located to resolve the conflicting claims of Sydney, New South Wales (site of the 1788 First Fleet Settlement) and Melbourne, the former site of Parliament, until 1927.

In South African terms, Melbourne was analogous to Cape Town (site of Parliament) and Sydney also, as the oldest settlement in Australia.

4.2 Washington, DC

The site of Washington, DC, replaced the earlier capitals of Philadelphia and New York, NY, as being midway between the Northern States and the Southern States. During the American Civil War, Washington appeared to straddle the divide.

4.3 New Delhi

In 1911, the capital of India was returned to Delhi, largely on the grounds of strategic position, history and centrality between Calcutta, the political capital, and Bombay, the economic capital.

4.4 Lilongwe

The capital of Malawi, Lilongwe, lies in the centre of the country, in the central province, resolving the dichotomy between Zomba (the former political and administrative capital) and Blantyre, (the commercial capital), both of which places are in the Southern Province.

4.5 Abuja

The federal capital of Nigeria, Abuja, is located for the reason of centrality, replacing the coastal capital of Lagos.

4.6 Conclusion

The argument in favour of Bloemfontein as parliamentary capital is well-founded on historical, geographical, political, constitutional, legal and international precedents.

5.0 COSTS

Preliminary, or indicative, costs of moving parliament to Bloemfontein may work out at less than the cost of moving to Pretoria. The distance is only 1020 km, compared to 1500 km to Pretoria.

5.1 Parliament - Capital Expenditure

The estimated current cost of a new building for Parliament, of (say) 15 000m² could be in the region of R450 million.

5.2 Recurrent Expenditure

The current costs of travelling to and from Parliament, by Members of Parliament would be much reduced, as would the time spent travelling.

On the assumption that recurrent costs of Parliament in Cape Town are approximately R80 million per annum; the recurrent costs in Bloemfontein could be reduced to perhaps R30 million per annum, a saving of R50 million per annum.

5.3 Finance

The price of South Africa's riches in gold has been high in human terms. And it is suggested that a series of contributions to the edifice of Parliament, as a memorial to those who lost their lives, in creating the wealth on which the country has flourished, might be appropriate.

It is suggested that the new Parliament and ancillary works could therefore be paid for by a once-off tax on primary producers (gold and diamonds; etc.).

6. PARLIAMENT FOR MANGAUNG

6.1 Mangaung

Why Mangaung? Why not retain Bloemfontein?

Both names have the same origin. Bloemfontein, like the Bloemspruit, commemorates the spring which welled up in what is now King's Park.

The name Mangaung means 'place of the leopards', and commemorates these animals, once seen in the vicinity of the spring, at the source of the Bloemspruit.

5.2 Gauteng

The new name for the P.W.V. region contains the same syllable, 'Gau' (for gold, "district" in German), as Mangaung. There is therefore a linguistic consonance between Gauteng ("place of gold") and Mangaung ("place of leopards").

6.3 Heraldry

South Africa's new coat of arms and heraldic insignia should take account of the new capital's name, perhaps as supporters for the armorial bearings (coat of arms).

6.4 Site for Parliament

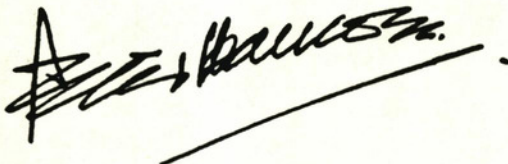
Naval Hill, in the centre of Bloemfontein, and Signal Hill which adjoins it, forms one of the finest sites in the whole country for Parliament, even rivalling Meintjeskop, in Pretoria, on which stands the Union Buildings.

6.5 Capital Free State

It is proposed that the former Orange Free State, now Free State, should become the CAPITAL FREE STATE (CFS).

6.6 Conclusion

It is proposed that Parliament should be relocated at Bloemfontein, on Naval Hill; and that the new capital should be known as Mangaung, (place of the leopards) for the primary reason of centrality.



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Briefing Doc.

Dept of Foreign Affairs

Report.

Prof Devine.

Copy of TC decision.

Suggest that Michaelle Olivier of dept of Foreign Affairs to meet.

Draw attention to the fact that Foreign Affairs is the work of TC 1.

Dr. Hennis has pointed out that Report is very good.