



**BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE
1983**

Price 50c

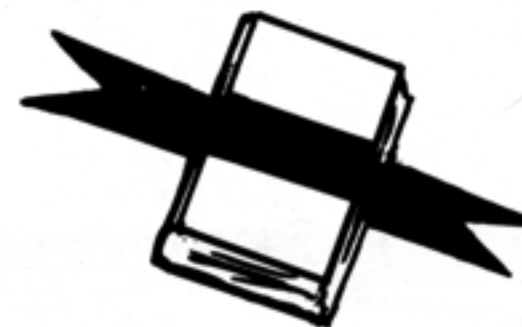


The beginnings of the new Khayalitsha township—dense bush near the Swartklip Road being cleared and levelled for a 1000 site self help scheme. (Cape Times)

Cover: Waiting their turn in the queue. (Cape Herald)

Black Sash Advice Office ANNUAL REPORT

January — December 1983



Black Sash Advice Office

(under the auspices of the Black Sash
and the S.A. Institute of Race Relations)

5 Long Street,
Mowbray 7700
Telephone: 69-3150

CONTENTS

Administration	1
Squatters	1
K.T.C.	1
Hout Bay 3 Crossroads 4 Tents	4
Contract Workers Residence Rights	5
Other Permit Problems	6
Legal Work	8
Langa Commissioner's Court	8
Magistrates Courts	9
Miscellaneous	9
U.I.F.	9
Wage Disputes	10
General	10
Housing	11
Paarl Advice Office	12
Funds	13
Conclusion	13
Attendance	14
Financial Statement	15



(Tony Grogan: Cape Times)

Black Sash Advice Office Report — 1983

ADMINISTRATION

This year the Advice office changed its name but not its image. As it is 13 years since we moved from Athlone, it was decided that we should call ourselves the Black Sash Advice office, still under the auspices of both the Black Sash and the S.A. Institute of Race Relations which is our landlord.

Mrs R.N. Robb has been director for 21 years and the day-to-day administration was taken over in May by Mrs S. Joynt. Mrs V. West accompanied her husband to the U.S.A. on sabbatical during the last 6 months of 1983. She ran the Advice office for 3 years in a charming and efficient way and we hope that she will continue to take an interest in our work.

The cases are taken each weekday morning by a team of dedicated, experienced volunteers backed up by four indispensable interpreters, Mrs L. Malindi, Mr D. Viti, Miss N. Nabe and Miss T. Makamele. The interpreters are frequently in court with our pro amico attorneys making it possible for the latter to interview their cases.

A great deal of work consists of dealing with telephone enquiries, finding missing people, receiving deputations, supplying information to students and other researchers and speaking to visitors from South Africa and overseas. This side of our work has greatly increased during the last few years. Meanwhile a steady stream of black men and women consult us about their specific problems which are infinitely varied.

SQUATTERS

K.T.C. (situated between Guguletu and Nyanga and next to the K.T.C. store).

In the first 3 months of the year we saw 274 squatters, the bulk in March. The saga of the KTC camp has been unusual in that many of the people concerned are legally in the area. This camp is the tragic outcome of the acute housing shortage in the black townships of the Cape Peninsula.

During February, legal lodgers from over-crowded township houses simply made a stand to provide their own housing on a piece of vacant land near the KTC store. They were joined by groups of people, some of them "illegals", who had been squatting in the bushes around the three main townships. The by now accustomed spiral of demolitions, arrests and returns to the site began. This culminated in Dr Koornhof (the Minister for Co-operation and Development),

announcing a scheme to provide 2500 serviced sites to house all those in the KTC camp who were legally in the area (i.e. had previously been lodgers in the townships). In the meantime these people were to go back to the houses where they were meant to be (a physical impossibility) while the site was cleared.

Mrs M. is an example. She was born in Cape Town and qualifies in terms of Section 10 1(a) of the Black (Urban Areas) Act. She first came to see us in 1973 with a housing problem. She had children and was living in her mother's overcrowded house. Ten years later she still has a housing problem, she is now living in her sister's two-roomed house with her sister's two children and her own seven. In desperation she went to KTC and erected a shelter which was demolished. She is now legally registered in her sister's house and on the waiting list but will eventually have to move to Khayalitsha.

During March we saw 102 people from KTC all desperate to be given a site. At the same time the 2500 site and service scheme was summarily withdrawn and a new housing scheme announced in the Mitchell's Plain area —Khayalitsha.

April saw the escalation of arrests and raids — people legally in the area but not occupying their registered lodgings were charged under regulation 47(1)(v) of the Regulations governing the control and supervision of an Urban Black Residential Area, with "being a registered occupier occupying a site, dwelling or accommodation other than that specified in his permit or certificate." Those pleading guilty were fined R10 or 10 days. The rest pleaded not guilty and a test case was heard (on 26.5.83 in the Langa Commissioner's Court) and the accused was found not guilty after a defence of necessity and lack of intention to disobey the law had been led. As a result, a further 95 people were acquitted and released.

On May 17th the KTC camp was cleared. After a night of drama — with the S.A. Police rolling barbed wire around the chanting people in the camp (who had been joined by many sympathisers from the white community and the townships), flooding the area with arc lights and throwing tear gas cannisters —all the "illegals" who had not run away were arrested and all the "legals" were moved into two empty beer halls.

Bail applications on behalf of those arrested were rejected and the group of 76 squatters was held in custody until their cases were heard from 13 June. Our panel of attorneys, appearing pro amico, did everything in their power to show that these people had no alternative but to come to Cape Town to look for work. The drought, the economic conditions in Transkei and Ciskei and the devastation of settled family life by the migrant labour system were all put forward in the defence arguments but to no avail. The magistrate expressed his sympathy but found them guilty of illegal squatting and being in the area without permission. He sentenced them to R50 or 50 days on each count, suspended on the condition that they left the area immediately.

Many of these "illegal" people simply moved further into the bush, a group of them erected wattle and plastic shelters on the periphery of Crossroads. By the end of the year Crossroads was being raided on numerous occasions by

Administration Board officials and all such structures repeatedly demolished. Eventually arrests were made and in December our lawyers defended 30 people in the Wynberg magistrate's court and 18 in the Langa commissioner's court on charges of being in the area without permission and illegal squatting. Those without previous convictions (a total of 35) were found guilty on the squatting charge and sentenced to R90 or 90 days, suspended for 3 years on condition that they leave the area immediately. The remaining 13 had their previously suspended sentences enforced and were sent to prison for 5 months without the option of a fine.

The people put in the beer halls were destined to be moved to Khayalitsha, "our new home", that was being hastily bulldozed in the sand dunes, beyond Mitchell's Plain and about 30 km from Cape Town. By July there were 100 zinc boxes lined up in neat rows between the standpipe taps and the little tin lavatories on a vast, flattened gravel plain with a W.C. Administration Board office, a clinic and a mobile post office at the other side and a heavy chain across the entrance road. A classroom block has been built but was not functioning before the end of the year. In November another batch of zinc houses were erected.

Most of the families moved to Khayalitsha are so pleased to have a place of their own that they are prepared to put up with the manifold inconveniences of living so far away from commercial centres and their places of work.

Mr A.M.M. is 53 years old and has a wife and seven children, all qualified to live in Cape Town. For many years they were registered lodgers in one of the converted zones but the overcrowding was such that in 1982 they moved (without the permission of the Administration Board) into less crowded lodgings in New Crossroads. Then, in February, large numbers of dis-satisfied lodgers moved onto the KTC site, Mr M. and his family joined them.

In May the camp was cleared and the family housed in a beer hall and eventually moved into a one roomed zinc house at Khayalitsha. While they are pleased to have a "house" of their own at last, life is not easy. Mr M.'s job is delivering newspapers and he has to leave home at 3.00 a.m. to be at work by 4.00 a.m. The buses do not start running until 5.30 a.m. so he has to use a taxi which costs him R17.50 out of his R77.50 per week.

Hout Bay

On the other side of the Peninsula, in Hout Bay, another saga was unfolding. For many years a group of families (most of whose menfolk work on the fishing boats in the harbour) had been squatting on various farms and unoccupied tracts of land in the valley, having been chased off land up on the mountain behind the harbour. In June, a group of these people were arrested, some appeared in the Langa commissioner's court, others in the Wynberg magistrate's court. Some were granted bail when their cases were remanded — on the condition that they report to Guguletu police station each day before 9.00 a.m. Others were held in Pollsmoor prison while their cases were remanded, some from 18 July until 23 September on charges of illegal squatting,

alternatively trespass, both of which usually carry sentences of R50 or 50 days. Despite the sterling work of our panel attorneys, the bulk were found guilty and sentenced accordingly. An appeal on the grounds that Hout Bay was not part of the prescribed area was lost (this appeal was lodged independently of the Advice office). When these sentences were handed down, the people were instructed to go to the W.C.A.B. office to have their books put in order. When they did this, they were endorsed out of the area.

Attempts since then to provide a site and service scheme in Hout Bay for the people have failed. Some of the men have managed to secure contract work for themselves and have sent their wives to the Transkei — others have simply disappeared further into the bush.

Crossroads

With the cancellation of further building at New Crossroads and the statement from Deputy Minister Morrison (of Co-operation and Development) that all Crossroads people will be dispersed throughout Khayalitsha to "break their provocative spirit", the year has not been a happy one for the camp's inhabitants.

The community that once stood so strong is deeply divided and we have seen with horror the violence and bloodshed that has erupted from time to time between the rival factions. Our commitment to help all the people of Crossroads is well nigh impossible to fulfil under the present circumstances. People have lived under these frustrating, unsatisfactory conditions for more than four years. Government and Administration Board officials are unsympathetic to the fact that natural expansion has taken place, lodgers have been abandoned when tenants of old Crossroads houses were moved to New Crossroads, houses that have been burnt down are not allowed to be re-erected and, endlessly, pathetic plastic shelters are torn down.

The desperate need to "be on a list" leads the way to bribery and corruption and it is not surprising that leadership struggles break out and tempers flair. It is time that the Government remembers its undertaking given to the people of Crossroads in 1979.

As 20 September approached (the anniversary of the date stamped into hundreds to reference books and travel documents last year to indicate that the carrier's case was under review) a notice was issued instructing people to go to the W.C.A.B. offices to have their stamps extended. Some 4000 people responded, most to be immediately endorsed out of the area as their names were not "on the list". About 40 people were given extensions. The appeal committee promised in 1979 by Dr Koornhof does not appear to have materialised.

In November there began again massive demolition operations and arrests at Crossroads. Many shacks had been erected in addition to the numbered ones that are considered legal — some of these are occupied by people who have Crossroads permits but have been crowded out of their original shacks, others by ex-KTC people and yet others by newcomers coming to the urban area in search of work.



A migrant worker holds up a copy of the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgement. (Cape Times)

Tents

All through the year there have been raids on the various "Board-tolerated" squatter camps in an attempt by officials to separate the "legals" from the "illegals". Men with permission to be in the area are charged with harbouring wives who do not have permission and vice versa. Children who have come from country schools are not permitted to stay with parents who have "20th September" stamps. Shacks are not allowed to be erected and endless problems arise over the authorisation needed to erect tents provided by the Red Cross and Shawco (two of the organisations who have battled valiantly in their attempts to help the homeless and destitute).

CONTRACT WORKERS RESIDENCE RIGHTS

The on-going legal battle for the rights of contract workers to qualify under Section 10 1(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (no.25 of 1945 as amended) reached its conclusion on 30th May. Judgement (handed down in the Rand Supreme Court in 1981 in the Rikhoto case) was upheld by the Appeal Court. As a result 1679 applications for section 10 1(b) rights (out of 5291 in the

Cape Peninsula 1 June — 31 December 1983) have been successful. These former contract workers now have urban residential rights which means that they can register as workseekers at the local labour bureau giving them greater job mobility. It also meant that, provided they could find suitable lodgings, they could bring in their wives and children who would then qualify to live with them, but this no longer applies due to amending legislation.

Section 10 1(c) of the above act says that a black may remain in a prescribed area for longer than 72 hours if "such black is the wife, unmarried daughter, or the son under the age of 18 years, of any black mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of this sub-section and after lawful entry into such prescribed area ordinarily resides with that black in such area." In practice this has meant that as long as a qualified man could find lodgings that the W.C.A.B. officials were satisfied with (i.e. the house was not already grossly overcrowded) and his wife came in on a visiting permit, she would qualify under section 10 1(c).

During the year we had 1376 interviews with contract workers and referred 41 to our panel of lawyers for assistance. It is difficult to keep track of the number of successful applications as not all the workers who are granted their 10 1(b) stamps come back to tell us but the joy expressed by those who do, gives us all great pleasure.

There was much speculation in the media that the government would alter legislation to get around the Rikhoto and Komani rulings, thus there was great relief when Dr Koornhof announced that he would do no such thing with respect to the Rikhoto judgement. What he did do however was alter the terms of section 10 1(c) of the Act and effectively eliminate the possibility of the families of newly qualified 10 1(b) men of gaining their urban residence rights. On 26th August, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act (no. 102 of 1983) was promulgated. Clause 4 of this act amended section 10 1(c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act so that the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under the age of 18 years, of a black man who has 10 1(b) qualification will only qualify for 10 1(c) status if

- (a) they were already residing in a black township in a prescribed area with that qualified man before 26 August 1983 and can prove this, or
- (b) the 10 1(b) man has a house of his own. This house may be bought (on 99 year leasehold and therefore not applicable in the Western Cape), rented or married quarters provided by his employer. It must be a whole house, not just a room in someone else's house.

This is a major deprivation of rights and will prevent thousands of families from living together and will therefore slow down the urbanisation process because, for every worker who qualifies for 10 1(b) status there may be three, four or more dependents who could have had the right to come to town. It does however fit in entirely with National Party ideology contained in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which was put forward and then shelved in 1982 and apparently to be re-introduced during the next session of Parliament.

Mr M.M. first came to Cape Town on contract in 1970 and has continued to work for the same construction company ever since. He first came to

this office seeking help with his 10 1(b) claim in June 1982. He is suffering from cancer of the liver and although he had not been working for some months, he had not been discharged. We assisted him with his application and when his contract expired in January 1983, he was given permission to remain in the area on medical grounds. Eventually one of our attorney's took up his case in April and finally in June he was given his 10 1(b) stamp — our first success story.

Other permit problems

The bulk of the telephone enquiries received in the advice office are about the procedures involved in employing Blacks — no Black can be employed in the Western Cape unless the employer has obtained a clearance certificate from the Department of Manpower stating that they are satisfied that no suitable coloured labour is available. There is usually no problem in obtaining this certificate if the work is of a lowly level but almost impossible if the post is for skilled work — typists, qualified artisans, etc. This is only the first step. The black prospective employee must be qualified under Section 10 to be in the prescribed area or the work must be offered on a contract basis for a maximum of one year, in which case the person must be recruited at a labour bureau in Ciskei or Transkei and is then granted 10 1(d) status (i.e. he may remain in the area only while his labour is needed by a specific person or company). Contracts are also dependent on accommodation, if the single quarters in the township are full, the employer must be in a position to provide suitable accommodation on his premises.

Few, if any contract workers ever see, let alone have copies of their contracts and we refer many of them who are treated summarily by their employers, to the Contracts Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

There is however no contract procedure for women. Unless a woman is already qualified to be in the area, there is no way that she can legally take up work here. Thus there are thousands of women, desperately trying to support their families in poverty-stricken Transkei and Ciskei who have had the initiative to come to Cape Town and find themselves live-in domestic work (which puts no burden on the already overcrowded township housing). They are rewarded with endorsement out of the area when they try to register their employment and they live under the constant threat of arrest and the liability of fines up to R100 for being in the area without permission if they are caught.

When we consider that many of these women are employed by other women who are then available and willing to take up skilled employment at a time when this is greatly needed in our economy, we wonder at the sense behind such restrictions. We deal with an average of sixty cases a month of domestic workers wanting to legalise their employment.

Miss A.S. was born in East London in 1942 but she was brought up in Nqamakwe, Transkei. When both her parents died in 1963 she came to join her uncle in Guguletu where she was living in 1964 when she first came to the Advice office. Since then we have been trying to obtain

permission for her to live with her relatives in Cape Town. After appeals to Langa, Observatory, the Chief Commissioner and finally the Minister of Co-operation and Development, she has been refused permission to live and work in Cape Town despite the fact that she has worked for one employer since 1969, first as a daily char and since 1980 as a living-in, full-time domestic. The Government refuses to allow any woman from the national and independent states to enter the Western Cape to take up employment because this is a Coloured Labour Preference area and there is local unemployment. She was told to leave the area immediately. Since she is supporting four children, three at boarding school in Nqamakwe, this would mean starvation for the whole family.

During the year we know of only three cases where employers have succeeded in getting special permits for their domestic workers.

LEGAL WORK

Once again this has been a busy year for the twenty one legal firms that provide attorneys on a pro amico basis. We welcome the opening of a branch of the Legal Resources Centre in Cape Town. This organisation, funded by a private trust, seeks to provide legal assistance in issues of relevance to poor and disadvantaged communities. In addition to these two sources of legal assistance, we refer many relevant cases to State Legal Aid.

The legal work arising from Advice office cases falls into two main categories:

- (a) defence in the Commissioner's court on influx control and illegal squatting charges and
- (b) assistance with claims to rights under Section 10 of the Urban Areas act.

The legal firms work on a roster basis with each firm "on duty" for one day of the month. During the year our lawyers have appealed on behalf of 41 contract workers seeking their 10 I(b) rights, sought interdicts against the eviction of a group of coloured squatters at Brown's Farm, and defended a widow (of four years standing) accused of trespass for failing to move out of the house that was registered in her late husband's name.

Langa Commissioner's Court

In the Langa Commissioner's Court we have arranged for defence in 281 cases which resulted in 54 acquittals, 17 cautioned and discharged, 79 suspended sentences, and charges withdrawn in 45 cases.

The two most common charges are under Section 10(4) of The Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (remaining for longer than 72 hours in a prescribed area without the necessary permission), and Section 15(1) of the Black (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act (no.67 of 1952) (failure to produce an identity document on demand). The usual sentence is R60 or 60 days (increasing to a maximum of R100 or 100 days for subsequent offences) on the first charge and R10 or 10 days (maximum R15/10days) on the second.

On the morning of December 14, 1983 in the Commissioner's court, fines totalling R1450 were imposed. This is by no means unusual.

Magistrates Courts

During the trials of squatters arrested in May and December we arranged for defence lawyers to appear in both the Athlone and the Wynberg magistrates courts, sometimes both on the same day. In all 143 people were defended on charges in terms of Section 2(1) of The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act (no.52 of 1951) as amended. Of these 111 were given suspended sentences, 7 were cautioned and discharged, 1 acquitted and charges were withdrawn against 3. The remainder were given unconditional sentences, usually R50 or 50 days on the squatting charges and a similar sentence if they were also charged with being in the area illegally.

We also arranged defence for two residents of Paarl who were charged with hawking without a licence. The first time their case was heard, they were found not guilty as the state failed to produce sufficient evidence. They were subsequently re-arrested and recharged but, after postponing the case once, the charges were withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS

This category of cases covers everything from Unemployment Insurance Fund (U.I.F.) problems through Motor Vehicle Assurance claims to housing and labour problems.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

There has been much confusion regarding U.I.F. deductions for contract workers from Transkei and Ciskei. Until May 1983 there were no funds for these workers. In many cases however, money continued to be deducted from wages and workers were understandably annoyed, on losing their jobs, to find that they were not entitled to U.I.F. benefits and had difficulties in recouping the payments as well. After May, the S.A. government paid over U.I.F. deductions from Transkei and Ciskei workers to their respective government's funds and they are now entitled to claim benefits in their homeland. Whether they are doing so successfully is still uncertain.

Many workers however experience difficulties in actually getting their U.I.F. cards when they lose a job — for example:

Mr E.N. worked for a firm which went into liquidation. The ex-employer was told by the Department of Manpower that the U.I.F. card had to be applied for by the liquidator. After 6 weeks and no card we contacted the Liquidators (a nationally known trust company) who had no knowledge that it was their responsibility to apply for the blue cards.

We deal with an average of 20 U.I.F. and 8 Workmans Compensation problems a month — many are simply a result of ignorance of correct

procedure on the part of either employers and employees and most are solved after reference to the relevant procedure or official.

Motor Vehicle Assurance (Third party) claims

One of our voluntary case workers is a qualified attorney and she, together with certain of the attorneys on our panel assist approximately 5 claims a month. Those cases which we feel will lend to lengthy litigation we refer to state legal aid. Again there is much ignorance of rights and procedures.

Wage disputes

Most of the problems that arise in wage disputes, summary dismissals and so on do so because of a lack of satisfactory communication between employer and employee. There is often very little that we can do other than hear the other side of the story and explain the position to the employee or in some cases, explain the law to the employer. We would welcome more contact with personnel officers in this regard.

Mr C.Z.M. worked for a fishing company. He claimed to have been promised R200 per month plus R5.00 per ton. When he returned from the trip he was paid R150 per month and R2.00 per ton. On contacting the Department of Sea Fisheries we were told that there is no industrial council to control the fishing industry, nor is there any control over minimum wages. The employer was adamant that Mr M. had only been offered R150 and R2.00 per ton (the higher wage is apparently only paid to crew members who have proved their worth).

General

Disheartening examples of official callousness are daily fare at the Advice Office.

Eliot Gxagxa is the young 16 year old son of a Nyanga Site woman. He was arrested in the Stellenbosch area on Monday 14 March. His mother got word of his arrest and travelled to Stellenbosch on Wednesday where she was told at the Police Station that her son had appeared in court and been sentenced to R50 or 50 days, and that he was in the Stellenbosch prison. She returned to Stellenbosch on Thursday to pay his fine, and was told at the prison that he was not there. She came to the office the following Monday, where we were able, after a few phone calls, to establish that because he was under age he had been transferred from Stellenbosch to Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town. So finally, after a week's anxiety she was able to pay her son's fine and release him from jail.

Housing

The housing crisis presently being experienced in the black townships has, ironically, been exacerbated by the establishment of the new township Khayalitsha. So far, some families have been moved to this new township, all qualified people so desperate for shelter that they were living under plastic sheeting. Since the proclamation of the new township, all development in the

three existing townships has been frozen. No additions to houses, no new houses, no more school classrooms, no new shopping centres have been approved.

Divorce, death of the head of the family, failure to pay the rent may lead to eviction and once out of a house there is very little chance of being allocated another one.

Mrs N.M.J. has a house registered in her name where she lived with her four adult children and their four children. In 1977 she remarried and left her children and their families in her house and moved in with the new husband who subsequently died in 1979. She continued to live in his house with her unmarried daughter and children and the two sons (now aged 17 and 14) of her second marriage. Suddenly in October she was called to the office and told to vacate her second husband's house and mover her family back into the original house which is still registered in her name. This is physically impossible so she stayed where she was and eventually in November she was arrested and charged with trespass. We arranged for her to be defended and she was cautioned and discharged. Since then the lawyer who defended her has been corresponding with housing officials in an attempt to sort out this family. To date they are still occupying both houses.



New metal homes go up in rows at Khayalitsha. (Argus)

Miss J.K. was born and brought up in Cape Town. Officially she is a lodger, with her two small children, in her stepmother's house in Guguletu. Unfortunately this house is very full and Miss K. does not get on well with her stepmother so she moved out and found herself lodgings with friends in New Crossroads. She was subsequently arrested and charged with trespass as she is a qualified township person and therefore not a Crossroads person and New Crossroads is for the latter only — a kind of second tier apartheid.

Miss T.M. lives, with her two small children, (she is separated from their father), in her parent's home together with five other adults and another two small children. Despite appeals to their wardsman, community councillor and the housing officials, they have not succeeded in finding a house larger than their present one. Were Miss M. white, she would be able to move into a flat of her own and support herself and her children as she is educated and has a good job.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development was asked in Parliament for details of proposed new houses and serviced sites to be provided in 1983. The reply was as follows:

100 houses and sites in Mbekweni, Paarl,
38 in Nduli, Ceres,
32 in Nkqubela, Robertson,
20 in Zwelihle, Hermanus, and
1000 sites in Khayelitsha. (Hansard 83/20/1608).

PAARL ADVICE OFFICE

Since the middle of February, workers from the Advice office have been travelling to Paarl every Saturday morning to hear cases.

Initially we conducted approximately 10 interviews each Saturday morning. The problems dealt with consisted mainly of:

- (a) permit problems — qualified men seeking 10 1(c) status for their wives and families and the transfer of qualifications from one prescribed area to another and
- (b) contract workers seeking 10 1(b) status.

Unfortunately for the latter group, much of the contract employment in the Paarl area is in the food processing business and, as this work is seasonal, many workers did not work full year contracts. The other main area of employment is the building industry where in many cases the workers are moved from one prescribed area to another, thus precluding them from satisfying the conditions of Section 10 1(b).

In one case which was referred to our lawyers, the matter had been set down for a court hearing but the Administration Board settled out of court and the man was granted his 10 1(b) status.

In September and October we noticed a decline in the number of people

attending our mobile advice office and by the second Saturday in November we had no-one coming to consult us at all. It was thus decided to discontinue the Saturday sessions. Residents of Paarl once more have to travel into town to come to us. If in the future we are asked to resume the Paarl arrangement we will endeavour to do so.

FUNDS

Looking at the financial figures for 1983 it is clear that the Black Sash contribution towards the cost of running the Advice office was three times as much as was needed in 1982. There are two reasons for this.

- (i) we received R7250 from various Trust funds in 1982 and nothing in 1983, and
- (ii) the cost of running the Advice office increased from R19236 to R24925 due to a rise in rent and increases in salaries (which are still very low).

About half of this money is raised by Black Sash members at an annual morning market and the other half comes from the generous donations of these same members and associate members. As the Black Sash is not a fund raising organisation it can only accept donations from its own members.

We do however come under the auspices of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations which is a registered fund raising organisation and can therefore accept money from the public which can be put towards the ever escalating cost of running the Advice office. The address of the S.A.I.R.R. is 5 Long Street, Mowbray, 7700.

CONCLUSION

Despite much government rhetoric about reform in the build up to the white referendum in November, it is quite clear that the majority of white South Africans are not interested in the civil rights, let alone human rights of the majority black population. They have indicated strongly that they approve of apartheid being built into the constitution of South Africa, with no consideration given to the millions of blacks who are an integral part of the South African economy.

The parlous state of affairs in all the independent homelands and the tensions and uncertainties produced in our local townships by the threat of removal to Khayelitsha has done little to raise any hopes of 1984 being any better than 1983.

Once more we would like to express our very great thanks to our panel of pro-amico attorneys, our voluntary workers in the Advice office and our invaluable, marvellous interpreters without whom we would be useless. We also thank Mrs B. Versveld who is always ready to "fill in" during the school holidays and retains her interest in the Advice office.

R. N. ROBB
Director

S. J. JOYNT
Organiser

ATTENDANCE
JANUARY — DECEMBER 1983

	Jan 10-31	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec 1-15	1983 Totals	1982 Totals
Permit Problems	75	119	122	94	79	75	64	98	84	66	59	31	966	1 151
Squatters	62	24	130	10	18	4	15	14	15	12	12	3	319	253
Contract Workers	35	42	72	48	61	128	115	95	54	54	36	13	753	777
Miscellaneous	74	111	102	74	89	73	63	93	83	88	77	38	965	829
Old Cases	114	193	228	166	174	243	207	195	164	141	126	77	2 028	2 175
Totals	360	489	654	392	421	523	464	495	400	361	310	162	5 031	5 185

14

PAARL ATTENDANCE

	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Total
Permit Problems	4	9	16	7	8	6	5	3	4	—	62
Contract Workers	0	3	17	14	64	39	39	31	9	—	216
Miscellaneous	3	4	9	4	4	5	2	6	4	—	41
Total	7	16	42	25	76	50	46	40	17	—	319

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
1 JANUARY 1983 TO 31 DECEMBER 1983

INCOME

	1983	1982
SAIRR	3 180	1 125
SAIRR (Johannesburg)	1 200	—
Legal: ex Nyanga Fund (SAIRR)	—	999
Donaldson Trust	—	2 250
SAIRR: Salary	—	910
Advice Office Reports	478	494
Komani Deposit Refunded	—	1 839
Stella & Paul Loewenstein Trust	—	5 000
SASH	20 067	6 619

EXPENDITURE

	1983	1982
Salaries	16 988	13 044
Rent	1 235	1 080
Telephone	639	574
Pension	439	337
WCAB	328	237
Insurance Fund	253	254
Stationery & Office	1 043	465
Legal	814	1 320
Reports	940	985
Fares	202	149
Postage	304	193
Typing Lessons	—	110
Office Equipment	—	268
Secretarial	240	220
Housing Loan	1 500	—
Totals	24 925	19 236

Back cover: A woman of Crossroads next to her primitive shelter. (Cape Times)

15