
*University of the Western Cape
Bellville*



Community Law Centre (CLC)

Director: Adv. A. M. Omar

*Annual Report
January 1990 - December 1990*

COMMUNITY LAW CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1990 TO DECEMBER 1990

1. INTRODUCTION

The Community Law Centre is a centre established by the University of the Western Cape (U.W.C.) in 1987 to provide a service to the University community in general, the student community in particular but more important to the broader oppressed and deprived community in which the university is rooted.

U.W.C. itself was created by the government in the early 1960's as an apartheid and segregated institution as part of a policy of implementing Apartheid in education at all levels. The tribalization of education had its effects at tertiary educational level. The government of the day closed existing universities to blacks - Africans, Coloureds and Indians converted institutions liked UCT, Wits, Rhodes etc into Whites only universities.

For blacks, further separation was enforced. By legislation and policy, different "tribal colleges" were created for different statutorily defined black groups.

U.W.C. was conceived as a "Kleurling" (Coloured) "university". And so the first students who were permitted by law to attend this institution were those classified in terms of the Population Registration Act as "coloured". On application for admission students were required to prove that they were coloured. Those who failed were barred from attending. Administrative and teaching staff were incorporated to ensure that "coloureds" were taught "coloured" education, imbibed "coloured" culture and generally fitted into patterns envisaged by the "Verwoerdian" dream.

After much resistance to government anti-educational policies, students classified "coloured" were eventually compelled to attend U.W.C., which like a number of other similar institutions became known as "Bush Colleges". The authorities sought to maintain strict dictatorial control over these institutions.

As a result of student revolts which spread in the 1970's a transformation from below began to take place. Students forced the government to make various concessions. Eventually this revolt made an impact on the appointment of staff. After lengthy battles, progressive and democratic forces achieved a significant victory with the appointment of Prof. J Gerwel as Rector and Vice Chancellor, and later in continuing struggles to break apartheid at university, with the appointment of Archbishop Desmond Tutu as Chancellor.

The process of transformation begun by student resistance in the 1970's, began in the 1980's to involve layers of the staff. This process of transformation, taking place in defiance of Government and State, has never been an easy process. Despite state pressure, threats and intimidation, a dedicated Chancellor, Rector, layers of staff and students have pushed on with the process of transformation in an endeavour to make U.W.C. a true university, a place of research, a centre of culture nurturing a love for learning and respect for the human dignity of all.

In defiance of state policy, U.W.C. was amongst the first to break apartheid laws and admit all students - irrespective of how they were classified.

It is in this context and part of this process of transformation, that the Community Law Centre was founded.

2. COMMENCEMENT

The Centre came to life in 1987 faced with many obstacles. The legacy of the Apartheid past lived on. Resistance to "the new" was evident. The forces of transformation led by the Rector Prof J Gerwel, valiantly fought on many levels to alter the general anti-educational and dismal environment into one which would facilitate the building up of a "Community Law Centre". It is evident that there were many teething problems. It should be stressed that the transformation of U.W.C. is an achievement of persons emanating from the democratic forces within the oppressed community themselves - without much intellectual assistance or support from others who were better placed and occupying more advantaged positions.

In many ways the U.W.C. ventures and programmes represent a case of "self-help" and oppressed people rising from their knees by their own efforts.

The Community Law Centre is one such effort and its founders had to learn by trial and error.

By the end of 1989 the Centre had built up a well run Legal Aid Clinic and a successful Street Law Project. For the year ending 1990 the Legal Aid Clinic was headed by Ms Dianne Terblanche and the Street Law Project by Mr N Dhlamo. Both rendered dedicated service to the Centre and helped to give status to the Centre in the oppressed communities. By 1990 the Legal Aid Clinic was being run as autonomous from the Community Law Centre itself. The Street Law Project is still run under the supervision of the Community Law Centre. Further development as an autonomous unit should be considered.

Both Ms D Terblanche and Mr Dhlamo have since left the university. It is appropriate to record our appreciation for their dedicated service and hard work which earned the respect of the university and public whom they served.

3. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT 1990: ESTABLISHMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL STUDIES CENTRE

By 1990 it became possible to take the development of the

Centre another step forward. It had become evident that the university required the Centre to develop a Human Rights dimension as well and during the course of 1990 the present director was appointed with a view to:

- 1) supervising existing work of the Centre;
- 2) initiating and developing a Human Rights and Constitutional dimension as well.

No good purpose would be served to belabour the many difficulties which were encountered before the new dimension of the Centre could be brought to fruition and implemented. Eventually premises - always at a premium it seems - were made available, furnished and equipped and we were able to commence duties effectively by mid 1990. A considerable amount of time was spent on setting up the Centre properly, planning the nature and dimension of its work and obtaining appropriate staff. The co-operation and support of the Rector, the Dean of the Law Faculty, Law Faculty Staff, Management Committees and the university community generally as well as progressive organisations off campus, made it possible for the Centre to venture into a new field of Human Rights and Constitution-Making with success.

Much effort was put into establishing the Centre on the shortest possible time. Work was performed on many levels in the period ending December 1990. A great deal of planning went into programme for 1991 as well. Some of the Centre's achievements are itemized below. Great reliance was placed in executing our work on a team of distinguished lawyers and staff whose services the Centre was fortunately able to acquire.

4. ACCOMMODATION

The Street Law Project and Legal Aid Clinic, continued to be based in Block B. They occupy a portion of a floor adjacent to the Law Faculty section itself.

The new Human Rights and Constitutional Studies section, under

the personal direction of the present Director is housed in a suite of offices shared with the Director of Research.

It soon became evident that the premises are wholly inadequate. There is urgent need for suitable and adequate accommodation - both for professional staff, researchers, student and other assistants and administrative and secretarial staff. There is no space for library facilities, consulting or interviewing room, no adequate working space and no space for other staff. Clearly this is an urgent problem which affects the quality and output of work.

STAFF

The Human Rights and Constitutional Studies section commenced with only the Director and a Secretary, Ms S Dalla. In the face of competition from other centres and universities, the Community Law Centre has been extremely fortunate to win into its ranks:

- 1) DR ZOLA SKWEYIYA, head of the ANC legal department and ANC Constitutional Committee.
- 2) MS BRIGITTE MABANDLA - an outstanding and articulate lawyer - also a member of the legal department of the ANC and its Constitutional Committee.
- 3) MR BULELANI NGCUKA - a brilliant attorney and also a member of the ANC Constitutional Committee; and
- 4) (as shall appear from 1991 report) PROF. KADER ASMAL - at least for 1 year - who is a former Dean of Faculty of Law at Dublin University.

Two student assistants were also employed. They were drawn from the law faculty on recommendation of Law Faculty staff members.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

The Legal Aid Clinic received all the equipment, books and other resources until early 1990. This of course was appropriate since it (together with the Street Law Project) were until recently the only working unit of the Community Law Centre. The Human Rights section therefore started with nothing. By

the end of 1990 its furniture and equipment consisted of the items listed in Inventory annexed and marked "A".

Equipment and Facilities are inadequate. If the Centre hopes to maintain - let alone develop the momentum of its work thus far - the benefits of modern day technology must be placed at the disposal of the Centre.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND WORK PERFORMANCE FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1990

1. Legal Aid Clinic

The co-ordinator of the Legal Aid Clinic, Ms D Terblanche and her staff rendered excellent service to the deprived community in a large variety of cases. They handled many problems which came their way on a day to day basis with the necessary expertise. Various advice centres were serviced conscientiously. A separate report on the work of the Legal Aid Clinic for the year ending December 1990 makes it unnecessary to comment thereon further, save to acknowledge the Centre's indebtedness to Ms D Terblanche who has now left the Centre for Johannesburg. The Centre records its appreciation to her.

2. Street Law Project

For the year ending December 1989 the Street Law Project flourished under the leadership of Mr N Dhlamo. Many schools and other institutions have commented with gratitude and enthusiasm on the work which was done. A separate report for the year ending 1990 is attached hereto marked "B". It is clear that the Street Law Project plays an important role in the empowering of deprived people (who have been denied the opportunity to learn about their rights about the law and how they themselves can assert their rights and claims) to stand on their own feet in a legitimate way in defence of their rights. Not only is the Street Law Project here to stay, but needs to be developed at many levels as a mechanism of empowerment.

3. Human Rights and Constitutional Studies

This, as indicated, is the baby of the Centre. In a short space of time, its achievements have been highly significant.

3.1 The Centre has established effective links with lawyers and centres and institutions in other parts of the world - including countries of Africa, India, Britain, America, Europe, Chile and Brazil.

The objective is to forge links which will enable the Centre to benefit from international exchanges.

It may be indicated that the Centre's central objective in this regard is to enable it to take its place as part of a continental African network of learning with a commitment to Africa.

3.2 In South Africa itself, the Centre has established links with similar centres at other universities but more importantly with community organisations, women organisations, lawyer organisations as well as the legal profession.

3.3 Two Constitutional Conferences

The Centre co-operated with the Constitutional Committee of the ANC and the Centre for Development Studies in organising two major international conferences:

- a) A conference was held on "Electoral Systems" at Stellenbosch;
- b) A conference on Gender issues was held at U.W.C.

Both conferences were attended by constitutional experts from all over the country and from various parts of the world.

The organisation of those major events required a considerable amount of time and effort involving not only the Director but all members of the professional and other staff.

Both conferences produced high-level discussion. A number of papers were produced. It is hoped that as part of the Centre's

work for 1991, some of the papers will be published and disseminated.

3.4 Local Government

The arena of local government has been a site of struggle over the 1980's as oppressed communities fought repression and puppet structures all over the country.

During 1990 many black local authority puppet structures - imposed by the Apartheid regime had collapsed. The system of local government in black areas had collapsed. The crisis in housing, serious lack of services - water, electricity, draining, roads, recreational facilities.

In all black townships coupled with unemployment, low wages and even increasing prices impacted directly on the local government scene. Civic organisations had arisen in black areas in 1980 already and had been engaged in fighting Apartheid structures, tricameralism and repression. By 1990 it was clear that despite heavy cost - in terms of loss of lives, mass imprisonment, other sacrifices and despite repression and State intimidation, the Civic organisations had survived the "total onslaught" by the State.

It also became clear that in the post February 1990 period local communities and civic organisations would be required to focus more and more on how to intervene and ensure delivery of essential services and housing to people. Reconstruction would also require a knowledge of how local government worked. But the oppressed people have historically been denied the right of participation and therefore there was and still is an urgent need to develop the necessary skills and expertise within the communities. Local government, therefore, was targeted by the Centre as a special area of interest, study, research and community education.

It is with this in mind that the Centre organised, in

conjunction with the Urban Foundation, two local government conferences.

One conference was organised involving civic organisations in the urban areas of the Western Cape. A second conference was organised involving structures and communities in rural areas. Both took place in the latter part of 1990 and were highly successful. At both conferences various aspects of local government, housing, services and finance were discussed. The concept of One City One Municipality was discussed. For many participants the discussion on the Tax base. For many which throughout South Africa is structured in a way which discriminates against black areas, was a new experience. Participants learnt a great deal and enriched by the experience, their input in the communities to which they returned, were bound to help others as well.

An enlightening aspect of the two conferences lies in the fact that participants revealed a remarkably clear understanding of state strategies relating to housing, services and privatisation. Their insistence upon building democracy within communities and developing an understanding of the role of civic organisations surprised "outsiders". Civic struggles as they have unfolded in our country, represent a unique feature not found in struggles in other parts of the world. It is an exciting development. People's claim to control their own lives find expression in these struggles. A strong independent civic movement (as well as an independent trade union movement) is bound to exert a strong influence on the concept of democracy in South Africa. Future governments and political parties will be forced to pay attention to the day to day needs of the communities and to the right of communities to take part in decisions involving their lives.

The role of the Community Law Centre in this regard is a developing one. It must help to empower communities, assist

in the process of building civic organisations and extend their expertise and skills.

It is clear that the Community Law Centre will continue to focus attention on local government and building democratic decision-making and participation at this level.

4. WORKER RIGHTS

The Human Rights and Constitutional Studies section was not been involved in much litigation. However both the director as well as Mr B Ngcuka have set aside time on a regular basis for assisting and advising trade unions.

A trade union which merits much help on an ongoing basis in the South African Municipal Workers Union. It is engaged in organising local authority workers, most of whom have been unorganised. They also suffered under repression and the crisis in black areas, since many of them were employed by black puppet local authorities. Legal advice and guidance on a regular basis have helped the Union to strengthen itself and defend worker rights and interests. On occasion when hostile employers brought court applications against the Union, the Director of the Centre personally defended the Union in court.

Other unions, sporting organisations, civic and youth organisations have also sought the services of the Director at a number of levels - advising, explaining, guiding and drafting documents.

5. OVERSEAS TRAVEL

During 1990, the Director attended the following events:

- 1) The conference of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers at which he participated. Useful links with lawyers and institutions in various parts of the world were built up.

ANNEXURE 'A'

INVENTORY OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR PERIOD
JANUARY 1990 - DECEMBER 1990

Furniture		6 651,35
Computer Equipment		8 751,85
Lazer Jet Printer	5 085,00	
Alto 20MB PC	2 994,50	
Word Perfect 5.1 Vers.	672,35	

- 2) The Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago, U.S.A. - at which he was a featured guest speaker.
- 3) A conference of international lawyers in Santiago, Chile, at which he delivered a paper on repression in South Africa.

6. INTERNAL CONFERENCES

Many invitations were received to attend internal conferences. Only some of them were accepted due to inability to attend others.

7. FINANCE

A separate financial statement will be tabled. In this regard clarification and identification is necessary with regard to the finances of the Legal Aid Clinic, the Street Law Project and the Human Rights and Constitutional Studies Centre.

A number of potential funders have come forward and await submission of proposals. These will be submitted after consultation with the Management Committee.

A glance at the financial statements will reveal that immediate further funding is necessary to keep the Centre afloat.

8. THANKS TO DONORS

A special word of thanks is due to the donors whose assistance has enabled the Centre to perform the functions outlined above. In this regard special mention is due to the Ford Foundations of America and the Dialogue Fund of the Government of Canada.

9. WORK AHEAD

This report makes no reference to the work done during 1991. This will be the subject matter of the next annual report. It could be mentioned however that during 1990 planning went ahead for a number of special events in 1991, inter alia:

- 1) a visit by the former Chair of the litigation section of the American Bar Association to deliver a series of lectures on the campus of U.W.C.;
- 2) a visit by a group of American lawyers to take part in a conference with South African counterparts at U.W.C.;
- 3) a goodwill visit (to forge links) to Fort Hare University and University of Transkei;
- 4) Possibly a major conference at U.W.C. on Crime or the Judiciary and the future of the legal system and legal profession;
- 5) Publication of papers arising out of previous events;
- 6) Educational programmes for the university community;
- 7) Project on Policing under a world renowned expert, Prof. Clifford Shearing.
- 8) A visit for 1991 at least by another world renowned legal expert - Prof. Kader Asmal
- 9) The university was also privileged to act as host to the former Chief Justice of India, Judge P.N. Bhagwati.

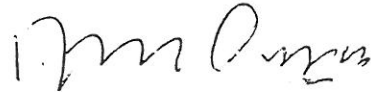
It may be mentioned here that his lecture was attended by the Chief Justice of South Africa, Mr Justice Corbett and several other Cape Supreme Court judges, the Chairman of the Bar Council of South Africa and other leading legal personalities.

10. CONCLUSION

Much work lies ahead. The free hand given by the University to the Centre to plan and execute its own programme has helped to enable the Centre to develop into one of which the University and the Community can be proud.

But there is need to build on these achievements. For this to be done, present difficulties at a number of levels must be overcome.

Finally appreciation and thanks are expressed to all who contributed to making 1990 a year of achievement.



ADV. A M OMAR

DIRECTOR

Annexure B

STREET LAW REPORT - MAY 1991

1. REVIEW OF PAST FIVE MONTHS

The past few months have been extremely busy. Most of my time was spent ensuring that the Street Law programme at UWC was operating effectively. I am pleased to report that the programme currently involves some 25 students and operates at 10 schools throughout the peninsula. I furthermore am pleased to report that I have established firm links with the UCT, Stellenbosch and Nicro Street Law groups.

Since January 1991, the UWC Street Law programme has included the following activities:

1.1 Schools programme

Most of our efforts are geared at the youth in the different high schools. We started the year with a six week long focus on "Youth and the Law". This focus covered topics such as minors and contracts, minors and marriage and juvenile justice.

1.2 Mock Trial

On Saturday, 11 May 1991, a mock trial day was held at UCT involving approximately 150 pupils from approximately 16 different schools. The purpose of the exercise was to acquaint pupils with the judicial process in the country. Two members of the Bar, namely Adv I Jamie and J Krige were invited to preside. The day proved to be a great learning exercise for all concerned.

1.3 Street Theatre

I approached the Community Arts Project (CAP) during March 1991 to present a short street play on knowing your rights when arrested and spouse abuse. These plays were presented at a number of public venues in the community. The plays were enthusiastically received by the community and street theatre has proved to be an entertaining and effective means of communicating the law. The presentation on the Grand Parade however ended with the entire cast and myself arrested by an over zealous and obviously misdirected member of the police force! The decision whether to prosecute us rests with the Attorney General and at the date of writing this report I have received no further news on the matter.

1.4 Rural Work

In conjunction with Lawyers for Human Rights we have planned a few workshops in rural areas. The first trip will be to the town of Carnarvan in the Northern Cape and is due to take place on the weekend of 24 May 1991. These workshops will focus on police powers and human rights.

1.5 Posters

UWC Street Law has designed a poster on knowing your rights when arrested. As soon as the final draft is ready, the poster will be submitted to various persons for comment before they are printed.

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 1990 - DECEMBER 1990

D R TERBLANCHE

The activities of the BWC Legal Aid Clinic during 1990 was geared towards the implementation of the dual and inter-related goals set out in the BWC Legal Aid Clinic's constitution. To effectively implement these goals various activities were embarked upon and changes brought about in the administration and operation of the clinic.

I will deal with these under the different sections enumerated below:

1. Staffing
2. Student participation
3. Operation of clinics
4. Movement of Funds
5. Equipment

1. STAFFING

Staffing at the clinic was increased with the employment of one full-time typist and two fellows. The full-time typist, Mrs Brandt, was appointed by the clinic for a contract period of three years which commenced in July 1990 and which will expire at the end of July 1993. The terms and conditions of Mrs Brandt's employment and her salary were determined by the management committee. The salary for the typist was paid by the Clinic from its donations account.

The fellows, Ms Carol de Cerff and Mr Sidwell Fonk were appointed by the clinic for a contract period of one

year. The period of their appointment commenced on 1 January 1990 and ended on 31 December 1990.

It was decided by the management committee in 1989 to appoint two ex UWC graduates each year for a period of one year as assistants (fellows) to the director. The tasks and duties of the fellows were determined by the discretion of the director. These duties related mainly to supervising of students, handling of files and administration of one clinic each. The salaries of the fellows were paid from the clinic's donation account.

Both fellows satisfactorily completed the 1990 fellowship year with the clinic.

Legal Aid Convenors, Johann Mettler and Fox Mnyanzi, though strictly speaking not in the employ of the clinic, rendered valuable administrative assistance to the clinic. For this reason they were paid a honorarium of R100.00 each per month. This honorarium was paid from the Legal Aid Clinic's current account.

Annexed find a schedule of the amounts spent on salaries for personnel.

2. STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Mainly all the advising of clients in the clinic were done by student advisors albeit volunteer students or students doing Legal Aid in compliance with their practicals requirement of Adjective Law 401.

As such these students form a very valuable part and played a meaningful role in the legal aid machine at UWC.

I based the student participation on the guide I have annexed to my September 1989 to December 1989 report called "Legal Aid 1990". The proposal contained in that guide were successfully implemented.

However, the problems we experienced were that the student interest and motivation, especially the coursework students, tapered off during examination and vacation time. Continuous evaluation with all its merits played a highly corrosive role in the students participation in the legal aid clinic.

We had approximately 21 students who had to, as part of the Adjective Law 401 course, work in the clinic for 2 hours a week, and furthermore 19 volunteer students. The volunteer students mostly worked at the off-campus clinics. The part-time students posed a very real problem in that they could not, due to the fact that the majority of them are employed full-time, attend to clinical duties. Instead they did a research option. This was unsatisfactory as there was in effect non-compliance with the practical component of the course. After serious consideration this led to a request to the Department of Public Law, to exclude part-time students from the course and thus from the Legal Aid Clinic.

The student involvement and their training and the community training service dichotomy surfaced again in 1990. My attitude had always been that these two aspects of the clinic are not mutually exclusive but in fact compliment each other. This fact was borne out by the experiences of the Legal Aid clinic in 1990. Students gained tremendous 'practical' insight and training from matters where clients called at the various clinics. These matters were used to teach

2. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

2.1 Space Colony

During July 1991 I will be taking a group of 20 high school pupils with me to Durban for the National Mock trial competition as well as the "Space Colony" exercise in negotiations and constitution-making.

2.2 Inter-School Mock Trials

During the second semester we propose to launch an inter school mock trial competition in the Cape Peninsula which would involve approximately 20 schools (i.e. all the schools involved in the UWC, UCT and Stellenbosch Street Law programmes).

3. CURRENT DIFFICULTIES

The main difficulties at the moment is the lack of meaningful secretarial assistance. At the moment I have to take my typing to secretaries in the Legal Aid and Public Law Departments. They in turn are only able to assist me when their typing load has eased. This is obviously a totally unsatisfactory position and is seriously hampering the efficient operation of the Street Law office. I urgently require the assistance of at least a half day secretary.

PETER VOLMINK
STREET LAW CO-ORDINATOR

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skills to students which are needed for their future lawyering processes.

The fear raised by many of the parties interested in the welfare of the clinic was that students were untrained when rendering legal services to clients. This issue was addressed partially by making it mandatory to legal aid advisors to attend a skills work-shop before they administer the clinic. At the workshop an introduction to skills inter alia consultation, interviewing and counselling; legal drafting; process of pleadings ; negotiation, arbitration and mediation; and an introduction to the UWC Legal Aid (i.e. guidelines, ethical rules, office procedure etc) are taught to these students. These skills are then refined through training sessions throughout the year.

As these students are in effect practically in the same shoes as an articled clerk at a law firm an endeavour was made to create an atmosphere similar to that of a law firm at the Legal Aid Clinic.

3. OPERATING OF CLINICS

Clinics were operated from different venues during 1990.

UWC main campus daily from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Tulbagh twice a month on Tuesdays

Paarl once a week on Thursdays

Belhar once a week on Wednesdays.

*Crossroads once a week Saturdays

*Bellville South once a week Mondays.

*Bishop Lavis once a week Tuesdays.

The evening (satellite) clinics operated from 7 - 9 p.m. Saturday clinics from 9 a.m. - 12.00 p.m.

In Tulbagh the office space, equipment and staff were provided and paid for by South African Preserving Company (SAPCO). The arrangement the clinic had with SAPCO was that SAPCO would give scholarships to the student advisors in return for the services rendered to the Tulbagh community and amongst others, their workers.

*These three clinics were discontinued during the course of 1990.

Crossroads:- due to faction fighting which caused great concern for the safety of the student advisors.

Bellville South:- due to the proximity to the main campus and the fact that the few clients who called there did not justify the operation of a weekly clinic and the related expenses.

Bishop Lavis:- BLA was rendering a legal service at the same venue on a Saturday, as UWC Legal Aid Clinic. UWC Legal Aid Clinic did not see any need to duplicate the services already provided nor the wish to impose where another similar organization is already at work.

The clinic received numerous requests from places such as Kraaifontein, Kuilsriver, Guguletu and numerous towns in the Karoo to open legal aid clinics. This was not deemed advisable during 1990 as the clinic does not have adequate personnel to administer and serve these areas. Perhaps with the appointment of another attorney beside the director there will be a possibility to expand.

During 1990 the legal aid clinic was offered a office by Messrs Heyns & Partners for running a clinic in

Khayelitsha. For the reason set out above and other considerations the management committee decided not to accept this offer.

The students who manned the clinics were at all times supervised by either the director in co-operation with the fellows and volunteer attorneys and/or advocates. In this way the UWC Legal Aid Clinic was able to give legal relief to literally hundreds of clients over the past year. (See annexure "A" herewith).

4. MOVEMENT OF FUNDS

At the beginning of 1990 the Legal Aid Funds as well as that of the Community Law Centre were kept in one account. In June 1990 this account was split and the Legal Aid Clinic's money was paid into a donations account with entity number B233. From this donations account various expenses were paid such as -

Fellows' salaries

Typist's, salary

The purchase price of the fax

Quarterly transfers of R5000.00 to the Legal Aid Clinic current account held at First National Bank.

The balance of the donations fund as at date of this report is R155 560.530.

Statements were drafted for expenses paid from the UWC Legal Aid Current Account. From this account expenses such as fees for messenger of court, deputy sheriff, police report, police plans, petty cash and convenors stipend and other miscellaneous expenses are paid. (See statement herewith "B")

5. EQUIPMENT

A fax was purchased in 1990 which is linked to the central switchboard.

Other equipment in the clinic are:

- word processor and printer
- typewriter
- dictaphone
- photocopying machine



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D R TERBLANCHE

22 MARCH 1991

"A"

NEW CLIENTS FOR 1990:

CAMPUS	513
BELHAR	122
PAARL	237
TULBAGH	69
TOTAL	941

FILES OPENED FOR 1990:

CATEGORY:

MATRINOMAL DISP.	69
AGREEMENTS	68
CRIMINAL MATTERS	38
LABOUR MATTERS	31
MOTOR VEHICLE MATTERS/ ACCIDENTS	28
SALE OF GOODS	24
MAGISTRATE'S COURT	29
MISCELLANEOUS	221
TOTAL	508

NOTE:

1. The off-campus clinics were only open during semesters.
2. Miscellaneous include matters relating to appeals, building contracts, child abuse, etc.

"B"

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE
LEGAL AID CLINIC
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1990

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>
CAPITAL EMPLOYED		
Surplus at beginning of period	592	188
Movement for the period	<u>914</u>	<u>404</u>
Surplus at end of period	<u>1506</u>	<u>592</u>
	-----	-----
	1506	592
	-----	-----
 EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash at bank	2706	1477
 CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Provision for accounting fees	(1200)	(985)
	-----	-----
	1506	592
	-----	-----

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE
 LEGAL AID CLINIC
 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 31 DECEMBER 1990

	NOTE	R 1990	R 1989
INCOME			
DONATIONS		16384	15646
INTEREST RECEIVED		126	2
EXPENDITURE			
ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE		6780	5729
Accounting fees		315	315
Bank charges		117	155
Entertainment		84	255
General expenses	1	1965	524
Honorariums		2600	-
Law literature and subscriptions		607	1170
Office maintenance		-	100
Seminar and conference expenses		678	2998
Stationery		414	61
Travelling expenditure		-	151
LEGAL AID EXPENDITURE		8273	6740
General expenses	2	1200	2409
Legal and professional fees		6873	913
Travelling expenses		200	3418
OTHER EXPENDITURE			
Disbursements on behalf of Street Law		543	2775
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		914	404

- NOTES:
1. Administrative general expenses comprises of minor office utilities and equipment; staff welfare and miscellaneous petty cash payments.
 2. Legal Aid general expenses comprises of assistance given to clients; rentals; revenue stamp purchases; law stationery; interpreters' charges and messengers' fees.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE
 LEGAL AID CLINIC
 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 31 DECEMBER 1989

	NOTE	R 1989	R 1988
INCOME			
DONATIONS RECEIVED		15646	11399
INTEREST RECEIVED		2	23
EXPENDITURE			
ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE			
Accounting fees		315	320
Bank charges		155	69
Entertainment		255	-
General expenses		524	807
Law literature and subscriptions	1	1170	90
Office maintenance		100	-
Seminar and conference expenses		2998	1295
Stationery		61	120
Travelling expenditure		151	-
LEGAL AID EXPENDITURE			
General expenses	2	2409	1143
Legal and professional fees		913	6031
Travelling expenses		3418	1209
OTHER EXPENDITURE			
Disbursements on behalf of Street Law		2775	1738
SURPLUS/DEFECIT FOR THE PERIOD		404	1400

- NOTE:
1. Administrative general expenses comprises of minor office utilities and equipment; staff welfare and miscellaneous petty cash payments.
 2. Legal Aid general expenses comprises of assistance given to clients; rentals; revenue stamp purchases; law stationery; interpreters' charges and messenger's fees.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE
 LEGAL AID CLINIC
 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 31 DECEMBER 1988

	NOTE	R 1988	R 1987 (9 MTHS)
INCOME			
DONATIONS RECEIVED		11399	5779
INTEREST RECEIVED		23	30
EXPENDITURE			
ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE		2701	1246
Accounting fees		320	250
Bank charges		69	6
Entertainment		-	27
General expenses	1	807	442
Law literature and subscriptions		90	-
Office maintenance		-	140
Seminar and conference expenses		1295	110
Stationery		120	191
Travelling expenses		-	80
LEGAL AID EXPENDITURE		8383	2875
General expenses	2	1143	775
Legal and professional fees		6031	52
Travelling expenses		1209	2048
OTHER EXPENDITURE			
Disbursements on behalf of Street Law		1738	100
DEFECIT/SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		1400	1588

- NOTES:
- Administrative general expenses comprises of minor office utilities and equipment; staff welfare and miscellaneous petty cash payments.
 - Legal Aid general expenses comprises of assistance given to clients; rentals; revenue stamp purchases; law stationery; interpreters' charges and messengers' fees.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE
 LEGAL AID CLINIC
 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
 DECEMBER 1990'

	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>
INCOME			
DONATIONS RECEIVED			16384
INTEREST RECEIVED			126
EXPENDITURE			
ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE		6780	
Accounting fees	315		
Bank charges	117		
Entertainment	84		
General expenses	1965		
Honorariums	2600		
Law literature and subscriptions	607		
Seminar and conference expenses	678		
Stationery	414		

LEGAL AID EXPENDITURE		8273	
General expenses	1200		
Legal and professional fees	6873		
Travelling expenses	200		

OTHER EXPENDITURE		543	
Disbursements on behalf of Street Law	543		

		-----	16510
		15596	16510
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD			
		-----	914
		-----	16510
		-----	16510

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UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE
 LEGAL AID CLINIC
 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 9 MONTH PERIOD
 ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1987

	R	R	R
	—	—	—
INCOME			
DONATIONS RECEIVED			5779
INTEREST RECEIVED			30
EXPENDITURE			
ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE		1246	
Accounting fees	250		
Bank charges	6		
Entertainment	27		
General expenses	442		
Office maintenance	140		
Seminar and conference expenditure	110		
Stationery	191		
Travelling expenses	80		

LEGAL AID EXPENDITURE		2875	
General expenses	775		
Legal and other professional fees	52		
Travelling expenses	2048		

OTHER EXPENDITURE		100	
Disbursements on behalf of Street Law	100		

		-----	5809
		4221	5809
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		-----	1588
		-----	5809
		-----	5809