

KwaZulu Natal



INDABA NEWS

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Consider carefully — and then vote!

THE Indaba has appealed to its supporters to vote in the municipal elections — but to vote selectively.

In a statement issued on behalf of the Indaba Steering Committee, Indaba Director Professor Dawid van Wyk has stressed the importance of the forthcoming elections and their relevance in the context of possible reform.

“Those who are elected on October 26 will in a very real way affect the lives of millions of urban residents all over the country. More significantly, for the first time they will have this power for a full five years.

“During a period this long much can change or be retarded. And during this period the process of day-to-day reform will largely depend on the day-to-day decisions of town and city councillors. There is no doubt that the process of reform can be speeded up or slowed down by municipal authorities.

“They will have a great responsibility — as will all those eligible to elect them. We appeal to supporters to exercise their rights by casting their lot with candidates who support real reform.



“Such candidates may be representing any of the political parties or standing independently. Their political affiliation is irrelevant — only their genuine desire to work towards equality and powersharing is important.

“We urge you to take the municipal elections seriously. We urge you to speak to your candidates personally or at least telephone them and question them seriously about their attitude towards reform and the Indaba.

“And we appeal to you to then go out and vote, according to your conscience.”

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The Continuing Process

PERHAPS one of the most intriguing aspects of the Indaba's work is that it is a two-way street. We talk, we inform, we develop AND modify attitudes.

In turn those we see talk to us and give us information. It is all part of the continuing Indaba process, making it a dynamic living thing.

Businessmen tell us of their concerns about the economic future of the region. We respond by commissioning an Implementation Study of the economic realities of a post-apartheid, power-sharing future.

Educationists and parents alike are stunned by the extent of KwaZulu Natal's educational crisis. We are already well-advanced with a study of the problems and the solutions.

Young people talk to us of their fears and aspirations

Die Voortdurende Proses

EEN van die interessantste aspekte van die werk van die Indaba is dat dit 'n tweerigtingpad is. Ons praat, ons lig in, ons ontwikkel EN ons verander houdings.

Diegene wat ons sien, praat ook met ons en dra op hulle beurt inligting oor. Dit is alles deel van die voortdurende Indaba-proses, en maak dit dinamies en lewendig.

Sakelui vertel ons van hul kommer oor die ekonomiese toekoms van die streek. Ons reageer deur 'n implementeringstudie van die ekonomiese werklikhede van magsdeling ná apartheid te gelas.

Beide opvoedkundiges en ouers is oorbluf deur die omvang van die onderwyskrisis in KwaZulu Natal. Ons is alreeds ver gevorder met 'n studie van die probleme en die oplossings.

In die Indaba se jeugfokusprogram praat jongmense met

Umshikashika Usaqhubeka

MHLAWUMBE elinye lamaphuzu elisemqoka kakhulu ngeNdaba, ukuthi iumngwaqo oyayo nobuyayo. Sixoxa nabantu, sibazise, sibathuthukise FUTHI sibalolunge imibono yabo.

Kanti-ke futhi labo esikhuluma nabo, nabo bayasinikeza futhi ulwazi. Konke lokhu kuqhubela phambili iNdaba — kuyenze ibe yinto enomfutho nempilo.

Osomabhzinisi, bayasitshela ngalokho okubakhathazile mayelana nekusasa lomnotho walendawo yaseNatali naKwaZulu. Thina-ke siphendula ngokuthi kubekhona ukucwaninga kokuthi ezomnotho ziyoma kanjani nxa sekuphele ubandlululo — futhi sekukhona ukulingana ngokwamandla.

Abaphethe ezemfundo nabazali ngokulinganayo, bethukile ngenxa yesimo semfundo esishaqisayo kwelaKwaZulu naseNatali. Sesihambe kakhulu mayelana nocwaningo, mayelana nokuqeda inkinga nokudala ukuthi indaba yemfundo isheshe ilunge.

Abantu abasebasha bayasitshela mayelana nezinkinga nezifiso zabo ngemfundo, uma ngabe kukhona

in the Indaba's Youth Focus programme. We monitor this, and have launched an English Advancement programme to help black matriculants communicate better.

International visitors — scores of politicians, analysts, commentators and academics — are brought to this country by both public and private sector hosts, seeking news of a pragmatic and peaceful option for South Africa. We provide it.

We are constantly researching, seeking new ways to extend the Indaba process ahead of the negotiations and implementation that WILL come.

And come they will, for the principle of non-racial powersharing is inescapable if this country is to set itself on the High Road to prosperity and success. By marrying the accommodation of majority needs with the provision of minority protections, the Indaba has signposted this road.

ons oor hul vrese en aspirasies. Ons monitor dit en het 'n program begin om swart matrikulante te help om beter op Engels te kommunikeer.

Internasionale besoekers — politici, analiste, kommentators en akademici — wat na hierdie land gebring word deur beide die openbare en private sektor soek nuus van 'n pragmatiese, vreedsame oplossing vir Suid-Afrika. Ons voorsien dit.

Ons doen deurentyd navorsing in die soeke na nuwe maniere om die Indaba-proses uit te brei ter voorbereiding van die onderhandeling en implementering wat MOET plaasvind.

En plaasvind sal dit, want die beginsel van magsdeling vir alle rasse is onvermydelik as hierdie land 'n weg van voorspoed en sukses wil volg. Deur die vereniging van meerderheidsbehoefes met die voorsiening van minderheidsbeskerming het die Indaba die weg vorentoe aangedui.

uhlelo lokuhlanganisa intsha (Youth Focus programme). Lokhu siyakunakekela kakhulu, kangangoba sesiqale olunye uhlelo lokulekelela isimo solwazi ngesingisi, ukuze kulekelelwe abafunda incwadi yeshumi bakwazi ukukhuluma kahle isingisi.

Izinqwaba ngezinqwaba zezivakashi ezivela phesheya zabantu abazi kakhulu kwezombangazwe, nabantu abangamaciko kwezokucwaninga, izifundiswa, ziyafika kulelizwe zilethwe njengezivakashi bese zizokwethekela ulwazi ngeNdaba, futhi zithole nokuzwa amasu angasetshenziswa ukuthombulula inkinga yezombangazwe yase-South Afrika. Siyabazisa ngolwazi mayelana naloludaba.

Siyaqhubeka nokucwaninga, sizama izindlela ezintsha zokwandisa ulwazi ngeNdaba, ngaphambi kokuthi kuze kubekhona ukuqala kokuxoxisana nokusebenza kweziphakamiso zeNdaba.

Siyazi iziphakamiso nokuxoxisana kuzokwenzeka, ngoba impilo lapho amandla ayobe elingana khona, iyeza — uma lelizwe lizohamba ngomgudu oya empumelelweni. Ngokukwazi ukuhlanganisa izifiso zeningi, nalabo abayingcosane, iNdaba isiyinkomba yalokhu.



Government 'warming' to Indaba proposals — Dhlomo

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A new mood of increased accommodation and preparedness to negotiate about the Indaba proposals was becoming evident in Government circles, Indaba Co-Convenor Dr Oscar Dhlomo told the Pretoria Press Club recently.

Addressing the club's monthly luncheon gathering, Dr Dhlomo said that while previously the Indaba proposals were rejected out of hand by certain Government critics, more recently the "spirit and process" of the Indaba were being applauded, with only certain areas of "the detail" being criticised.

"Whereas in previous days the announcement of favourable, independent, market research results would be greeted with shrill denunciations and cries of 'insidious propaganda', today their clear validity and legitimacy go unchallenged."

A resurgence and broadening of interest in the Indaba proposals had also become obvious in other areas of activity critical to the movement's success, he said.

"On the streets and in homes all over the land there is an increased awareness of and support for the Indaba, clearly proven by independently-conducted scientific market research. The latest results confirm that the Indaba proposals are firmly supported by a clear majority within each race group in KwaZulu Natal and also enjoy wide support throughout the country.

"In the boardrooms of big



Dr Oscar Dhlomo ... "no reason why the Indaba model should not provide a starting-point on the road to the solution for the rest of the land"

business there is an increased willingness to materially support the Indaba and invest for the future in its pragmatic vision, thereby underwriting the continuance and viability of commerce and industry in a developing free-enterprise environment."

The explanation for this resurgence of interest was simply that no other real options existed.

"Faced with the myriad problems confronting any constitutional blueprint planner in today's South Africa, those who have sought to improve upon the Indaba and those who have sought to shoot it down have

been faced at the end of their labours with a blank slate.

"The National Party's abject failure to produce any coherent constitutional alternative to the current impasse is all-too-clearly illustrated by its so-far unsuccessful attempts to woo credible black leaders into the proposed National Statutory Council.

"The Conservative Party's expressed desire to return to old-style apartheid requires only the most perfunctory rejection as a conclusive recipe for civil war.

"On the left, radical and revolutionary groups have been

(Continued on Page 11)

Go-ahead to Indaba would

THE National Party would gain more support than it would lose if the Government agreed to the implementation of the KwaZulu Natal Indaba proposals, a nationwide survey has shown.

According to the survey, which was conducted by the reputable market research firm Mark & Meningopnames and canvassed its nationally-representative consumer panel of about 2,000 white adults, 44% of the electorate would vote for the National Party if the Government agreed to the Indaba, as opposed to 41% if it rejected it.

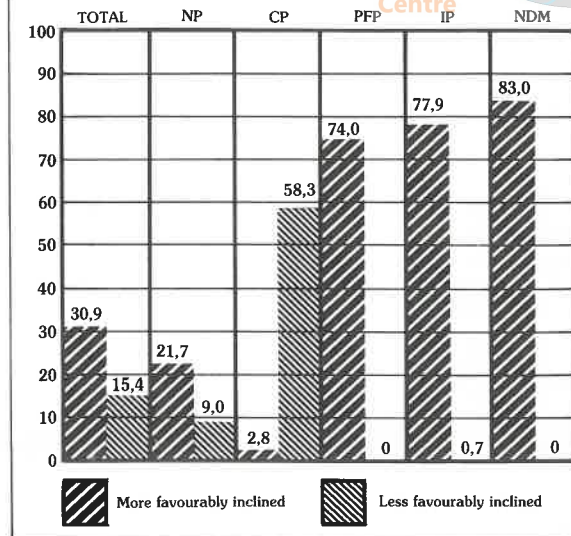
While the National Party would lose some votes to the Conservative Party, these would be more than compensated for by those it would win on the left, mainly from Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party.

The overall image of the Government would also improve dramatically if it agreed to the implementation of the Indaba proposals, the survey found, with 30,9% of the sample saying they would be more favourably inclined towards Government. In comparison 15,4% said they would be less favourably inclined.

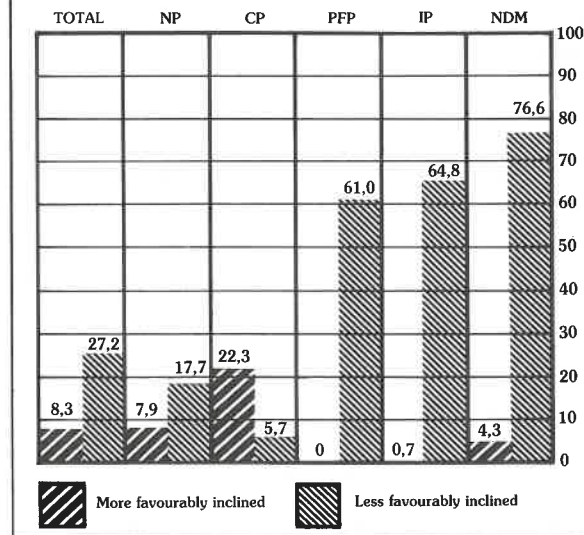
When asked what their attitude would be if the Government had rejected the Indaba proposals, only 8,3% of the sample said they would be more favourably inclined towards Government, with 27,2% less favourably inclined.

This positive attitude to the Indaba proposals extended into the ranks of the National Party itself, the survey showed, with 21,7% of NP supporters declaring that they would be more favourably inclined towards the Government if the proposals were implemented, as opposed to 9,0%

1. Assuming that the Government had accepted the implementation of the Indaba proposals, would this make you more or less favourably inclined towards Government?



2. Assuming that the Government had rejected the Indaba proposals and had refused to allow implementation, how would this affect your attitude towards Government?



boost Nat support — survey

who would be less favourably inclined.

“Clearly the National Party can win additional votes and much more public sympathy if it gives the go-ahead to the Indaba,” commented Mr Peter Badcock, Indaba Director of Communications.

“Equally clearly this is a highly-reassuring message to those in Government who support reform in principle but balk in practice through fear of a right-wing backlash.”

The survey bears out the findings of previous opinion polls, conducted by a variety of market research companies, which have shown majority support for the Indaba in Natal and the other provinces.

Mr Reuben du Plessis, managing director of Mark en Meningopnames, said the accuracy and validity of the firm's consumer panel had been demonstrated on many occasions in the past, including the 1983 referendum on constitutional change and the 1981 and 1987 elections.

“I am confident that the results of this survey on the KwaZulu Natal Indaba accurately reflect the views of whites in the RSA at the time of analysis in July this year,” he said.



‘Ja’ van Regering sal NP steun verstewig — opname

DIE Nasionale Party sal meer steun wen as wat hy sou verloor as die Regering sou instem tot die implementering van die KwaZulu Natal Indaba-voorstelle, het 'n landwyde opname aan die lig gebring.

Volgens die opname, wat gedoen is deur die gesaghebbende marknavorsingsfirma Mark en Meningopnames, en waarby sy nasionaalverteenvoordigende verbruikerspaneel van sowat 2 000 blanke volwassenes betrek is, sal 44% van die kiesers vir die Nasionale Party stem indien die Regering tot die Indaba sou instem, teenoor 41% indien dit die Indaba sou verwerp.

Hoewel die Nasionale Party stemme aan die Konserwatiewe Party sou afstaan, sal die stemme wat hy van die linkerkant, hoofsaaklik van dr Denis Worrall se Onafhanklike Party, bykry, meer as vergoed daarvoor.

Die algemene beeld van die Regering sal ook dramaties verbeter indien hy tot die implementering van die Indaba-voorstelle sou instem. Die opname het aan die lig gebring dat 30,9% van die monster dan gunstiger teenoor die Regering ingestel sou wees in teenstelling met 15,4% wat verklaar het dat hulle minder gunstig teenoor die Regering sou staan.

In antwoord op 'n vraag wat hulle houding sou wees indien die Regering die Indaba-voorstelle sou verwerp, het slegs 8,3% gesê dat hulle gunstiger teenoor die Regering ingestel sou wees, met 27,2% minder gunstig.

Hierdie positiewe houding teenoor die Indaba-voorstelle is ook in die geleedere van die Nasionale Party self aangetref. Die opname toon dat 21,7% van die NP-ondersteuners verklaar het dat hulle meer positief teenoor die Regering sou staan indien die voorstelle geïmplementeer sou word, met 9,0% minder gunstig.

“Dis duidelik dat die Nasionale Party stemme kan wen en heelwat meer openbare simpatie sal geniet as hy die Indaba die groen lig sou gee,” het die Indaba se Direkteur van Kommunikasies, mnr Peter Badcock opgemerk.

SUPPORT THE INDABA

Third youth conference

THE third "Indaba in Action" youth conference weekend held at Uthongathi School on the Natal North Coast in August was a spectacular success, according to organisers and delegates alike.

More than 130 senior school-children of all races from 58 schools all over KwaZulu Natal attended the conference, which was sponsored by Olin Chemicals and was a follow-up to previous schools' conferences at Kearsney College and Windy Ridge.

Delegates were addressed by an impressive array of top-level speakers including Dr Oscar Dhlomo (Co-Convenor of the Indaba and Minister of Education and Culture in KwaZulu), Mr Chris Saunders (chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett group), Professor Lawrie Schlemmer (director of the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand), Indaba Director Professor Dawid van Wyk and other senior Indaba personnel.

Interspersed between the lectures were less-formal workshops and discussion groups run by the delegates themselves. These were intended to provide interaction and communication between the students of all races and succeeded admirably in their aim, in many cases providing the first opportunity those involved had ever had for such cross-cultural mixing.

Mindful of the maxim about "all work and no play", the organisers also catered for recreation in the form of walks on the beach and a braai on the Saturday evening, for which music was supplied by the band Abafana Bomoya, whose ethnic style provided a pulsing insight



into traditional Zulu music and dancing.

"All in all it was a wonderful success," said organiser Eve Jewitt. "The general concensus was that it was a great weekend during which young people of all races were given a whole new view of life in South Africa and particularly KwaZulu Natal, and during which many found they completely changed their attitudes to their fellow South Africans.

"Barriers were broken down and new friendships formed, but delegates also expressed anger that they had never before been able to mix in this way," she said.

"My only regret was the lack of response from Afrikaans



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schools. The children themselves were deeply conscious of this and agreed that their Afrikaans counterparts were missing out through not participating, an opinion echoed in the editorial column of the Afrikaans newspaper Tempo a few days later."

Delegates concurred with her verdict that the weekend was an outstanding success in a flood of thank-you letters. The following are excerpts from just a few:

* "We found the talks very enlightening. Also the opportunity to mix with different race-groups was a new and interesting experience, one that will stand us in good stead in the new South Africa. We hope to see progress in the acceptance of the Indaba proposals. Good luck and many

a 'spectacular' success



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thanks." — Sharon Aumord and Karen Black

* "I would like to thank you for the terrific weekend at Uthongathi. I enjoyed every second and learnt so much about the Indaba. The weekend was an inspiration of what South Africa could be in the future and I'm looking forward to the next." — Ayand Nxumalo

* "The weekend was wonderful and I really got to know and understand people from other cultures and other races. We who attended will never be the same again. I find myself thinking in a whole new way and seeing things in a different perspective. The weekend was exciting and informative and I made a bunch

LEFT: Tongaat-Hulett chairman Mr Chris Saunders opens the conference.

CENTRE AND RIGHT: Delegates listen attentively as Indaba Director Professor Dawid van Wyk expounds the Indaba vision of powersharing provincial government.

of new friends." — Janine Curnow

* "I found it a privilege to attend the Uthongathi conference, which was one of the most memorable weekends of my life. It was a great experience and I thoroughly enjoyed myself." — Derrick Bennett

* "I wish to thank you for allowing me to share my views at Uthongathi, the first time I had ever been able to attend a conference like that." — Yvonne Dlamini

* "I'd like to express my sincere thanks for an absolutely mindblowing weekend at Uthongathi. I didn't realise how ignorant I'd been about the Indaba and about the present situation in KwaZulu Natal and South Africa. Last week I gave a talk at our school about the Indaba and what came out of the weekend. I can't tell you how many girls came up to me afterwards and told me that they hadn't realised what a good thing the Indaba is." — Madeline Bailey

Education in crisis ...

E DUCATION in the KwaZulu Natal area is in crisis and drastic steps are required to correct existing shortfalls and prevent further deterioration of the education system.

This is the verdict of an in-depth research project conducted as part of the Indaba's Implementation Study on Education by Dr Johan van Zijl, former Principal Education Planner for the Natal Education Department and now Director of Education Policy for the Indaba.

Among the findings of the research are:

★ **There has been dramatic under-provision of school facilities.**

It has been projected that pupil numbers in the KwaZulu Natal region will have almost doubled by the end of this decade, compared with the 1980 figure. In the five-year period 1986-1990, the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture alone will have to provide education for an additional 550 000 pupils. This means that in this region alone some 550 schools catering for 1 000 pupils each will have to be built.

★ **Teacher training has fallen way below the increase in pupil numbers.**

Working on the basis of a ratio of 35 pupils per teacher, 23 200 new teachers will have to be trained by 1990 for primary schools in KwaZulu alone, with an additional 3 000 required for secondary schools (using a ratio of 30 pupils per teacher).

★ **The ratio of pupils to classrooms has risen to the unacceptable level of 56:1.**

Simply to maintain this

KwaZulu Natal



Dr Johan van Zijl

unsatisfactory level, no less than 12 650 new classrooms will have to be built by 1990. To reduce the pupil:classroom ratio to a more manageable but still far-from-ideal 35:1 will require that 13 new classrooms be built every working day of the remaining years of this decade.

★ **The educational qualifications of teachers are in most cases grossly inadequate.**

Over 70% of black teachers in KwaZulu have a matric-level-or-lower education, with the remainder rarely boasting more than a two-year training college course to their credit. These comparatively unqualified teachers must minister to classes which are often more than double the size of those of their white, coloured and Indian colleagues — and often at an academic level higher than that of the teacher himself.

★ **Most of the 4 000 education system managers in KwaZulu have been inadequately**

trained with many having received no formal management training whatever.

As a result the learning process has been undermined, unnecessary costs have been incurred, resources have been under-employed, student frustration and teacher demotivation have increased, and communities have become dissatisfied.

★ **The situation threatens to worsen, if anything.**

Driven by poverty and hopes of employment, an endless human wave has surged into KwaZulu Natal's urban areas.

In Durban, for example, the shack settlement population has swollen from 50 000 in 1970 to 1,7-million today, a deprived, largely-uneducated mass who now comprise roughly half of the city's population.

The educational crisis in the region is symptomatic of a sickness which has crept into education in the country generally, according to Dr van Zijl.

'It is the legacy of a society which has pursued a policy of discrimination in education since Dr Verwoerd enacted the Bantu Education Act in 1953.

'At the time he said: 'There is no place for the black man in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour ... and there is no point in educating him for positions in European society he will never be allowed to occupy'.

'Much has changed since then — and these sentiments have since been described as misguided and rejected by the Government — but the legacy remains and is today manifested in actions like the Government's refusal to allow blacks to fill va-

the multi-cultural solution

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cancies at white colleges of education.

“Last year, for example, these white training colleges were operating at only 66% capacity. Had black students been allowed to fill the 4 276 vacancies, there would have been an immediate increase of no less than 49% of trainee black teachers, at little extra cost.”

Clearly, education in the entire KwaZulu Natal area is in dire need of rationalisation, expansion and upgrading, Dr van Zijl believes. He feels a complete overhaul, such as that envisaged by the Indaba Education Committee, is needed.

His belief in such revision was born during his years of top-level experience in education planning for the Natal Education Department and has been reinforced by insights acquired during the months of research on the education implementation study.

“It is not a question of it being the best solution — it is the only one,” he says. “And though primarily our goal should be one of providing a unified, quality, equal, non-racial system of education for all in the KwaZulu Natal area, it is also critically important that our education policy should recognise the multi-cultural nature of our society.

“Our society is incredibly complex. We have enormous differences not only in language and race, religion and values, degrees of prosperity or poverty, urbanisation or rurality, but also, and probably most importantly, in cultures and cultural attitudes.

“At present our schools provide little or no assistance to our children to help them cope with



Teacher training has fallen way below the increase in pupil numbers.

this diversity and thus better understand their fellow South Africans. If anything they serve only to separate them even further.

“Our syllabi are largely mono-cultural, concentrating almost exclusively on British or American materials. Is it reasonable to expect that a child raised on such a narcissistic diet could possibly develop a sympathetic understanding of non-Western cultures?”

“Mono-cultural education stunts the growth of critical faculty. Our children are taught to view the world from the narrow confines and perspectives of their own culture only. The resulting ignorance breeds fear and leads them, as it led us, to reject anything that is strange and unfamiliar.”

He quotes the late Alan Paton to reinforce his point — “How can an English person live his life with Afrikaners, coloured people, Zulus and Indians ... and not be enriched? Those who are im-

poverished are those who shrink from diversity.”

Race and cultural difference cannot and should not be wished away, he says. They are an inevitable social reality. The ideal is to create a “salad-bowl” education system in which all the ingredients blend harmoniously to create a greater whole, while retaining their own individual flavour.

“The case for multi-cultural education is an easy one to make. If education is concerned with the development of such basic human capacities as curiosity, capacity for reflection, ability to form an independent judgement, sensitivity, intellectual humility, respect for others and an ability to appreciate the great achievements of ALL mankind, then it must be multi-cultural in orientation.

“Multi-cultural education is, therefore, an education in freedom — freedom from inherited

IMPLEMENTATION STUDY

biases and narrow feelings and sentiments, as well as freedom to explore other cultures and perspectives. It does not cut children off from their own culture. Rather it enables them to enrich, refine and take a broader view of it without losing their roots in it.”

Dr van Zijl has no illusions about the magnitude of the task which lies ahead.

“To begin with, it is one of uniting five fragmented and compartmentalised departments and some 2,4-million pupils into a single cohesive unit — a single education department which from its inception will be the largest in Southern Africa and indeed the Southern hemisphere.

“Secondly, it is the challenge of correcting and balancing a

Last year these white training colleges were operating at only 66% capacity. Had black students been allowed to fill the 4 276 vacancies, there would have been an immediate increase of no less than 49% of trainee black teachers, at little extra cost

faulty system which produces, on the one hand, wasteful surpluses of staff and facilities, resulting in out-of-work teachers and deserted schools, and on the other, crippling shortfalls and backlogs which severely hamstring an already limited educational effort.

“Thirdly, it is the burden of providing and funding a massive upgrading exercise — to which Government has already committed itself in principle — to lift the average standard of education to that currently enjoyed by white pupils. This will require hundreds of millions of rands, thousands of new teachers and scores of new schools.

“And fourthly, it is the responsibility and the privilege of breathing new life and spirit into the very essence of the education which will guide future generations of this region, the responsibility of deciding what the children should learn and how they should be taught.

“In the final analysis it is a task we cannot — and dare not — shirk.”

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

When I left Windy Ridge after the schools' conference that warm Monday morning, I did so with much sadness in my heart because I knew I was leaving behind friends who I had learned to love in just a few days. However, I still cherish the most memorable experience of my life and I know the bonds of friendship will last a long time to come.

I am the envy of every student in my class. My friends and principal were surprised to learn that the Indaba cared about people and was not interested in brainwashing 'impressionable' minds. I even think my principal has become a supporter of the Indaba idea. Eve, Joanne and your staff did a wonderful job and I would like to place on record my appreciation to the following people:

I compliment you, Eve, on a brilliant idea, careful planning and your efficiency. Joanne must be highly commended for the “work” she did with us, her participation in our games and putting up with us on the bus. My very special thanks to her mom, June, for the lift back

into Durban. Please ask Joanne to convey my regards to her sister Belinda. Incidentally, I won the maths presentation.

I also appreciated the efforts of the kitchen staff — every meal was simply divine. My thanks too to Daryl Smith and Mr Mansfield for their contributions. And my very special thanks to our sponsors Eimco, without whom a wonderful weekend would not have been possible.

Please send me the addresses of the other delegates.

Once again thank you! Up with the Indaba!

**Dinesh Singh
(Headboy,
Sea Cow Lake Secondary School)
Kenville
DURBAN**

***Thanks for writing, glad you enjoyed it, congratulations about the maths presentation, and we look forward to seeing you again at the next Youth Focus conference!
— Editor.***

(Continued from Page 3)

strong on rhetoric and talk of the 'handover of power' but have so far completely failed to produce a model which has the slightest hope of acceptance among minority groups.

"Many blacks, sidelined in the current political stalemate, have had little choice but to pin their hopes on laudable but abstract promises of a 'post-apartheid South Africa' which will simply grow in our midst like mushrooms, without anyone lifting a finger to help bring it about."

It was not an easy task facing those who sought a solution to South Africa's constitutional dilemma, said Dr Dhlomo. There was no easy "quick fix" to the seemingly-contradictory problems of majority hopes and minority fears.

"To those — and sadly there are still many — who lack the required courage and vision, it seems the future must lie in a 'winner-takes-all' scenario, that black demands for full participation in Government and white demands for minority protection are conflicting and irreconcilably incompatible.

"However, this need not be the case, as the Indaba has so clearly shown. The aspirations of the black majority towards full participation in Government and the demands of the white, coloured and Indian minorities for protection and security CAN be wedded in a marriage which will endure and bring forth a stable and equitable future.

"And while the Indaba proposals are focused specifically on the KwaZulu Natal region, one should never forget that the challenges and problems facing the rest of the country are virtually identical. There is no reason why the Indaba model should not provide a starting-point on the road to the solution for the rest of the land."

Regering meer geneë oor Indaba-voorstelle — Dhlomo

DAAR heers 'n nuwe stemming van toenemende tegemoetkoming en bereidheid om oor die Indaba-voorstelle te onderhandel in Regeringskringse, het Dr Oscar Dhlomo, mede-sameroeper van die Indaba, onlangs aan die Pretoriase Persklub gesê.

Hy het by die maandelikse ete van die Klub gesê dat terwyl die Indaba-voorstelle vroeër verwerp is deur sekere Regeringskritici, die "gees en proses" van die Indaba meer onlangs geprys en net sekere aspekte van die detail gekritiseer word.

"Terwyl die bekendmaking van gunstige, onafhanklike marknavorsingsresultate vroeër begroet is met skrilte ontkenning en uitroep van 'listige propaganda', word hul duidelike geldigheid en egtheid vandag nie bevraagteken nie."

'n Herlewing en verbreding van belangstelling in die Indaba-voorstelle het ook duidelik geword in ander areas wat noodsaaklik is vir die sukses van die beweging, het hy gesê.

"In die strate en huise is daar landswyd 'n verhoogde bewusheid van en steun vir die Indaba. Dit is duidelik bewys deur onafhanklike, wetenskaplike marknavorsing. Die nuutste resultate bevestig dat die Indaba-voorstelle ondersteun word deur 'n duidelike meerderheid van elke bevolkingsgroep in KwaZulu Natal, en ook wye steun oor die hele land geniet.

"In die raadskamers van die sakewêreld is daar toenemende bereidheid om die Indaba te ondersteun en vir die toekoms te belê in die pragmatiese visie daarvan. Sodoende onderskryf hulle die voorsetting en lewensvatbaarheid van handel en nywerheid in 'n ontwikkelende vryemark-omgewing."

Die rede vir die hernieude belangstelling was eenvoudig dat geen ander keuses bestaan het nie.

Gekonfronteer met die menigte probleme wat die beplanner van enige grondwetlike bloudruk in Suid-Afrika vandag ondervind, het diegene wat gepoog het om die Indaba-voorstelle of te verbeter of neer te skiet hulself eindelik met 'n onbeskrewe blad bevind.

"Die Nasionale Party se onvermoë om enige samehangende grondwetlike alternatief vir die huidige impasse te vind, word al te duidelik geïllustreer deur sy tot dusver onsuksesvolle pogings om geloofwaardige swart leiers na die voorgenome Nasionale Statutêre Raad te lok.

"Die Konserwatiewe Party se uitgesproke begeerte om na die ou styl van apartheid terug te keer, kan slegs met die grootste haas verwerp word as 'n onweerlegbare resep vir burgeroorlog.

"Aan die linkerkant laat radikale en revolusionêre groepe hul baie sterk uit oor die 'oorhandiging van mag', maar hulle het tot dusver heftigste maal om 'n model wat selfs die geringste hoop op aanvaarding onder minderheidsgroepe het voort te bring.

"Baie swartes wat hulself op die kantlyn bevind in die huidige politieke stilstand het weinig keuse gehad as om hul hoop te plaas op lofwaardige maar abstrakte belofes van 'n Suid-Afrika na apartheid wat eenvoudig soos 'n paddastoel sal verrys sonder dat iemand 'n vinger hoef te lig om dit te bewerkstellig."

Dit was nie 'n maklike taak wat diegene wat 'n oplossing vir Suid-Afrika se grondwetlike dilemma soek in die gesig gestaar het nie, het Dr Dhlomo gesê. Daar was geen maklike kitsoplossing vir die skynbaar teenstrydige probleme van meerderheidsverwagting en minderheidsvrees nie.

"Vir diegene, en ongelukkig is daar nog baie vir wie dit aan die nodige moed en visie ontbreek, skyn die toekoms in 'n 'wenner-nieem-alles' scenario waarin swart eise vir volle deelname en wit eise vir minderheidsbeskerming teenstrydig en onversoenlik uiteenlopend is, te lê.

"Die Indaba het egter duidelik gewys dat dit nie die geval hoef wees nie. Die strewes van die swart meerderheid om verteenwoordig te word in die Regering en die eise van die minderheidsgroepe — blank, bruin en Indiër — om beskerming en sekerheid, kan saamgevoeg word om 'n standvastige toekoms te verseker.

"En, terwyl die Indaba-voorstelle spesifiek op die KwaZulu Natal gebied konsentreer, kan ons nie vergeet dat die uitdagings en probleme wat die res van die land in die gesig staar feitlik identies is nie. Daar is geen rede waarom die Indaba-model nie 'n vertrekpunt vir die oplossing vir die res van die land kan verskaf nie."

INDABA NEWS is published by the KwaZulu Natal Indaba with the purpose of maintaining contact with Indaba supporters. Anyone wishing to receive copies of the newsletter should write to the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, P O Box 2925, Durban 4000 or telephone (031) 304-1933. Readers wishing to notify the Indaba of a change of address are requested to remove the label from the envelope containing their previous newsletter and return it, together with their new address, to us.

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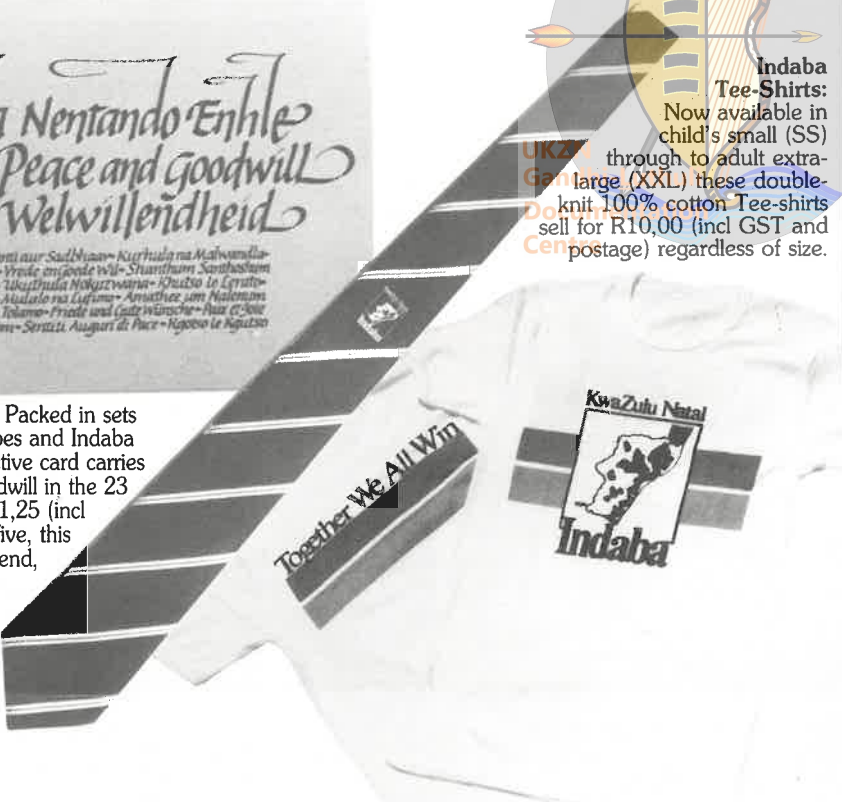
CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE

*Ukuthula Nentando Enhle
Peace and Goodwill
Vrede en Welwillendheid*

*Ori ni ke Ethusa Shani aur Sabhaan Kuthula na Malwanda
Shanti aur Sathicha Vrede onjone Wil Shantham Santhasham
Kuthula Nokenyama Ukuthula Nokenyama Khutso le Ezabo
Amman wa Nihlaaz Alalalo na Lyfimo Amathuzi jam Malwona
Pezicalaloo Hango le Nihana Peace and Goodwill Vrede en Welwillendheid
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