

NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkers

P.O. Box 2023
Kimberley
8200

Tel: (0537) 34983
34942
Fax: (0537) 27084



16 Stacks

KIMBERLEY REGION

COMMISSION ON REGIONS

REF: 1/11/ 20 / 309

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 24/9/93 TIME:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 5

TO: Delimitation Committee FAX NO.: (011) 397 2211

POSITION:

NAME OF COMPANY:

FROM: J. Leburn

POSITION: Kimberley Regional Vice Sec.

ADDITIONAL MESSAGE:

OPERATOR: Jean

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE PHONE ONE OF THE

NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS

P.O. Box 2023

Kimberley

8300

Tel: (0531) 34993

34942

Fax: (0531) 27064



16 STOCKDALE STR

KIMBERLEY

8301

KIMBERLEY REGION

MOTIVATION FOR THE DELIMITATION OF BOUNDARIES - NORTHERN CAPE POSITION

MOTIVATION

About 33 organisations (see list) met to consider their position in regards to SPR's. All the organisations strongly supported the splitting of the Northern Cape into two, with the Western Cape extending further into the Northern Cape. The option preferred is that Kimberley; Kuruman; Postmansburg; Hartswater should remain together and become part of the North-Western.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS

The rural nature of the Northern Cape and its gross under-development is serious constraint to future prospects of development. Even with Kuruman Postmansburg and Hartswater the position of the region has not been any better. Greater economic potential for the Northern Cape is possible if certain parts of the Northern Cape are incorporated into the Western Transvaal. The RDAC's submission that the Northern Cape can develop on its own does not make any economic sense. Therefore we submit that the N/Cape cannot be socially and economically functional to exist on its own as region.

COMMUNITIES

About 25 communities in the Taung (Hartswater) area met on 11 September 1993 and supported the inclusion of the Hartswater area in the North-West region. 35 branches of the ANC, representing about 40 communities resolved that any improvement to their lot is only possible with the inclusion of Kuruman in the North-West region. They considered this option viable both socially and economically.

EDUCATION

Currently, the Northern Cape, according to the DBSA has about 31,4% of the economically active population with no formal education at all. This has resulted in fewer skilled or professional people in the region, placing an obvious limitation on future growth potential. Lack of tertiary institutions could be attributed to this. Merging with the Western Transvaal increases accessibility to education institutions like UNIBO and various technicons in these areas. The general lack of adequate education, highlights the need for more educational institutions which the North-West region could provide.

HEALTH

Because of the poor socio-economic conditions in the Northern Cape incidences of diseases like Tuberculosis are very high. There is only one Hospital in Kimberley expected to serve the entire region. The North-West option increases the prospects of access to health facilities like Bophelong Hospital.

Lack of health facilities in the area, particularly in the rural areas also contributed to high incidences of measles because there is no mobile health clinics to service the rural communities. The eradication of these diseases can only be possible with the investment in human resource development. The constraints and limitation facing this region will make it extremely difficult to address these problem. There is an added advantage of a stronger revenue base in the merger between the Northern Cape and the Western Transvaal. This could make the region more compact and economically viable.

INCORPORATION OF OFS INTO NORTH-WEST

This option is not administratively wise. It could undermine the urban-rural balance which the North-West option provide. This option would also create an unwieldy region very difficult to manage. This would undermine the notion of bringing Government closer to the people.

REGIONAL CENTERS

We submit that the regional centers for the proposed North-West region should be Mafikeng. The infra-structure for administration already exist in this area. Sub-regional centers could be established in Kimberly; Klerksdorp and/ Kuruman.

CONCLUSION

To argue, as the RDAC's does, that there is potential for growth for a Northern Cape that exist as it is, is economically & socially insensible. Greater potential for growth and development is only possible in the merger between the Northern Cape and Western Transvaal.

BOUNDARIES

We further wish to submit that the following areas should be border towns between Western Cape and the North-West regions.

- (i) Kenhardt
- (ii) Prieska
- (iii) Hopetown
- (iv) Herbert

Alternatively, the Orange River could become the natural boundary between the two regions.

RECOMMENDATION

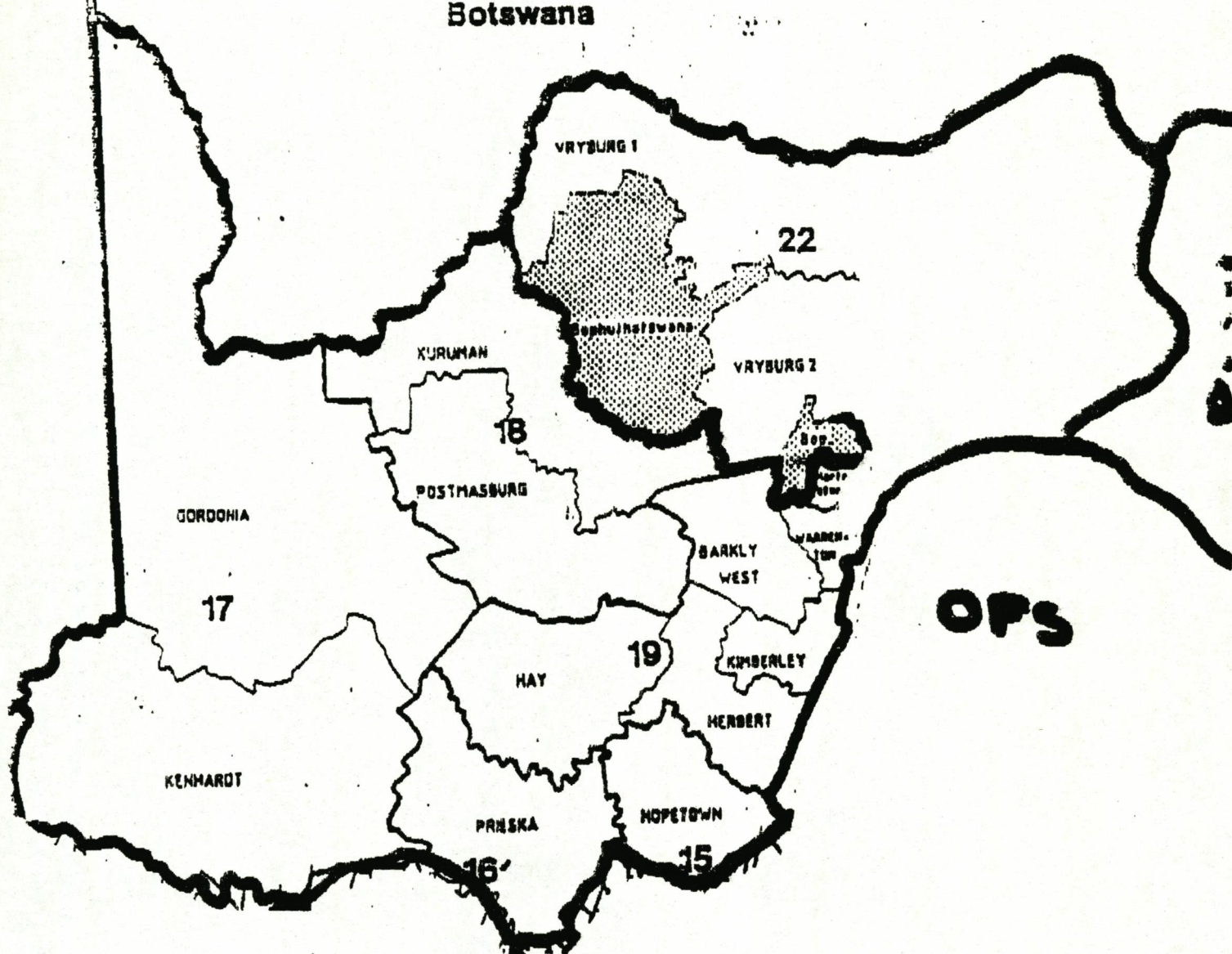
* We recommend that the following areas be included in North-West region, Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Barkly-West, Warrenton, Kimberley and that the remainder be included in the Western Cape region.

* A separate Northern Cape region will not be socially, economically and culturally viable owing to its gross under-development. There can be no sound economic basis to insist that the inclusion of three disputed districts could alter the conditions for the better. Traditionally, these districts have always been part of the Northern Cape and their potential as growth points for the Northern Cape has been visibly lacking.

17-

ANNEXURE 17

Botswana



NORTH - WEST REGION