CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

THEME COMMITTEE 4 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

CONSTITUTIONAL PUBLIC MEETINGS :

IVORY PARK

CONSTITUTIONAL

ASSEMBLY

PUBLIC MEETING

HELD IN

RECORDED BY: INTERNATIONAL DATA SOLUTIONS

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ... Today is a very hopeful day in our community because we are going to be talking about the most important document. That is the constitution of the country and this constitution is going to be made by you. Your submissions are very important into the process of making the constitution.

We would like to welcome our important quest and we would request Mr Mashango, the mayor of the region to introduce the important guests to us. Now, just before we do that, we would like to find out from you people which is an important language that should be translated. What is the language that most people understand. Is it Sotho. Okay, okay, because at time we may try speak, to translate from English into only one language. Shall we be very democratic about it and we decide which language is going to, which language is spoken here in the hall. (Inaudible ... audience making a lot of noise) ... Okay. (Inaudible ... audience making a lot noise) ... well it is (inaudible) ... I will be translating (inaudible) ... Thank you. Mr Masangho. (Inaudible ... background noise) ...

MR MASANCHO: Ladies and gentlemen, comrade (inaudible ... name) ... and it is my pleasure to perform this duty of welcoming you all here today, here to Ivory Park. A specially warm welcome to our guests from the Constitutional Assembly who have travelled a long distance to be with us today. (Inaudible) ... interpreter for the Constitutional Assembly and a warm

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welcome to members of the parliament and members of the (inaudible) ... who are with us today. Perhaps some of you are (inaudible) ... here today.

As you know we have a government of national unity and one of their tasks is to write the new constitution for the nation which task was given to the constitutional assembly. Today's public meeting is one which we called to invite submission on the new constitution from members of the parliament.

Today will be the first of its kind to be held in the country and as a member I am honoured to, I am honoured that I am able to hold the first ever such meeting in this country. Today the constitutional assembly would like to hear from you the things what you would like to see contained in the new constitution. Your (inaudible) ... will be enriched in the new constitution. Today, I think, it is not (inaudible) ... You are asked to give your ideas as to what you think should be in the new constitution.

In other words the new constitution empowers (inaudible) ..., it also (inaudible) ...lay the foundation for the government. It is the first time that South Africans are being given this opportunity. A constant (inaudible) ... and (inaudible) ... have to say. It will be in the constitution. (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: I would like to stress again that the constitution making process and today we are looking forward to your submissions and communicating of other (inaudible) ... I would just want to talk to the people from 13 (inaudible) ... or from 13 task force. Today, but before we give Mr Ramaposa some opportunity to give us his views and then thereafter we will

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(inaudible) ... and (African language) ...

MR RAMAPOSA: Viva Ivory Park, viva. Viva Ivory Park, viva. Viva constitutional assembly, viva. (African language) ... On the 27 April all of us participated in the election and when you voted, you voted for many of the people who are sitting here. All of you say you supported your own political party, but the end result from that election, (inaudible) ... did, the people who are sitting here from the various political parties introduced 490 people, who you have given the task of writing the new and final constitution of our country.

These 490 people as a parliament they sit, 400 of them in the national assembly, 90 of them in the senate. But, as the constitutional assembly they are all united as 490 people to write the constitution. (African language) ...

The constitutional assembly started its work last year in May. It has been given two years within which to write the new constitution. We have now worked towards about 16 months before we produce the new constitution. But, in writing the new constitution, we have decided, as a constitutional assembly, that we are not going to take this task as our task alone. It is a task in which all South Africans must participate in. Every man, women, or young person is given the right to participate in the writing of the new constitution.

Why do we say this. We want you to participate because in the end the new constitution is going to be your constitution. It is a constitution that you must regard as yours. It must belong to you. It is a constitution that you

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must love. A constitution that you will respect. A constitution that you will also obey. It is for this reason that we believe that this constitution must involve your participation. You must be deeply, actively involved in the writing of the constitution and it is for this reason that we have come here to Ivory Park today to hear the views of the people of Ivory Park and what they would like to see in the constitution, even those who have just walked in now. Even the many others who are going to walk in, we would like to hear their views and who want to get an opportunity of standing up and expressing your views forcefully. (African language) ... and should we (African language) ...

We are coming here to also demonstrate to you that in the new South Africa we want things to be done differently. We don't want the people who are parliamentarians to sit down there in Cape Town and not talk to the people and not hear what the peoples views are on various issues. But, most importantly, on a question or an issue like the constitution. We want South Africans to write this constitution. We want men and women in this country to participate in writing the constitution. In the end it should not be the right of those 490 people who was elected only to write the constitution.

The constitutional assembly has set up a number of committees.

Committees that are working on the constitution. It has a number of field committees. Committees that are dedicated to the various topics or issues that will be part of the constitution. We have six such committees. The first committee deals with what type of stage are we going to have. What type of stage are we going to need. That committee of 30 people is working on that

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issue. They are looking at it closely. One of them is going to stand up and speak to you about the various issues that they are dealing with.

The second committee is dealing with the structures for government.

What structures are we going to have in government. Are we going to have a cabinet. The present cabinet is led by our beloved President Nelson Mandela and his various ministers and the two deputy presidents. Are we going to have a cabinet in the new constitution. Are we going to have a parliament and if we have a parliament, how many people must this parliament have. Are we going to have a senate which is the second house of the parliament. How many people must that have. Are we going to have provincial governments. The various governments in the nine provinces. Will you have a (inaudible) ... provincial government. That committee is dealing with all those issues. They are also going to look at whether we should have local government or not. So, those are the structures of government.

The third team committee is looking at the questions of how all these are going to relate. The relationship between the various structures of government. How must the national government relate to the provincial government and how must the provincial government relate to the local government.

Then there is a fourth one that is looking at the rights. (African language) ... It will be looking at things like should we have a defence force and how should that defence force be regulated in the constitution. Should we have a police force and how should it be regulated. Should we have a

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human rights commission. A public protector. Should we even have a Reserve Bank. So, it will be looking at all those structures of government. (African language) ...

So, the constitutional assembly therefore is going to be looking at all these issues. Issues that affect our lives. In the end, when you think about the constitution, you must not think that it is some foreign document or very difficult issue, it is a document that is going to talk about things that matter in your life. It is going to be a document that gives expression to very rights that you enjoy as a citizen and also the duties and the obligations that you have as a citizen. It is also going to talk about how the government should govern you. How the government must go about improving our lives.

Because a government is there, not for itself, but it is there for all of us to improve our lives, to make our lives a lot easier and the new constitution must actually be talking about that. Must be talking about how our lives can get better as South African, because we have had a very terrible and a very sad past. We now want to break with the past. We now want to move into the future and the future must not only be democratic, but it must be a future which guarantees us a better live.

It is therefore important that we should all have a say in what we want to see in the constitution, because that constitution is about our lives. It is about our future, our children's future and how they too can be happy.

(African language) ...

Lastly I would like to say that all of us as South Africans, you know

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South Africa is a country that has almost 40 million citizens (inaudible) ... all have something to say about their future. South Africans are all (inaudible) ... We are a very clever nation. Ons is baie slim. (African language) ...

So, each one of us has, each one of us has something to us about what should be in the new constitution and none of us has something foolish to say. We all have clever things to say. Wise things to say. So, we are now saying the people must have a right to speak. The people must look forward their own views on what they want to see in the constitution and this now gives you the opportunity of expression your wishes of saying how you want to be governed.

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As I (inaudible) ... of now to give an opportunity to the members of the theme committees. They will explain exactly what they are doing and after that we will give everybody an opportunity, not everybody because we don't have a lot of time, but I want to give the assurance whatever you have to say will be taken very seriously. We will take (inaudible) ... to say and (inaudible) ... theme committee that is dealing with the issue that you want to address. They will look at your proposal. Your wise proposal from Ivory Park representing the youths of the people in Ivory Park. I can tell you, I can see already there are so many wise people in Ivory Park because we don't have a lot of time, we will ask that you should put your proposal, your idea in writing and send it to the constitutional assembly in Cape Town.

Take a 15c stamp, 45c, Dr Rabinovitz knows better, 45c you put in your stamp, in an envelope. You send it to Cape Town in handwriting or type

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written and the address is simple and straight forward. I think I will give it to you, Constitutional Assembly, P O Box 16, Cape Town, very simple. You put your views in writing, if you can't, you won't get a chance to speak today and you send it to Cape Town, we will reply and say thank you very much. We have received your proposal. It will send it to this and that theme committee will, they will deal with it and I also need to say on radio, you will keep on hearing reports and news about the constitutional assembly. The newspapers will also be reporting what we are doing. Television will also be screening what we are doing on Monday when the (inaudible) ... Thank you very much.

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<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ... and now, I think (inaudible) ... broad principles of the constitution. So, in as far as the broad (inaudible) ... another (inaudible) ... important is that one of equal opportunity. We know we are from a past that we will like to forget. Now we are talking about equal opportunity for all and so on. So, you need to tell us now what are those opportunities and so on. How do we approach all these questions of equal opportunity and also question your access, because what equal opportunity without access without access (inaudible) ... (African language) ...

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We are all saying or (inaudible) ... discrimination. There should be no discrimination. (African language) ... As a principle no, none discrimination. (African language) ... Another issue important in as far as I am concerned because with equality the first thing, then (inaudible) ... the important

(inaudible) ... like (inaudible) ... is to do with a one sovereign state or what we mean by one sovereign state. You must tell us what are those ideas that you have in as far as this particular topic is concerned. I will give an example. At a provincial level what kind of provincial government are we looking at.

Secondly, the question here, other questions like minority rights.

Should we have minority rights or should we not have minority rights and so on. (African language) ... For us to be a democratic state. For us to define what do you call the character of state in as far as our theme committee is concerned (inaudible) ... We all agree we need a democratic state, but this is why and so on. So, (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Thank you, Sir. (Audience clapping)

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Theme committee two deals with structure of government as we have heard from Mr Cyril Ramaposa. He has already mentioned some of the avenues, but I am just going to emphasise them again. The issues that we want to hear from you about is whether we must have a national assembly and a senate. Whether we must have a cabinet and whether the cabinet must be constituted as it is presently constituted, must that cabinet be headed by an executive president with two deputy presidents or must we have a president that is head of state and somebody that is head of government and then further do we need provincial legislators.

We have got nine provinces now. Must we carry on with them and must we have for each province a cabinet of ten members and a premier. 10

Those are the important questions that you will have to deal with this afternoon and tell us exactly how you feel that it should be done.

Presently the cabinet consists of the three major part right here near at home. We have got the major here, local government. Must we have local government in future. What must its role be in society at large and how must it be regulated.

Then, on the other hand, we have got a system of traditional leaders and traditional authorities. Must we continue making provision for structures that accommodate traditional leaders. How must it be done. How must they fit into the other structures of government and even local government for that matter. We would like to hear your views on that and then lastly, you know, there is the request from people that wants a Volkstaat. Must we have a Volkstaat. Where must the Volkstaat be and for whom must that Volkstaat be created. That, in general, is what you have got to advise the constitutional assembly about. I thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Viva, viva and especially viva the mothers and the sisters and the daughters and the grandmothers of Ivory Park, viva. If, we come from a long way away in Cape Town and it is a great pleasure to be here and to sit and to listen to what you, the people of Ivory Park, want us, far away in Cape Town, to write into the constitution. (African language) ...

Where we voted in the election, we voted for two levels of government.

The one was the central government in Cape Town. The head of that

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(African language) ... We all (African language) ... Now, when we write the constitution we have to decide which level of government, the central government, headed by President Mandela in Cape Town or the provincial (inaudible) ... (African language) ... some of those laws affects the country as a whole. They are laws like the way the army looks after our borders. The way the government deals with other countries like England and America. The way in which roads and trains work all over the country. The way in which laws affects the banks and our (inaudible) ... (African language) ...

But other laws, it is not so clear which government should make the laws about our lives. Things like the laws to do with housing, to do with schools, to do with clinics. The laws about roads, about farming, about gambling, about abattoirs, about the local government, those laws can be made by the central government in Cape Town or by the government in Gauteng. (African language) ...

Do you want to be written by which level of government. (African language) ... or the ones that we don't write down. The ones that we haven't thought about yet. The ones that we are going to write someday in the future. Where should we leave those laws to be written, by the central government or by the provincial government. (African language) ... and tell us the reasons why you think the one way or the other, you will be helping us a great deal. Thank you very much. (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Thank you. (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Viva the people of Gauteng, viva. Chairperson, Chairperson of

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the constitutional assembly, colleagues, major Mashlangu, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to make an input on behalf of theme committee six. Theme committee six deals with the specialised structures of government. Now, because of the amount of work involved and the number of issues that had to be tackled by theme committee six, it was further subdivided into four sub theme committees and I will request the translator after I have finished with the sub theme committee one if he could translate and then I will go on to two, three and four.

Sub, theme committee one is in the process of discussing the public service and is a public administration. Now, sub theme committee one have had a two day workshop where inputs were made on public administrations and models that pertain to Germany, Italy, Holland, France and Britain. We have also received inputs from various stakeholders like the public sector unions. The directors general and today we are here to hear from you, the most important stakeholders.

Now, in this particular sub theme committee there are various issues and questions that have come up and we would like inputs from you. Firstly, how do you define the public service. Who should be covered by the definition of public servants. Should public servants cover the police, the army, the people that work for the whole department and all of government structures. Should they cover people that work at national, provincial and localities of government. Should there be provision made in the constitution for limited political appointments by any elected government. That is, should

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there be political appointments and people who should be appointed as public servants as political appointees and another question that we have to answer is should the constitution set the framework for (inaudible) ... public service. These are some of the issues on the public administration that we require your input on. Thank you.

Sub theme committee two is dealing with financial institutions and public enterprises and at the moment this sub committee is looking at the Reserve Bank, the auditor general and the financial and fiscal commission. I think there is general agreement that these organisations should exist, but the question we ask is should they be independent and autonomous and should the constitution provide for their independence and this is what we need an input from you on. Thank you very much.

Sub theme committee three deals with the structures of transformation and we are going to be looking at the human rights commission, the public protector and the national machinery for women and the resolution of land rights. Now, what we need to know from you is do we need these institutions and, if so, what should the role of these structures be.

Sub theme committee four deals with the security apparatus. That is the police, the defence force, intelligence and possibly correctional services. Is there a need for a constitutional provision on the police. If so, what should the content and form of this provision be. Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thanks very much to those speakers. From now on (African language) ... Where are the mikes. The mikes, okay. (African language) ...

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any language you want (African language) ... in the mike and then (African language) ... you must understand this is not your last chance. Let us say you don't get a chance to speak today, as we go out there will be (inaudible) ... (African language) ...

GLADYS: My name is Gladys (inaudible) ...

UNKNOWN: Just check if the mike is on.

GLADYS: My name is Gladys (inaudible) ... and we are proposing that there, in the constitution the following should be entrenched. That the government of national unity should remain, because the minute we have a government where one party have the total power, we end up with a lot of difficulties which we have, it is easier (inaudible) ... and again I am proposing that the powers of the province, the province must be given total power and the local government must also be given the powers and again I will also (inaudible) ... that freedom of the press and freedom of speech must also be entrenched and also safety and security. We can see right now if there is (inaudible) ... we are going back to the airport. All the important people, when they come into the country, they go in our regions. The people don't feel secure. We are so close to the airport. The airport is about 40 km from Tembisa, but all the important people go through Soweto and other regions. Is it not that people think very much (inaudible) ... Mr Chairman, I am proposing that this must be considered. Thank you.

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you. That gentleman there. (African language) ... Sorry, do you guys need

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translation.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: No, at this point we are (inaudible) ...

THOMAS: Okay, my proposals to the constitutional assembly is this.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

THOMAS: (Inaudible) ... My proposals to the constitutional assembly is this, I would like the constitutional assembly to have the law that will protect some workers from being harassed and then killed by farmers. That is my first point. At the, secondly is this, I would like the constitutional assembly to work on this question. There must not, there must not be any of official government, I mean, any official, any government official that must (inaudible) ... the taxpayers money. That is my second question and then my last question is this, the judicial of the country, as a whole, must be some sort of being balanced because we are sort getting problems when going to (inaudible) ... You may find a black person is being (inaudible) ... by a farmer and then a farmer he is just fined R50,00. That will mean that my life is as cheap as R50,00. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (Inaudible) ... okay. (African language) ... Because I want to (inaudible) ... very much agree. So, we (inaudible) ... the government ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ... The one that has abused the child should be taken to goal and (inaudible) ... for the rest of his life because that child

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(African) ... back to normal since they are being wrecked at a very early age. (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. The gentleman there.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (Inaudible) ... One, (African language) ... okay and then (African language) ... is it okay. This (inaudible) ... okay, (African language) ... okay.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Hold on. We need (inaudible) ... Hold on. (African 10

language) ...

UNKNOWN: Ja, (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Quiet please.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: That all the (inaudible) ... there should be no wage discrimination at the workplace for the same job. That is the essence and the gentleman just prior to him he was speaking about the banks should be governed by the constitution, I guess, he is referring to the Reserve Bank. (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: I am quoting the provincial assemble. (African language) ... 20

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Now, sorry, sorry, (inaudible) ... hold on. One issue (African

language) ...

UNKNOWN: Alright.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Alright, comrade. Financially I am quotating comrade, okay guys, okay guys. (African language) ...

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: (Inaudible) ... That is all. Let us (inaudible) ... one issue at a time (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thank you, Mr Chairman, although the issue or for one issue per person (African language) ... I would say, Mr Chairperson, (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Thank you, (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thank you. (African language) ... This one please.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thank you (inaudible) ... Thank you. We take that (inaudible) ... and we go the, right at the back. The person with her hand standing. (African language) ... That one. Okay, let us get started.

MS MATSOTO: Okay, thank you very much, Mr Chairman. My name is Audrey Matsoto. I would like to say to you and the assembly that the government should consider all the public servants as importance, not according to their sections like health, police and so and so. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (Inaudible) ... My proposal is I want to make three proposals. My proposal is join the government of national unity. That they are not the youth that the government of national unity (inaudible) ... due to the problems

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that are within the country. It was in terms (inaudible) ... the people. Some points that in 1999 the majority party should take over. We should no longer have a government of national unity because it was taken under certain conditions and those conditions (inaudible) ... been achieved.

CHAIRPERSON: Okay.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: We are proud to say (inaudible) ...

CHAIRPERSON: What is your other points there.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: No, I have got another point on the provision (inaudible) ... of education. I am of the view that the power, in terms of education, the national (inaudible) ... education shall run education. It should not be an institution where the (inaudible) ... from Prof (inaudible) ... in the (inaudible) ... and that is beginning to (inaudible) ... as of now we can see in Western Cape.

I also want to make a submission that the question of (inaudible) ... education. That I am saying this is (inaudible) ... the law. Education should be equal in terms of all the people, irrespective of race. Therefore I am saying there should be one (inaudible) ... education. We should no longer have (inaudible) ... schools (inaudible) ... for people.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you. Okay, the last gentleman was

talking about ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

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CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Sorry, sorry, please, hokaai, hokaai. (Inaudible) ... there is a

mike here.

MS NHLAPO: Thank you. My name is Pauline Nhlapo. I am going to talk about the allocation of the government. I propose that the government should be where the people are so that they will know the needs of the people. Like now, the people in Ivory Park, they hardly have the roads. They hardly have electricity, as our guests, our VIPs from Cape Town, they showed it to themselves that how much in needs, how much needs to be done. There is a lot of things to be done to upgrade the Ivory Park.

Then if the government is far away from us (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Okay.

MS NHLAPO: (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Okay.

MS NHLAPO: (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Thank you. Thank you. Ja, hold on, hold on, Sir. I mean

(inaudible) ...

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MS RAMASODI: Thank you, Mr Chairman and the house at large. My name is Dorris Ramasodi. (African language) ... at any time our (inaudible) ... to any place without your opinion. There must be an (inaudible) ... is that so.

(Inaudible) ... the travel allowance because (African language) ... because you are from far. (African language) ...

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: Thank you. (African language) ... then we come back to the gentleman, then we go towards the back. Come again.

UNKNOWN: Thank you, Mr Chairman. I am (inaudible) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Quiet please, gentlemen, ladies.

UNKNOWN: From Midrand.

CHAIRPERSON: Ja, can you speak up, Sir.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: I want to make the following proposals here.

CHAIRPERSON: Okay, (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Number one is you spoke about a president in a country. We need to ...

CHAIRPERSON: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: We need to have, like all the other countries of the world, one president.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Number two, one education. No discrimination. No schools must be allowed to run their own education.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: It must be one ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you and the last one point there.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: And number three, number three and there must be no Volkstaat. We don't want to (inaudible) ... South Africa. It must be one

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South Africa for everybody.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you, Sir.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: And the last one, very last. You have said that we want a government of, the government in Cape Town to do the laws of the country, but the local government must also be permitted to do laws that are pertaining to the people on the ground in their areas.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much (inaudible) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. There is a gentleman there, who are standing.

That gentleman and then (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thank you, Mr Chairman. My name is Michael (inaudible) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Speak up there. (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: My name is Michael (inaudible) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Quiet please.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: My proposal to the government is (inaudible) ... I would like to make this proposal to the government. The formal, the police who was the killer of our people before, they must be arrested in 1999 because they killed many people in our country.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you.

UNKNOWN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON: The gentleman there. Where is the other mike. Okay, we

have to spread (inaudible) ... they are coming (inaudible) ... ja, they are.

UNKNOWN: (Inaudible) ...

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CHAIRPERSON: (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: I am Philemon (inaudible) ... of Ivory Park. (African language)

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CHAIRPERSON: Okay.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: (Inaudible) ... you can't say more. This gentleman here.

(Inaudible) ... this gentleman (inaudible) ... okay and (African language) ...

That is it. (Inaudible) ...

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<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Right. Okay, thank you, Mr Chairman. I would like in the new constitution, the constitutional (inaudible) ... to ensure that in the new constitution every new township that is developed, the proclamation of that area should be registered with the provincial government, not with the local municipality.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you.

UNKNOWN: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Now, please (inaudible) ...

UNKNOWN: Sanbonani.

CHAIRPERSON: Yebo.

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UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, mamma, okay.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: Thank you. Now, we go to the other side, right to the other side. (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Speak up if you please, quieten.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: Thank you. Okay. The gentleman at the back (African language) ... okay come back, (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thank you comrade. (African language) ... Comrade, I would like for everybody to be patient, to understand what our Chairperson is saying and comrades what I am trying to say is this, maybe I am appreciating that our government must look for Ivory Park because we have got a problem about the electricity here. On that (inaudible) ... comrade, not even (inaudible) ... our current (inaudible) ... the answer. I will appreciate if our table can be, go under (inaudible) ... like in town.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Even the, okay, I have got another comment, comrade and like in town and another thing, comrade, to stop the crime, lets all of us here assist the police, assist the police community police forum so that everything can go right. (Inaudible) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

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CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. In fact right at the back (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

NO FURTHER RECORDING ON TAPE 2 & 3

UNKNOWN: (African language) ... that is three and our last person

(inaudible) ... sure, that is it. (Inaudible) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: My name is (inaudible) ...

UNKNOWN: Let us (inaudible) ... (African language) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Thank you. He says he wants a ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you.

UNKNOWN: Okay, thanks.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. One issue at a time, please.

UNKNOWN: Ja.

CHAIRPERSON: Quiet guys, quiet.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Yes.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Okay, taking that there is (inaudible) ... The lady at the

back, please.

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UNKNOWN: Viva ANC viva. (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Okay, ja, sorry, (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: Thank you. (African language) ... Okay, that gentleman is our last one. (African language) ... and this one that will be the last one.

Yes, (inaudible) ...

UNKNOWN: Viva South Africa, viva.

CHAIRPERSON: (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: I greet all the skin colours (inaudible) ... South Africans

(inaudible) ... My issues which I want to express here is that (inaudible) ...

South Africa. (Inaudible) ... we have got something in which we believe, but

the government (inaudible) ... We have economic change (inaudible) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: So, ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Okay, okay, let me, let me ...

CHAIRPERSON: You have to be short (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: Let me talk. Let me talk. Right, in South Africa the

(inaudible) ... we are highly (inaudible) ...

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CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (Inaudible) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you. That gentleman (inaudible) ... and then the last person then is this one. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Order, order. Ja, (audience very noisy) ... comrades. Yes, (inaudible) ... can you give this gentleman a chance.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Ja, I think, the law, fundamental contributions to begin, in respect to all the commissions, to the themes that (inaudible) ... okay ...

CHAIRPERSON: You are allowed one thing at a time. We also that

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: You are allowed one thing at a time. You should be speaking now.

UNKNOWN: Okay, I will deal with this one which has to do with ...

CHAIRPERSON: (Inaudible) ... or you can write it in writing.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: Okay, comrade. I think the central government must begin to look into the whole question of passing and with respect to or in relation to the whole question of abortion, one. Death penalty, two and also the government must look into the question of constitutional provision.

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: With this question of immigrants.

CHAIRPERSON: Immigrants.

UNKNOWN: Yes, I think they must look into that.

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: Okay, thank you for it. (Inaudible) ... this last gentleman here. Okay, just hold it, hold it. (Audience very noisy) ... (African language)

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UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: (African language) ... there is a young girl here, okay.

UNKNOWN: Ja.

CHAIRPERSON: Yebo.

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Okay, hold on guys.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ... Housing is the first one. Then education, jobs. Then the last one is, is ...

<u>CHAIRPERSON</u>: Thank you, Sir. Which one, thank you. Okay, that is it. Okay, (inaudible ... audience noisy) ...

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. (African language) ...

UNKNOWN: (African language) ...

CHAIRPERSON: As we conclude, we have to say thank you because you have given us a lot to think about. You put forward many views. Quite a number of the views revolved around the constitution. Yet, others revolved around the immediate issues that affect your lives. Issues such as unemployment. Issues such as schooling, education. Issues such as what the local government should be doing here, electricity. The roads and so forth.

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Now, these are issues that affect your life in a more direct way. We want to hear those and those will be past on, not only to the provincial government but also to the national government. We will also be taking more seriously the issues that you have raised with regard to what should go into the constitution.

Now, many of you were speaking quite forcefully about having a government that is close to the people. A government that is going to be responsive to the views of people. (African language) ... close to the people. We agree with you, government must be close to the people and government must serve the people. Government must listen and address the needs of our people and in this regard local government is the best placed government to address some of the issues you were raising, such as the state of roads.

Local government can also address the question of improving the quality of your lives where you are. Local government can also address the question of housing. It can also address the question of employment to some extent. It therefore raises the important question of what would you do with local government. We all know that the local government election are coming in October. Many people are asking why should we vote again. We must vote again because we have not yet completed our liberation process.

On the 27 April 1994 we started the liberation process. We started it at national level, as well as the provincial level. But where the people are, where it matters most, is at local government level and at local government level we have not yet elected our own representatives. This man is your

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major. This man is your major, Mr Mahlango. But it is equal to say he was not popularly elected by all of you. He would like to sit here knowing that all of you in this area have voted for him. He is where he is now because they said there should be a transitional local government administration. So, he was voted for by a few people. He would like to be voted for by all of you living in this area.

We would like, in that process, to also get rid, during that election, of all those who are part of the local government administration who still belong to the past. Who are not yet even prepared to move in tune with the new South Africa that we are in. We would like through those elections to have our own representative and we can only have those representatives if we vote in October during the local government election and we can only do so if we go and register.

Registration is going to be important for you to vote in the local government election. If we want better roads in Ivory Park, who is going to bring those better roads to us. It is not Nelson Mandela at national level. It has to be your local government here in in Ivory Park which will work with Tokyo Sexwale and Nelson Mandela at national level which will give you roads. If you want electricity that does not trip out every minute. It is not Nelson Mandela in Pretoria, in Pretoria who will do that, it is your local government that is going to do that for you. It is therefore important for us to register so that we can vote in those elections.

But more importantly, each one of us must be a organiser for the local

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government elections. We must take one each and get everybody registered. If your sister is not yet registered, it is your responsibility to make sure that they register. If your mother has not registered you must take your mother, drag her to the office and get her to register, because we must have full liberation in our country. We cannot only have it in Pretoria. We cannot only have it in Gauteng government and not have it in Ivory Park. We want liberation also in Ivory Park and therefore we must register for those local government elections, so that we can choose our own local government counsellors. People who will be accountable to us. People who we will send around. People who we will call to come and answer to us on what they are doing for us.

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As this is now, you cannot call Nelson Mandela and come and answer here about the roads, about the pipes that are leaking. But you can call your major. You can call your counsellor to come and answer to you, because you pay taxes. You pay rates and taxes. You pay rent wherever you stay. So, therefore that money that you pay must serve you and it can serve you better if you elect the people who will do exactly what you want.

Local government elections, local government is about improving our lives and it can also create jobs. So, therefore the issues that you have raised here, about shortages of this and this is not working and so forth, can best be addressed if we elect our representatives. So, I make a call on you, that each one of us must go and register. Those elections are not about voting Nelson Mandela out of office. They are not about voting Tokyo

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Sexwale out of office as some of the people are saying. Some of them are saying we voted. Why must we vote again. We must vote because we must destroy apartheid completely. Apartheid, also many person is served through the local government that we have. The mickey mouse local government that we were imposed on (audience noisy) ...

So, now this is our chance to kick out the mickey mouse local government and bring our own government where we live. Governments of people who is responsive to our needs. So, therefore we must go and register. Forward with registration. Forward with local government forward. (African language) ... Thank you very much.

<u>UNKNOWN</u>: (African language) ... Thank you. Thank you very much.

UNKNOWN: (Audience noisy) ...

ADJOURNMENT