

BOOK 1234 RAE 14

ALL that piece, parcel or lot of land situate, lying
and being in the County of Greenville, State of South Carolina, being
known and designated as Lot No. 18 of Ebenezer Heights Subdivision,
and, according to a revised plat prepared of said Subdivision by
W. R. Williams, Jr., R.L.S., June, 1972, and recorded in the R.M.C.
Office for Greenville County, South Carolina, in Plat Book 48, at
Page 1, having the following courses and distances, to-wit:

beginning at a point on the edge of Thunder Road, joint front corner of Lots Nos. 17 and 18, and running thence, S. 15-58 W. 222.2 feet to a point; thence, S. 84-02 E. 129.8 feet to a point; thence, N. 20-58 E. 218 feet to a point on the edge of Thunder Road; thence running with said road, N. 76-14 W. 56 feet to a point on the edge of Thunder Road; thence continuing with said road, N. B3-19 W. 38.1 feet to a point on the edge of said road, the point of beginning.

1. **Constitucionalidad de la reforma laboral.** La Constitución establece que el trabajo es un derecho fundamental y que las relaciones de trabajo deben ser regidas por principios de dignidad, solidaridad, justicia social y libertad. La reforma laboral introduce cambios significativos en el marco legal del trabajo, lo que ha sido motivo de debate y controversia. Los principales argumentos a favor de su constitucionalidad se basan en la necesidad de adaptar el sistema laboral a las demandas económicas y sociales actuales, así como en la posibilidad de promover una mayor flexibilidad y competitividad en el mercado laboral. Sin embargo, también existen críticas que sostienen que estos cambios violan derechos fundamentales como la dignidad humana, la igualdad ante la ley y la libertad sindical. La resolución de esta cuestión dependerá de la interpretación que los tribunales constitucionales o judiciales realicen de los artículos constitucionales relevantes y de la compatibilidad entre los cambios propuestos y los principios fundamentales establecidos en la Carta Magna.

2. **Impacto económico y social.** La reforma laboral tiene el objetivo de mejorar la competitividad y la eficiencia del sistema laboral, así como de facilitar la creación de empleo y la generación de riqueza. Se han establecido cambios en el marco legal que permiten una mayor flexibilidad en la contratación, la reducción de costos y la mejora de la productividad. Estos cambios tienen el potencial de generar beneficios para las empresas y las familias, así como de contribuir al crecimiento económico y la generación de empleo. Sin embargo, también existen riesgos y desafíos que deben ser considerados, como la posible pérdida de empleos y la vulnerabilidad de los trabajadores más desfavorecidos. La implementación de la reforma laboral debe ser realizada de manera cuidadosa y equitativa, buscando minimizar los impactos negativos y maximizar los beneficios para todos los sectores de la población.

CCP-521 TAB 2 215-800

CCF-52-3002

10. The following table gives the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers.

together, with all rights, interests, easements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging, the roads, inns, and profits thereof and revenues and income therefrom, all improvements and personal property now or later attached thereto, or reasonably necessary to the use thereof, including, but not limited to, ranges, refrigerators, or caravans purchased or pleasure, in whole or in part, with deer lands, all water, water rights, and water stock pertaining thereto, and all government at any time paying to Bontoc by virtue of any law, lease, transfer, conveyance, or condemnation of any part thereof, or interest therein, all of which are hereinafter called, "the property";

BORROWER, by himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, **WAIVES THE TITLE** to the property to the Government against all lawful claims and demands whatever except any liens, encumbrances, mortgages, or conveyances specified hereinabove, and **COVENANTS AND AGREES** as follows:

(1) To pay promptly when due any amount payable to the Government by him secured and delivered and save harmless the Government against any loss under its insurance of payment of the note by reason of any default by Borrower. At all times when the note is held by an insured lender, Borrower shall continue to make payments on the note to the Government, as collection agent for the holder.

(2) To pay the Government such fees and other charges as are

(d) To pay the Government such fees and other charges as may now or hereafter be required by regulations of the Farmers Home Administration.

(3) At all times when the note is held by an insured lender, any amount due and unpaid under the terms of the note, less the amount of any annual charge, may be paid by the Government to the holder of the note as provided in the insurance endorsement for the account of Borrower. Any amount due and unpaid under the note, which is held by the Government or by an insured lender, may be credited by the Government on the note, and therewith shall constitute an advance by the Government for the account of Borrower. Any advance by the Government as described in this paragraph shall bear interest at the Note rate from the date on which the amount of the advance was due to the date of payment to the Government.