

VERW W6 CWHON

THE AFRIKANER FREEDOM FOUNDATION

SUBMISSION TO THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL GOVERNMENT,
WORLD TRADE CENTRE, KEMPTON PARK

1 INTRODUCTION

In making this submission we have assumed that the Technical Committee will follow the methodology of delineating regions by identifying areas of maximum homogeneity with respect to certain physiographic, economic and cultural factors. Cultural factors are of paramount importance in multi-ethnic societies, and their recognition in devising regional boundaries is part of a worldwide governmental tradition. (Vosloo 1988; Botha 1988).

The present preoccupation with constitutional thinking which treats the ethnic diversity in South Africa as unimportant or irrelevant or sinister, is in stark contrast to world trends, and should therefore be seen as a temporary phenomenon. Ethnic forces tend to recur and make themselves felt with deeply disruptive consequences at home and abroad.

2 SELF-DETERMINATION

The first report by the Technical Committee on Constitutional Issues to the Negotiating Council provides an acceptable definition of self-determination, on the basis of which the Technical Committee on Regional Issues is asked to give consideration to the following points of departure:

- (a) In principle the Afrikaner is entitled to selfdetermination, the application of which should be the subject of negotiation between Afrikaner leaders who wish to exercise this right and the transitional government or with its constitution making bodies.
- (b) The application of Afrikaner selfdetermination can and should promote stability and peace in South Africa and neighbouring states, and not undermine the critical interests of other minorities. It should therefore come about on the basis of accepted international practice with regard to secession, citizenship, human rights, economic viability and other requirements for foreign recognition.
- (c) Obviously self-determination will have to be attained in stages: firstly in a regional or subregional context, and thereafter moving towards political and economic viability on the strength of which international recognition as a sovereign state could ultimately be achieved.
- (d) The population of an Afrikaner state will be composed largely of Afrikaners who resettle themselves in their own territory voluntarily. This settlement is likely to assume considerable proportions once agreement on territory has been reached with the South African government. However, in accordance with patterns in Lesotho, Swaziland, Israel, Denmark and other nation states, considerable numbers of Afrikaners will choose to stay where they are.

3 LAND AND SETTLEMENT

The application of self-determination to Afrikaners according to the principles outlined above is complicated by the fact that they are widely dispersed. A region in which they can dominate political, administrative and cultural institutions under a system of equality cannot be demarcated in a meaningful way anywhere in South Africa. This pattern of distribution emerge as a result of the dominating role which they have played for many decades, but which is now coming to an end.

The absence of territorial concentration cannot, however, be advanced as an argument to deny Afrikaners their right of self-determination. Under the new dispensation it is only logical that they be given the same land rights and opportunities for close settlement as other minorities have had in the past. It is clear from Annexure A that, in the future, the politically dependent minorities will have the numerical strength to dominate the governmental, administrative and cultural institutions of their respective regions.

Self-determination can only become a reality if a region or subregion is earmarked for Afrikaner settlement, with the prospect of their becoming dominant in that region or subregion, and on the express understanding that their continued existence as a cultural entity will be secure.

4 THE LOCATION OF AN AFRIKANER REGION OR SUBREGION

To a large extent the existing regions conform to the principle of maximum cultural homogeneity, even though this may not have been the main guideline when they were devised in 1975, (Annexure A). It is our submission, however, that they offer no solution to the question of Afrikaner self-determination, and that this question will have to be directly addressed by the Technical Committee.

A region or subregion for Afrikaner settlement can, in our view, only be considered in the western half of South Africa, in parts of Regions A and B of the National Physical Development Plan (1975) or Region B of Prof PR Botha's scheme (1988). The western half of the subcontinent contains the most sparsely populated areas, inhabited largely by Coloured people and Afrikaners, and it is contended that a scheme could be devised to accommodate their respective interests in a region as outlined in Annexure B.

The proposal in Annexure B, and more particularly the area for Afrikaner settlement discussed in Annexure E, should be regarded as subject to negotiation. If the parties concerned agree, the boundaries with adjoining regions may be adjusted at a later stage in order to obtain the most suitable delineation of an Afrikaner homeland. Considerations which have led to the proposal for a region in the north-west and for a subregion which may ultimately be inhabited largely by Afrikaners include the following:

- (a) The resident population of a proposed region or subregion for Afrikaners should be small so as to obviate the need for large scale or involuntary resettlement. It should be possible for Afrikaners to gain a substantial majority through sustained influx within a matter of five years. It is for this reason that city areas such as Cape Peninsula and Kimberley have been excluded from the proposed Afrikaner subregion outlined in Annexure E. (See also Annexure C).

(b) Historical Coloured settlement especially in the northern parts of Namaqualand and Gordonia districts, should not be incorporated in Afrikaner territory.

(c) A coastline is regarded as essential, with an existing export harbour or a suitable site for establishing one in the future for mineral and other exports. Saldanha Bay should, if possible, constitute the southern coastal border, while the northern border should be somewhere near Hondeklipbaai.

(d) It is envisaged that agriculture will provide an important basis for industrial development in a future Afrikaner state; that high technology industries will be located there and that tourism will constitute a major tertiary activity. (Annexures D and E).

(e) An Afrikaner state will have to maintain close ties with South Africa and should also strive towards constructive cooperative relations with other neighbouring states. The state will be considered viable if it is competitive by world standards and if it contributes towards stability, growth and peace in the subcontinent.

5 INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

Afrikaners can achieve full self-determination only when they have settled in their territory in sufficient numbers to take control of the government, and after the necessary agreements have been reached with the central government and with the regional governments concerned. This may take up to five years or more. In the meantime a new dispensation at the central, regional and local level will have come into effect, (Annexure C).

A region as outlined in Annexure B will from the outset be governed by Coloureds regardless of which party assumes control. We prefer strong regional government which is sensitive to cultural diversity, to the extent of devolving local autonomy to subregions inhabited largely by minority communities. Afrikaners will come to seek agreement with Coloured leaders of the regional government as to how critical Afrikaner interests can best be accommodated at regional and subregional levels.

The division of functions and the devolution of power should be embodied in the constitution of the RSA, and it should not be possible for a central government to amend it without the regional government's consent. The regional government should be able to devolve some of its power to subregional authorities.

In order to be able to ensure their continued existence as a cultural minority, Afrikaners will, until they are in a position to assume full self-determination, need to have authority to:

- (a) elect their own subregional and local authorities directly;
- (b) appoint their executive and administrative personnel;
- (c) levy taxes locally;
- (d) control local government, education and influx in their subregion.

It is recognised that the above empowerment will not be granted unconditionally, but it also goes without saying that any devolution of power should enable a minority to protect its cultural identity efficiently.

The following Annexures are attached to form part of this submission:

- ANNEXURE A: Share (%) of each minority in the population of the respective development regions.
- ANNEXURE B: Proposal for a North-Western Cape Region.
- ANNEXURE C: Bevolkingsgrootte van 'n Afrikanerstaat.
- ANNEXURE D: Die ekonomies-bedrywige bevolking van 'n Afrikanerstaat.
- ANNEXURE E: 'n Voorgestelde land vir Afrikaners in 'n deel van die Noordwestelike Kaapprovinsie met besondere verwysing na ekonomiese bedrywigheide.

REFERENCES:

- Botha, PR, 1988, Geopolitical Units as a Basis for a Regionalised Constitutional Dispensation for South Africa. RSA 2000, 10:2, p 35 - 63.
- Technical Committee on Constitutional Issues. 1993. First Report to the Negotiating Council. May 13, 1993.
- Vosloo, WB, 1988. Regionalisation as Approach to Constitutional Change. RSA 2000, 10:1, p 70 -72.

ANNEXURE A

Minority

Region

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AFRIKANER FREEDOM FOUNDATION

1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains a proposal by the Afrikaner Freedom Foundation (AVSTIG) for the demarcation of the North-Western Cape as a region within a future South African regional or federal constitutional dispensation. It is aimed specifically at the attainment over a period of time of self-determination for Afrikaners in this western part of South Africa.

The proposal, therefore, implies that in the foreseeable future the region should be subdivided into relatively homogeneous subregions with respect to certain cultural, physiographic and economic features, and that at least one of these subregions should be proclaimed for Afrikaner settlement.

The subdivision and the area set aside for an Afrikaner homeland, should be agreed upon by the parties and minorities concerned, namely the central government, regional governments concerned, Coloureds, Afrikaners, Tswanas and possibly others.

If a region and subregions should be promulgated in accordance with this proposal, it seems certain that considerable numbers of Afrikaners will move there rather than stay in regions where the prospects for self-determination are poor. This will be more particularly the case if agreements are reached amicably and if meaningful devolution of power to regions and subregions is granted.

It stands to reason that new investments and the influx of skilled and highly skilled workers into the area will make a substantial contribution towards revitalizing the economy of a part of the country which has, in some areas, experienced decline in recent years. For example, negative growth of 2,7% is expected in Region B for the period 1980-1995; positive growth of 1,1%

during 1975-1980 has declined to 0,4% in 1985-1990. A lack of entrepreneurial skill is cited as one of the major weaknesses in the region. (Development Bank of Southern Africa. 1992. Economic and Social Memorandum: Region B).

2. AN OVERVIEW OF THE REGION

2.1 GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The proposed Region covers an area of approximately 500 000km², or 40% of the RSA. It stretches from the West Coast to the Orange Free State, and from the divide between the Little Karoo and Great Karoo (the Swartberge) in the south, to Namibia, Botswana and Botswana in the north.

Ecologically the Region is divided into four distinct subregions: The semi-desert and Karoo region which covers the larger, central part of the Region; the northern part is Acacia savannah or Kalahari; the West Coast is divided into a northern Coastal Desert and a southern Fynbos area.

The Orange River Basin is the largest drainage area. A small part of the Vaal Basin is included in the Region, as well as the important northern part of the Western Cape drainage area which includes the Olifants River and Doring drainage systems.

The Region's climate ranges from semi-arid in the east to arid in the west, especially the northern-west. There is a coastal plain between the escarpment and the sea (Fynbos Area) which stretches northwards approximately as far as the mouth of the Olifants River. This area has a more temperate climate and higher rainfall than other subregions.

2.2

Population

In 1991 the proposed Region had a total population of 923 000 people of which 74% was urban, with Coloureds in the majority (62%), Whites 18% and Blacks 20%.

2.3

NATURAL RESOURCES

2.3.1

Minerals and mining

According to the Office for Regional Development a wide variety of mineral deposits occur in the part falling in Region B. In 1989 the region was responsible for about 14% of total mining production in the RSA (excluding gold). During that year all the country's blue asbestos, tiger eye and tantalite/columbite, 96% of the manganese ore and 76% of the zinc concentrate, 75% of the iron ore and 60% of the diamond production came from Region B. (Regional profile and Development Guidelines, Volume 2).

Region A has several of South Africa's largest base metal and industrial mining deposits. Since the opening of the Black Mountain mine at Aggeneys the region has become an important producer of base metals and silver. (Office for Regional Development. Profile and Development Guidelines, Region A).

Some of the most important mining activities of Region B are the mining of iron ore at Sishen, diamonds from Kimberlite pipes at Postmasburg, Barkly West and Kimberley, manganese at Postmasburg and the Kalahari manganese fields, blue asbestos at Postmasburg, Kuruman and Pomfret, and zinc, lead, silver and copper at Aggeneys.

According to a report by C.R. Liebenberg the proposed Region possesses a large variety of minerals, with iron ore and diamonds the most important. It

also has the world's largest land-based manganese reserves. According to Liebenberg the development of a heavy metals mine near Lutzville is at present the most important mineral development in the Region. An investment of $\pm$ R1 000 million and a life span of at least 20 years represent a very important development for the Region. (Oorsigtelike Lewensvatbaarheidstudie ten opsigte van die Streekoutonomie as Staatkundige Model vir die "Groter" Noordweste. Werksdokument Ii).

2.3.2

Water

The only dependable water supplies are the Orange, the Vaal and the Olifants/Doring river systems.

The total water demand for irrigation purposes in Region B is expected to increase from 1165Mm³ in 1990 to 1506Mm³ in 2010, an annual growth rate of 2,3%. (DBSA, op.cit., p.19).

Ground water sources form the main water supply for domestic consumption and stock watering. This source is especially limited in the extreme western and southern part of Region B and borehole water is generally not suitable for human and livestock consumption. The extraction of large volumes of groundwater by pivot irrigation is a major concern in farming extension circles.

Up to 2010 large increases in the water demand for urban usage is expected in the main urban areas: De Aar 3,8% p.a.; Kimberley 4,9% p.a.; Upington 8,1% p.a. (DBSA, op.cit., p.21).

The Boegoeberg Dam which had been completed in 1929 was, until the completion of the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam in the Orange River, the largest man-made obstruction in the Orange River. The Hendrik Verwoerd Dam is the main structure in the Orange River Project which included, inter alia, as

part of the long term planning, the following:

- . The main storage dam, the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam.
- . The P.K. le Roux (Vanderkloof) Dam for the storage of irrigation water.
- . A canal system to the left and right of the river.
- . The pumping of water to supply the Riet River project and further towards Luckhoff and beyond.
- . Water supply to Bloemfontein, Kimberley and De Aar.

The Orange River Project initially made provision for the irrigation of 260 000 ha of valuable alluvial soils alongside the Orange River. (Information extracted from White Papers of the Dept. of Water Affairs: WPX 1962; WPAA 1964; WPN 1971; WPN 1974; WPG 86).

There is considerable anxiety among users of water from the Orange River concerning the future availability of water for irrigation and urban usage in the proposed Region. These anxieties are aggravated by the serious drought which has resulted in severe water restrictions on the use of water from the Orange River. While a few good summer seasons could restore confidence in the Orange River's ability to satisfy increasing demands, there is some disquiet regarding future demands of other users, notably the PWV Area. The Lesotho Highlands Project has contributed to uncertainties in this regard.

According to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry in a letter dated 1992.11.06 to Mr. J.P. Nel, a member of AVSTIG, new estimates of the water available from the Orange River are made regularly. From this there appears to be less surplus water available than previous studies indicated and,

consequently, the irrigation development of the Orange River may have reached its optimum. The Department does not, therefore, foresee large expansions of the supply from the Orange River in future.

The Olifants river system, although much smaller than the Orange River, is very important for irrigation development in the proposed Region. A tributary to the Olifants River, the Doring River, appears to have considerable development potential.

2.3.3 Agricultural land

According to DBSA's Economic and Social Memorandum for Region B (1992) the Hartswater and Vryburg Districts have the largest percentages of arable land, 34,1% and 15,7% respectively. The average for the Northern Cape is only 2,6%, of which 74% is dry land and the balance either irrigated or fallow, in equal proportions.

Most of the Region's land under irrigation is on the Orange River, which includes the Vanderkloof canal system; on the Riet River which is served from the Kalkfontein Dam; and on the Olifants River ($\pm$ 10 400 ha under irrigation).

The condition of natural grazing is poor and is deteriorating due to overstocking, the prevailing drought condition and bush encroachment.

2.4 HISTORY AND CULTURE

2.4.1 Administrative boundaries

The greater part of the proposed region forms part of the Cape Province. Only a small portion is located in the south-western parts of the Orange Free State (Region C). With the exception of the north-western Vryburg and

Bophuthatswana districts, Region B is included in the proposed new Region, and also the major (northern) portion of Region A.

Some existing RSC areas of jurisdiction are affected by the present proposal: the northern Stellaland sub-region is excluded; the far western portion of Bloemarea (OFS) is included; the north-western portion of Kamdeboo is included; the southern (Swartland) portions of Cederberg and Witzenberg are excluded. On the whole the existing administrative boundaries are not significantly affected by the Region's proposed boundaries. The most important change is the inclusion of part of the Orange Free State.

2.4.2

Culture

According to the 1991 Census Afrikaners constitute approximately 90,3% of the whites residents of Region B, and this proportion rises to 94% in districts south of the Orange River and in the northern districts of Region A which are included in the proposed region.

Tswanas constitute 70% of the black population of Region B. They are concentrated mainly in the northern districts of Kimberley, Vryburg, Postmasburg and environs. Their numbers are small in the southerly districts. Over 95% of the Coloured residents of the proposed region are Afrikaans speaking.

2.5

THE ECONOMY OF THE REGION

Only some of the major characteristics of the economy of the proposed region are analysed. This analysis is based on the DBSA's Economic and Social Memorandum for Region B (1992).

2.5.1

South African context

In 1991 Region B had a population of 1,1 million people, a real GGP of R2 386 million (rest of South Africa R120 848 million), and a real growth per capita of R2 127 (rest of South Africa R3 272). The GGP contribution to the whole of South Africa was 1,9%.

2.5.2

Population trends

The population is mainly concentrated around the main economic centres. These centres are likely to record high population growth rates in future. Growth in the rural areas is expected to be retarded through migration to the main activity areas.

Despite the relatively low population growth rate, heavy demands on the regional economy are anticipated.

2.5.3

Labour and employment

The labour situation in Region B is regarded as vulnerable, resulting in decreasing absorption capacities and rising unemployment. New and innovative job creation incentives are considered necessary.

2.5.4

Economic growth

Between 1970 and 1990 Region B attained the lowest economic growth rate of all development regions. One reason was that the largest sector, mining, continued to shrink in real terms throughout the period.

The only sectors to record consistently positive growth rates were finance and business services and community and social services. The relatively large agricultural sector also expanded rapidly between 1970 and 1980, as well as

between 1985 and 1990. Smaller transport and manufacturing sectors recorded very similar growth patterns.

According to a "compound performance index", community and social services seem to be the most important sector, with agriculture second. The community service sector is, however, mainly supported by government activity and has little self-perpetuating growth potential. The high rating of agriculture, despite its climatic vulnerability, is a welcome sign.

2.6 INFRASTRUCTURE AND NODALITY

2.6.1 Administrative infrastructure

The proposed Region has a fairly extensive administrative infrastructure on the local government level. The city of Kimberley and main towns such as Upington, De Aar and Vredenburg-Saldanha, were all designated "industrial development points" by the original Physical Development Plan and consequently, have varying levels of second tier (provincial) administrative infrastructure. Beaufort West is another major town in the proposed Region. Kimberley is the best-served with administrative infrastructure. It is also the seat of the Griqualand West Local Division of the Supreme Court, with a Judge President and three judges. The city has a cathedral.

Upington and De Aar, on the other hand, boast important military bases and airports. The towns on this higher level of administration have the skilled manpower required for such administration.

Vredenburg-Saldanha, although similar in many respects to the other towns in this category, has developed differently as a result of the development of the harbour for the export of iron ore. It has potential for future development as an administrative centre. Vredenburg-Saldanha also has a Military Academy and a Naval Base.

The smaller towns have less sophisticated physical and social administrative infrastructure, but can easily cope with present-day and even with increased demands.

2.6.2

Nodality

The larger towns with higher order administrative functions, also render major service centres in the Region, inter alia by attending to the retail and social needs of the surrounding districts. Because it is more distant from centres such as Cape Town and Bloemfontein, Upington provides a wider range and a higher level of service than, for example, De Aar and Vredenburg-Saldanha. All the larger urban nodes in the Region have extensive and well-equipped hospitals and other health services. Even smaller towns such as Britstown have hospitals.

The smaller towns can do little more than serve the basic needs of the urban and rural communities, so that the populations they serve have to rely on larger centres such as Kimberley, De Aar and Upington in the proposed Region, and on major centres such as Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth outside the Region.

These three major centres outside the Region, and to a lesser degree also Oudtshoorn and George, will continue to provide important retail, health and other social services to the Region.

2.6.3

Physical Infrastructure

(a) Roads, railways, airports and harbours

One of the requirements for the development of a region is its accessibility with respect to adjoining regions and service centres. It should also be accessible to visitors and incoming goods.

Communication generally, in whatever form or by whatever means, is of the utmost importance.

Although the density of road and rail networks and airports is relatively low, when compared to the eastern regions, the proposed Region has important main rail and road links.

(i) Roads

The main road network serving the Region consists primarily of the N1 which links the PWV Area with Bloemfontein and Cape Town and traverses the south-eastern part of the Region. There is also an alternative route via Kimberley to Three Sisters.

Then there is the main road linking the Transvaal with Namibia via Vryburg and Upington. This is a very important link for the northern mining areas of the proposed Region to the PWV.

Another main road links Port Elizabeth with De Aar, Upington and Namibia.

The main road from Cape Town to the West Coast sub-region via Vanrhynsdorp and Springbok to Namibia is very important for this part of the Region. There is also a direct road link from Cape Town to Vredenburg-Saldanha along the coast.

(ii) Railway lines

The main railway lines are as important as the main roads:

There is the rail link between the PWV through the Western Transvaal via Kimberley to Cape Town which is of strategic value to the Region.

Another important railway line links Port Elizabeth with De Aar, Upington and Namibia.

The line from Kimberley to Postmasburg, Sishen and Hotazel is secondary to the main lines but nevertheless very important for the mines in the northern part of the Region.

The line linking Sishen with the harbour of Saldanha was built for the transport of ore, but has already developed into a multi-purpose facility.

As far as main roads and railway lines are concerned, the basic framework exists and could be extended to meet future requirements.

(iii) Airports

There are several small, local airports or landing strips in the proposed Region. The major airports at Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, George and Cape Town are outside the Region, but those at Kimberley, Upington and De Aar are in the Region.

(iv) Harbours

The existing harbour at Saldanha is at present used almost solely for the export of iron ore from Sishen. It is only second to Richards Bay in terms of freight tonnage and has

considerable development potential as a deep sea harbour.

The only other existing harbour of significance in the Region is at Lamberts Bay, but it serves mainly as a fishing harbour.

(b) Bulk electricity supply

The proposed Region is covered by an extensive Eskom electricity network which, as with roads and railways, is less dense than in the eastern parts of South Africa. It is, however, a network which could be extended to meet increased demands in the Region.

3. DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

3.1 ANTICIPATED POPULATION INFLUX

As stated in section 1 above it is reasonable to expect that, in the event of the delimitation of the Region's boundaries and an agreement on regional powers, relatively large numbers of Afrikaners will migrate to the Region. (See also Annexure C).

Were this to materialize, there could be little argument about the positive implications for the Region: In the first place the increase in the population would immediately lead to a demand for a wide spectrum of services, economic as well as social. In the second place such an influx of skilled and highly skilled people would provide the necessary impetus for the entire economy. This is especially true in the light of the existing lack of entrepreneurial skill. A direct outcome of such changes would be the creation of jobs for people at present unemployed.

This expected influx of Afrikaners could be a gradual process or it could be very sudden. In any event it would be to the advantage of the Region as a

whole. (See also Annexure D).

3.2 AN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

There are indications that services generally already play an important role in the Region's economy. The other important sectors are agriculture and mining. (Annexure E).

Despite setbacks in the recent past, the mining industry is expected to continue its present role and so should agriculture.

An influx of skilled and highly skilled people and a much bigger local market will create opportunities for the development of the secondary and tertiary sectors, and even the quaternary sector in the long term. The Region should therefore strive to develop as a First World society and concentrate on products which can be marketed economically over long distances, in and outside the Region, also outside South Africa.

Obviously, the attainment of these goals depends on a number of important factors such as the availability of skilled manpower and capital. Administrative, physical and social infrastructure would require expansion as part of the process.

3.3 NODAL DIFFERENTIATION

Functional differentiation is proposed for the major urban nodes in the Region:

3.3.1 Administrative centres

In the initial stages Kimberley is the obvious choice as the Region's capital on account of its geographical location and existing

administrative infrastructure. It is possible that one of the other main centres in the Region could succeed Kimberley as the capital at a later date.

There should be other sub-regional administrative centres, probably Upington and possibly also De Aar. Vredenburg-Saldanha might also in due course develop into a sub-regional centre in order to serve the south-western part of the Region. Beaufort West is another possibility.

3.3.2 Major development centre

The transport axis which links the PWV with Cape Town consists of the main railway line, the N1, and the main road via Kimberley. This axis creates exceptional opportunities for secondary and tertiary development where it traverses the Region.

De Aar,, situated on the main railway line and with direct access to the two main roads, or a point somewhere in this vicinity, would seem the obvious choice for a major development centre for secondary and tertiary activities. Development at such a location would be within easy reach of three major centres: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein, and will also be near Kimberley.

3.3.3 A harbour

A well-developed deep-sea harbour on the West Coast, such as Saldanha, could in time become a major asset. Apart from providing access for the Region to the sea, harbours world-wide have become major generators of income for regions and countries. Vredenburg-Saldanha could develop into a major industrial centre in the long term.

It could be argued that, should Vredenburg-Saldanha become part of a Western Cape (Cape Town) region, there would be little inducement to develop Saldanha as a major harbour. Should it be included in the proposed Region, however, there would be every reason to develop it to its potential.

A major urban node at Saldanha-Vredenburg would also develop into a centre with higher order administrative functions and a wide variety of retail, commercial and community facilities.

3.3.4 Other nodal development

Depending on the future concentrations of people and activities, some of the existing smaller towns could develop into more important sub-regional centres.

4. DELIMITATION OF THE REGION: THE EXCLUSION OF GREATER CAPE TOWN

It is of critical importance for the realization of the goals of AVSTIG with regard to the attainment of self-determination for Afrikaners in the proposed Region or part thereof, that the Cape Town Metropolitan Area and those districts which represent its hinterland, be excluded from this Region.

The main reason is that the inclusion of the Greater Cape Town Region would completely distort the cultural homogeneity which is such an important objective, for Afrikaners as well as coloured people in the Region. The following figures will explain this viewpoint:

According to the 1991 Census, Region A has almost 575 000 Blacks of which 91,6% are Xhosa-speaking, whereas 85,0% of Coloureds and 53,6% of Whites in Region A are Afrikaans-speaking. This large body of Xhosa-speaking people live mostly in Greater Cape Town and should therefore not be included in the proposed Region.

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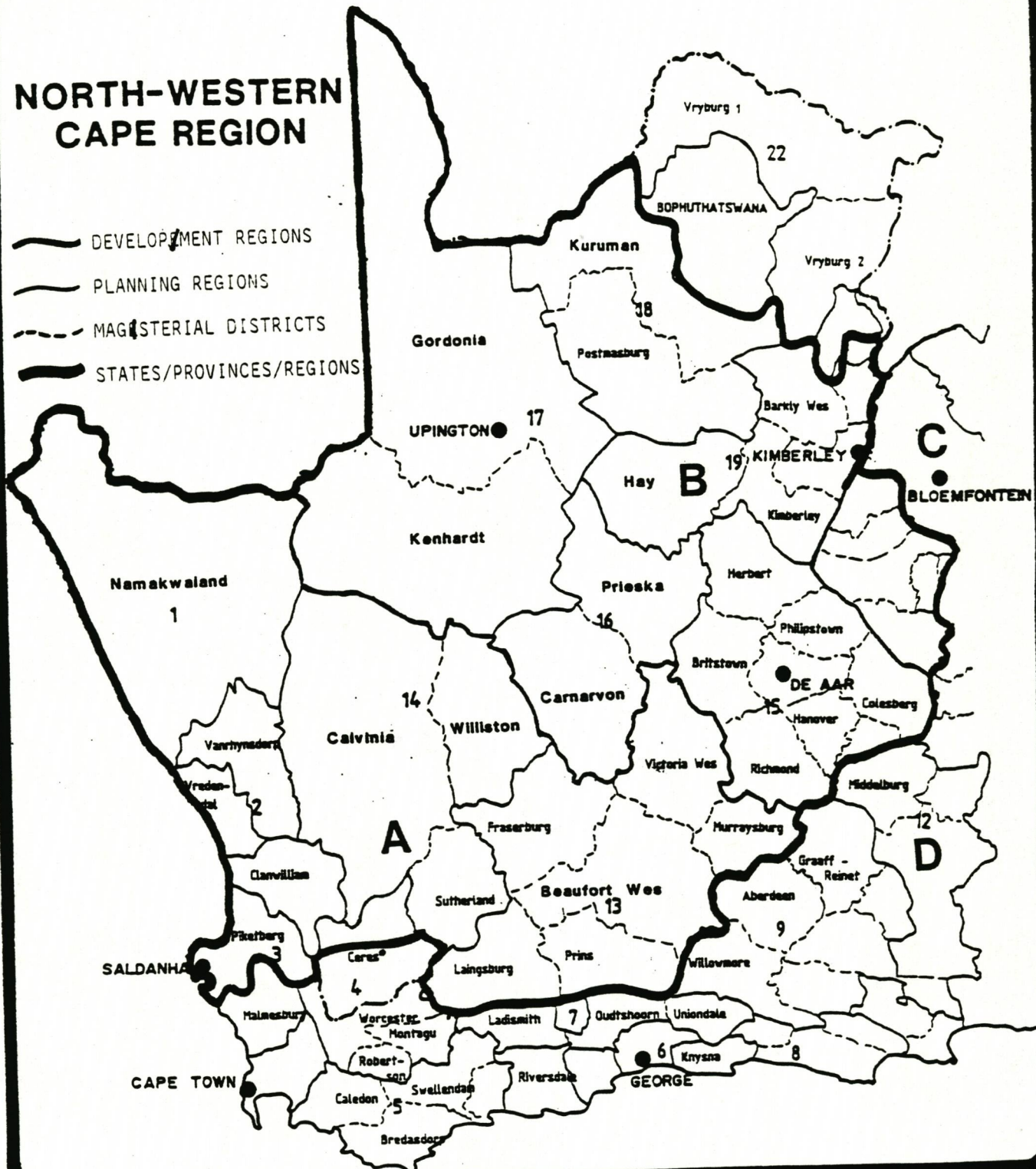
SUMMARY

On the basis of the foregoing analysis and conclusions the Afrikaner-vryheidstigting wishes to propose the delimitation of a North-Western Cape Region as demarcated on the attached plan.

AVSTIG believes that a region so demarcated could in time allow for suitable arrangements between Afrikaners and the coloured people of the Region, whereby each group could be allocated a part or parts of this Region as a geographical basis for the self-determination of each group.

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- DEVELOPMENT REGIONS
- PLANNING REGIONS
- MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
- STATES/PROVINCES/REGIONS



AFRIKANER FREEDOM FOUNDATION

ANNEXURE C

BEVOLKINGSGROOTTE VAN 'N AFRIKANERVOLKSTAAT

1 INLEIDING

'n Afrikanerstaat sal as 'n volkstaat beskou word wanneer 'n owerheid ingestel is in 'n omlynde en erkende land; wanneer volksgenote van 80 - 90% van die bevolking uitmaak en immigrante, besoekers, toeriste en buitelandse verteenwoordigers die res.

Afrikaners staan in getal waarskynlik tussen 2,6 en 2,9 miljoen. Hierdie getal word kleiner en sal, indien heersende neigings voortduur, in die toekoms onbeduidend word in verhouding tot die RSA-bevolking. Die RSA se bevolking het in 1991 op nagenoeg 31 miljoen gestaan. Toe is 2,8 miljoen meer swartes opgeneem as in 1985 en 27 000 minder Afrikaners. Die aandeel van Afrikaners het in die ses jaar van 11,3% tot 10,0% gekrimp. Dit sal nóg krimp wanneer afgeskeide swart state met die RSA herenig word.

2 DIE BEVOLKING VAN 'N AFRIKANERSTAAT

Die voorgaande neigings dui daarop dat die Afrikanervolk oor dertig, veertig jaar op slegs om en by 2 miljoen mag staan. Die vraag is hoeveel van hulle ankers gaan optrek om in hulle land te gaan woon. Selfs al is die ligging van die land bekend, kan daar onder gewone omstandighede nie 'n ongeëwenaarde toeloop verwag word nie. Dié wat uit eie beweging en op eie koste daarheen gaan, mag min wees. Sommige sal ontnugter word en teruggaan. Toestroming sal wissel. Wanneer tye in die RSA neerdrukkend is, sal baie verhuis, maar sodra dit weer goed gaan, sal sommige daarheen terugkeer.*

Aan die begin sal hulle deur volksgevoel gedring word om na hulle land te trek en selfs onder moeilike omstandighede daar te bly. Later sal stoflike kragte in belangrikheid toeneem. Handhawing van die bestaande bevolking en die werwing van nuwe immigrante sal volgehoue inspanning verg waarvoor 'n departement van immigrasie en inburgering uit die staanspoor benodig sal word.

'n Redelike aanname is dat van een-derde tot helfte van die volk deur toestroming in sy eie land mag tereg kom. 'n Bevolking van 700 000 tot 1, 000 000 kan in dertig tot veertig jaar so tot stand kom. Daarna sal groei oorwegend van die geboortekoers afhang. 'n Toename in die geboortesifer kan verwag word, wat die bevolking ná 'n tyd bestendig sal laat groei. Aanwas sal egter gering wees. Deur geboorte-aanwas en volgehoue immigrantewerwing kan die bevolking tot tweemiljoen groei in die verre toekoms. In grootte sal dit 'n staat van die orde van Swaziland, Mauritius en Botswana wees. Dié deel van die volk wat in die RSA en elders woon, sal aanhou daal vanweë 'n lae geboortekoers en inlywing.

3 SLOT

Die heersende politieke en maatskaplike neigings dui daarop dat minderhede wat voorheen onderhorig was, in die voorsienbare toekoms genoeg mag sal hê om hulle stempel op die samelewing af te druk; dat indien Boere-Afrikaners almal in die RSA bly, hulle hulle identiteit as volk sal verloor. Dalende aanwas en aanhoudende inlywing sal plaasvind.

Neigings tot inlywing mag egter nie enduit voltrek word nie. Al aanvaar die huidige geslagte onderhorigheid en al sluit hulle die oë vir inlywing, dui die bestaande kennis en ervaring daarop dat toekomstige geslagte dit mag verwerk en pogings sal aanwend om selfbeskikking te herwin en inlywing stop te sit. Dit sal beteken dat die staatstrewende knaend na die oppervlakte sal kom indien die geslagte wat nou lewe, dit nie voltrek nie.

Die werklikheid dat die staat wat nou of in die toekoms tot stand kom, 'n klein staat sal wees, moet egter nie uit die oog verloor word nie. Dit sal tot die sowat een-vyfde van die state in die wêreld behoort met bevolkings van minder as een miljoen, die kleinste daarvan slegs 9 100.

Klein state kan lewensvatbaar wees en erken word. 'n Bloeiende kultuur, lewensvatbaarheid en 'n hoë lewenspeil is deur die meeste van hulle bereik, soos in Ysland met 'n bevolking van 252 000, Luxemburg met 377 000 en Liechtenstein met skaars 30 000.

Die werklikheid van 'n klein Boere-Afrikanerbevolking en van sy dun verspreiding oor suidelike Afrika hou belangrike gevolge vir die oprigting van 'n staat in, veral vir die keuse van 'n land:

Eerstens beteken klein getalle en dun verspreiding dat daar min plekke beskikbaar is waar Boere-Afrikaners nog met veiligheid 'n staat kan oprig. Oral waar hulle in groot getalle woon, woon groter getalle vreemdes wat nie, soos in Palestina, sonder hulle toestemming hervestig kan word nie. Van oorheersing en skeiding op rasgronde is daar ook nie sprake nie. 'n Staat waar vreemdes in die meerderheid is, of selfs net 'n beduidende minderheid uitmaak, is nie oorwegenswaardig nie.

Tweedens maak die verskillende minderhede 'n verweefde Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing uit, wat nie sonder ontwigting en geweld volledig ontstrengel kan word nie. Dit beteken dat 'n staat net tot stand kan kom indien ander minderhede hulle instemming en samewerking gee. Die omlyning van 'n land en vreemdelingsregte sal byvoorbeeld deur ooreenkoms bepaal moet word. Regte wat intussen deur vreemdes verkry is, kan nie ná afskeiding weggeneem word sonder aanvaarbare vervangende reëlins nie.

Derdens, wat hervestiging van vreemdes in 'n Afrikanerland betref, is eertydse metodes, soos verskaffing van huise, skole en werkgeleenthede in grensgebiede, nie meer van toepassing nie. Die RSA se grond is vir almal oop om te woon waar hulle wil. Swart minderhede sal bestuursbesluite neem en derhalwe binnelandse en buitelandse hulpbronne kan aanwend om swart vestiging op die platteland te handhaaf ter bekamping van neigings om na stad te trek. Toegang tot onderwys, gesondheid en behuising sal deur 'n handves van menseregte vir almal verseker word.

Vierdens, voortvloeiende uit die voorgaande, sal pogings om 'n Afrikanerstaat deur natuurlike kragte oor 'n lang tyd tot 'n volkstaat te verander, nie slaag nie. Die geskiedenis van 'n beleid om vreemde getalle op die wyse te verminder, is nog vars in die geheue: geleidelike skeiding deur aparte state op te rig totdat 'n Afrikanerstaaat vanself sal ontstaan, het in die sand geloop. Dit het so moeisaam en uitgerek verloop dat volksgenote in groot getalle in opstand gekom en die leiding begin neem het om die RSA van die negentigerjare op te rig. 'n Groot land met 'n groot onderhorige of vreemde bevolking, wat hervestig moet word, is nie bedingbaar of uitvoerbaar nie.

Vyfdens beteken 'n klein bevolking dat die mannekrag en middele om eensydige beplanning af te dwing, of daarvoor te betaal, nie beskikbaar is nie. Sedert die afloop van die koue oorlog in die sewentigerjare, kom klein volke toenemend onder druk om vreedsame oplossings vir geskille te vind. 'n Afrikanerstaat sal in die wêreld aanvaar word, indien dit deur binnelandse ooreenkoms tot stand kom, aan volkeregtelike vereistes voldoen, tot die bevordering van vrede bydra en ekonomies lewensvatbaar is.

AFRIKANER FREEDOM FOUNDATION

ANNEXURE D

DIE EKONOMIES BEDRYWIGE BEVOLKING VAN 'N AFRIKANERSTAAT

1 GROOTTE EN SAMESTELLING

In 1991 is die ekonomies bedrywige bevolking in die RSA op 11,6 miljoen gestel, waarvan Afrikaners sowat 1,4 miljoen, (11,8%) uitgemaak het. Afrikanerwerkers se getalle neem nog elke jaar toe, onder andere vanweë toenames in die ouderdomme bo 35 jaar. In die 30 jaar na 1991 sal die werkende bevolking derhalwe vir 'n tydjie toeneem en dan afneem tot naastenby die syfer van 1991 as gevolg van afnames wat reeds in die ouderdomme onder 35 jaar plaasgevind het.

'n Staat waarin van eenderde tot helfte van die volk teregkom, moet vir die opname van 460 000 tot 690 000 werkers voorsiening maak. Dié opname moet binne die bestek van sowat dertig jaar plaasvind. Oor die kort termyn, vier tot vyf jaar moet van 80 000 tot 100 000 opgeneem word om die toestroming van 'n bevolking van 200 000 en die oprigting van 'n staat te verseker,. Dit is 'n groter opdrag as wat dit op die oog af mag lyk.

In 'n Afrikanerstaat doen Afrikaners en immigrante die werk, nie vreemdelinge nie. Hulle maak 80% of meer van die werkers uit. Volksgenote wat hulle in die land kom vestig, maak in sekere opsigte ook immigrante uit, daarom sal die hele ekonomies-bedrywige bevolking 'n immigrantvoorkoms hê, dws baie werkers, geskooldes en hoog geskooldes in verhouding tot afhanklikes, sal ingesluit wees. Kundiges op die gebied van ontwerp, bestuur, bedryf en navorsing en studente wat nuut tot die arbeidsmark toetree, sal ook volop wees in vergelyking met wat die geval by ouer gevestigde bevolkings is.

Die arbeidsmag sal gevolglik gunstig saamgestel wees vir ontwikkeling omdat dit oor 'n hoë peil van tegniese vaardigheid en ervaring beskik, bestendig groei en 'n lae afhanklikheidslas hoef te dra. Dié soort samestelling is bevorderlik vir besparing en belegging, vir buitelandse vertroue en vir die aantrekking van ondernemers en kapitaal. 'n Tegnologies ontwikkelde Eerste Wêreldsamelewing kan, soos in Israel, in een geslag opkom.

Die uitdaging is in die ordening van ekonomiese bedrywigheede geleë, sodat werkers arbeidsdoeltreffend bedrywig kan word kort ná hulle aankoms in die land. Dit verg tydelike beplanning waarvoor die omlýning van die gebied van vestiging noodsaaklik is. Verweefdheid van werkers in die RSA se ekonomiese ordening, sal verskuiwing van die omvang wat benodig word, in die kort tyd wat dit moet plaasvind, bemoeilik veral aangesien bestendigheid in die RSA en ander buurstate deurentyd voor oë gehou moet word,

2 ONTSTRENGELING

Etniese minderhede in Suid-Afrika is met mekaar verweef, op arbeidsgebied waarskynlik meer as op ander lewensgebiede. Ontstrengeling en hervestiging van die aard en omvang wat hierbo aangedui is, kan derhalwe ontwigting veroorsaak indien dit in 'n belangrike deel van die RSA vinnig voltrek sou word. Ontledings van arbeidsaangeleenthede toon duideliker as die meeste ander ontledings dat die keuse van 'n groot land wat honderdduisende volksgenote waar hulle nou woon, insluit, onuitvoerbaar is.

Die onttrekking van 490 000 Afrikanerwerkers aan die RSA se ekonomiese bedrywighede sal, vanweë die verweefdheid van die samelewing, die bestaan van gemiddeld drie tot vier ander werkers regstreeks of onregstreek raak. Indien 'n land onlyn word, wat 490 000 volksgenote insluit, sal die 3 - 4 miljoen ander werkers wat geraak gaan word, 'n ander heenkome moet soek of aanpassings moet maak. Dié wat ingesluit is, sal hervestig moet word. Dit is ooglopend onuitvoerbaar.

Geleidelike onttrekking van miljoene werkers oor 'n lang tyd, deur die benutting van verstedeliking en ander bevolkingsneigings, is ook ondenkbaar. Dit kan net op herhaling van die geskiedenis van die afgelope twintig, dertig jaar uitloop. Geslagte wat nou lewe, weet uit ervaring hoe vergesog die gedagte is. Toestemming om nóg proefnemings daarmee te maak, sal nêrens vandaan verkry word nie, allermins van die werkers wat geraak word.

Verweefdheid in die ekonomiese bedrywigheid onderstreep die noodsaaklikheid van 'n klein land wat betreklik onontgin en behartigbaar is, waar vreemde werkers min in getal is en die bestaande infrastruktuur met gemak oorgeneem en beman kan word.

'n Land wat aan die voorgaande vereistes voldoen, plaas eie of vreemde werkers nie onder dwang om elders werk te moet soek nie. Vreemde werkers wat dit wil doen, kán 'n ander heenkome soek en gehelp word om dit te vind. Volksgenote oral in die RSA kan uit vrye keuse in hulle land gaan woon en daartoe aangemoedig en gehelp word. Dit sluit veral dié in wat self werk, wat hulle sake kan beredder sonder dat hulle werkers hoef af te dank of dié wat werkloos is of wat nuut tot die arbeidsmark toetree.

Langs die voorgaande weg kan onttrekking aan die RSA opbouend geskied: dit vind oor 'n wyer gebied plaas sodat ontwigting gering is. Dit lei tot nuwe ondernemerskap, nuwe werkgeleenthede en nuwe belegging; kundigheid bly vir in die Suider-Afrikaanse streek behoue en bykomende buitelandse kapitaal word gelok; dit dra tot bestendigheid en ontwikkeling by en strek so tot voordeel van almal in Suider-Afrika. Al sou net 60 gesinne hulle in Paraguay gaan vestig, werk dit ontwigting in die hand, terwyl hulle vestiging in buurstate opbouend vir die streek kan geskied.

Die Ontwikkelingsbank van Suider-Afrika het in 1990/91 meer as R500 000 in Streek A aan ondersoek met die oog op ontwikkeling bestee en ander streke is sowat R6 miljoen bewillig, terwyl baie miljoene ook vir landelike en stedelike ontwikkeling plaaslik en in buurstate bestem is. Beleggings soos dié wat afgewentel word na betreklik onontginde dele wat oor kundige werkers beskik, kan tot voordeel van die hele Suid-Afrika benut word. Belegging sal ook van ander bronne kan kom, soos die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds, die Europese Gemeenskapsmark, VESO (GECD), die Wêreldbank en ander, waarby die streek se inwoners almal baat kan vind.

In 1991 het na raming 80 000 werkgeleenthede in die RSA verlore gegaan. Werkloosheid is op 40- 50% geskat; (Levy 1991/92, p 2). Hooggeskooldes wat ondernemings sou kon oprig en bestuur is werkloos, sommige waarvan sal verkies om in hulle eie land saam met volksgenote 'n nuwe begin te maak. Daar is ook ondernemers wat dit sal waag om in hulle eie land werk te voorsien maar nie elders nie. Werkloosheid moet deurentyd bekamp word en die geleenthede wat afskeiding vir hervestiging en herskikking bied, kan tot wedersydse voordeel aangewend word.

Onttrekking sal uiteraard nie sonder 'n mate van ontwrigting kan plaasvind nie, veral aangesien dit by die begin 'n aansienlike omvang moet aanneem, om lewensvatbaarheid te verseker. Sowat 100 000 werkers moet in die kortste moontlike tyd in hulle eie land teregkom. Ontwrigting kan egter aan bande gelê word vanweë die verspreiding van onttrekking oor die hele Suid-Afrika en die beskikbaarheid van infrastruktuur in die voorgestelde gebied van vestiging. (Annexures B and E).

AFRIKANER FREEDOM FOUNDATION

ANNEXURE E

'n Voorgestelde land vir Afrikaners in 'n deel van die Noordwestelike Kaapprovinsie met besondere verwysing na ekonomiese bedrywighede

1 OMLYNING

Die gegewens in hierdie Bylae het op Streek B van prof PR Botha (1988, 61) se streekindeling betrekking, met uitsluiting van Statistiese Streke 19 en 20 (Barkly-Wes, Hartswater, Herbert, Kimberley en Warrenton). Statistiese streke 9-10, 12-18, 22 en 44-45 is ingesluit. Dit omvat dele soos die Weskus, van Elandsbaai af noord tot by die Oranje, die Karoo, Namakwaland, Boesmanland, die Kalahari en ander dele noord van die Oranje.

Die gebied stem by benadering ooreen met die gebied wat in Bylae B voorgestel word en waarbinne 'n land vir Afrikaners beoog word. Hierdie kleiner gebied beslaan sowat 440 000 vierkante kilometer, of 36 persent van die Suid-Afrika van 1910. Dit is 'n dunbewoonde gebied met gemiddeld slegs een werker op elke twee vierkante kilometer. In vergelyking woon daar in die PWV sowat 530 werkers op elke 2 vierkante kilometer. In hierdie verslag word die geskiktheid daarvan as land vir die Afrikaner en aan die einde sekere aanpassings wat oorweeg kan word, aangedui.

2 GROOTTE VAN DIE EKONOMIESE BEDRYWIGE BEVOLKING

Die aantal werkers wat in dié voorgestelde land woon, het in 1991 op 240 000 gestaan. Dit maak 2 persent van die RSA se ekonomiese bedrywige bevolking uit. Die 240 000 sluit 40 500 (16,9%) Afrikaners in, wat gemiddeld vyf ander werkers vir een Afrikanerwerker gee; (Tabel 1). Kleurlinggetalle is oorheersend: hulle maak 63 persent van die werkers uit en swartes 19 persent.

In die tyd tussen die volkstellings van 1980 en 1991 het die getal Afrikaners, werkers en afhanklikes, met 11 persent afgeneem, swartes met 22 persent en Indiërs met 36 persent, terwyl kleurlinge met 15 persent toegeneem het. Dit is egter onseker of dié patroon in die omstandighede wat sedert 1990 ingetree het, gehandhaaf sal bly. Kleurlinggetalle het teen die einde van die tagtigerjare stadiger toegeneem as by die begin, maar dit kan verwag word dat Indiërs, kleurlinge en swartes vanweë mynbou en ander ontwikkeling, soos De Beers se bedrywighede aan die Weskus, in die toekoms meer sal word.

TABEL 1 Ekonomiese bedrywige bevolking, Streek B van prof PR Botha soos aangepas, 1991

Bevolking	Dorpe en Plattelandse nywerhede		Plase
Boere Afrikaner-werkers	40 514 (100)	29 386 (100)	11 128 (100)
Alle ander werkers	199 060 (491)	120 681 (411)	78 379 (704)
- Blankes	2 671 (7)	1 996 (7)	675 (6)
- Indiërs	118	76	42
- Kleurlinge	151 430 (374)	88 644 (301)	62 986 (566)
- Swartes	44 841 (111)	30 165 (103)	14 676 (132)
Almal	239 574	150 067	89 507

3 DIE GEBIED AS TOEKOMSTIGE LAND

Afrikaners kan in die lig van die voorgenoemde neigings nie aan die omlynde gebied, soos dit nou daar uitsien, as hulle land of tuiste dink nie. Die wat daar woon se aandeel in die bevolking is te klein om dit onder die beoogde staatkundige bedeling in die RSA te kan beheer. Die arbeidsmag is ook sodanig verweef dat volksgenote die gebied nie op hulle eie sal kan bewerk nie.

Vreemde werkers sal ook nie volledig uit die land hervestig kan word nie. Afrikaners verkeer in dié gebied in dieselfde omstandighede van afhanklikheid van vreemde arbeid as volksgenote elders. Dit sal niks help om daarop aanspraak te maak en van die RSA af te skei voordat selfwerkzaamheid bereik is nie.

Die sleutel tot selfwerkzaamheid en tot die oprigting van 'n staat is om 200 000 Afrikanerwerkers van elders af na hulle voorgenome land te lok en in werk geplaas te kry, terwyl die vreemde werkers wat nou in die land aanwesig is, ten minste nie in getalle toeneem nie. Dan eers kan daar aan die oprigting van 'n staat gedink word. Dit sal derhalwe die eerste mikpunt moet uitmaak en dit sal inspanning verg om dit te verwesenlik.

Die voorstel dat hierdie gebied die toekomstige land van die Afrikanervolk moet uitmaak, berus op die kleinheid van sy vreemde arbeidsmag en die ontwikkelingsmoontlikhede wat dit bied; dit is ook die enigste deel van Suid-Afrika waar 'n staat nog moontlik beding en verwesenlik kan word. Dit sal egter steeds nie sonder offers kan geskied nie. Die aandrywing vir die keuse van staatsbou in 'n betreklik onbewoonde deel, is dat die offers wat daar gebring sal moet word, kleiner en verkiesliker is as dié wat in 'n veeletniese "nuwe Suid-Afrika" gevorder gaan word.

4 ONTWIKKELINGSMOONTLIKHEDE

4.1 Bestaande bedrywighede

'n Beskouing van die ekonomiese bedrywige bevolking toon dat die landbou, mynbou en dienste die vernaamste bedrywighede uitmaak. Meer as 70 persent van die werkers is regstreeks by dié drie betrokke. Grootstedelike gebiede wat op vervaardiging, verwerking en hoë tegnologie berus, is nie in die land geleë nie.

TABEL 2 Beroepsamestelling van die ekonomiese bedrywige bevolking. alle minderhede saam, dorpe en plase, 1991.

Beroepsrigtings	Almal	Dorpe	Plase
Beroepe	6,1	9,2	1,6
Bestuur	1,8	2,7	0,5
Klerklike en Verkoopswerk	10,2	15,5	2,4
Vervoer en Verkeer	3,4	4,9	1,1
Dienste	19,4	23,6	13,3
Boerdery	32,5	7,1	69,4
Ambagte	6,1	9,0	1,8
Mynwese	20,5	27,9	9,8
Almal	100,0	99,9	99,9

Landbou, waarby omtrent een derde van die werkers regstreeks betrokke is, sluit meeste van die boerderyvertakkings in, droëland- sowel as besproeiingsboerdery: groot- en kleinvee, wyn- en tafeldruiwe, sagte, inmaak- en droëvrugte, groente en kleingraan word voortgebring. Koöperatiewe wyndelders en droëvrugte-ondernemings is in die gebied opgerig, maar die voortbrenging word meestal onverwerk uitgevoer.

4.2 Landbouvooruitsigte

Volgens 'n verslag van die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-Unie (1986) is vooruitsigte vir die uitbreiding van besproeiingsboerdery onder die Vaalrivier, ondanks Lesotho Hoogland, nie gunstig nie. Onder die Oranje is die grond, weergesteldheid, ligging ten opsigte van die PK le Roux-dam en infrastruktuur gunstig vir uitbreiding. Geleenthede bestaan vir bykomende vestiging en meer soorte boerdery as wat tans beoefen word, kan oor 'n uitgestrekte gebied ontgin word. (Die inkorting van toegewysde Oranje-water in 1993/1994 het die vooruitskouing ietwat gedemp.)

Uitbreiding kan ook in die Olifants- en Doringrivierstelsel plaasvind, waar baie water onbenut afvloei en bykomende damme die voorkoms van die gebied ingrypend kan verander.

Weiding bied min uitbreidingsgeleenthede, maar voortbrenging kan vergroot en verbeter word deur beter benutting van die grond en water, beter dieregehalte, meer voerverwerking, meer diersoorte en ander aanwending van vee as wat tans die geval is.

Weiding bied min uitbreidingsgeleenthede, maar voortbrenging kan vergroot en verbeter word deur beter benutting van die grond en water, beter dieregehalte, meer voerverwerking, meer diersoorte en ander aanwending van vee as wat tans die geval is.

Landbouvoortbrenging wat nou oorwegend onverwerk uitgevoer word, sal in die toekoms plaaslik verwerk kan word. Moontlike nywerhede waarvoor die vooruitsigte gaandeweg verbeter, sluit aanlegte vir veevoerverwerking in en vir die verwerking en inmaak van vleis, groente en aartappels; daar is ook ruimte vir wolwasserye, meulens en 'n katoenpluismeule. Geleenthede vir ontwikkeling en werksverskaffing soos dié is nog nie naastenby benut nie.

Elke bydrae om geleenthede op die voorgenoemde gebiede vir Afrikanervestiging te benut, sal kan help om nader te kom aan die mikpunt van 200 000 werkers en aan die oprigting van 'n staat.

4.3 Mynbougeleenthede

Die land beskik oor 'n groot verskeidenheid van delfstowwe, insluitende edel- en halfedelgesteentes. Soos met landbou die geval is, vind slegs ontginning hier plaas, maar dit sal baie tot werkverskaffing vir geskooldes kan bydra indien verwerking en verdeling plaaslik verder gevoer kan word. Vervoer oor lang afstande, wat 'n wesenlike struikelblok uitmaak, sal dan nie so erg wees nie en omstandighede vir die oprigting van ander nywerhede, veral diensnywerhede, sal verbeter.

TABEL 3 Aandeel (%) van elke beroepsrigting in die ekonomiese bedrywige bevolking, dorpe en plase, 1991.

Beroeps rigtings	Almal	Blankes	Boere Afrika-ners	Indiërs	Kleurlinge	Swartes
Dorpe:						
Beroepe	9,2	17,2	16,7	10,3	6,0	3,3
Bestuur	2,7	9,6	9,4	11,8	0,6	0,2
Klerklike en verkoopswerk	15,5	32,8	32,3	32,4	11,7	5,4
Vervoer en Verkeer	4,9	4,6	5,5	4,4	4,3	5,9
Dienste	23,6	11,2	11,0	11,8	26,7	30,6
Boerdery	7,2	2,7	3,8	5,9	9,4	4,7
Ambagte	9,0	14,1	14,0	4,4	8,5	4,1
Mynwese	27,9	7,8	7,3	19,2	30,8	45,8
Almal	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Plase:

Beroepe	1,6	7,7	7,0	-	0,8	0,3
Bestuur	0,5	3,2	3,2	-	0,1	-
Klerklike en Verkoopswerk	2,4	7,5	10,3	-	1,2	1,0
Vervoer en Verkeer	1,1	0,8	1,4	-	1,0	1,5
Dienste	13,3	3,9	4,7	14,6	15,2	12,3
Boerdery	69,4	72,5	67,0	75,6	71,3	63,1
Ambagte	1,9	2,7	3,7	-	1,5	1,9
Mynwese	9,8	1,7	2,7	9,8	8,9	19,9
Almal	100,00	100,00	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Dorpe en Plase saam

Beroepe	6,1	14,8	14,0	6,4	4,7	2,2
Bestuur	1,8	7,9	7,7	7,3	0,4	0,2
Klerklike en Verkoopswerk	10,2	26,3	26,2	20,2	6,9	3,7
Vervoer en Verkeer	3,4	3,6	4,3	2,8	2,8	4,3
Dienste	19,4	9,4	9,3	12,8	21,4	23,7
Boerdery	32,5	20,6	21,4	32,1	37,8	26,5
Ambagte	6,1	11,2	11,1	2,8	5,3	3,3
Mynwese	20,5	6,2	6,0	15,6	20,7	36,1
Almal	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Mynwerkers en toesighouers maak een vyfde van alle werkers uit en is talryk in die noordelike dele van Namakwaland en Postmasburg. Vreemde werkers is volop in bestaande mynbedrywighede; 36 persent van die 45 000 swart werkers, 21 persent van die 151 000 kleurlingwerkers en slegs 6 persent van die 40 500 Afrikanerwerkers is in die mynwese bedrywig.

Wingard (1992) se oorsig van aardgas en chemiese nywerhede wat daarop berus, wat in die gebied gevestig kan word, dui op groot moontlikhede vir toekomstige ontwikkeling. Dit bied terselfdertyd geleenthede vir tegniese en hoë tegnologiese ontwikkeling soos elektronika, veredelingsaanlegte en masjienvervaardiging.

4.4 Dienste

Die betreklike afwesigheid van vervaardiging, verwerking en hoë tegnologie kan in die omvang wat dienste en handel aanneem, waargeneem word. In die dorpe maak werkers in die dienste (24%) en dié in klerklike en verkoopswerk (16%) saam 40 persent van die ekonomies bedrywige bevolking uit; mynwerkers 28 persent; beroepe en ambagte bied saam vir 18 persent werk en alle ander beroepe vir 14 persent. Die groot omvang van dienste (24%), naas die mynwese (28%), hou moontlik ook met toerisme verband wat in sekere dele reeds 'n aansienlike omvang aanneem en as 'n belangrike bedryf vir die toekoms gereken kan word.

Afrikaners maak skaars 9 persent van alle dienswerkers uit. Hulle is oorwegend ondernemers in die verversings-, huisvestings- en skoonheidstakke. Vreemdes (91%) is oorwegend werknemers. Slegs onder verkeersbeamptes, brandweerwerkers, skoonheidskundiges en toergidse is daar meer volksgenote as vreemdes in diens.

Die getal Afrikanerwerkers is onbeduidend onder wasgoed- en droogskoonmaakwerkers (minder as 3%) en onder huisbediendes en skoonmakers, (heelwat minder as 1%). Klein getalle volksgenote is verpleegassistente, eerstehulp- en ambulanswerkers, onopgeleide welsynswerkers, begrafnisondernemers, veld-, bos- en wildwagters, veiligheidsbeamptes en werkers in die voorsiening van verversings, huisvesting, vermaaklikheid en ontspanning.

Meer as 40 000 werkers is in die dienste bedrywig en dit sou al 'n groot sluk op die bottel na 200 000 wees indien hierdie poste deur volksgenote beman word. Met herordening van die samelewing, soos deur selfwerksaamheid vereis word, sal daar egter in die beroepsamestelling van werkers in die dienste verandering kom; toerisme, byvoorbeeld, kan doelbewus uitgebrei en nuwe poste en vakatures wat ontstaan, met volksgenote gevul word, terwyl die beroep van huisbediendes feitlik oorbodig moet raak.

5 DIE VERSAMELING VAN WERKERS

5.1 Reg van vestiging

Besetting van die bestaande en van nuwe werkgeleenthede, soos hierbo vir die dienste aangedui is, kan nie plaasvind tensy die onderhawige gebied as land erken word en Afrikaners 'n reg verkry om hulle daar te gaan vestig nie. Dit is 'n ingewikkelde opdrag, maar sonder erkenning kan 'n staat nie opgerig word nie.

Onderhandelaars sal gevolglik nie net vir selfbeskikking kan betoog nie, maar daartoe moet oorgaan om reg op 'n bepaalde grondgebied te beding. Daarna moet 'n uitsluitlike reg van toestroming verkry word, sodat Afrikaners hulle in hulle land kan gaan vestig en in diens geneem kan word, ondanks die bepalinge van 'n handves van menseregte.

Deur sodanige vestiging moet Afrikaners 'n beduidende meerderheid van die bevolking verkry, sodat hulle 'n staat kan oprig en 'n owerheid kan aanstel. Insgelyks moet getallegroei onder ander werkers en bewoners in bedwang gehou kan word, ondanks die bepalinge van 'n handves van menseregte.

5.2 Belegging

Ontginning van die land se geleenthede om werkers te kan lok, verg die inbring van geld van buite. Die bedinging van 'n reg op grond, soos pas hierbo gestel, is in dié opsig van sleutelbelang, want beheer van die grond is nodig om te kan verseker dat geld wat inkom vir vestiging van volksgenote, aangewend word. Daarna verskuiwe die klem na die beskikbaarheid van hoog opgeleide ondernemers en werkers. Baie hang hiervan af of buitelandse belegging gaan plaasvind of nie.

Twee sake wat met besetting van die ekonomiese bedrywigheid in verband staan, moet beklemtoon word. Een is dat ondernemers wat hoog geskoold is, oor kundigheid beskik, wat geld het en self werk, hulle geld moet saamvoeg om ondernemings op te rig en oor te neem. Gesinne of families met genoeg geld en werkers kan op hulle eie ook klein sake oprig. 'n Geykte waardestelsel wat aansien en welvaart aan die getal gehuurdes wat "onder my werk" meet, moet laat vaar word.

Die ander saak is dat korporasies waarin werkers belange het, geld en kundigheid moet kan invoer deur te leen of ooreenkomste met buitelandse ondernemings aan te gaan. Groot werke kan op dié wyse onderneem word, terwyl die nuwe ordening van deelgenootskap en volksarbeid tegelykertyd tot sy reg kom.

5.3 Grensaanpassings

Dele van die gebied wat hierin as land onder oorweging is, lyk betreklik onherwinbaar en die uitsluiting daarvan behoort ondersoek te word. Indien die noordelike deel van Namakwaland en dele noord van die Oranje, byvoorbeeld uitgesny word, word die geskiedkundige kleurlinggebied met 'n bevolking van tussen twintig en dertig duisend feitlik volledig onaangeraak gelaat.

Uitsnyding soos die voorgaande sal ook die getal vreemde werkers met sowat 80 000 verminder en Afrikanerwerkers met 17 000. Bestaande mynbedrywighede sal grootliks uitgeskakel wees en daar is voordele hieraan verbonde: mynontginning as sodanig lok baie vreemde werkers. Dit is voordeliger om delfstowwe in te voer vir verwerking of veredeling. Hoog geskoolde volksgenote kan daardeur in staat gestel word om 'n diens te lewer wat vir die streek se ontwikkeling noodsaaklik is.

Die uitwerking van grensaanpassings soos hierbo is dat die toestroming van slegs 100 000 Afrikanerwerkers voldoende sal wees om die oprigting van 'n staat moontlik te maak, in plaas van 200 000. Soortgelyke aanpassings kan ook in die ooste en die suidooste ondersoek word.

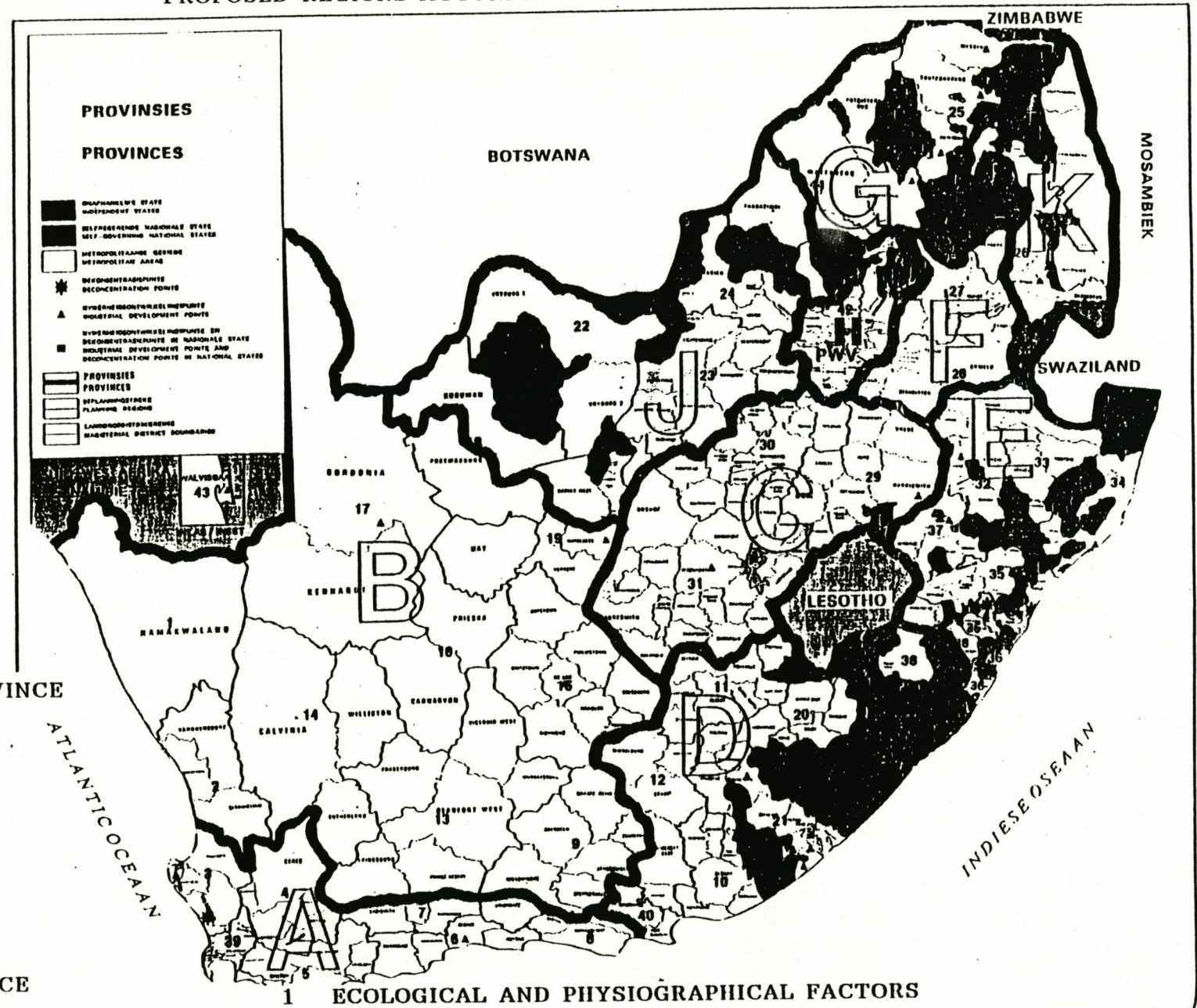
Botha, P.R. 1988. Geopolitical Units as a Basis for a Regionalised Constitutional Dispensation for South Africa, RSA 2000, 10:2, 35-63.

PROPOSED REGIONS ACCORDING TO SIMILAR FEATURES.

Prof PR BOTHA (1988)

PROPOSED REGIONS:

- A CAPE PROVINCE
- B GARIEP PROVINCE
- C ORANGE FREE STATE PROVINCE
- D KEI PROVINCE
- E NATAL PROVINCE
- F TRANSVAAL PROVINCE
- G SOUTPANSBERG PROVINCE
- H PWV PROVINCE
- J BOTSWANA PROVINCE
- K GAZANKULU PROVINCE



- 1 ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOGRAPHICAL FACTORS
- 2 FUNCTIONAL FACTORS - ECONOMIC INTERACTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE
- 3 CULTURAL FACTORS

NORTH-WESTERN CAPE REGION

- DEVELOPMENT REGIONS
- PLANNING REGIONS
- - - MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS
- STATES/PROVINCES/REGIONS
- SUBREGIONS

