

**DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE MEETING OF
THE PLANNING COMMITTEE TO BE HELD ON
11 NOVEMBER 1993 AT 08H30
AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTRE**

Chairperson : Z Titus

1. **Moment of prayer/meditation**
2. **Welcome and attendance**
3. **Ratification of agenda**
4. **Minutes**
Minutes already distributed in a separate pack will be dealt with according to the Planning Committee decision of 7 October 1993
5. **Substantive Issues**
 - 5.1 **Outstanding Issues necessary for the adoption of the Constitution for the Transition:**
 - 5.1.1 Preamble to the Constitution
 - 5.1.2 National Symbols (clause 2)
 - 5.1.3 National and SPR languages (clause 3)
 - 5.1.4 Amendments to clause 118 (clause 61 (3))
 - 5.1.5 Adoption of a new constitutional text (clause 68)
 - 5.1.6 Rotation of Deputy Executive Presidents (clause 77 (6))
 - 5.1.7 Percentage for decisions in Cabinet (clause 81 (2))
 - 5.1.8 Percentage for decisions in Provincial Executive Councils (clause 116 (2))
 - 5.1.9 The Judicial Power and the Administration of Justice (chapter 7)
 - 5.1.10 Continuation, transfer and consolidation of existing administrative responsibility (clause 119)
 - 5.1.11 The term "Ombud" (Chapter 8)
 - 5.1.12 Establishment of SPR's (boundaries - clause 100): Report by Co-Ordinating Committee (available in the meeting)
 - 5.1.13 SPR Constitutions and their development (clauses 124 - 125)
 - 5.1.14 Election of SPR Government (clause 126)
 - 5.1.15 Local Government, including the establishment and status of local government (clause 140, Chapter 10)
 - 5.1.16 Police, Defence and Prisons
 - 5.1.17 Electoral system (including citizenship and franchise) (Schedule 5)

- 5.2 **Other Constitutional Issues:**
 - 5.2.1 Citizenship and citizenship laws
 - 5.2.2 TBVC states
 - 5.2.3 Composition of Technical Committee on the ITA
- 5.3 **The establishment of the Transition Structures: (Sub-Committee)**
 - 5.3.1 The TEC:
 - 5.3.1.1 Locality
 - 5.3.1.2 Informal establishment of Subcouncils
 - 5.3.1.3 Staff
 - 5.3.1.4 Operation
 - 5.3.2 The IEC:
 - 5.3.2.1 Locality
 - 5.3.2.2 Process of nomination
 - 5.3.2.3 Staff
 - 5.3.3 The IMC:
 - 5.3.3.1 Locality
 - 5.3.3.2 Process of nomination
 - 5.3.3.3 Staff
 - 5.3.4 The IBA
- 5.4 **Commissions:**
 - 5.4.1 Regional demarcation/delimitation
 - 5.4.2 National Symbols:
 - Recommendation to Negotiating Council on further process
- 5.5 **Technical Committees and Task Groups: (Sub-Committee)**
 - 5.5.1 Fundamental Rights during the Transition.
 - 5.5.1.1 Discussed on 10 November
 - 5.5.1.2 Higher Code (Administration)
 - 5.5.1.3 Clause on Labour (see Addendum A)
 - 5.5.2 Repeal or Amendment of Discriminatory Legislation. Discussed on Wednesday 10 November
- 5.6 **Issues around the work of the IEC**
 - 5.6.1 Composition of IESC
- 5.7 **Contact/liaison with other Forums**
 - 5.7.1 NETF (report by Liaison Committee) (see Addendum B)
- 5.8 **Other issues**
 - 5.8.1 Raid on House in Umtata
 - 5.8.2 Parliamentary schedule and Monitoring Task Group

6. **Procedural issues**
 - 6.1 Preparations for Plenary:
 - 6.1.1 Date
 - 6.1.2 Invitations to International Community
 - 6.1.3 Reports
 - 6.1.4 Administrative preparations
 - 6.1.5 Security
7. **Administrative and Financial matters**
 - 7.1 Correspondence and memorandums (report from Z Titus and T Eloff) (see Addendum C)
8. **Agenda and Programme for the Negotiating Council** (available in the meeting)
9. **Schedule of Meetings** (available in the meeting)
10. **Closure**



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA • REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NATIONALE MANNEKRAGKOMMISSIE
NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMISSION

PRIVAATSAK • PRIVATE BAG X316
PRETORIA 0001
FAX (012) 320-0792
TEL (012) 310-6911

Verwysing • Reference: NMK 10/2/4
Datum • Date: NMK 8/6/3
1993-11-09

Navrae • Enquiries:
Tel direk • direct: Ms H Bendeman
3106-337

Fax (012) 320 0792

Dr Theuns Eloff
MULTIPARTY NEGOTIATING PROCESS

MINUTE TO BE FORWARDED TO THE MULTIPARTY NEGOTIATING PROCESS
CONCERNING CLAUSES 27 AND 34(5) OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

I refer to your discussion earlier today with Prof Louise Tager,
Acting Chair of the NMC iro the abovementioned.

Herewith the suggestions tabled at the NMC meeting on 3 and 8
November 1993 concerning clauses 27 and 34(5) of the Bill of
Rights.

H BENDEMAN
SECRETARY:NMC

NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMISSION

NMK 2/3/1
NMK 10/2/4

1993-11-08

MINUTE TO BE FORWARDED TO THE MULTIPARTY NEGOTIATING PROCESS CONCERNING CLAUSES 27 AND 34(5) OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

1. At the NMC meeting on Wednesday 3 November 1993 the independent members tabled the following suggestion:

- That the last part of the sentence of clause 27(3): "... and employers shall have the right to lock-out workers." be deleted, and that the following wording be added to clause 34(5) (limitations clause) after "legislature" "..., provided that any amendment or repeal to the lock-out provisions in the relevant legislation shall not be made save on the recommendation of the NMC".

The meeting adjourned to enable the employer and employee representatives to consider the suggested amendments.

The meeting reconvened on Monday, 8 November 1993.

2. The employers and employees agreed that the NMC should be the body where the precise parameters of labour relations/policy should be worked out.

3. The Chairman of the employer caucus gave the background to the restructuring of the NMC and referred to the Laboria Minute of 13 and 14 September 1990 whereby a new co-operative relationship between employers and unions was created.

The employers put forward the following proposal:

- That clause 27(3) be deleted in toto and that clause 34(5) be amended to read as follows:

"The provisions of a law in force at the commencement of the Bill of Rights promoting fair employment practices, orderly and equitable collective bargaining and regulating of industrial action shall remain in full force and effect until repealed or amended by the legislature, after the legislation has been considered by the relevant statutory tripartite forum namely the National Manpower Commission or equivalent statutory body".

The employers contended that the rights embodied in subclauses (1) and (2) of clause 27 included by implication recourse to industrial action, including strike action.

The employers could not accept the amendment suggested by the independents on the grounds that it did not provide a reciprocal

basis for constructive dialogue, as it elevated the right to strike to a substantive right whereas the right to lock-out would be only a procedural right. It would also limit the options of employers in industrial action.

4. The labour representatives indicated that while not fully satisfied with the proposal of the independent members they would be prepared to accept it as a compromise. They also contended that the employers' proposals are based on the assumption that the right to strike is implied in clause 27(2). They further added that the issue is not only about deletion of lock-out or tilting of balance against employers but about ensuring equality.

They further stated that in their view:

"Employers presently have a full right to lock-out while workers only have the choice and freedom to strike, but there is no protection against dismissal and that in their view there were two ways of giving this right in the interim period:

- (1) by including the right to strike in the Bill of Rights; or
- (2) by including it in the present LRA and ensuring that the amendments to both sections 65 and 79 go through the special session of parliament together with the constitutional package".

They then suggested the following wording to the LRA:

"The contract of employment shall not be terminated as a consequence of a strike in compliance with section 65 and shall only be suspended for the duration of the strike".

Although this is not the final wording it contains the principle underlying the unions' proposal.

5. The employers tabled an alternative proposal:

- The retention of clause 27(1), the amendment of clause 27(2) to include the right to take industrial action, the deletion of clause 27(3) in toto and maintaining the limitations clause as stated in the first proposal of the employers. The employees supported only the limitations clause as proposed by the employers.

6. The Commission was not able to reach consensus on this issue and it was decided that the abovementioned proposals should be conveyed to the Multiparty Negotiating Process for its consideration.

Report to the Planning Committee on the meeting between Ms Stella Sigcau and Colin Eglin representing the Planning Committee and representatives of the National Education and Training Forum (NETF)

1. The meeting was held in the Planning Committee room at 14h30 on Monday 8 November 1993.
2. NETF was represented by Mr Alan Tomkin and Mr Franklin Sonn.
3. With the assistance of overhead projector slides Mr Tomkin outlined the history, the structures and the objectives of NETF. (Prints of slides attached).
4. A copy of the "Founding Agreement" of NETF was made available (Copy attached).
5. An informal discussion of the role of NETF during the period up to the putting into operation of the Transitional Constitution ensued.

The possible role of NETF during the period in which the Interim Government of National Unity will be functioning and Provincial Governments would be established and function in certain fields of education, was also discussed.

6. The representatives of NETF requested that the Multi-Party Negotiating Process, the Multi Party Interim Election Sub Committee and, in due course, the Transitional Executive Council be made aware of the existence and objectives of NETF.
7. The meeting concluded with representatives of NETF and of the Planning Committee agreeing to recommend to their organisations that lines of communication should be kept open.
8. The meeting concluded at 15h15.
9. Report prepared by:

Stella Sigcau

Colin Eglin

World Trade Centre: 8 November 1993

**NATIONAL EDUCATION
AND
TRAINING FORUM
(NETF)**

FOUNDING AGREEMENT

7 AUGUST 1993

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING FORUM (NETF)

FOUNDING AGREEMENT

1. FOUNDATION

In response to the systemic crisis confronting education in South Africa, the challenge of education reconstruction for a democratic, non-racial, non-sexist, and just South Africa, and the need to develop an integrated approach to education and training which will better serve national reconstruction and the human, social and economic development needs of South Africa, the stakeholders in education and training hereby establish a National Education and Training Forum (NETF).

2. MISSION

The mission of the NETF shall be to initiate, develop and participate in a process involving education and training stakeholders in order to arrive at and establish agreements on:

- * the resolution of crises in education;
- * the restructuring of education for a democratic South Africa; and
- * the formulation of policy frameworks for the long term restructuring of the education and training system

which are linked to the human, social and economic development needs of South Africa.

3. OBJECTIVES

In pursuance of its mission, the NETF shall urgently:

3.1 Crisis

seek agreement on how to resolve education crises on which effective action can be taken immediately.

3.2 Transition

seek agreement on the restructuring of the education system from its racially and ethnically fragmented structure into an acceptable national system capable of correcting imbalances and of meeting the development needs of a nonracial democratic South Africa.

3.3 Reconstruction

seek agreement on core values and broad policy frameworks for a future system, and on a process which will achieve an integrated approach to education and training.

4. MEMBERSHIP AND FUTURE PARTICIPATION

In the first instance, the signatories of this Founding Agreement shall constitute the Plenary of the Forum.

Upon establishment of the Forum the admission of subsequent members shall be determined by the Plenary on the basis of recommendations made to it by the Executive Committee and with due regard for the principle of inclusivity. The Executive Committee shall assess eligibility for membership on the basis of the following criteria:

- 4.1** Participation in the NETF shall be open to national stakeholders in education and training; and,
- 4.2** Participants in the NETF shall subscribe to the content of the Founding Agreement.
- 4.3** Provision shall be made to accommodate further members.

5. PRINCIPLES

The Forum shall operate in accordance with the following principles:

5.1 Inclusivity

Participation in the Forum shall be inclusive of all national stakeholders in education and training if they are a national body and are directly and continuously affected by education and training policy.

5.2 Consensus-Seeking

The NETF shall be a body which strives to reach consensus.

5.3 Authority

The authority of the NETF lies in its capacity to arrive at implementable and effective policies with wide approval among stakeholders.

5.4 State Responsibility

The responsibility for the management of the system remains with the government of the day.

5.5 Effectiveness

The Forum should be structured in such a way as to include all national stakeholders and yet be capable of effective decision-making.

5.6 Transparency and Information

5.6.1 The NETF shall use all appropriate means to ensure that it functions in a transparent and publicly accountable manner.

5.6.2 Every suitable opportunity shall be used to inform the public of the work of the NETF.

5.6.3 Parties to the NETF shall not unreasonably withhold relevant information from it.

5.6.4 Unless media statements are jointly agreed upon, any party/individual who communicates with the media should do so on its own behalf, and not on behalf of the NETF.

5.7 Mandating

The needs of the parties to the Forum to consult their constituencies adequately and obtain appropriate mandates shall be respected. In this regard parties to the Forum shall respect reasonable deadlines.

5.8 Accountability

The existence of the NETF does not deprive any party to the Forum of its freedom of action in its own sphere of responsibility, or of its accountability to the people of South Africa for the manner in which it carries out its responsibilities.

5.9 Race and Gender

Selection of representatives on the Plenary, the Executive Committee and the Working Committee should be sensitive to race and gender balance.

6. FORM AND STRUCTURE

The need to be inclusive of all national stakeholders and yet be capable of taking effective decisions and action require that the Forum should have a structure and procedures which ensure representation and effectiveness. Accordingly, the Forum shall be structured as follows:

6.1 Plenary

The Plenary shall consist of all the stakeholders participating in the Forum. The Plenary shall be the highest decision-making body of the Forum. The Plenary shall have the right to delegate powers to the Executive Committee or other committees established by it. All decisions of principle and policy must be ratified by the Plenary. The Plenary shall meet as regularly as required.

The functions of the Plenary shall be:

- * to agree on the framework of values for the Forum's activities;
- * to deliberate and seek agreement on any matter relating to the Mission and Objectives, and to refer any such issues to the Executive Committee for further deliberation by appropriate Working Groups;
- * to receive, debate, amend and/or approve measures proposed by the Executive Committee on the basis of submissions by the Working Groups;
- * to monitor progress in honouring commitments entered into by parties in relation to education;
- * to monitor and amend, where necessary, the Forum's mission and objectives or other aspects contained in the Founding Agreement.

6.2 Executive Committee

An Executive Committee consisting of representatives of the stakeholders shall be established by the Forum after appropriate negotiation. It shall be responsible for planning, coordinating and driving the work of the Forum, for constituting and managing the work of the Working Groups and for making recommendations to the Plenary.

6.3 Working Groups

The Executive Committee shall establish Working Groups through a process of nominations to investigate various matters referred to it by the Plenary as well as any other matter which the Committee believes will advance the work of the Forum. Such Working Groups can include specialists who are not members of the Forum. The terms of reference, composition and procedures of the Working Groups shall be determined by the Executive Committee, which shall also coordinate the work of the groups to ensure effective and efficient use of resources.

6.4 Chairperson/s

6.4.1 Meetings of the NETF will be Chaired on a rotating basis.

6.4.2 The Executive Committee shall be Chaired on a rotating basis.

6.5 The Secretariat

6.5.1 The Secretariat will be designated by the members of the Forum.

6.5.2 The Executive Committee will appoint the Secretariat for the NETF.

6.5.3 The Secretariat will provide logistical and administrative support to the NETF and all its operating structures.

7. PROCESS

7.1 Agenda

Any party to the NETF shall be entitled to table any issue for consideration. The Forum will establish procedures to decide which issues should receive the attention of the Forum and which issues would be better dealt with elsewhere.

7.2 Consensus

The NETF shall aim to reach consensus through investigation, reason and debate on issues accepted for discussion. The Forum shall strive to reach unanimous agreements about issues under discussion. Should unanimity not be reached the principle of sufficient consensus will be accepted. Agreements reached by consensus or sufficient consensus shall be upheld by those members who support or subscribe to the agreement. Provision shall be made to record dissenting views.

7.3 Liaison with other Forums

The NETF will liaise with other negotiating, advisory or consultative forums at national, regional, local or sectoral level on matters of common interest.

7.4 Procedures

7.4.1 Agreements

Agreements may be reached on primary matters. All primary matters as defined in paragraph 11.6 shall be determined by agreement in terms of the rules of consensus and sufficient consensus as defined in paragraph 11.1 and 11.9.

7.4.2 Decisions

Decisions on matters of a secondary nature, as defined in paragraph 11.8, shall be determined by decisions taken on the basis of a simple majority of members present, except in the case of the following issues which shall require a 75% majority for a decision to be effective:

- a. amendments to the Founding Agreement
- b. admission of members to the Forum

-
- c. dissolution of the Forum

7.4.3 Chairperson's Ruling

Prior to any issue reaching the stage of agreement or decision, the Chairperson shall in cases where there is uncertainty about the status of a matter, rule whether the matter is to be treated as a primary matter for agreement or as a secondary matter for decision. Provided such ruling is issued prior to a decision or agreement being reached, it shall be final and binding on all members for all purposes of the Founding Agreement.

7.4.4 Procedures for Reaching Agreements on Primary Matters

Primary agreements shall be handled in the following manner:

- a. **Tabling at the Plenary**

Members and their representatives shall give due notice, as defined in paragraph 11.2, of any major proposal or issue to be tabled for discussion. Any primary matter on which discussion has reached the stage where agreement is required, shall be referred to the Executive for attention.

- b. **Working Group**

The Executive Committee shall constitute a Working Group to investigate the issue in question and prepare a draft agreement which shall include recommendations on the implementation of the matter.

- c. **Ratification by Executive Committee**

The provisions of the draft agreement, which includes

recommendations on the implementation of the matter, shall be provisionally approved by the Executive Committee, and referred for mandating in cases where the matter is of such a nature as to require this. The Executive Committee shall determine an appropriate mandating period which respects the needs of representatives, as defined in paragraph 11.7, to consult the members, as defined in paragraph 11.4 as well as the need for urgency in all primary matters.

d. Mandating

The representatives shall consult with their member organisations for a mandate to enter an agreement before the agreed date.

e. Plenary

The finally mandated draft agreement shall be tabled by the Executive Committee for consideration of approval by the Plenary. Once it has been approved in accordance with the principle of sufficient consensus, the agreement shall be considered final and binding and shall be referred for implementation.

7.4.5 Implementation and Monitoring

a. Public visibility

Any agreement reached in the Plenary on a primary matter shall be given sufficient publicity through the media to make the agreement a public commitment. Prior to the finalisation of an agreement including recommendations on its implementation, the Executive Committee may, at its discretion, issue a press release indicating progress made in reaching agreement.

b. Working Group

The Working Group established by the Executive Committee shall be the primary mechanism for monitoring the implementation of an agreement, and shall report from time to time to the Executive Committee on progress in implementation and make further recommendations should this be deemed necessary.

c. Implementation, Monitoring and Investigation Committee

The Executive Committee shall constitute a committee with responsibility for resolving disputes on the implementation of agreements. Any member of the Forum who believes that a party to an agreement is failing to implement the letter or spirit of the agreement shall be entitled to refer the matter to this Committee. The Committee shall be empowered by the signatories to the Founding Document to investigate and report on the matter to the Executive or the Plenary.

d. Honouring of Agreements

All members of the Forum shall commit themselves to the principle that agreements reached by the Forum after proper mandating are binding on all those members who support or subscribe to these agreements, and that the spirit of these agreements will regulate the conduct of the members and their constituencies.

8. FUNDING

- 8.1** The NETF shall establish an appropriate mechanism which will be responsible for mobilising and administering the necessary funds for servicing the needs of the NETF in an effective, efficient and accountable manner.

8.2 Funds shall, as far as possible, be obtained from local sources, including the State.

8.3 The NETF should have total discretion over the use of its funds in accordance with the founding principles and in pursuance of its agreed work programme.

9. DISSOLUTION OF FORUM

The Plenary shall be empowered to dissolve the Forum.

10. OPERATIONALISATION OF AGREEMENT

As a first step in the operationalisation of this Agreement a Working Group shall be established to determine procedures and criteria for the identification of those aspects of educational restructuring which should be brought to the Forum for discussion and agreement.

11. DEFINITIONS

In this Agreement, clause headings shall not be taken into account in construing the contents thereof unless the context indicates otherwise -

11.1 "**consensus**" means unanimous agreements by all members of the Forum on any particular matter.

11.2 "**due notice**" means notice given not less than ten days prior to the date of a meeting, provided that the Chairperson may in exceptional cases, where in his opinion sufficient reasons exist therefore, approve a deviation from this provision to the extent that he/she may determine.

11.3 "**Executive Committee**" means the Executive Committee of the Forum for which provision is made in paragraph 6.2

-
- 11.4 **"member"** means an organisation recognised by the Forum as a member, either by its signature to the Founding Agreement, or by subsequent resolution of the Forum in terms of paragraph 4.3
- 11.5 **"plenary"** means a meeting which is open to all members of the Forum.
- 11.6 **"primary matter"** means an issue or matter which is directly related to the mission and objectives of the Forum, and shall include all matters of a substantive nature relating to education and training policy and provision.
- 11.7 **"representative"** means the person or persons nominated by a member organisation to represent it on the Forum.
- 11.8 **"secondary matter"** means any procedural or administrative matter which is not directly related to the mission and objectives of the Forum, and which specifically concerns the efficient and effective functioning of the Forum.
- 11.9 **"sufficient consensus"** means agreement by the majority of the members of the Forum on a particular matter, and in addition thereto agreement by the parties essential to and/or who will or may be affected by the implementation of a resolution taken in this manner.

A. **CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED:
(PLANNING COMMITTEE PACK OF 8 NOVEMBER 1993)**

7.2.1 **Panel of Religious Leaders for Electoral Justice**

Note:

The panel is interested in election monitoring and had a meeting on this on 26-27 October. They request that they be allowed to meet a delegation of the MPNP.

Recommendation:

The panel should be advised that their request will be referred to the IESC for further attention.

7.2.2 **National Association of Democratic Lawyers**

Note:

Nadel makes two recommendations on the proposed character of fundamental human rights.

Recommendation:

This correspondence should be noted and the comments can, if this is acceptable in the light of the present time constraints, be referred to the relevant Technical Committee.

7.2.3 and 7.2.4 **Qawukeni Regional Authority
Memorandum from the Traditional Leaders of Mapulaneng**

Note:

These proposals relate to the demarcation of boundaries and have already been seen by the relevant Ad Hoc Committees.

Recommendation:

These should be noted.

7.2.5

Letter from the General Council of the Bar on the 12th Report of Constitutional Issues

Note:

Advocate Trengove, on behalf of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, is requesting that the Bar be allowed to address the Negotiating Council on the proposals embodied in the 12th report.

Recommendation:

This suggestion is unparalleled and it is recommended that the Bar merely be informed that note has been taken of their comments and the document has been referred to the appropriate Technical Committee together with all other inputs received on the courts. In view of a number of inputs received no hearing can be arranged only for one contributor.

(Note - Messrs Eglin and Titus do not accept the claim that they made an undertaking to Mr Trengove).

7.2.6 and
7.2.7

**SADTU
SADTU**

Note:

These two letters from SADTU deal with teachers' rights and their conditions of service.

Recommendation:

The first letter dealing with Ciskei should be noted and the second letter should be acknowledged with a statement that the matter can be raised by SADTU afresh after the Subcouncil on Finance has been established.

7.2.8

Committee of University Principals

Note:

This deals with the position of universities and technikons under a new dispensation.

Recommendations:

Administration should be authorised to respond along the following lines:

"We have taken note of the provisional input received from you on this matter. The Technical Committee on Constitutional Issues has been provided with a copy of your input. No finality has yet been reached on the question whether tertiary education will be a national government matter or a matter in respect of which the national and provincial governments will exercise concurrent authority. Time is of the essence and, unfortunately, we have to inform you that this matter will have to be finalised at the time the new constitution is finalised. This will occur within the next few days."

7.2.9

Proposed draft resolution on the determination of prices for general housing and resettlement of displaced traders

Note:

This issue was raised by Mr Rajbansi and relates to the determination of prices to be paid in respect of the acquisition of State land.

Recommendation:

This matter requires further investigation as it relates to government practice and policy. It is recommended that this matter be referred to the RSA Government for urgent consideration and comment first before a decision is taken.

7.2.10

Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber

Note:

A representative of the process is requested to brief the Chamber on local government legislation being dealt with by the MPNP. The Chamber is preparing for the arrangements to be put in place in respect of the pre-interim phase.

Recommendation:

The Chamber should be advised to approach the LGNF for assistance as they are the ones who have all the background information.

7.2.11 **The South African Concerned Muslims**

Note:

This relates to correspondence received from the South African Muslim Community dealing with citizenship and the entrenchment of Quranic and Sunnah law.

Recommendation:

This correspondence should be referred to the Technical Committee on Constitutional Issues for comment and consideration.

7.3.1 **National Arts Initiative**

Note:

This relates to legislative competencies in respect of arts.

Recommendation:

The relevant body should be advised that, in terms of current proposals, both the national and provincial governments will share concurrent responsibility for arts matters.

7.3.2 and **Democratic Staff Association**
7.3.3 **Vista University**

Note and Recommendation:

This correspondence deals with the dismissal of a lecturer and should be noted.

7.3.4 **Union of Jewish of South Africa**

Note and Recommendation:

This deals with the equality clause in the fundamental rights chapter and since this matter has already been addressed favourably the correspondence should merely be noted.

7.4.1 **Ecumenical Forum on Human Rights in Bophuthatswana**

Note and Recommendation:

This deals with the constitutional position of Bophuthatswana and should merely be noted.

7.4.2 **NEHAWU**

Note and Recommendation:

This correspondence deals with dismissed NEHAWU members employed by the Ciskei Government and should be noted.

7.4.3 **Umzimkulu Delegation**

Note and Recommendation:

This deals with boundaries and has already been dealt with by the relevant Ad-Hoc Committee and should therefore be noted.

B. FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED:

1. **Barolong Baga Modiboa Tribe**

The first letter relates to the claim by the Barolong Baga Modiboa Tribe to certain land from which they were removed. It is recommended that this matter be referred to the appropriate government department for comment before it can be taken further. The receipt of the correspondence should however first be acknowledged.

2. **Katlehong, Thokoza and Vosloorus Democratic Forces**

The second letter relates to the removal of the Internal Stability Unit from certain East Rand townships. No recommendation can be made and Planning Committee members should suggest the way forward.

P.O.BOX 4
ROOIGROND.

THE NEGOTIATION PLANNING CHAIRMAN
WORLD TRADE CENTRE.
KEMPTON PARK.

RE: Barolong Baga Modiboa Tribe

Dear Sir,

We would like to come to the World trade centre ON THE 10 November 1993 to present our memorandum concerning the issue of our land which was forcibly taken from us in 1971 3rd of August.

We will be three in number namely: Chief S. T. Makodi
Jan Tshabalala ~~dira~~
Sam Gabashane

We hope to arrive there by 11hoo.

Yours sincerely,
Sam Gabashane (secretary)



MEMORANDUM FROM THE COMMUNITY

We the abovenamed community would like to know more about our future.

For years now we have been trying to negotiate with the South African Government about getting our land MACHAVIE commonly known as (MATLWANE) back.

The responses have been the same whether we have been ignored or we have been told our request cannot be met. Or we have been informed that because we have been put into Bantustands, we are no longer the South African Government problems.

Yet it was the very same Government that has dumped us in that place. Even now the Government is making it hard for us to talk when we try to consult about our situation we are turned away.

We are feeling desperate, it seems that the Government is not willing to listen to us because of this desperation some of us has decided to allocate themselves at other places.

We would prefer to negotiate about it but if we have no other chances, than we are forced to break the law and just move ourselves in our land.

We believe that fairness and equality are the best policies for our future, we believe that any new policies about our land that is equal and fair and just will allow us to claim our land back and be compensated for our losses.

The longer we are shut out from being heard, the more desperate we become.

How can poor people buy their own land back, we want our land back now. How much longer must we wait.

It has been a terrible thing living all these 22 years in shants to see our land empty whilst we starve.

We believe that the least that is due to us in the new Southern Africa is the chance to become independent farmers and producing our own goods for a living.



P.O. Box 4

Rooi-Grond

2714

2

South African Government is well known for holding dialogues but with us has been proclamation after proclamation.

In addition to the reasons contained in the attached memorandum, we have to state the following :

FARMING IN ROOIGROND

1. The place is unsuitable for rearing animals and it is unbale.
2. Geographically we stay in a temperate zone where the summers are neither hot nor the winters too cold.
3. The climate is neither too damp nor too dry.
4. Our land is good cattle-ranching ground with its sweet grass and demarcation of the reserves into residential farming and grasing.
5. All we need now is improved methods of farming and the installation of electricity to encourage industries.

1.2 LOSS OF LIVES

It should be placed on record that during that removals and even after resettlement in such area, there was a great loss of life due to :

1. Anxiety
2. accumatisation
3. and associated diseases.

1.3 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY DURING TRANSPORT

It was self evident that loss of property in transist was inevitable no compensation.

1.4 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST MAJOR TOWNS

We are at present 60km from Lichtenburg and 15 km from Mafikeng. many of our people employed in mafikeng travel daily by bus on a monthly or weekly ticket.

1.5 COST OF LIVING

Cost of living is much higher than in our area.

(MACHAUVE)

CHIEF S. T. MAKODI

Registration Stamp
van die gebied van
Barolong Ba-Ga-Mediboa
van Transvaal.

Signature:.....

SUGGESTIONS

1. The Honourable Minister is requested to consider us as people.
2. We humbly request the honourable Minister to carry inspection in loco of our area.
3. We further request to be returned back to our land.
4. We hope that our coming here will be historical be restoring :
 1. Peace
 2. Harmony
 3. and cooperation for the development of our beloved country South Africa.

CONCLUSION

On the strength of the above reasons, we Barolong Ba-Ga Modiboa hereby humbly request you to meet our demands.

CHIEF S. T. MAKODI

**Registration Stamp
van die gebied van
Bardong Fa-Ga-Rodiboa
van Transvaal.**

Signature:.....

H/

CLAIM TO WHAT BELONGS TO US

1. In the process livestock were confiscate as part of the scheme, without any compensation. On both occasions not a cent of compensation was paid.
2. We were consisting of 13000 cattles, 6000 sheeps and goats, 300 horses, 200 donkeys and lot of fowls and many more. Now our questions are : where is our livestock? who has caused the damage to us?
3. On this our land, we have entrenched ourselves with immovable properties i.e schools, houses, churches. All were demolished. Even our tradinational places of worship (Dithokgolo) was demolished.
4. Lastly we want to point to the government the areas where by our things were situated (boundries).
5. We want to be compensated to our losses. If we were not betrayed we should have been classified in the civilised society.

All of this we are claiming under the Law of Consolidation Act 25 of 1945 Section (9) (3).

S.T. MAKODI

8/10/1993

P.O.BOX 4
ROOIGROND.

THE NEGOTIATION PLANNING CHAIRMAN
WORLD TRADE CENTRE.
KEMPTON PARK.

RE: Barolong Baga Modiboa Tribe

Dear Sir,

We would like to come to the World trade centre ON THE 10 November 1993 to present our memorandum concerning the issue of our land which was forcibly taken from us in 1971 3rd of August.

We will be three in number namely; Chief S. T. Makodi
Jan Tshaba ~~1993~~
Sam Gabashane

We hope to arrive there by 11hoo.

Yours sincerely,
Sam Gabashane (secretary)

BELL, DEWAR & HALL
ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES AND CONVEYANCERS

Your reference

Our reference **Mr Poee/DMR
27984**

78 Fox Street, Johannesburg
Telephone (011) 838-8830
Telefax (011) 838-5088
Telex 4-88122 SA
Docex 71
PDS 8

P.O. Box 4284,
Johannesburg,
2000
South Africa

17 June 1992

Chief S. T. Makodi
P.O. Box 4
Rooigrond
2714

Dear Sir

Machaviestad

The meeting with the members of the National Parks Board took place on Saturday 13 June 1992 at the Roman Catholic Church in Ikageng. We would have liked to have seen you and members of your committee at the meeting to hear directly what the representative of the National Parks Board had to say. The Barolong in Ikageng were also looking forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were :

1. Members of the Barolong tribe and the Barolong Action Committee from Ikageng;
2. Dr Anthony Hall-Martin and Mr Ben Mokoatle of the National Parks Board;
3. Messrs Harold Winkler and Andries Buffel of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee;
4. The writer.

We summarise the business at the meeting as follows:

1. Dr Hall-Martin addressed the gathering and said that:
 - 1.1. The question of Machavie is a difficult one and has been in existence for a long time;
 - 1.2. From reports by TRAC, newspapers, Potchefstroom Town Council documents, correspondence with friends of the tribe in Germany, he understands what the issue involved is. He acknowledges that the issue was of such a nature that it could not be solved in one meeting or within a few minutes of discussions;

-
- 1.3. He was aware that the Barolong of Machavie were farmers who owned cattle, sheep and goat and amongst others and stated that the National Parks Board were also farmers of a different nature in that they farmed with game and wild animals. The common factor with all farmers is that they need land on which they can graze their animals.
 - 1.4. The national park that is being established in Richtersveld ("documentation about this is enclosed in the dossier which has been prepared for you to study) and stated that in Richtersveld an agreement had been reached in terms of which a national park was established. This park was run jointly by the Richtersveld community and the National Parks Board. Because of this partnership, the question of the ownership of land was not important and what was important was the use of the land.
 - 1.5. The National Parks Board is looking to establish a park close to Johannesburg on a piece of land sufficiently big for them to keep many and big animals. The National Parks Board has identified the land in Potchefstroom as ideal for this purpose.
 - 1.6. Subsequent to identifying the land in Potchefstroom as ideal for their purpose, it came to the attention of the National Parks Board that the Barolong regarded the land as theirs and a decision was taken to establish contact with the Barolong. (This resulted in the letter from the National Parks Board which you received a while ago).
 - 1.7. Dr Hall-Martin indicated that although at present the land legally belonged to the Potchefstroom Town Council, the National Parks Board realised that the Barolong used to live on the land and therefore had a connection with the land and intended to re-claim this land. Although the National Parks Board could legally purchase the land from the Potchefstroom Town Council they do not want to do so until they have reached a clear understanding with the Barolong Tribe. Dr Hall-Martin indicated that the meeting on Saturday was the beginning of a process of understanding one another.
 - 1.8. Among the many things that the National Parks Board wishes to discuss is the Barolong are :
 - (a) the boundaries of the land claimed by the Barolong;
 - (b) what the Barolong wish to do with the land (for eg. whether they wish to live on the land or merely make an income out of the land); and

- (c) if they intend making income whether they would allow someone else to make an income and to pay for the use of the land.
- 1.9. The National Parks Board is not a government department nor will be part of the Transvaal Provincial Administration. The National Parks Board is the national body for all South Africans.
2. Dr Hall-Martin then invited questions and discussions on what he had said.
3. The response of the community was that it was not ready to respond at that time as it wished to study in detail the documentation made available to it by Dr Hall-Martin. There was also a view that the negotiations or discussions with the National Parks Board would not start until such time as the community has been restored possession of Machaviestad.
4. Some questions were asked from the floor but we do not wish to deal with these at length as they will be pursued in a subsequent meeting and be fully addressed.
5. Dr Hall-Martin left a dossier of documents which he wishes you to study. We enclose the documentation for your attention. The more important documents in this dossier are the documents entitled "National Parks in South Africa - Policy Statement" of the National Parks Board and the Richtersveld saga. The other material enclosed gives a fuller picture and background concerning the National Parks Board.

We will appreciate it if you could study the documentation and indicate when you will be able to meet with us to discuss them. We are hoping to meet with the Action Committee in Ikageng to discuss the documents in the near future and it would be ideal if you are also present at that meeting.

We believe that it will be in your interest and the interests of the members of the tribe in Rooigrond that you and your committee attend future meetings. You may bring your own legal representative to such meetings.

Yours faithfully



BELL DEWAR & HALL

Nasionale Parkeraad

National Parks Board



Kaapstad

Picbel Arkade, Strandstraat Kaapstad 8001
Posbus 7400, Roggebaai 8012
Teleks: 5-21506
Tel: Admin (021) 419-5119 Faks 419-5119
Tel: Besprekings (021) 419-5365

AHM\wc\Ba-Ga

Cape Town

Picbel Arcade, Strand Street Cape Town, 8001
PO Box 7400, Roggebaai 8012
Telex: 5-21506
Tel: Admin (021) 419-5119 Fax 419-5119
Tel: Reservations (021) 419-5365

13 March 1992

Chief S.T. Makodi
Barolong Ba-Ga-Modiboa
P O Box 4
ROOIGROND
2714

Dear Chief Makodi

PROPOSED HIGHVELD NATIONAL PARK

For the past two years the National Parks Board, has been negotiating with the Town Council of Potchefstroom to create a national park in the townlands west of the town. We have now reached agreement in principle on the purchase of the land, the siting of the proposed Potchefstroom by-pass road and the value of such a park to the local economy and to the community of Potchefstroom.

We now wish to consult with other parties who may be affected in one way or another by the development of the Park, and whose support for the park we wish to win. If we succeed in getting agreement in the siting of the eastern boundary of the park it will affect the future possible expansion in a westerly direction of Promosa, Mohadin and Ikageng. We are, therefore, hoping to arrange meetings with the representatives of these communities so as to ensure their full support of our project.

The National Parks Board is aware of the importance of the Barolong graves in the Machavie Valley, which will fall inside the proposed national park. We are particularly concerned, therefore, that we will be able to consult with all the representatives of the Barolong who are concerned with the graves. We would like to have your views on access to the graves for cultural and religious reasons; the way they should be cared for, and the sensitivity and respect with which the grave sites should be treated. We are particularly concerned that the Barolong should be aware that national parks exist to protect cultural and historical sites as well as for the conservation of the natural environment and wildlife for the benefit of all the people of South Africa.

-
- 1.3. He was aware that the Barolong of Machavie were farmers who owned cattle, sheep and goat and amongst others and stated that the National Parks Board were also farmers of a different nature in that they farmed with game and wild animals. The common factor with all farmers is that they need land on which they can graze their animals.
- 1.4. The national park that is being established in Richtersveld ("documentation about this is enclosed in the dossier which has been prepared for you to study) and stated that in Richtersveld an agreement had been reached in terms of which a national park was established. This park was run jointly by the Richtersveld community and the National Parks Board. Because of this partnership, the question of the ownership of land was not important and what was important was the use of the land.
- 1.5. The National Parks Board is looking to establish a park close to Johannesburg on a piece of land sufficiently big for them to keep many and big animals. The National Parks Board has identified the land in Potchefstroom as ideal for this purpose.
- 1.6. Subsequent to identifying the land in Potchefstroom as ideal for their purpose, it came to the attention of the National Parks Board that the Barolong regarded the land as theirs and a decision was taken to establish contact with the Barolong. (This resulted in the letter from the National Parks Board which you received a while ago).
- 1.7. Dr Hall-Martin indicated that although at present the land legally belonged to the Potchefstroom Town Council, the National Parks Board realised that the Barolong used to live on the land and therefore had a connection with the land and intended to re-claim this land. Although the National Parks Board could legally purchase the land from the Potchefstroom Town Council they do not want to do so until they have reached a clear understanding with the Barolong Tribe. Dr Hall-Martin indicated that the meeting on Saturday was the beginning of a process of understanding one another.
- 1.8. Among the many things that the National Parks Board wishes to discuss is the Barolong are :
- (a) the boundaries of the land claimed by the Barolong;
 - (b) what the Barolong wish to do with the land (for eg. whether they wish to live on the land or merely make an income out of the land); and

-
- (c) if they intend making income whether they would allow someone else to make an income and to pay for the use of the land.
- 1.9. The National Parks Board is not a government department nor will be part of the Transvaal Provincial Administration. The National Parks Board is the national body for all South Africans.
2. Dr Hall-Martin then invited questions and discussions on what he had said.
3. The response of the community was that it was not ready to respond at that time as it wished to study in detail the documentation made available to it by Dr Hall-Martin. There was also a view that the negotiations or discussions with the National Parks Board would not start until such time as the community has been restored possession of Machaviestad.
4. Some questions were asked from the floor but we do not wish to deal with these at length as they will be pursued in a subsequent meeting and be fully addressed.
5. Dr Hall-Martin left a dossier of documents which he wishes you to study. We enclose the documentation for your attention. The more important documents in this dossier are the documents entitled "National Parks in South Africa - Policy Statement" of the National Parks Board and the Richtersveld saga. The other material enclosed gives a fuller picture and background concerning the National Parks Board.

We will appreciate it if you could study the documentation and indicate when you will be able to meet with us to discuss them. We are hoping to meet with the Action Committee in Ikageng to discuss the documents in the near future and it would be ideal if you are also present at that meeting.

We believe that it will be in your interest and the interests of the members of the tribe in Rooigrond that you and your committee attend future meetings. You may bring your own legal representative to such meetings.

Yours faithfully



BELL DEWAR & HALL

MEMORANDUM TO INTERESTED PARTIES

PROPOSED HIGHVELD NATIONAL PARK NATIONAL PARKS BOARD MARCH 1992

INTRODUCTION

Some of our country's greatest wealth is contained in natural forests, wetlands, mountains and plains. These biological resources are the physical manifestation of South Africa's (RSA) biological diversity, and are the drawcards of our fast expanding tourism industry. Thanks to a timely action to conserve these resources, and effective management, South Africa is one of the leaders in the international conservation arena. Being the senior member of our conservation family, the National Parks Board is justly proud of our record of managing parks on a sustained use basis.

The main development axis of the RSA, however, is situated along a highly productive grassland system commonly known as the Highveld. Transformation of this landscape through settlement, development, mining, power lines, roads and so on has developed to such a stage that only one worthwhile national park option remains, i.e. the one proposed in this memorandum. Many a report stressed this as a priority of outstanding value to the nation as a whole, not only for conserving an example of the natural ecosystem of the Highveld, but also because tourists looking for wildlife adventures require an area with little or no development, large numbers of animals, and a restful atmosphere.

Western Transvaal badly needs a stake in the booming tourism market which is the industry with the greatest potential to generate new jobs and contribute cash flow into the region. While mining dominates the local economy at present, it is necessary also for communities to seek long-term, sustainable economic options which do not, like mines, have a limited life span. The area under consideration for the new national park is thus the correct one, both from a biological and economic viewpoint. It is an alternative and wise use of land which in the long run, can contribute meaningfully not only to the needs of society in general, but also to the needs of the greater Potchefstroom area in particular. Since the value of conserving biological resources can be considerable, conservation should be seen as a form of economic development in which people are the most important component. Conservation does not mean non-use, it means wise-use.

LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED PARK

The proposed park is wedged in between the Potchefstroom-Klerksdorp \ Potchefstroom-Eleaser tarred road (Fig. 1). Relevant geographical particulars are also shown. Negotiations have been conducted over the past two years by the National Parks Board with the Potchefstroom Town Council who legally own most of the land which is required for the park development. Area A (Fig. 1) represents an estimated 8 300 ha town commonage which is at present rented to various cattle farmers. Area B is a 2 700 ha outlier of larger state land under control of the South African Defence Force.

The proposed park is within 120 km of the heart of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging metropolitan area, as well as being located along the Potchefstroom/Kimberley road. The park is therefore well located to attract overnight visitors from the PWV complex as well as passing traffic, and to serve as a recreation area for the people of the region.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES

The various ecological elements in various degrees of preservation, offer a unique opportunity of creating a highly productive, relatively large national park in the characteristic Bankeveld region of the Highveld. Geologically speaking, the country around Potchefstroom is one of the most varied districts in the Transvaal. The arc-like Machavie range of hills and ridges is of major geological, educational, historical and visual significance. A natural amphitheatre creates a kind of wilderness atmosphere which in itself is a value to be cherished so close to a major settlement.

Prominent longitudinal quartzite ridges (Dassierante) on the eastern border of the park are evidence of definite shifts in the earth in geological time. Extension of the Ikageng, Mohadin and Promosa townships towards the west, is therefore probably not advisable.

Historically the watercourses were especially heavily trampled and overgrazed by stock. Over the past decade an effective veld management programme resulted in a good ground cover that will support a diverse array of wildlife. Large mammals which could be introduced within a relatively short period of time are eland, red hartebeest, gemsbok, black wildebeest, blesbok, springbok, zebra, giraffe, black and white rhinoceros, kudu, roan antelope, tsessebe, reedbuck, oribi and buffalo.

CULTURAL VALUES

The burial sites of the Barolong people in the Machavie Valley are regarded as an area of great historical, cultural and religious importance. The protection of such areas falls within the definition of a national park and these areas will be treated with the necessary respect and sensitivity. The access to, and protection of, graves will be decided in consultation with the Barolong authorities and representatives.

ROAD ALIGNMENT

Concern over the wilderness value of a major part of the park, resulted in several suggestions for the proposed alignment of the Potchefstroom by-pass road. The value of the Sandemansridge to shield off the park's aesthetic atmosphere from outside influences, must at all cost be exploited. A compromise alignment (Fig. 2) to bring this about, was agreed upon between the National Parks Board and the Town Council of Potchefstroom; the Ikageng Community Development Committee indicated it had no objection in principle to such a proposed alignment in January 1992.

The implications of these decisions are that Ikageng would lose about 100 ha of land which had been purchased and earmarked for future housing. An estimated 60 % of this land is, however, mountainous area and therefore unsuited for housing. The National

Parks Board has already agreed to the principle of compensating Ikageng for the land which they stood to lose in the September 1991 proposal. The Town Council has also facilitated this process by agreeing to enter into negotiations with Ikageng to provide alternative land for future development.

The proposed new road alignment also cuts into land that might have been required in the future for extensions of Promosa and Mohadin to the west. This issue will be dealt with in soon to be initiated discussions between the National Parks Board and the two relevant Management Committees.

Because the proposed Potchefstroom by-pass will now cost in the region of R150 million, it has been suggested that it is unlikely to be built at any time in the near future. Its chances of enjoying priority in the medium term (20 - 40 years) are now also not rated particularly highly. However, what is needed now is an agreed boundary for the proposed national park, whether the road is built or not, if for no other reason than that it will influence the westward expansion of the three urban areas mentioned. This boundary will have to be surveyed and fenced as a priority of the park development programme.

VALUES RESULTING FROM PARK DEVELOPMENT

Any allocation of land involves choices. For example, whether establishing a national park is the best land-use for this particular area, will depend on its total costs and benefits compared with the total potential costs and benefits of the existing extensive cattle farming enterprise.

The land to be occupied by the proposed national park is inherently marginal in terms of its agricultural and urban potential. A committee of independent local experts representing various disciplines, decided after a land-use study for the Town Council, that wildlife-based tourism is the most desirable cost-beneficial option for the area.

Factors promoting this option above that of cattle ranching are:

- * non-consumptive activities such as tourism, where no resource is removed from the reserve area, have the ability to earn high and sustainable revenues for the area with little or no ecological impact;
- * consumptive utilisation which could generate large amounts of income such as capture and sale of excess animals.

A comparable land-use study was carried out in 1991 for the proposed 75 000 ha Madikwe Game Reserve north of Zeerust in Boputhatswana. It was found that farming on this reserve would only generate 80 jobs, compared to the 1 200 jobs which six high quality or luxury safari-style lodges would be able to create, together with park management staff. Tourism is a labour intensive industry. Additionally all the employees involved in cattle ranching would only earn a total of R480 000, compared to a combined total of R7 3 000 000 for those involved in the tourism industry. In total, the lodges and other activities will generate a turnover in excess of R46 million. The

economic multiplier effect of this income from tourists would therefore generate a cashflow in the region of over R240 million, through associated business activity being stimulated, compared to only R5 million from the cattle ranching. Economically there is no argument. It is also extremely likely for the western Transvaal that economic factors would pressurise farmers to overstock and consequently seriously degrade the land.

It is on these grounds that the Bophuthatswana Government decided to adopt the game reserve as the most beneficial land-use option for the economy, the people and the environment.

In relative terms, the Highveld National Park option could create similar wealth, but of a lower order because the area is considerably smaller and a rest camp of only some 230 beds is envisaged at the outset. A development such as this could, nevertheless, be expected to create about 70 jobs in the near future within the park. As the park and its facilities expand, more jobs could be created.

Other benefits which will accrue to the greater Potchefstroom community include the fact that 90 % of the staff will be assisted with home ownership schemes to buy their own homes in the urban areas mentioned. Their income will thus be channelled into the local business community. Most of the supplies and materials used for the infrastructure of the park, as well as most of the food and drink consumed will be purchased locally, so making a further positive input into the local economy. The use of community based small business for the provision of goods and services (eg. tradesmen, artisans, laundry services, transport, etc.) remains to be investigated.

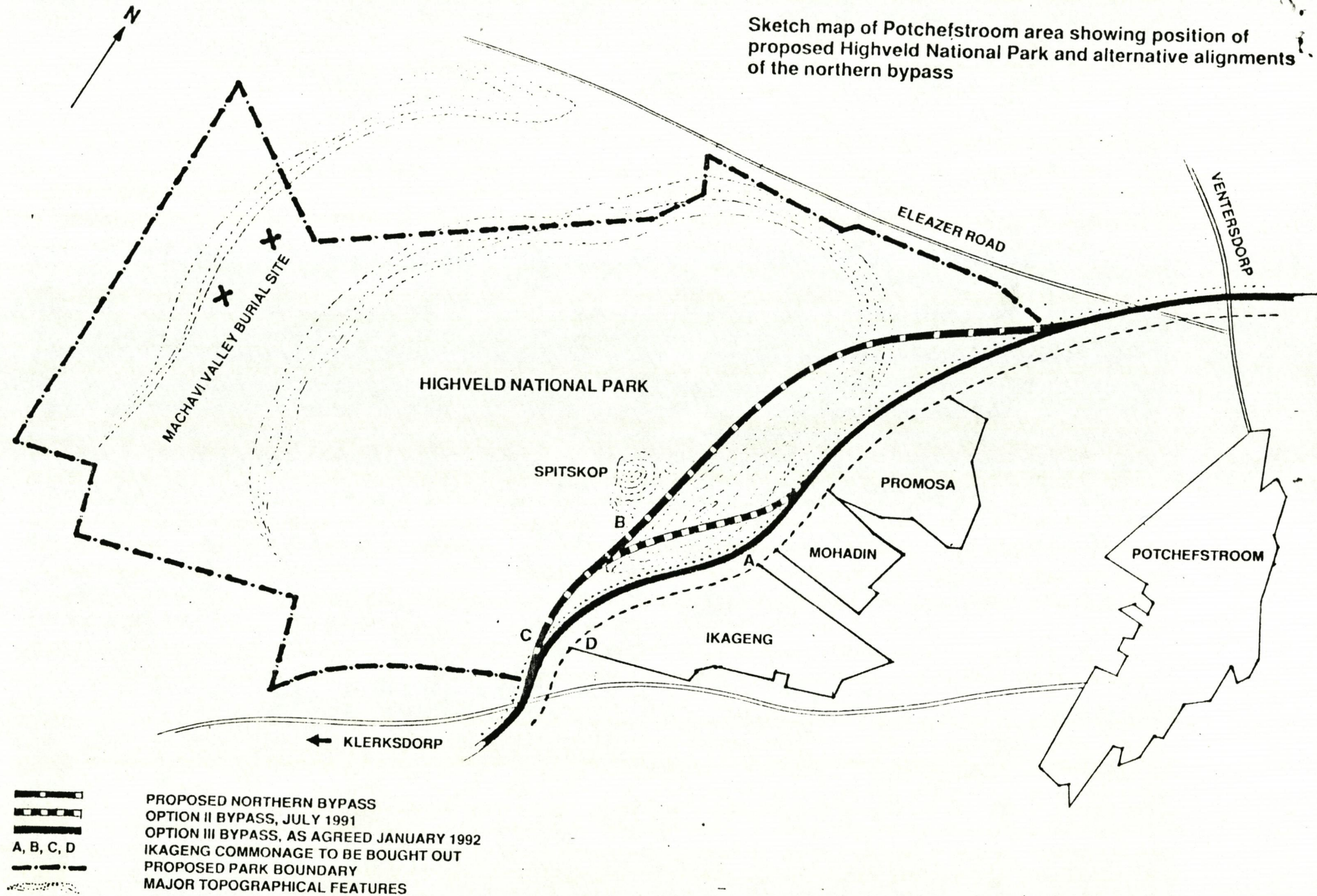
CONCLUSION

The eminent ecologist, Dr. Raymond Dassmann, once stated, "What we need today is conservation as though people mattered, and development as if nature mattered". If a resource has no value to a community, or produces no perceived benefits, then it will be disregarded or abused. The Highveld National Park is a long cherished value of national and international stature. It deserves the support of all - especially of our neighbours to be. To generate this support, and to convince all elements of the local community that they are stakeholders in the development of the park, the National Parks Board undertakes to consult widely among all important interest groups, parties, and structures which speak on behalf of the people of the area who will be affected by the development of the park, and who will benefit for the park.

Dr. A.J. Hall-Martin
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SOUTHERN PARKS
P O Box 7400
ROGGEBAAI
8012

Fig 1.

Sketch map of Potchefstroom area showing position of proposed Highveld National Park and alternative alignments of the northern bypass



CHIEF S.T. MAKODI
BAROLONG BA GA MODIBOA
P.O. Box6
ROOIGROND.
2714
27 June 1989

Rre Matlala

Ka lebaka leo ke neng ke le tsamaetse go ya koo go wena le mphile maatla a magolo. A go buisana le Goramente ka lefatshe la me la matlwang. Ka molao ona wa selemo sena sa 1927 dipuisano ditlatsiwa mo molaong ona wa batho bantsho ya letlha lena 68 wa selemo sena sa 1951.

TRIBAL AND OUTHORITIES

This information came from the Black Local Authorities Act No.68 of 1951. The black administration Act No. 38 of 1927 and the regulations from the Government Gazette.

Ka molaotheo ona Goramente ga ana gone go tsaya ditshwetso kwa ntle ga go dumellana le kgosi le khuduthamaga ya gagwe. Seo ke tlole molao. Re motshwaya phoso ga se tirisano mmogo ka molao ona. Ka molao ona ke nale tetla ya go romela Baagi go ya go aga matlo, le difeme, dikolo, matamo le clini le go baakanya ditsela, le difeme ga ke batle batho bame ba sokole ka ditiro.

Na le khuduthamaga re dumellane ka ona molaotheo oo wa batho bantsho. Ke ona oo laolang lefatshe la rona Act No.38 of 1927.

Le fa ke ile ka seka ka go itsise khuduthamaga e keneng ke ile le yona koo go wena.

Amogela maina a bona kea :

1. Abram Makodi
2. Israel Tshabadira
3. Gabriel Tshabadira
4. Hendrick Tshabadira
5. JOseph Makodi
6. Frans Makodi

7. Joseph S. Makodi
8. Mirriam Makodi
9. Jan Tshabadira
10. Chief Simon Makodi
11. Mary Makodi

Ke bao Mmme ene ke mokwaledi. O seka wa makala fa ele ditso tse pedi fela Makodi le Tshabadira ke dikgoro tse di kgolo. Ke molaotheo wa setswana kitso di ya ka go latelana.

ALTERNATIVE CONSTITUTION TO THE BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT No.68 OF 1951
THE BLACK ADMINISTRATION (CATEGORIES OF CONTROL) ACT No.38 OF 1927 (TRIBAL
AND COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES ACT).

DITIRELO TSA BOSETSHABA.

DIKOLO DIPENSHENE., BOITEKANELO, DITSELA, MA-BOROGO

TSA LEKGOTLA LA SELEGAE

KABO YA LEFATSHE

TAOLO YA DIRUIWA

MATLOTLO

MOLAO LE TOLAMO

DIKGWA, METSI LE DILAENSE

DITLHABOLOLO

TEMOTHUO, MATLO, DIKEREKE, MAFELO A BOITAPOLOSO LE DIPOROJEKE TSA TLHABOLOLO YA
SETSHABA.

DITSHWETSO

- (a) Re kgaola tshunyo-nko ya puso mo tsamaisong ya merafe selegae.
- (b) Re dira boipiletso mo pusong go tlogela go kganela dikopano le go baya maparego mo dikopanong.
- (c) Kabo ya lefatshe e tla dirwa ke batho eseng puso go ya ka dikaelo tsa demokrasi.
- (d) Batho ga bana ba kgaogangwa. Baipei ga bana ba tloswa kwa ntle ga morafe.
- (e) Didiriswa le tiriso ya metswedi ya tlholego di tla laolwa ke morafe.
- (f) Re dumela mo tiriso tlhakanelo ya ditirelo puso e tla ntsha dikolo, dipenshene, ditsela, maborogo, le boitekanelo go ya ka dikeletso tsa batho.
- (g) Dikhudiso tse batho ba leng kgatlhanong le tsona ga ba di letlelele.
- (h) Batho ba tla dira mo dikomiting tse di tlhopilweng go ya ka dikeletso tsa batho, tse di tla fang pego mo phatlalatseng le go nna le maikarabelo mo bathong ba ntse ba gopola kotsi le tlhakatlhakano e puso e ka e dirang mo morafeng.
- (i) Molao (Debate Unresolved) ditumalano go di busetsa kwa bathong.
- (j) Dikeletso tse pedi
- (i) Tolamo le tsamaiso e e siameng e tla dirwa ke batho ba ba tlhopilweng ke morafe. Le dicourt tsa batho mo mabakeng a a dumeletsweng.
- (ii) Tolamo le tsamaiso e e siameng e tla dirwa ke batho le batlhopiwa ba batho fa ba kgona go tswa mo morafeng o feta o le mongwe, le fa go sa dumalanwe-batlhopiwa ba ka patolwa kgotsa nyaa.

TSE DI LAOLWANG JA NONG :

Dikolo, Dikopano, Dipenshene, Kabo ya lefatshe, Taolo ya lefatshe le Didiriswa,
Boitekanelo, Ditsela, (DRIEFONTEIN) Ditirelo tsa go itlhatlosa (Fund Raising)
Go dira : Matlo

Dikereke

Matlo-Boithusetso

Tse Dingwe :

Molao le tolamo

kgwa

Ditirelo Boikhutso

Metsi

Ditirelo Morafe

BABATLA TIRO DITSHUPO (PERMITS)

DIPASA

DILAENSENSE

ANG :

Re tla oketsa matlotlo

. Barutabana ba tla kopiwa go komisinara

. Re tla patela letlole la sekolo

. Puso e tla duela barutabana

. Fa morutabana a sa dire molao le tolamo o tla lelekwa ke morafe.

DITIKO TSA MORAFE DI TLA AROLWA KA MAPHATA A LE MERARO E LENG :

1. Ditiro tsa tlhabologo

2. Tsamaiso ya morafe

3. Ditirelo tsa bosetshaba

C. TSAMAIISO YA MORAFE

1.Dikopano

Batho ga bana ba kopa puso go tshwara dikopano
Batho ba ka letlelela mongwe le mongwe wa kwa ntle fa ba rata
Batho ba tla itsisiwe sentle ka ga dikopano

2. KABO YA LEFATSHE.

Le tla laolwa ke morafe
Dikopo go romelwa go mokwaledi
Morafe e seng puso ba tla aba lefatshe lgo ya ka tsamaiso ya demokerasi.

3.Go tshwarwa le go sekiswa ga batho

- 1.Baipei ga bana ba tlosgiwa
- 2.Baipei ga bana ba tlosgiwa kwa ntle ga kitso ya batho ba morafe
- 3.Batho ga bana ba kgaogangwa
- 4.Diruiwa le didiriswa le metswedi ya tlhago di tla tsamaisiwa ke morafe
ka dikomiti tsa bona
5. Molao le tolamo

DIKOMITI TSA TSAMAIISO

Tiro ya dikomiti tsa tsamaiso e tla nna go tsenya matlotlo a morafe.
Dikomiti tsamaiso di tla fa pegelo go komiti-kgolo morago ga tiro ya go
oketsa matlotlo a morafe.

CHIEF S.T. MAKODI
BAROLONG BA GA MODIBOA
P.O. Box6
ROOIGROND
2714
27 June 1989

THE NAMES ARE AS FOLLOWS :

1. Abram Makodi
2. Israel Tshabadira
3. Gabriel Tshabadira
4. Hendrick Tshabadira (Acting Secretary)
5. Joseph Makodi
6. Frans Makodi
7. Joseph S. Makodi
8. Meriam Makodi
9. Jan Tshabadira
10. Chief Simon Makodi
11. Mary MAKodi.

Mrs Makodi is the secretary who is working far so don't be surprised. Also don't be amazed by only two Surnames, Tshabadira and Makodi are at the top of the tribe and of many families.

From

Chief S.T.Makodi
Barolong Ba Ga Modiboa.

CHIEF S. T. MAKODI
BAROLONG BAGA MODIBOA
P.O. BOX 6
ROOIGROND 2714

27 JUN 1989

THE NAMES ARE AS FOLLOWS

1. ABRAHAM MAKODI
2. ISRAEL TSHABADIRA
3. GABRIEL TSHABADIRA
4. HENDRIK TSHABADIRA (ACTING SECRETARY)
5. JOSEPH MAKODI
6. FRANS MAKODI
7. JOSEPH S. MAKODI
8. MELLIAM MAKODI
9. EAN TSHABADIRA
10. CHIEF SIMON MAKODI
11. MARY MAKODI.

MR MAKODI IS THE SECRETARY WHO IS WORKING
FAR SO DON'T BE SURPRISED. ALSO DON'T BE
AMAZED BY ONLY TWO SURNAMES. TSHABADIRA
AND MAKODI ARE AT THE TOP OF THE TRIBE
AND ARE OF MANY FAMILIES.

FROM

CHIEF S. T. MAKODI
BAROLONG BAGA MODIBOA

Mr. NAGALA

WE FORGET INCLUDE THIS PIECE OF OUR PAPER
SO CAN YOU INCLUDE IN THE LETTER THAT
WE SENT TO YOU.

FROM

CHIEF MAKODI.

(W) 03/07/89.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

TEL. No. 01401-32521/2/3

TELEKS No. }
TELEKS No. } 0937-3022

VERW.
REF.

8/9/1

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

MMABATHO

PRIVAATSAK X2110
PRIVATE BAG

MAFIKENG

8670

5 December 1988

Chief S T Makodi
Barolong Ba Ga Modiboa
P O Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714


Sir

RE: RELOCATION OF THE BAROLONG BA GA MODIBOA TRIBE

I hereby acknowledge on behalf of His Excellency Ambassador W D Kotzé, receipt of your letter dated 21 November 1988 concerning your request to return to Machaviestad.

The relevant South African authorities have furnished this office with a reply concerning your request. It will be appreciated if you could contact Mr Fourie at the Embassy to arrange for a meeting with the representatives of your tribe at your earliest convenience, preferably before 15 December, in order to discuss the matter.

Yours faithfully


H J H FOURIE
THIRD SECRETARY

HF/FSJ

Mr. Fourie,

Two telegrams were sent of 21/11/88 regarding the tribe's relocation request to the relevant authorities.

Enclosed

1988-04-21

CHIEF R. T. MAKODI
BAROLO BA GA MODIBOA
P.O. BOX 8
ROOIGROND 2714

21 NOV 1989 04 OCT 1989

28 June 1989

The Officer in Charge
Constitutional Development Services
Private Bag X644
PRETORIA
0001

Dear Sir

Re: BAROLONG BA GA MODIBOA.

Chief Makodi of the above mention community has instructed me to make an inquiry with reference to your previous correspondence with the tribe concerning our return to our Land of Machaviestad.

With reference to your letter dated 12-04- 1988 Ref. No. 25/10/14/19 which said the community must indicate that they are still the citizens of South Africa by handing over our identities to the South African Embassy, that we did, and we had another letter which said that our case is complete and we should contact the same embassy. To make arrangements for our return. (Letter from embassy dated 5 December 1989)

The ambassador said we should contact President Mangope who we met on the 6 April 1989. President Mangope said he was not accountable for our removal from Machaviestad, so we should talk to the South African Government for any arrangements.

So what we are requesting is just transport from your office to return us to our land or should we ask some organizations to help us with transport as many are willing to help us provided you give consent for our return to Machaviestad.

We are saying this because the ambassador said on his letter dated 26 July 1988 that as soon as he receives an answer from your office he will inform us of our return. So what is perplexing us is that the embassy is quiet. No response from the embassy at present.

Can we know your stand point about this issue of us. Please your response will be appreciated by the Community. We cant contact President Mangope of Bophuthatswana for his refusal to enter into our case at any point.

2/...



Ministerie van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning
Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning

Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Republic of South Africa

Privaatsak
Private Bag x9029
Kaapstad
Cape Town
8000

Verwysing
Reference 3/5/10/5/13 - M4(11)F

Chief S T Makodi
Baralong Baga Modiba
P O Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714

1988-03-11

Dear Chief Makodi

ROOIGROND

By direction of Mr J C Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 29 February 1988 in the above regard.

The matter is receiving attention.

Yours sincerely

L O SCHMAHL
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

TEL. No. 01401-32521/2/3

TELEKS No. }
TELEXS No. } 0937-3022

VERW.

REF. 8/9/1

SUID-AFRIKAANSE AMBASSADE
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY

MMABATHO

PRIVAATSAK X2110
PRIVATE BAG

MAFIKENG

8670

26 July 1988

Chief S T Makodi
Barolong Baga Modiboa
P O Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714

Sir

RE: REQUEST FOR AID FROM WEST GERMANY

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter and annexure dated 21 July 1988.

The Embassy cannot comment on any negotiations or contact between yourself and the Government of West Germany.

The Embassy is presently awaiting a reply from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Pretoria concerning your request to return to Machaviestad. As soon as a reply has been received you will be informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully


AMBASSADOR

HF/FSJ



Ministerie van Staathundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning
Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning

Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Republic of South Africa

Verwysing 3/5/10/5/13 - M4(11)F
Reference

Privaatsak
Private Bag x9029
Kaapstad
Cape Town
8000

Chief S T Makodi
P O Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714

1988-04-25


Dear Chief Makodi

BARALONG-BA-GA-MODIBOA

By direction of Mr J C Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 13 April 1988 in the above regard.

Attached please find a self-explanatory letter addressed to you by the Department: Constitutional Development and Planning.

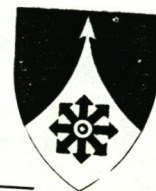
Yours sincerely



L J SCHMAHL
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

STAATKUNDIGE ONTWIKKELINGSDIENS
CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Walkerstraat 260 Walker Street Sunnyside Privaatsak/Private Bag X644 Pretoria 0001



REFERENCE: 25/10/14/19
ENQUIRIES: Mr V A Vannucci
EXTENSION: 2369

Chief S T Makodi
Baralong Ba-Ga-Modiboa
P O Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714

Dear Chief Makodi

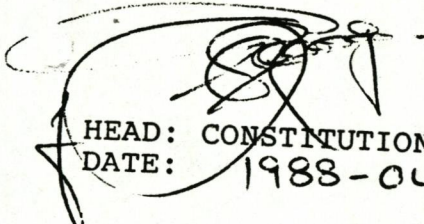
BARALONG BA-GA-MODIBOA TRIBE: ROOIGROND

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 29 February 1988.

I have ascertained that you and your tribe reside within the borders of the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

Should you still be South African Citizens as I presume you are, I would be grateful if you could forward your representations to the South African Embassy in Mmabatho for further attention.

Kind regards


HEAD: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DATE: 1988-04-12

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE MY
FILE NO. 11U
REF. NO. 11U
REF. NO. 11U
REF. NO. 11U



Ministerie van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning
Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning

Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Republic of South Africa

Verwysing
Reference

3/5/10/5/13 - T3(1)E

Privaatsak
Private Bag x9029
Kaapstad
Cape Town
8000

Mr Tshabadira
Acting Secretary : Barolong Baga Modiboa
P O Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714

1987-08- -4

Dear Mr Tshabadira

REPRESENTATIONS : HARTEBEESEFONTEIN

By direction of Mr J C Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, I acknowledge receipt of your undated letter in the above regard which was referred to this office.

It, unfortunately, seems that your letter of 6 February 1987 has not been received by this office and it would be appreciated if a copy of the said representations can be submitted for attention, please.

Yours sincerely

L. J. SCHMAHL
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY



Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Republic of South Africa

Verwysingsno.
Reference No. M7/15

Ministerie van Onderwys en Ontwikkelingshulp
Ministry of Education and Development Aid

374/AV

Privaatsak
Private Bag X9034
Kaapstad/Cape Town
8000

The Acting Secretary
 Baralong Baga Modiboa
 P O Box 6
 ROOIGROND
 2714

1987-08-07

Dear Sir

TRANSPORT : BARALONG BAGA MODIBOA - ROOIGROND

In pursuance of my evenly numbered letter dated 30 July 1987 I wish to inform you that the matter which you have raised does not fall within the purview of the Minister of Transport Affairs, but, in fact, resorts with the Department of Development Aid, P O Box 384, Pretoria, 0001. Your letter has accordingly been referred to the said Department for the necessary attention.

Yours faithfully


 ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY : MINISTRY



Republiek van Suid-Afrika
Republic of South Africa

Verwysingsno.
Reference No.

M7/15

Ministerie van Onderwys en Ontwikkelingshulp
Ministry of Education and Development Aid

331/AV

Privaatsak
Private Bag
Kaapstad/Cape Town
8000

X9034

The Acting Secretary
 to the Chief of the Baralong
 Baga Modiboa Tribe
 P O Box 6
 ROOIGROND
 2714

1987-07-30

CHIEF S. T. MAKODI
 BAROLONG BAGA MODIBOA
 P.O. BOX 6
 ROOIGROND 2714

Dear Sir

TRANSPORT : BARALONG BAGA MODIBOA - ROOIGROND

I have been directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated
 20 July 1987.

Your letter has been referred to the Minister of Transport
 Affairs, P O Box 33, Cape Town, 8000, under whose jurisdiction
 this matter falls.

Yours faithfully

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY : MINISTRY



Verw. Nr./Ref. No. R6/2/8(3)M6

NAVRAE/INQUIRIES: B. Burger/mf

Tel. No. (01214) 2011

KANTOOR VAN DIE-OFFICE OF THE

The Acting Secretary
Barolong Baga Modiboa
P.O. Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714

Regional Representative
Dept. of Development Aid
Private Bag X 1
SOSHANGUVE
0152


26 October 1990

Sir

APPLICATION TO RETURN TO MACHAVIESTAD

1. Receipt of your letter dated 10 September 1990 is herewith acknowledged.
2. Cognizance has been taken of your letter and a further reply will be forth coming from this Department in due course.

Yours faithfully


REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE: TRANSVAAL MIDLAND



I.10

Union Buildings
Pretoria

19 September 1990

Chief S T Makodi
P O Box 6
ROOIGROND
2714

Dear Chief Makodi


The State President has requested me to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 10 September 1990.

President De Klerk has taken note of the contents of your letter with interest. In view of the fact that the matter raised by you falls under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education and of Development Aid, it has been forwarded to his office for attention. Therefore you can expect a further communication from that office in this regard.

For your information I herewith also supply you with the Minister's address, which is as follows:

Dr C J van der Merwe MP
Minister of Education and of Development Aid
Private Bag X603
PRETORIA
0001

With kind regards


S P BASSON
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
/ss

MEMORANDUM

DATE : 10 November, 1993

TO : THE NEGOTIATION COUNCIL

FROM : KATLEHONG; THOKOZA AND VO^{o o}D LORUS
DEMOCRATIC FORCES.

RE : ISU PULLOUT FROM OUR TOWNSHIPS

Whiles the ANC and the Patriotic Front negotiators are negotiating in good faith at the World Trade Centre. The Government of the National Party had let loose their security forces to harass, torture, arrest and kill our people in Thokoza and Katlehong.

The life of the black person has become very cheap in the eyes of the present monority, white regime. More than nine hundred (900) people were killed in the past six (6) months, two hundred (200) young men and women were arrested and tortured in the hands of the ISU, six (6) policemen^{VSU} defended their community, are now rotting in the prison cells of the white minority regime with out being charged, numerous doors were broken during searches by ISU and more than 1000 rightful owners were forced out of their homes at Phenduka Section in Tokoza and Mngadi Section in Katlehong. Certain Unit of ISU's had become hit squauds in our townships. Natalspruit Hospital under TPA is now being used as the storage of arms and a home for hit men.

To all the negotiations at World Trade Centre we came here to bring to your attention that ISU hau declared war to our community. The National Party government gave ISU a blank cheque to bring miserable in our townships, by making children orphans, mothers widows and people refugees at their areas of birth.

ISU is on a campaign to eliminate and arrest our youth. Whiles on the other hand ISU is failing dismally to arrest those who occupied houses by force at Phenduka and Mngadi sections. These sections are now being used as the springboard to attack our people under the leadership of ISU, they have become ring leaders in this war.

The Minister of Police had gone on record by saying that the fight in these areas is between IFP and ANC whiles he knows from the bottom of his heart that he sent a paramilitary force in these areas which don't know the meaning of Peace and Stability. Their Public Relation officer irrespective of the high number of deaths in these areas, they have stated categorically that ISU will not leave our townships. On the 6th September, 1993, more than 150 000 residents of KATHORUS ^{marshes} to register their anger by marching to Nyoni Park commanding ^{the} ~~Center~~ ^{for} ISU, in demanding that ISU should pullout from our townships. The PRO of the Minister of Law and Order has come out with a propaganda statement which states that we want to eliminate IFP supporters whiles they are the ones who eliminated and forced our people out at Phenduka and Mngadi sections. One Warrant Officer of ISU by the surname of Wessels told our supporters that if they want peace in Tokoza, they must all join IFP. Wessels comments were reported to Brigadier Gouws who did nothing about the allegations.

ISU failed dismally to accomplish their assignemnt of restoring Peace in our areas. They must be removed and disbanded because they are failures in life. These people were not trained for Peace. They are still married to the old orders of divide and rule. They sent informers and criminals to infiltrate our structures. We had enough of their barbaric methods and we are making a plea that they should leave us in peace and not in pieces. They are a stumbling block to peace, freedom and democracy.

We demand that:-

- ISU should leave our areas with immediate effect

- The displaced people to return to their homes before Christmas
- Arms search to be conducted at Natalspruit Hospital
- Upliftment of State of Emergency (i.e unrest areas)
- Declare our areas Disaster Areas by addressing socio-economic factors and implementation of reconstruction and development projects.
- Empowering of local police stations with resources that will deal with violence and external security forces to report to local Station Commander when they are in the area.
- Deployment of Security Forces that will speak and understand the languages of the people on the ground.
- Opening of community and police communication forums at the local level
- SADF to be deployed near hostels to prevent more lost of life and the security to be increased at railway stations.
- The present Joint Operation Communication Centre to be moved from the Natalspruit Hospital to be empowered by local police stations or at the Central Command of all Security Forces in our townships

In conclusion, we say away with ISU which has become EDU (i.e External ^{Destruction} ~~Disturbance~~ Unit). We, from the democratic forces we have got nothing to gain by fighting the IFP, and Minister of Police must stop his propaganda of saying a fight is between ANC and IFP. The Minister of Police must put his house in order by ~~disbanding~~ the ISU and re-orientating them about the new coming South Africa which will be non-racial, non sexist and a democratic country.

We appeal to the negotiators of the negotiation council to tell the Minister of police that we are sick and tired to brutal methods of ISU. For our Christmas Gift we request Peace and harmony from his Security Forces.

CONTACT PEOPLE:

1. OBED BAPELA ^{ANC} DEPUTY SECRETARY PWV REGION TEL: 333-039819
29-6066/718
29-3030 FAX NO.
2. NCEBA SOYAYA GENERAL SECRETARY ANC EAST RAND SUB-REGION
333-7755(W) 909-3144(W)
3. DUMA NKOSI CHAIRMAN ANC THOKOZA BRANCH
PAGE NO. 804-2777 CODE 15072
804-27