## STAFF APPOINTMENTS

# New hands on deck at Idasa

DASA has seen many comings and goings of late. It's got to the point where we don't know whether to say "hi" at the arrivals terminal or "au revoir" in the departures hall.

The following hi-flyers have arrived safely at their Idasa destinations:

 The Durban office is again back to full strength with the recent appointment of SIMON NTOMBELA, who replaces Gary Cullen as regional co-ordinator.

Simon was previously national publicity secretary for the SA Youth Congress, whom he represented at the United Nations on occasion. His lengthy and active political involvement with youth organisations led to his arrest and



Ivor Jenkins, regional director in Pretoria

detention for six months. He was released as part of a group who had been on a hunger strike.

 The Pretoria office recently acquired the services of IVOR JENKINS to replace André Zaaiman as regional director. André is currently in Senegal doing the groundwork for the establishment of the Institute for Democracy and Development in Africa there.

lvor was previously the national director of the Christian contact group, Koinonia. A Baptist minister, his involvement in the causes of justice and reconciliation has earned him wide respect and admiration.



Simon Ntombela, regional coordinator in Natal

 Western Cape regional coordinator DAVID SCHMIDT has succeeded Nic Borain in the position of regional director, Nic having decided shortly before Christmas to make a career of garlic farming in the southern Cape!

David, a former national organiser for the End Conscription Campaign, has taught English at high school and was also involved in research for the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty.

Towards the end of 1990, and in January this year, a number of staff members, some of whom have been with Idasa since its inception, also moved to other pastures.



David Schmidt, regional director in the Western Cape

They are:

 Thaabit Albertus, national administrator at head office.

 Marianne Holscher, regional co-ordinator in Johannesburg.

- Ian Liebenberg, research and resource director at head office.

- Sylvia Mitchell, regional administrator in Port Elizabeth.

 Monde Mtanga, regional coordinator in Port Elizabeth.

 Liesel Naudé, regional director at our office in Johannesburg.

- Shauna Westcott, a part-time assistant in the media department at head office.

We wish them all well - their contributions to Idasa's work will be missed.

#### From Page 15

power". One only has to look to Mozambique and Angola to realise the destructive forces that such a situation can unleash in a country.

As far as the idea of an interim government is concerned, the government agrees that there cannot be "one-sided" administration during the transition period. This is also an issue that should be taken to the all-party conference.

FINALLY a note of caution was sounded by Dugard, Wits law professor, when he said that a legitimate constitution must meet two requirements. It must enjoy overwhelming majority support, and it must be deserving of respect by reason of its content. Majoritarianism is not equivalent to democracy.

Prof Dugard suggested that an all-party conference should establish the basic democratic principles in the first place. The parties should in fact decide about the rules of the game before the extent of their own support is clear. Issues such as that of a unitary or federal state, a bill of rights, independent judiciary, universal franchise, proportional or simple constituency member representation and the principle of no discrimination should be settled there. If this is not done, we run the risk that the constitution might enjoy majority support but not be democratic in the full sense of the word.

### LETTERS

#### From Page 3

Begrip vir mekaar se selfkonsep, hetsy as persoon of groep, is myns insiens een van die voorvereistes vir vrede en harmonie.

Selfkonsep sluit ook die visie vir die toekoms in, persoonlik en as groep. Ongelukkig kan 'n selfkonsep wat met vrese, vooroordele en angs gelaai is nie 'n volledige en betekenisvolle visie ontwikkel nie; daarom dat u doelstelling en hierdie aspek aan te spreek so belangrik is. Sukses daarmee, en as ek kan help, laat gerus weet. Dit is my bede dan ons in Suid-Afrika in 1991 sukses en vooruitgang na vrede, geluk en voorspoed vir almal sal bereik.

Dr Daniel Laubscher Hennopsmeer

I noticed that, except for the preamble and the first section of Article 29, there is little demand made on the individual to realise that s/he has duties and obligations, as well as rights! Indeed, if a balance of human interaction is to be reached, between the governed and those in power, then measures must be taken to impress on the mind of people that something is required of them, in return for their right to be considered human!

If a new South Africa is to be built, the people should accept some responsibility for the quality of life in the country and not leave everything to their leaders or make unrealistic demands of the future.

There is talk of a bill of rights for South Africa. I feel, very strongly, that there should also be a "Declaration of Human Responsibility" - something that would stress

Victor Munnik is a freelance journalist based in Johannesburg

### What it means to be human

WAS very interested in the article "Controversy over Bill of Rights" that appeared in the December issue of your magazine. The unusual ideas contained therein, gave much food for thought!

I have studied the International Declaration of Human Rights and, although I consider it an important and useful document, it really represents an ideal to strive for and many countries that ratifield it 42 years ago have done little to implement it!

the need for interaction between the government and the governed.

While it is undoubtedly true that, on a universal scale, much misery has been caused through failure to observe human rights, in the microcosm of everyday life, more misery has been caused by humanity's failure to live up to personal responsibilities and commitments. No government has been responsible for the spread of Aids, over population, soil erosion, pollution of air and water, rape and petty theft, neglect and abuse of children, divorce or ignorance of the law.

> L Wilson Towerby, Johannesburg