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COMMENTS BY MR J.H. NASH,
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REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

The Coloured people of the Eastern Cape would be affected in two ways if the Ciskei becomes independent. Firstly those towns which would fall directly in the Ciskei namely Peddie, Alice, Middeldrift, Keiskammahook, Whittlesea, Seymour and Mankazana. According to the representative for the Ciskei in Cape Town Mr. Beleva all the towns mentioned above as well as Balfour and Hertzog are still under negotiation. Secondly those towns which border on the large satellite towns of the Ciskei namely Mdantsane near East London, Zwelitsha near King Williams Town and Zebeleni near Queenstown.

The people living in Peddie, Alice, Middeldrift, Keiskammahook, Whittlesea, Seymour and Mankazana will be affected because they will be residing in a foreign state and will either have to shift out to towns in the Republic, remain in the area as foreigners, or become Ciskeian citizens. The Coloureds in the Ciskei do not automatically become citizens of the Ciskei by virtue of residence. They would have to follow the procedure of first applying for temporary citizenship permit and a temporary work permit. They can then apply for a permanent residence permit after which they can apply for citizenship. This was the procedure followed in Transkei. Many Coloured citizens applied without success to become citizens in Transkei. Those people who wish to stay in Ciskei as aliens would have to get a temporary residence ^{PERMIT} and would be affected as follows.

POLITICALLY: They will have no say in the Ciskei neither will they be considered when the independence issue is discussed with the Government.

EDUCATIONALLY: Seven schools are affected namely Peddie Primary School with 58 pupils and three teachers, Alice Primary School with 218 pupils and eight teachers, Middeldrift Primary Schools with 48 pupils and two teachers, Keiskammahook Primary School with 210 pupils and eight teachers, Whittlesea (Shaloh) Primary School with 53 pupils and three teachers, Seymour Primary School with 134 pupils and five teachers and Mankazana Primary School with 34 children and one teacher. A total of 755 pupils and thirty-one teachers.

HOUSING: Many families have their own homes and they will not be adequately compensated should they wish to sell up and leave. Ciskei residents are not obliged to buy the homes so they usually go to ruin and are worth very little eventually.

EMPLOYMENT: The work situation of those people who remain in the Ciskei will be affected as only Ciskeians will be given jobs. Coloured contractors who live near the Ciskei have already suffered as they are not allowed to compete with the Ciskeians or with White contractors in the Ciskei. An example of the above can be adequately illustrated by the following case: -

Mr. Norman Malgas resides at King Williams Town and contracts as a builder. He was approached by a resident of Zwelitsha and asked to tender for the erection of a home in Zwelitsha. Other Black contractors from the Ciskei also tendered for the job but the Ciskeian Development Corporation awarded the job to Mr. Malgas. Mr. Malgas started the job and when the building was four feet off the ground he was served with a notice by the Ciskeian Government to vacate the area within twenty four hours ^{or} face prosecution. On inquiry from the official concerned it turned out that the owner had not received a permit to employ Mr. Malgas. The Ciskei Government refused to grant Mr. Malgas a permit. I took the matter up with the Minister of Interior Chief Maqoma who explained to me that Ciskeian citizens were not allowed to compete with Whites and Coloureds in the building trade in the Republic and he was therefore not prepared to allow Coloureds to compete with Ciskeians in the Ciskei. I pointed out that we were allowing Black Artisans and labourers to compete with Coloureds in the building projects at Breidbach, King Williams Town and at Buffalo Flats, East London and that Mr. Malgas was prepared to employ Ciskeians but the Minister stuck to his decision. I must point out that Whites are allowed to contract in the Ciskei if they have been awarded tenders and they are even allowed to use Coloured Artisans so the decision in this matter is blatant discrimination against Coloured Artisans. Chief Maqomo referred me to the Ciskei Building Association and said that he would abide by their decision. The association refused to sanction the permit, so Mr. Malgas was paid out for the work done and he had to leave the job. Another case is that of Mr. Bosch an electrician of East London who was refused a permit to work in Mdantsane East London.

The cities East London and Queenstown are affected because Coloured housing depends on the resettlement of Black families in the satellite cities of Mdantsane near East London and Zobeloni near Queenstown.

EAST LONDON: East London has a huge city Mdantsane developing on its doorstep. The Black townships Duncan Village and Esplanada are in town and the residents have to be resettled in Mdantsane as homes become available there.

There are six hundred and twenty one Coloured families residing in Duncan Village and the whole of Espunzana has been declared a future Coloured area. The acquisition of homes for the sub-economic group depends on the rehousing of Blacks in Mdantsane. This process is very slow because the Blacks from the Western Cape also have to be housed so only twenty Black families are housed from Duncan Village and Espunzana monthly. The Coloured people living in Duncan Village thus find themselves in a vacuum because they fall under the Eastern Cape Black Board to whom they pay their rentals and the Board is not prepared to carry out repairs to their homes, streets or street lights. The City Council of East London cannot spend money in the area because the area does not fall under their jurisdiction yet. The net result is an area where homes are in a shocking state of repair, the streets are virtually inaccessible to traffic and the street lighting is poor and very scattered. These factors bring with it a very dissatisfied community because of ^{LEAKING} leaking homes a lack of police patrols or ambulance services or street light repairs because of the poor roads. There is a very high crime rate (15 murders in the last few months, numerous rapes and daily robberies) because of the poor lighting. On the other hand because the Coloured Community has taken over Black homes they are resented by the Blacks who reside in the area so racial conflicts arise.

There is a school in Duncan Village which has a role of 761 children.

KING WILLIAMS TOWN: Many Coloured families still live in Lytonville township and fall under the Eastern Cape Black Board. They have no say in the area. Rentals are increased and they have no control.

QUEENSTOWN: Coloured families have taken over homes which were vacated by Black families. The township White City cannot be deproclaimed Coloured until all the Blacks have been rehoused. The result is that the Coloured families in White City suffer as the Council is not prepared to renovate the homes or keep the streets in order until they take over.

GRAHAMSTOWN: The Black Community of Grahamstown reside in Pingo Village an area given to them by Queen Victoria for their loyalty. This area has now been declared Coloured. Though the Coloured Community have rejected the area on the grounds that they are in sympathy with the Fingoes, the Government ^{HAS} proceeded with the removal of the Fingoes to a place in the Ciskei called Committees Drift. I bring this to the notice of the Executive so that they are aware of all the aspects affecting the Ciskei. The Minister of Plural Relations has agreed not to proceed with the project to rehouse the Fingoes.

I wish to appeal to the Executive to avoid the mistakes made with the take over of the Transkei when negotiations take place over the Ciskei. We must get a clear cut directive from the Ciskei Government on their attitude to Coloured People who wish to remain in the Ciskei and take out citizenship. Very few Coloured people were given citizenship in the Transkei to date and here the procedure to be followed should be clearly defined. I wish to appeal to the Executive to clarify the position of teachers who wish to leave the Area and also those who wish to remain in the Ciskei. On a visit to the Transkei on 23 March 1979 I found that Coloured people were allowed to serve on school committees in Transkei and to form committees of their own where the pupils were Coloured. Teachers who remained in the Transkei were guaranteed the same salaries pensions and service conditions which they had under our Administration. I assure that many of the teachers would have remained in the Transkei if they knew in good time of the service conditions. My personal feeling is that the Executive should meet the cabinet of Ciskei for preliminary talks before the Chairman signs any agreements with the Ciskei Government. I also feel that the people affected should be met and consulted on their wishes before we sign any document on their behalf. I do not presume to dictate to the Executive in any way, but I wish to point out that we left the people of Transkei in a dilemma when Independence came to Transkei. As the Ciskei falls in the constituency which I serve I shall be happy to assist where I can.