

Stuur asseblief enige nuuswaardige Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe-nuusbrokkies of -artikels (met of sonder foto's) aan Lynne Rippenaar-Moses (lynnr@sun.ac.za). Ons poog om die nuusbrief aan die einde van elke kwartaal uit te bring. Julle is ook welkom om die nuusbrief aan belangstellendes te stuur.

Please send any newsworthy Arts and Social Sciences news snippets or articles (with or without photos) to Lynne Rippenaar-Moses (lynnr@sun.ac.za). We aim to send out a newsletter at the end of every term. You are welcome to distribute the newsletter to any interested parties.

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Prof Hennie Kotzé groet Fakulteit na 10 jaar as Dekaan

“Jou leierskap as Dekaan, in die manier waarop jy deurgaans met departemente gekommunikeer het oor hoe hulle verder kon uitbrei en hul strategiese akademiese posisionering kon verhoog – ‘n besondere uitdagende onderneming gegewe die diversiteit van dissiplines wat hierdie Fakulteit behels – kan gekarakteriseer word deur ‘n aantal treffende eienskappe, wat ook getuig van die professionele en menslike kwaliteite wat jy behels en waarvoor ons ons eindelose dank en waardering wil uitspreek. Ons weet ons gaan die vrugte van jou leierskap nog baie lank in die jare vorentoe pluk.”

Dit is hoe prof Hennie Kotzé, die huidige Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe, wat aan die einde van 2012 aftree na 10 jaar aan die stuur, se bestuurstyl deur die voormalige Visedekaan: Tale, prof Marianna Visser, beskryf is. Visser het die amptelike toespraak by Kotzé se Fakulteitsvaarwelpartytjie op 7 November gelewer.

By die geleentheid het Kotzé ook ‘n foto ontvang van sy geskenk, ‘n kweekhuis, wat die Fakulteit vir die Dekaan aangekoop het danksy finansiële skenkings van personele in die Fakulteit.



Prof Hennie Kotzé (links) met ‘n foto van die geskenk – ‘n kweekhuis – wat die Fakulteit vir hom aangekoop het danksy finansiële skenkings van personele in die Fakulteit. Saam met hom is die nuwe Dekaan, prof Johan Hattingh. (Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

Kotzé het sy akademiese loopbaan as ‘n tydelike dosent by die Departement van Ontwikkelings-administrasie en Afrika Politiek aan Unisa in 1972 begin. Daarna is hy oorsese waar hy ‘n MA (Ekonomie) by die Universiteit van Manchester in 1975 voltooi het. In 1976 het hy teruggekeer Suid-Afrika toe en by die Departement Politieke Wetenskap by die Universiteit van Johannesburg begin klasgee. Hier is hy in 1979 tot senior dosent en in 1984 tot medeprofessor bevorder.

Twee jaar later het Kotzé na Stellenbosch verhuis om as professor en voorsitter van die Departement Politieke Wetenskap aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) te werk. Hy was verbonde aan die Departement tot 2002 en het tydens daardie tyd ook as Direkteur van die Sentrum vir Internasionale en Vergelykende Politiek gedien. In 2003, is hy as Dekaan van die Fakulteit aangestel.

Ondanks sy besige skedule oor die afgelope tien jaar, het Kotzé nog steeds tyd gemaak om op sy navorsing te fokus. In 2011, het hy die boek, *Liberal Democracy and Peace in South Africa: The Pursuit of Freedom as Dignity*, saam met

prof Pierre du Toit van die Departement Politieke Wetenskap aan die US, uitgereik.

Die boek is gebaseer op hul bevindinge tydens 'n studie wat die waardes van die Suid-Afrikaanse publiek én elite oor 'n tydperk van 26 jaar voor, gedurende en ná ons land se oorgang tot demokrasie "meet". Hoewel verskeie organisasies al opnames oor Suid-Afrikaners se waardes gedoen het, is hierdie studie eiesoortig, aangesien dit die enigste longitudinale opname is wat die publiek se waardes oor so 'n lang tydperk meet, en boonop die eerste studie wat openbare en elitewaardes vergelyk.

Met behulp van die World Values Survey (WVS), wat in meer as 80 samelewings oor ses vastelande heen gedoen word, sowel as die Suid-Afrikaanse Meningsleieropname, kon Du Toit en Kotzé die maatskaplike, politieke en ekonomiese transformasie in Suid-Afrika onder die algemene publiek sowel as die elite naspoor. Vir hierdie studie het die politieke wetenskaplikes die Suid-Afrikaanse publiek en elite se houdings tot 2006 en 2007 onderskeidelik ondersoek. Bepaalde aspekte waarop klem gelê is, sluit in verskillende rassegroepe se opvattinge oor die staat; interpersoonlike verhoudings, onder meer vertroue en verdraagsaamheid; genderverhoudings; opvattinge oor godsdiens en boosheid ("evil"); sowel as gevoelens jeens buitelanders.

Kotzé spesialiseer in vergelykende politieke gedrag en is die medeskrywer van drie boeke en 'n aantal monografieë wat *Elite and Democratisation – An Exploratory Survey of the South African Elites* insluit. Hy is ook die outeur van *A Future South Africa? Prospects for 1999 and Beyond* en *Consolidating Democracy: What Role for Civil Society in South Africa*, en het meer as 60 akademiese artikels oor vergelykende politieke gedrag, openbare beleid en Suid-Afrikaanse politiek saamgestel.

Visser het tydens haar toespraak gesê dat Kotzé in die tyd wat hy Dekaan was die dwarslat hoog gestel vir almal in die Fakulteit. "Ons sal die afgelope tien jaar veral onthou as die tyd wat hy die Fakulteit gelei het in die opstel van 'n formele strategiese plan, wat departemente kan gebruik om hulle spesifieke strategiese planne en aksies en begrotings te ontwerp. In al hierdie aktiwiteite het jy deurentyd die dwarslat hoog gestel vir ons werksaamhede, 'n eienskap wat meegebring het dat die Fakulteit die akademiese respek en aansien geniet wat dit het, plaaslik en internasionaal," het sy gesê.

Sy het hom ook geprys vir sy entrepreneurskap, sy nooit-nee houding teenoor die idees en voorstelle waarmee personeel na hom gekom het, sowel as sy opregte belangstelling in die loopbaangroei en ondersteuning van elke individu, akademiese en steundienspersoneel, en sy besliste uitgangspunt van die Fakulteit as 'n akademiese eenheid.

"Jy het te midde van die groot uiteenlopende verskeidenheid en aard van departemente in die Fakulteit en, by tye in die afgelope 10 jaar, oproepe vanaf bestuur vir moontlike herstrukturering, die samehang van die Fakulteit as 'n groter akademiese eenheid, gekenmerk deur akademiese interafhanklikhede en verbande in die kunste, tale en die sosiale wetenskappe, deurentyd beklemtoon," het sy gesê.

"Departemente en individue het sekerlik die afgelope 10 jaar telke male met 'n verskeidenheid omvattende voorstelle gekom voortvloeiend uit strategiese beplanning, sommige waarvan ook soms aansienlike implikasies vir die Fakulteit se begroting kon inhou. Nietemin kon jy met diep insig in die behoeftes en voorstelle op kreatiewe wyse alternatiewe bespreek met departemente om verbeeldingryke aksieplanne te implementeer, sommige waarop neergekom het om aksies te loods met meer beskeie of alternatiewe befondingsvoorsiening."

Prof Johan Hattingh, die voormalige Visedekaan: Sosiale Wetenskappe wat in 2013 as Dekaan by Kotzé oorneem, het tydens die Fakulteitsraadvergadering wat die geselligheid voorafgegaan het, Kotzé bedank vir sy toewyding, sy energie, "dat hy vir die fakulteit se saak geveg het wanneer nodig, vir die nuwe inisiatiewe wat hy geloods het, en dat hy gehelp het om burokrasie en rompslop terug te druk en van ons as Fakulteit weg te hou".

"Ek wil ook vir hom bedank vir sy leiding deur die goeie tye en die moeilike tye waardeur die Fakulteit gegaan het en vir sy ondersteuning vir departemente en personelede individueel deur dik en dun," het Hattingh gesê.

Hy het ook vir Kotzé geprys vir sy vriendelikheid en geduld wat hy regdeur sy termyn behou het en vertel hoe iemand onlangs die versugting by hom uitgespreek het dat hy as Dekaan "net so vriendelik sal wees soos Hennie altyd was".

Prof Kotzé het gesê dat hy veral die uitdagings wat so 'n diverse Fakulteit skep, geweldig geniet het. Hy het ook die vertroue wat hy deurentyd van die personeel ontvang het, uitgelig as 'n pluspunt in die bestuur van so 'n groot Fakulteit. Vir hom is wedersydse vertroue en verdraagsaamheid vir uiteenlopende standpunte belangrike elemente in die werksaamhede van die Fakulteit.

"Laastens wil ek almal bedank vir hulle samewerking oor veral die laaste paar jare toe talle finansiële uitdagings oorkom moes word. Die Fakulteit is in goeie hande onder die dekaanskap van Johan Hattingh en ek wil hom en almal sterkte toewens met die werk wat wag," het hy gesê.

After 51 years at SU, Henderson has been dubbed the “institutional memory”

After more than five decades at Stellenbosch University (SU), Mr Alastair Henderson (photo), will retire from his current position as consultant at the Postgraduate Examinations Office in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. The Office was started by Henderson in 2004 after he had retired as senior lecturer and Head of the English Department at SU.

“One of the reasons for starting the Office was the sheer volume of postgraduate degrees we produced each year. Currently we handle about 165 Master’s degrees per year and about 60 doctorates in total. This will rise when all the students from the Graduate School come fully “on line”. Our main goal was to remove some of the administrative burden on the departments, while the other reason was to establish a distance between the examiners and the departments to help maintain the quality of our examining. In a way I see us looking after the interests of both staff and students and acting as a neutral space for this to take place,” says Henderson.

The Office is responsible for organising the examining of all Master’s theses and doctoral dissertations. This entails sending the documents off for examination, handling feedback reports, and organising the oral examinations with examiners who are based both locally and abroad. “It has also become obligatory to have our doctorates examined overseas and this is part of maintaining the quality of our supervision,” he explains.

Henderson is originally from KwaZulu-Natal. He completed a BA Law degree at the University of Kwazulu-Natal in 1960 and returned there in 1961 to do an LLB degree. However, near the start of his postgraduate studies, he decided rather to follow an Honours degree in English. After completing the degree, he joined SU in 1962 at the age of 21.

After seven years at SU, he took study and unpaid leave to study for an MPhil in English at Oxford University. A Harry Crossley Grant helped to cover his expenses for a period of two years.

During the 51 years he has worked for this institution, he has involved himself in a number of activities on campus. For many years, he edited the Faculty’s Calendar and served as a member of the Academic Affairs Committee. “I have also been involved in the Faculty’s academic planning for a number of years and that’s why they call me the Faculty’s institutional memory!”

When he first arrived at SU, he started the Drama Society for students. “We produced Shakespeare plays on campus which were performed in the open air in the area where the library now stands. I had come from a university background where amateur dramatics was a part of life.”

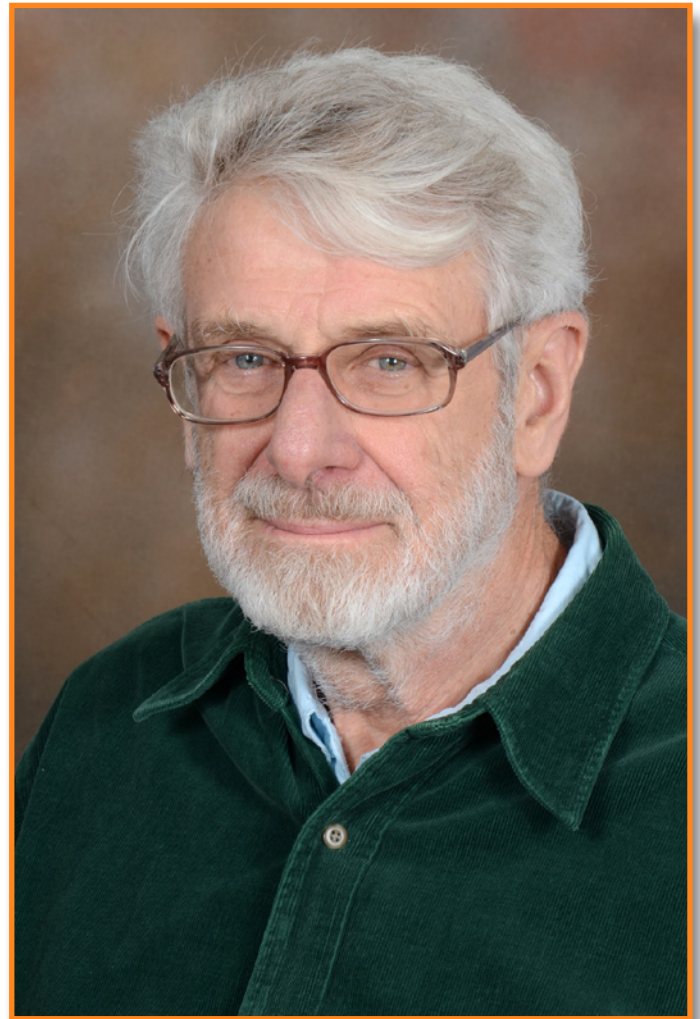
Henderson has always been interested in fostering discussion amongst students and staff, so he started a society for English students to discuss topics related to their field of study. Today he still belongs to a discussion group consisting of academics and other members of public from various disciplines. The group was started by the late Philosophy professor, Prof Johan Degenaar, and comes together to discuss a wide range of topics from philosophy and politics to science.

“When I was Head of Department, I tried to also encourage my young colleagues to get their doctorates done and to publish their research, and discussion has always been part of that process.”

“I think I was actually the first full-time non-professorial Head of Department and among the first non-professorial members of Senate. I also served on the University Council,” he adds.

The University that Henderson works in today, looks very different from the one he joined in the sixties.

“The University was definitely smaller and much more formal. There were about 3 500 students and a large proportion of those students lived in residences or in lodgings in the town. Men wore jackets and ties and the women wore skirts. Later came the revolution,” he jokes, “when women were allowed to wear slack suits. But that didn’t last: now we have shorts, takkies and bare feet.”



(Photo: Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

On Sundays, formal attire was worn throughout the day.

Only senior students owned cars and even then, few cars were seen on campus as students mostly used bicycles to commute. "You had more or less to prove that you needed a car in order to have one on campus," he says.

The demography on campus has also changed considerably. The campus was predominantly white, with more male than female students. "While the mix today is better, we still have a long way to go," he says.

He has been glad, he says, to see a stronger sense of community form on campus with the disappearance of the Afrikaans/English divide. "One of the things that I have enjoyed during my time here is the chance to learn and speak Afrikaans. That has been a huge gain for me in my personal life. I gained another language after coming here as an English Zulu-speaking lad."

"However, I think we still face major educational challenges, especially in the inequality of preparation of students today and the fact that our institution is still predominantly white. The question of access to education is still a huge issue. You have somehow to find a way of bridging the inequality of preparation so that everyone gets a decent shot at tertiary education, and that is why it is vital for us to get this right at school level."

There were also few English-speaking students when he started, and those who did attend SU were mostly based in law and the sciences. "English students came here to learn Afrikaans and to study with well-known jurists like Prof JC de Wet."

His first office, he says, was in a house in Crozier Street similar to those housing the Journalism Department and the Language Centre. From this office, he moved to the Ou Hoofgebou (Old Main building), where the current Law Faculty is based, then to the Wilcocks building, and eventually to the current Arts building.

"When we first moved into the Arts building, it was called the Titanic because it leaked and the lights were always going off," he says while smiling.

While he feels that the greater emphasis on research today is a good thing for the University, he is concerned that this has perhaps contributed to less of an emphasis on the importance of teaching. "I think that this is a loss and I sometimes wonder if we aren't in danger of losing our teaching soul. I am also concerned that we are losing our collegial side, where you are driven by a sense of community which you share with your students and colleagues. We seem to be moving into a more business-like environment driven by targets," says Henderson.

Asked about why he chose to stay at SU for 51 years – a long time by any standard – he admits that he first thought he would be at the institution only for five years.

"The University has treated me really well over the years. I did consider a move elsewhere, but somehow we settled in and considered Stellenbosch to be a good environment in which to bring up children, with very good schools and surrounded by the most amazing countryside and mountains."

From his talk, it is clear that he will miss his interaction with students.

"I have been privileged to teach very good students over the years and that is something that I have enjoyed in my academic career. I just love seeing the way students take off and go way beyond where you are and I think that is one of the great things about teaching and why I feel teaching is such an important part of one's life as an academic."

Henderson will be retiring for the second time this year and this time around, he says, it will be for good. "I used to miss teaching when I moved to the Examinations Office, and I suppose I was very fortunate, I retired and was able to return to develop a second career."

"However, this time I plan to move to the cottage that my wife and I own in Rooi Els. I am looking forward to reading as many books as I can. I especially have an interest in philosophy and history and I'd like to pursue this now. My children have also asked me to write up our family history and what our family has done over the years. I also enjoy hacking away at alien vegetation. Two Saturdays a month you can find me either on Stellenbosch mountain or in Rooi Els doing just that. I will also spend a lot more time walking in the mountains and, if I can afford it, I will travel. But I think I will still miss going to work."

Frans Swanepoel appointed as the first Deputy Director of the African Doctoral Academy



Prof Frans Swanepoel (photo), an accomplished scientific leader in the field of agriscience in South Africa and abroad, has been appointed as the first Deputy Director of the African Doctoral Academy (ADA). Swanepoel, who previously served as Senior Director: Research Development at the University of the Free State, joined Stellenbosch University on 1 October this year.

Swanepoel is currently a member of the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) and a former Senior Fulbright Fellow at the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development (CIIFAD) at Cornell University in the United States. He is currently a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for African Development (IAD), also at Cornell University.

He has extensive academic management and leadership experience which he gained in his capacity as Head of Department and Dean at three universities for more than twenty years. While working as Head of Animal Science and later Dean of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare (UFH), he also developed a postgraduate school at the institution.

Swanepoel joins the ADA at a time when the call from government for an increase in the number of doctoral graduates have become quite earnest and in light of these developments, he has his work cut out for him.

“One of the major challenges in Africa today is to revitalise the science system to train doctoral students and to develop a culture of scholarship and knowledge production on the continent, including South Africa. In South Africa, we produce 27 PhDs per million of the population in comparison to, for example, the average in developed economies with a vibrant research and

development system, which produce between 150 and 250 per million.”

The South African government, through the National Research Foundation (NRF) has set a strategic objective to increase PhD production fivefold from the current 1 200 produced in total (this includes all universities in South Africa) per year to 6 000 per year in the next 10 years.

“This is indeed a challenge, and a target that the ADA will contribute to by collaborating with other institutions, both nationally and on the continent.”

This, along with the ADA’s four main objectives: To provide current and prospective doctoral students with quality research training and support; to assist prospective doctoral students with the necessary intellectual and academic tools to become successful scholars and practitioners; to better equip supervisors for managing and supervising masters and doctoral students; and to establish a comprehensive research programme on the African PhD, will be his focus.

“It’s really going to be challenging to achieve the very ambitious target of 6 000 PhDs per annum. Reaching this target will assist South Africa to come close to a contribution of 1% of the global research and development (R&D) output. Currently SA contributes 0.55% of global output, but for the country to be recognised as a global knowledge partner we will have to increase our contribution and this will only be possible or achievable if we increase our PhD graduates fivefold. This will in turn increase our research publication outputs from the current 10 000 to about 20 000 per annum if we look at the 2011 figures.”

But, warns Swanepoel, there are major challenges in reaching this goal. These include creating a nurturing environment for PhD candidates to pursue their doctoral studies as well as addressing the financial needs of many students. Coupled with that, are questions about the quality of PhD graduates produced.

“The ADA has developed specific interventions to assist with increasing the quality of PhD graduates produced on the African continent. These include the Summer and Winter Schools in research methods,” he says.

“Another challenge we face, is that we do not have adequate supervisory capacity to train PhD graduates in South Africa and we therefore have to start thinking creatively to leverage additional supervisory capacity from other

universities and internationally. In that regard the Graduate School of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences has done extremely well via the Partnership for Africa's Next Generation of Academics (PANGeA) by entering into an agreement with five other universities on the continent to explore possibilities for co-supervision of doctoral students. Similar sandwich PhD programmes is something the ADA will also explore with international partner universities to increase the supervisory capacity."

Swanepoel believes that his years of experience in academia in research, teaching and management positions and his involvement in a number of national and international bodies will serve him well in his current role. He has served as a board member, Vice-Chairperson and Acting Chairperson of the Board of the Agricultural Research Council and was a former advisory board member for the Centre for Rural Development of the China Agricultural University. In addition, he has worked as a consultant and/or advisor for a number of international and multinational organisations such as the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank and Lux Development. He has published more than 170 journal articles – 45 in scientific international journals – conference proceedings, book chapters and reports.

"I've got an ideal suit of qualifications and experience, which I believe will serve me well in my current capacity at Stellenbosch University. My field of specialisation is agricultural development and food security in Africa and it has helped me build extensive networks with many universities and research organisations on the African continent. The development of Africa is based on agriculture. Eighty percent of the smallholder farmers on the continent are women farmers and agriculture contributes 30% to 40% of GDP in most African countries, excluding South Africa. It is therefore clear that knowledge production and technology development in agriculture is integral to any development paradigm for our continent," explains Swanepoel.

"In this context, the original idea when the ADA was conceptualised was to start off in the human and social sciences and to expand into other disciplines. I've already had discussions with Prof Mohammad Karaan, Dean of AgriSciences at the University as well as with the Vice-Rector: Research and Innovation, Prof Eugene Cloete, in order to start expanding the work of the ADA to other disciplines as well."

His plans for the future, he says, include generating additional capacity to help the ADA meet its four main objectives.

"These four goals are what we will focus on initially. Currently the ADA, which is also based in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, is funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It is part of the University's HOPE Project, and therefore of high strategic importance too. Many international donors have identified PhD production as a priority for the African continent and focus on agriculture and food security and public health systems as key focus areas for research. In this context we have initiated discussions with other potential donors, including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation as well as Rockefeller Foundation to explore possibilities for financial support to expand the ADA's activities throughout the African continent."

Gemeenskapsinteraksiëkomitee ontmoet om omgewing se GI-aktiwiteite vir 2012 te bespreek

Die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe se Gemeenskapsinteraksiëkomitee het op 1 Augustus ontmoet om die Fakulteit se gemeenskapsinteraksië (GI)-aktiwiteite vir 2012 te bespreek sowel as die impak van hierdie aktiwiteite in verskeie gemeenskappe. Al 18 verteenwoordigers van die komitee, sowel as die Dekaan, prof Hennie Kotzé, en visedekane, prof Sulina Green (Sosiale Wetenskappe) en Christine Anthonissen (Tale), het die geleentheid bygewoon.

Die Voorsitter van die komitee, mnr Jacob du Plessis, het meer vertel oor die GI-inisiatiewe in die Fakulteit en uitgebrei oor watter vereistes projekte aan moet voldoen om as GI-projekte op die databasis van die Afdeling Gemeenskapsinteraksië geregistreer te word. Volgens Du Plessis moet die projekte onder andere aan 'n herkenbare groep of groepe in 'n gemeenskap buite die Universiteit gekoppel wees, moet die projek of aktiwiteit duidelike voordele vir beide die Universiteit en die gemeenskap inhou, en moet dit 'n volhoubare aktiwiteit wees wat geskied in 'n verhouding wat deur beide partye gedefinieer is.

Dr Jerome Slamet, Senior Direkteur: Afdeling Gemeenskapinteraksië, het ook die vergadering bygewoon en uitgebrei oor die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) se fokus op GI in 'n praatjie getitel, *Higher Education Community Interaction*.

"Geschiedkundig was onderrig die hoofokus van universiteite, maar in latere jare, het universiteite se fokus geskuif na die formering van jong persone met die oog daarop om sodoende 'n positiewe effek op die formering van 'n nasie te hê. Vandaar is die idee gebore om dienslewering by te voeg as 'n addisionele doel van die universiteit; en nog later het 'n fokus op basiese navorsing ook na vore getree," het Slamet vertel.

Dr Slamet het ook meer vertel oor die impak van wetenskap en navorsing op die samelewing en die US se eie GI-doelwitte en sy verbintenisse met nasionale organisasies soos die *South African Higher Education Community Engagement Forum* (SAHECEF), waarvan Slamet tot onlangs die voorsitter was, sowel as internasionale netwerke soos die *Talloires Network*, 'n globale alliansie van hoër onderwys instansies wat saamwerk om die burgerlike rol van universiteite sowel as die sosiale verantwoordelikhede van hoër onderwys instansies te versterk.

"Gemeenskapsinteraksië is 'n nuwe kennisveld in hoër onderwysstudies en word deur die Nasionale Navorsingstigting

as sulks erken. By ons afdeling is die fokus op gemeenskapinteraksie wat in hoër onderwys omgewings behoort. Die waarde wat ons kan toevoeg tot gemeenskappe, is kennis. By die US het ons maniere gevind om ons navorsing aan die ontwikkelingsagendas van ons land en die wêreld te koppel. Wat ook vir ons belangrik is, is die samewerking tussen mense in verskillende organisasies en van verskillende agtergronde in die ontwikkeling van kennis. Die Universiteit was nog nooit heeltemal 'n ivoortoring nie, maar ons is meer en meer besig om te ontwikkel as 'n universiteit wat ingeskakel is by die gemeenskappe rondom hom en dit het groot implikasies op hoe ons ook navorsing doen," het Slamet gesê.

Hy het ook aan verteenwoordigers by die vergadering verduidelik dat die US nie net op GI-inisiatiewe fokus wat gekoppel word aan gemeenskappe waar daar behoefte is nie, maar dat daar ook met meer bevoordele gemeenskappe geskakel word om te verseker dat die oordrag van kennis ook 'n wyer impak op die samelewing en sodoende beleid het.

Volgens me Joanne Williams, Bestuursinligtingsbeampte by die Afdeling, verwag die Universiteitsbestuur dat alle GI-projekte op die afdeling se databasis teen September van elke jaar geregistreer is. Dit is belangrik aangesien die US se Ontwikkelingskantoor net fondse kan insamel vir amptelike projekte wat op die GI-databasis geregistreer is. Daar is tans 19 GI-inisiatiewe van die Fakulteit op die databasis geregistreer.

Makerere University and Stellenbosch University to offer joint degrees from 2013 onwards

From 2013 onwards, Makerere University and Stellenbosch University (SU) will offer joint degrees to students who meet the requirements of an agreement which was signed between the two universities earlier this year. This is according to Mrs Dorothy Stevens, Deputy Director: Postgraduate and International Office (PGIO) at SU.

The new agreement also bodes well for the Partnership for Africa's Next Generation of Academics (PANGEA), a network which includes SU, the University of Botswana, Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Malawi, the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and the University of Nairobi in Kenya. The network was formed subsequent to the signing of a multilateral memorandum of agreement (MMoU) between the six institutions on African University Day on 12 November 2010.

PANGeA, the Graduate School and the African Doctoral Academy (ADA) are part of a three-pronged academic initiative in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and also forms part of SU's HOPE Project.

The objectives of the PANGeA agreement is to strengthen the development of higher education in Africa by creating opportunities for collaborative research and exchange among peer institutions, methodological development, full-time doctoral study and, in the longer term, the creation of joint doctoral degree programmes.

With the signing of the Makerere-SU agreement, the first steps have now been taken to realise the latter objective.

"Our vision with the conceptualisation and signing of the PANGeA agreement was to create a network of leading African universities which could benefit from each other not only in terms of resources but through knowledge exchange and production. From the outset, we have aimed high, believing that by working together we could form a world-class knowledge network across the continent. The Makerere-SU agreement is the realisation of one of the major objectives of PANGeA – to offer joint doctoral degree programmes – and signifies our commitment to the PANGeA initiative. We will now work even harder to establish these kinds of agreements with all our other African partner institutions," says Prof Hennie Kotzé, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

"This development is clearly a major advance in terms of the PANGeA agreement," adds Stevens. "The whole concept of awarding joint degrees at SU dates back to 2009, but only in recent years have things become more active."

The Makerere-SU agreement was forged while Stevens and other roleplayers from the University were in conversation with the Health Sciences departments of the Karolinska Institute in Sweden and Makerere regarding the Arcade Project of the Health Sciences Faculty at SU. The latter project had built into its vision the prospect of offering joint degrees to students involved in the Project.

"Because there had already been the possibility of a joint degree between Karolinska and Makerere when we came into the mix, we thought it would be advisable to close an agreement between the three institutions," explains Stevens.

However, cautions Stevens, the availability of a joint degree does not mean that candidates from the institutions included in the two agreements will automatically be awarded a joint degree.

"There are certain criteria that must first be met. Candidates for the Makerere-SU degree, for instance, will have to have joint supervisors, one from each university, and those supervisors must be involved in the conceptualisation of the candidate's proposal. The candidates must also be registered at both institutions."

"Then there are also a number of formal requirements that each student needs to fulfil and for each candidate a student agreement to this effect will be drawn up. There are certain things that are mandatory to address, like how much time a student will spend here and there, who will cover travelling costs, what the composition of the

examination panel will be and so forth.”

Stevens says that there are numerous benefits to a candidate who qualifies for a joint degree.

“You have great currency with a joint degree, because it is an indication that you have met the requirements of two institutions or more in obtaining your degree. A joint degree is also an expression of mutual trust and a deeper level of collaboration and commitment than an inactive agreement that merely lives on paper but in no other way, because there is a deep investment from both parties. As we know, when you enrol as a PhD student here, you build a network amongst your peers and department and this agreement allows for that network to exist on a bigger scale with fabulous opportunities for exposure for the students. It is also an expression of confidence in one another’s expertise.”

“Makerere is also a very well recognised university in Africa, so they are a good partner to be associated with; we benefit from one another’s reputation.”

Tien studente in die Fakulteit Lettere ontvang Rektorstoekennings vanjaar

Altesaam 10 studente in die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe is onlangs vereer by die jaarlikse Rektorstoekennings vir Uitnemende Prestasie-geleentheid wat by die Wallenberg Navorsingsentrum by die Stellenbosse Instituut vir Gevorderde Navorsing (STIAS) in Oktober gehou is.

By die geleentheid is Maties wat uitblink in die akademie, op sportgebied, kultuurbeoefening en wat betref gemeenskapsinteraksie, dienslewering en leierskap, met toekennings vereer.

Die Rektorstoekenning vir Uitnemende Akademiese Prestasie is aan Wanda Burger, Getruida Louw, Cherilee Adams, Erin Pretorius (neé Kruger), Megan Robertson, Rosamund van der Westhuizen, Clara Hofmeyr en Joubert Gildenhuys van die Fakulteit toegeken.

Me Anneke Perold Potgieter het die US-medalje vir die Top Magister student in die Fakulteit ontvang nadat sy haar graad met ’n gemiddeld van 80% verwerf het. Anneke het ook verlede jaar ’n beurs van die Departement van Wetenskap en Tegnologie ontvang tydens die Vroue in Wetenskap-toekenningsgeleentheid wat in Johannesburg aangebied is. Sy is tans besig om ’n PhD in Algemene Taalwetenskap te volg.

“Toe ek die nuus hoor, was ek eerstens verras – ek het dit via ’n vriendin gehoor wat by die Maart-gradeplegtigheid teenwoordig was en was aanvanklik maar twyfelagtig oor die akkuraatheid van die goeie nuus. Toe ek uitvind dat dit wel die geval is, kon ek nie anders as om dadelik in dankbaarheid te dink aan al die mense, veral my studieleier en familie, wat my ondersteun het toe ek by tye ’n ontmoedigde (en sommer net mismoedige) student was nie – ek ly nie graag alleen nie, so hulle verdien ook eintlik ’n medalje!” sê Potgieter.

Haar studieleier, dr Simone Conradie, sê dat Potgieter hierdie medalje verdien omdat sy nie net ’n indrukwekkende studierekord het nie, maar ook so ’n belowende jong navorser is. “Me Potgieter het ons reeds as voorgraadse student beïndruk met die kwaliteit werk wat sy gelewer het en die insig wat sy getoon het. Gedurende haar Magisterstudies het sy ons verwagtinge verder oortref met ’n tesis wat nie net ’n beduidende bydrae lewer tot kennis binne ons veld nie maar ook belangrike sosiale kwessies aanspreek, soos besluite rondom taalbeplanning en –beleid in onderrig.”

Die Rektorstoekenning vir Uitnemende Sportprestasie is aan Yolandi Potgieter toegeken.



Foto: Me Anneke Perold Potgieter (middel) ontvang haar toekenning, die US-medalje vir die Top Magister student in die Fakulteit, van die Viserektor: Leer en Onderrig, prof Arnold Schoonwinkel (ver regs) tydens die Rektorstoekenningsgeleentheid. Heel links is prof Hennie Kotzé, die Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe, wat die aankondiging gemaak het. (Justin Alberts)

Prof Johann Mouton elected as ASSAf council member

Prof Johann Mouton, Director of the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST) and the African Doctoral Academy (ADA), has been elected to the ASSAf Council for 2012 to 2016.

“It is a great honour to be elected to ASSAf’s Council as the Academy is the pre-eminent body that represents the academic and intellectual interests of South African scientists and scholars. The Academy has established itself since its inauguration as a credible and also an influential body in shaping policy on science and innovation in the country. As a humanities scholar, it is obvious that I would aim to promote the interests of the humanities and social sciences on the Council, but I see my possible role as broader than this, namely to promote quality and excellence in all fields of scholarship and science. I have a special interest in human capital development and the challenges that we face in this country in regenerating the human capital base of academia. I will therefore specifically advocate for initiatives that address these challenges,” says Mouton.

According to its website, ASSAf is “the official national Academy of Science of South Africa and represents the country in the international community of science academies”. The Academy was inaugurated in May 1996 by former South African President and ASSAf patron, Nelson Mandela, and was “formed in response to the need for an academy of science congruent with the dawn of democracy in South Africa – activist in its mission of using science for the benefit of society”.

Mouton has previously worked for ASSAf, serving as a member of the Academy’s Steering Committee on the state of scientific journals in South Africa from 2004 to 2006 and as a member of the Academy’s panel on *The State of the PhD in South Africa* from 2008 to 2009.

Mouton has focused on social science research methods and training and the sociology of science for more than 30 years. His current research interests center around the sociology and methodology of science; science policy and science studies; postgraduate studies and supervision; knowledge production and utilisation as well as monitoring and evaluation studies.

Over the years he has authored or co-authored 10 monographs, edited and co-edited nine books, has written 45 chapters for various books, published 46 peer-reviewed journal articles, done six book reviews, produced 62 research and technical reports, and 160 national and international presentations focusing on bibliometrics, research methodology, postgraduate supervision and research management amongst others. He serves on the editorial boards of international journals such as the *International Journal of Research Methodology*; *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*; *Minerva*; *Science, Technology and Society*; and *Science and Public Policy*.

Mouton is also a member of national and international societies such as the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa, the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, the South African Research and Innovation Management Association as well as the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology. He has won numerous awards including the PM Robbertse medal for outstanding achievement in research methodology in 1989 as well as the Stals Prize which he obtained for Inter- and Multidisciplinary Research in 2000, and again in 2007 for Philosophy of Science and Research Methodology. The latter awards are bestowed by the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns.

He is currently an Extraordinary Professor at the Gordon Institute of Business Science at the University of Pretoria and have previously served as a visiting lecturer or professor at the University of Stellenbosch Business School, the Department of Education and the Department of Psychology at the University of the Western Cape and the School for Business Leadership at the University of South Africa.



Prof Johann Mouton, far right, during the official launch of the African Doctoral Academy on 26 January 2011. Minister of Science and Technology, Ms Naledi Pandor (third from the left), was the guest speaker at the event. With Mouton and Pandor are from the left, Prof Hennie Kotzé, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, and the Rector, Prof Russel Botman. (Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

BA Studentekomitee vir 2012-2013 aangestel

Die nuwe lede van die BA Studentekomitee (BASK) vir 2012-2013 is onlangs in die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe aangestel.

Hulle is me Sonja Swanepoel (Voorsitter), mnr Le Roux Bothma (Ondervoorsitter), me Belinda Duke (Bemarkingsportefeulje), me Naomi Mnyamana (Sekretaris), mnr Francis Bowers (Kultuurportefeulje), en me Storm Clery (Gemeenskapsinteraksie-portefeulje).

Die BASK is die studenteverteenwoordigendeliggam van die Fakulteit en bestaan uit ses BA-studente wat tyd toewy om studente binne die Fakulteit te help. Die komitee hanteer 'n verskeidenheid akademiese kwessies, soos om te verseker dat studente voldoende in hul klas verteenwoordig word of om te help met probleme met lektore en/of met betrekking tot kursusinhoud, asook kwessies met betrekking tot eksamens en toetse.

Die uitvoerende komitee van die BASK verteenwoordig studente ook op 'n verskeidenheid Fakulteitskomitees, sowel as die Akademiese Belangeraad (ABR) van die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) en die Studenteraad (SR). Die ABR sien om na die akademiese belange van studente aan die US.

Die BASK dien nie net as die verteenwoordigende liggaam van die Fakulteit se studente nie, maar organiseer ook 'n verskeidenheid interessante aktiwiteite waaraan studente van die Fakulteit kan deelneem. Dit sluit onder meer in: BA-dag, met die doel om onderrig, navorsing en verskeie ander aktiwiteite van die personeel en die studente van die Fakulteit te bevorder; die Studente Kunstefees; en die BA-bal.

Die BASK kan by bask@sun.ac.za gekontak word. Hul kantoor is op die tweede vloer van die Lettere-gebou, Kamer 200B.



Van links is komiteelede Belinda Duke, Le Roux Bothma, Sonja Swanepoel, Naomi Mnyamana, Francis Bowers en Storm Clery. (Michelle du Toit)

Two students registered for modules in the Faculty participate in the 2012 Paralympic Games

Two athletes from Stellenbosch University (SU), who are studying Afrikaans and English modules in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, were amongst a group of 20 SU students from a total of 62 athletes who competed in the 2012 Paralympic Games in London this year.

Charl du Toit, a first-year student completing a B.Ed (Intermediate and Senior Phase) degree in the Faculty of Education competed in the 100m heat and the 800m final for persons with cerebral palsy (class T37) while Anruné Liebenberg, a first-year student completing a B.Ed (Foundation Phase) degree competed in the 200m and 400m final for persons with arm amputations (class T46). Du Toit finished 6th in the 800m while Liebenberg obtained a bronze medal in the 200m and a silver medal in the 400m.

This is the first Paralympic Games that both Liebenberg and Du Toit have competed in.

The preparation for the Games, say the two athletes, was very strenuous.

“Our exercise programme differs from week to week and is based on the coach’s training programme for that week, however, some of the basic training we do are biokinetics two times a week, gym training, also two times a week, and then we also train on the track for five or six days a week,” explains Liebenberg.

Adds Du Toit: “On Mondays, I do stamina training and on Tuesdays we focus on muscle endurance. Wednesday is usually a rest day followed by speed training on Thursdays and another endurance session on Fridays.”

“Our training is very intensive. People often have misconceptions about the kind of training that goes into preparing for the Paralympics versus the Olympics, but both require hard work,” says Du Toit.

Liebenberg feels the same way. “A lot of people think that it is easy to get into the Paralympic Games, but one has to put in the same effort to qualify as you would for the Olympics Games. You can’t just train on the track, there are a lot of other aspects of training for which you need a great coach and our coach, Dr Suzanne Ferreira, was outstanding in this regard.”



Anruné Liebenberg hard at work at Coetzenburg preparing for the 2012 Paralympic Games in London. (Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

Ferreira is an athletics coach based in the Sports Science Department of the Faculty of Education at SU. Of the athletes that she coaches, a total of 10 were selected for the Paralympic team. Together they brought 12 medals home.

“Anruné performed superbly and improved both her 200m and 400m personal bests with 9.4%. This is incredible and can be attributed to her belief in impossible possibilities. She performed really well and I think this is a good result for an extremely hardworking athlete. Charl unfortunately went to the Games with a bit of an injury that hampered his last month of training. He is injury prone due to his disability and we needed to manage that aspect. In the final of the 800m he ran really well for a first-timer and I believe one can look forward to his next performance in this event come 2016. His extreme disappointment at not qualifying for the 100m final, an event which requires different skills from the specialised event he usually competes in, just expressed his extreme competitiveness, something one cannot teach,” says Ferreira.

“Both of them displayed maturity beyond their years before and during the Games and showed great discipline during the big hype of the Games. I am an extremely blessed coach to be able to work with such humble, positive and hardworking athletes and am extremely proud of their achievements.”

Both Liebenberg and Du Toit are grateful for the support that they receive from the rest of the athletes in their team. “The thing that makes the group at Stellenbosch University special is that we are like a family and that is important in sports. Your fellow team mates encourage you and help you and also share in the special moments with you,” says Liebenberg.

Liebenberg, who attended a mainstream school, has been competing in athletics and cross country from Grade 4. "It was only in matric, that I was introduced to disabled sport. Disability sport wasn't that huge when I was at school, nor did you hear about it that often. It is therefore good to see that the interest in disability sports is picking up nowadays and that a lot of people are becoming aware of it."

She explains that she was brought up in an environment where she learned to live and cope with her disability in an able-bodied setting competing against able-bodied athletes at school.

Du Toit comes from a family of athletes, however, he mostly competed in hockey, cricket and tennis during his primary and high school years. "It was only in Grade 11 that I became interested in athletics and that I was tested to see if I could compete in athletics for persons with disabilities," he explains.

That interest is what saw him progress all the way to the Paralympic Games in 2012. "It was a dream come true for me. I always wanted to represent South Africa in sport and there is no greater stage to could have done this than the Paralympic Games," he says.

"When we walked into the Olympic stadium, I thought 'wow, we are here'. It was really an amazing feeling to be part of Team SA, in particular a team which consists of such top stars. I think when Anruné clinched that first bronze medal in the 200m, it really set the mood for us."

Liebenberg agrees: "Obviously this was a dream which become a reality for me. It is an opportunity that I embraced and it offered me a chance to stand on a public platform and show people that while you may have a disability, there is nothing different about you and that there are many other talented athletes out there who are competing in the Paralympic Games as well. It was an honour to be part of this experience."

In 2011, Liebenberg won a gold medal at the International Wheelchair & Amputee Sports Federation (IWAS) World Games. She is ranked 2nd in the world in the 400m and is the African record holder in the 100m and 200m. Du Toit won two silver medals in the 100m and 200m finals at the same IWAS World Games in 2011, is the senior South African record holder in the 800m, and the under 20 South African record holder of the 100m, 200m, 400m and 800m.

Both athletes say that their success on the track is not of their own doing.

"Many people think that your success is only due to your own sacrifices, however, without my family and friends' support as well as God's presence in my life, I wouldn't have achieved everything I have up to this point," says Liebenberg.



Charl du Toit gives it his all as he trains at Coetzenburg ahead of the Paralympic Games. (Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

"My parents have definitely supported me all the way as well as my team mates and of course Suzanne who plays a huge role in preparing us for competitions," adds Du Toit. "She offered up so much of her time over weekends and during vacation times to ensure that we were ready for the Games and that meant a lot to us."

Liebenberg (front row, second from the right) and Du Toit (back row, fourth from the right) pose in front of the Olympic stadium in London with the rest of their team mates from Maties who also represented South Africa at the Paralympic Games earlier this year.

Second-year African languages students use skills learned in class for community interaction project in Kayamandi

A group of second-year students in the African Languages Department recently spent an afternoon at Sibongumusa crèche in Kayamandi entertaining the children there with a rendition of a popular isiXhosa children's story. The story, which was reworked into a play by the students, made use of character dolls borrowed from the non-governmental organisation Prochorus Community Development and was performed entirely in isiXhosa.

Prochorus focuses on the promotion of social development and advancement on both a community and individual level in Kayamandi and other disadvantaged communities. One of the projects that they are involved in is the development of crèches in Kayamandi through the implementation of sustainable programmes at existing crèches. These programmes focus on support for crèche owners through training, the coordination and provision of volunteers, and the sourcing and distribution of new buildings and resources.

According to Ms Pam du Plessis, Director at ProChorus, the students' visit had a huge impact on the children.

"Besides the contribution that they made by putting something back into the community, they also indirectly shared a message with the children that their language is valuable and that they were therefore taking the time to learn it. The students are also not all fluent in isiXhosa, so the hidden message that the children received was that while not everyone can speak all languages, we do make an effort and I think that goes a long way towards breaking down cross-cultural barriers. I think that the students also got out more than they gave at the end of the day. They were exposed to a community which is very different from their own and interacted with the children who were very responsive during the interaction. I think the students who were quite nervous about performing in front of the children, left feeling satisfied with how well received they were by these children," she says.



A group of second-year students from the African Languages Department recently presented a play for children attending Sibongumusa crèche in Kayamandi. With the students are staff members of the crèche. Ms Zameka Sijadu, a lecturer in the Department, is on the far right in the front row and Ms Lily Brannon (third from the left) and Mr Dirk Liebenberg (second from the right) can be seen in the back row.

Du Plessis says that while many Stellenbosch University students visit Kayamandi to perform community service through ProChorus each year, she is still surprised at the amount of students who have never visited communities neighbouring central Stellenbosch.

"I think it is important from a university student's perspective that they are made aware of the bigger picture. With community projects like our own, we also value the input from students, because with commitment and passion, together we can make a difference in the community."

Ms Zameka Sijadu, a lecturer in the African Languages Department who teaches the Communication in Xhosa module, explains that while the "students do orals and often role play, the visit to Kayamandi was a good opportunity for them to put those skills to the test in a real-life situation".

The module she teaches focuses on communication, such as presenting orals, as well as Xhosa culture, amongst others.

The play itself focused on the isiXhosa story about a mother who has gone to work for the day and has to leave her children alone at home. When she returns home, she calls to the children, but they do not respond. The children are hiding as they are afraid of the wolf, who is lurking about. When the mother calls again, the children say they are too afraid to come out, so the mother advises them to rather be quiet and sleep where they are hiding. But the children are so scared, that they call to their mother again and when the wolf hears this, he starts chasing the children, who run to their mother.

"The moral of the story is that it is important for children to trust their parents and to listen to the advice given by their parents. If children do not listen to their parents' advice they can put their lives in danger as the story shows. It was also good to find out that traditional

culture is still being passed on and that children are still learning about traditional stories that I grew up with," says Sijadu.

The play also included traditional isiXhosa songs familiar to the children and from the children's reaction, it seems as if they thoroughly enjoyed it.

"I was surprised to find that the songs that we used to sing when we were young were known by these children. I had thought they were outdated, but apparently not. The children really enjoyed the performance. We could not keep them quiet. When we sang, they were singing along."

However, the visit to Kayamandi was not only about fun and games. For some of the students, this had been the first time they had ever been in a township.

Lily Brannon and Dirk Liebenberg, both studying towards a BA degree in the Humanities, were part of the group of six students who participated in the play. Brannon says the experience helped her to feel less self-conscious about speaking isiXhosa in front of mother-tongue speakers. However, she is already a regular in Kayamandi through her involvement with other community interaction projects.

"I think the play provided us with a good platform to practice isiXhosa, especially if you don't have regular interaction with Xhosa-speaking persons," says Brannon.

She in particular enjoyed the interactive nature of the play that they presented. "At one point, we were singing a song in isiXhosa and the children joined in, however, halfway through the song they switched over to English and then to Afrikaans. I realised then that the children must have felt the same appreciation I did when I heard this isiXhosa song being sung in my mother-tongue, Afrikaans. Singing in three of the 11 languages of South Africa was as normal as could be."

After the play, Brannon and some of the students walked through the township and stopped off at a local restaurant called Mzi to share a braai with residents. "It was so much fun to just sit and visit with the locals and to chat to them in isiXhosa in a more informal environment."

Liebenberg says that while they were there to entertain the children, the crèche teacher also ensured that the children had an opportunity to learn something from the experience by asking them questions about the play afterwards. The interaction, he says, also changed any preconceptions he might have had about Kayamandi.

"While we were walking through the township, a young girl came up to me and started speaking to me in Afrikaans. This really breaks down any preconceptions that one has about what to expect and how you think things are in a township," says Liebenberg.

"The whole experience yanked me out of my comfort zone and is once again an example of how, if you move out of your comfort zone, you find yourself experiencing things that you will remember for the rest of your life. If I didn't move out of my comfort zone and visit Kayamandi again – I have only been there once before – I wouldn't have experienced the interactions I had with all these children who engage with you differently from the older generation, who are more aware of the history of this country. I also managed to expand my vocabulary by speaking to the children."

For Liebenberg and Brannon, speaking the language and adopting it as a second or third language is very important.

"I believe that learning a language should not only be about putting it on your CV or about getting a degree one day. You must learn a language in order to use it. If someone teaches you something and you choose not to use it, it's like throwing that knowledge back in their face. The lecturers in the African Languages Department really make an effort to teach us relevant things and to provide us with opportunities to improve our language usage," says Liebenberg.

The decision to embark on the project in the first place, says Sijadu, was driven by her desire to give the students an opportunity to utilise the skills they had learned in class in real life, but at the same time to get involved in community work in areas around Stellenbosch.



Ms Sijadu introduces the students to the young audience.

"It is very important that students apply what they learn in class, otherwise they tend to forget it, especially when it is a language that they do not use frequently. I advise my students to use or speak isiXhosa at least once a day, so that they don't forget how to communicate in isiXhosa," adds Sijadu.

In future, Sijadu hopes to embark on other projects with her students. "During our visit, we saw a need for the development of a small vegetable garden. Every day meals are cooked for the children at the crèche and when the students saw this, they felt that they wanted to do something that makes a concrete difference, not just entertain the children. So this is something we will investigate in future."

Personeel vier Mandeladag met besoek aan Huis Ebenhaeser in Cloetesville

Personeellede in die Departement Afrikatale het ingesprink om hul kant te bring op Mandeladag en twee ure van hul dag afgestaan om koek en tee vir bejaarde persone by Huis Ebenhaeser in Cloetesville, Stellenbosch, te bedien.

Mandeladag is in 2008 met oudpresident Nelson Mandela se 90ste verjaarsdag begin en sedertdien word mense wêreldwyd aangemoedig om op 18 Julie 67 minute van hul tyd af te staan "om diens te lewer aan (hul) medemens". Die tydsduur verwys na die 67 jare wat Mandela vir menseregte geveg het.

Afrikatale se gemeenskapinteraksie-inisiatief is gesamentlik deur personeellede in die Departement gedryf, wat gelde bymekaar gemaak het om koek vir die inwoners van die ouetehuis te koop. Danksy die gelde wat ingesamel is, kon mee Zameka Sijadu, Carin de la Querra, Surena du Plessis, Karin de Wet en Sibongile Xamlashe 'n aantal koeke op die dag aan 120 inwoners bedien.

"Ons het nog altyd gevoel dat dit vir ons Departement belangrik is om betrokke te raak by gemeenskapsinisiatiewe, en veral op Mandeladag," sê me Du Plessis. "Dus, toe ek eendag in die teekamer aan my medekollegas noem dat ons iets op Mandeladag moet aanpak, was hulle almal entoesiasties om iets te doen."

Mandeladag is ook deur ander personeellede en studente regoor die Universiteit Stellenbosch se vier kampusse gevier met verskeie aktiwiteite wat deur die Welwees-kantoor in die Afdeling Menslike Hulpbronne en die Afdeling Gemeenskapsinteraksie gereël is. US-personeel is op die dag aangemoedig om tussen 12:00 en 14:00 hulle tyd aan gemeenskapsorganisasies en -projekte te skenk om 'n verskil in ander se lewens te maak.

Selfs die Rektor, prof Russel Botman, het op Mandeladag gehelp om vroeggebore babas in die Kangeremoedersentrum by die Tygerbergkinderhospitaal te voer en geskenkpakkies met klere vir die babas aan die ma's uitgedeel. Sy vrou, Beryl, en sy dogter, Roxanne, was ook byderhand om te help.

Studente het ook vanjaar die eerste Maties-vir-Mandela-week vanaf 23 tot 27 Julie gehou om hul ondersteuning vir Mandeladag te toon. Gedurende hierdie week het hulle verskeie vrywillige aktiwiteite op kampus en in gemeenskappe rondom Stellenbosch aangepak. Die week is deur die Gemeenskapsinteraksiekomitee van die Studenteraad in samewerking met Matie Gemeenskapsdiens beplan.



Hier verskyn van die vrywilligers saam met 'n paar inwoners van Huis Ebenhaeser met wie hulle Mandeladag gevier het. Van links is me Carin de la Querra, me Surena du Plessis, me Karin de Wet en me Zameka Sijadu.



Nog 'n vrywilliger, me Sibongile Xamlashe, grap met een van die inwoners van die ouetehuis. (Foto's: Lynne Rippenaar-Moses)

* Storie saamgestel met berigte wat op die US webwerf verskyn het, met addisionele verslaggewing deur me Lynne Rippenaar-Moses.

Departement verloor 'n "buitengewone intellek en mens" met Alexander se afsterwe

Verlede jaar, op Kersdag 2011, verloor die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands buitengewone professor, prof John Kannemeyer. Vanjaar, op Maandag 27 Augustus 2012, tref 'n tweede slag die Departement met die afsterwe van nog 'n buitengewone professor, dr Neville Alexander.

Volgens prof Ilse Feinauer van die Departement was 'n titel selde so gepas: buitengewone intellek, vakkennis, navorser, dosent, dissipline, hoflikheid, humorsin, maar bowenal buitengewone mens.

"Alexander het die aanstelling as buitengewone professor binne die Departement in Julie 2006 aanvaar," vertel sy, "maar eers nadat hy seker gemaak het dat hy nie net 'n vertoonstuk sou wees nie, maar dat ons op daardie stadium werklik 'n behoefte gehad het aan die vakinhoud Taalbeplanning, Taalpolitiek en Sosiolinguistiek."

"Tipies van sy nederige aard wou hy eers weet of ons bewus is dat hy reeds byna 70 was en of ons werklik dink hy nog waarde sou kon toevoeg. 'n Mens wonder hoeveel van die studente wat hy oor die afgelope ses jaar hier onderrig het, bewus was van die internasionale aansien wat hy as sosiolinguis geniet het asook van sy vernuwende navorsing oor taalbeplanning in meertalige gemeenskappe en oor moedertaalonderrig. Sy teoretiese kennis het ook prakties neerslag gevind, want hy was ook 'n praktiese taalbeplanner; net in Suid-Afrika was hy instrumenteel in die vaslê van die post-1994 Taalbeleid. Ook in die opstel van die nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse Taalbeleid lewer hy 'n aansienlike bydrae," voeg sy by.

Na aanleiding van die modules wat hy by die Universiteit Stellenbosch aangebied het, hoofsaaklik op honneursvlak, word Taalbeplanning die volgende jaar op tweede-, derdejaars- en honneursvlak aangebied. "Met hom as medepromotor voltooi Gerda Odendaal haar PhD oor die herstandaardisering van Afrikaans, 'n navorsingsterrein waarvoor hy besonder passievol was. Dit was die laaste taak wat hy binne die Departement voltooi het."

Neville het tuis gevoel binne die Departement en waar hy kon, het hy ons funksies bygewoon. "Hy het sterk gevoel dat daar 'n plek vir Afrikaans is in 'n veeltalige demokratiese Suid-Afrika en daarom was sy betrokkenheid hier ook 'n tasbare bewys van sy positiewe houding teenoor Afrikaans. Ons was besonder bevoorreg om hom die afgelope ses jaar as lid van ons personeel te kon hê. Hy is pas vanaf begin Julie vir 'n derde driejaartermyn heraan gestel."

"Ons sal sy nalatenskap eer deur sy passie vir veeltaligheid deur middel van Afrikaans uit te leef. Tot ons vir Neville altemit weer sien."



Neville Alexander by die departementele Voorsitter, Rufus Gouws, en sy vrou, Ilse, tydens 'n personeelfunksie in 2009.

* Hierdie artikel is deur prof Ilse Feinauer namens die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands geskryf en is oorspronklik in Kampusnuus gepubliseer. Dit is verwerk vir publikasie in LETTER.

Afrikaans and Dutch offers workshop to editors in the Office of the State's Chief Law Advisor

A group of editors based in the Office of the State's Chief Law Advisor recently participated in a tailor-made workshop to improve their language editing skills. The workshop was presented by the Afrikaans and Dutch Department.

According to Dr Amanda Lourens from the Department, the workshop focused on editing theory, legal terms, as well as editing in African languages. Various specialist presenters from Stellenbosch University (SU) were involved in presenting the workshop.

"The Office made enquiries a few years back about the possibility of the Department presenting an editing course for their editors. This year, the Chief Editor at the Office contacted me again and explained that she had a group of editors who reported to her and who worked with a range of state documents and amended acts on a daily basis and who could benefit from a workshop. Even though they are experienced editors and even though they are expected to edit documents in all African languages, they do not necessarily have the required formal training to do the work," explains Lourens.

"They therefore specifically requested a workshop to further help develop their employees' editing expertise."

A three-day course was compiled by the Department and presented from 6-8 August at the Office in Cape Town.

"The first day we concentrated on editing theory and the second day was specifically dedicated to the use of legal terms in English. On the third day, we focused on the editing of texts in African languages."

Some of the specialists who were involved in the workshop were Ms Carmen Brewis, an attorney who is currently completing an MPhil in Translation and Interpreting at SU. She is also a part-time lecturer in interpreting in the Translation Programme as well as a tutor for the course in writing skills in the Law Faculty. Ms Carla-Marié Spies, an expert in editing who is currently completing a doctoral degree and who also lectures classes that form part of the short courses offered by the Department, presented the theoretical part.

Feedback from the delegates was positive with many of them indicating that the workshop was informative. "I now know what the approach is, what to look for and how to produce the final product," said one of the course attendees.

While some of the delegates found the legal editing section rather technical, they also felt that it had helped them to better understand legal terms.

Dr Mawande Dlali of the African Languages Department at SU presented a session on editing for African languages.

"Dr Dlali had the challenge of covering six languages during this session, however, his extended knowledge of various African languages made it possible for him to accommodate all the participants," explains Lourens.

Says one delegate about the course presented by Dlali: "He is an expert in many of the official languages. His examples are practical and they give room for a comparison of the various languages."

According to Lourens the workshop helped the participants gain a scientific perspective on their field of specialisation.

"The participants have all been working in their unique fields for a long time. The scientific perspective that they have developed, will essentially make their work easier," says Lourens.

"I think they also learned many new things during the course on legal terms, which is not always the case when you are in a work environment and working against deadlines on a daily basis with little time to fit in training."

Similar workshops, says Lourens, can also be offered to organisations or companies with specific training needs.



Photo: Here are the delegates who attended the three-day short course. In the front row from the left are Ms Tinyiko Mabasa focusing on XiTsonga, Ms Ziningi Cele on isiZulu and Ms Nomalanga Mashibini on Setswana. In the second row from the left are Ms Eulenda Lebeso focusing on Sepedi and Mr Tata Osborne Dzingwa on isiXhosa. In the back row from the left are Mr Edward Nmutamvuni focusing on Tshivenda, Dr Mawande Dlali, Ms Todani Nodoba, Editor, and Mr Sello Ntema on Sesotho.

Zapiro gesels oor kindernagmerries, die weermag en huigelary

Sy verwelkom hom met afguns – omdat hy dapper is, sonder skroom heilige koeie takel en omdat hy emfaties en oneerbiedig kritiek lewer.

So het prof Marlene van Niekerk van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands die spotprentkunstenaar Jonathan Shapiro (Zapiro) by die Departement se kollokwium in Augustus verwelkom. Van Niekerk het in gesprek getree met Zapiro oor sy werk. Nege digters – Leon de Kock, Antjie Krog, Bibi Slippers, Rimstein, Adrian “Different” van Wyk, Pieter Odendaal, Loftus Marais, Marlene van Niekerk en Hemelbesem – het met ‘n spotprent as agtergrond hul gedigte voorgelees.

In ‘n vroeëre onderhoud het Van Niekerk gesê sy beskou die kollokwium as ondersteuningsaksie vir Zapiro wat op 25 Oktober in die hof moet verskyn. President Jacob Zuma het ‘n hofsak teen hom aanhangig gemaak weens ‘n spotprent wat Zuma as verkragter van Vrou Justitia uitbeeld.



Jonathan Shapiro (Zapiro) en prof Marlene van Niekerk in gesprek.

en sy suster. Zapiro het homself ook in die illustrasie ingeteken met ‘n sketsboek in die hand.

Hy is in 1989 in hegtenis geneem en vir ‘n tyd in die Pollsmoor Gevangenis aangehou.

“Tydens my ondervraging het een van die offisiere gevra waarom ek die polisie as varke uitbeeld. Ek het geantwoord ek teken wat ek sien.”

Hy het vyf jaar lank in Amerika in die argitektuur studeer maar hy het deurentyd geweet dit was nie regtig wat hy wou doen nie. In sy vierde jaar is die argitektuurstudente aangemoedig om te reis. Hy het Brussel toe gegaan en onaangekondig by Hergé, die skepper van Kuifie (of meer algemeen bekend as Tintin), se ateljee opgedaag.

“Hergé was ongelukkig uitstедig maar sy assistente het my gul ontvang en die ateljee gewys.”

Kort daarna het hy een aand in Parys aan die deur van die kunstenaar van die Asterix-strokiesprent gaan klop en is ewe gul daar ontvang.

“Die twee ervarings was die keerpunt wat my laat besef het ek moet as kunstenaar werk.”

Sy argitekstudies het hom tog goed te pas gekom. “Dit het my geleer om dinge as metafore te sien.”

Wanneer hy wakker word, skakel hy onmiddellik ‘n klein radiotjie aan sodat hy tussen die take om sy kinders gereed te kry vir skool, nuus kan luister. ‘n Spotprent begin eerste met woorde – hy maak “woord-kaarte” en dan maak hy verskeie klein sketse voordat hy aan sy finale produk begin werk. Hy teken selfs wanneer hy op vliegtuie reis. En dan word die klein venstertjie as ligboks ingespan.

As Joodse spotprentkunstenaar, word hy lof van onder meer Moslems toegeswaai wanneer hy kritiek lewer op Israel. Maar wanneer hy weer kritiek lewer op Moslems, word hy deur dieselfde mense wat hom voorheen geprys

Zapiro het gesê hy is oorweldig deur die digters se werk en dat elke gedig volmaak in gesprek getree het met die betrokke spotprent.

Van Niekerk het Zapiro as ‘n “comic historian” beskryf wat onder meer ook ‘n spieël tussen die verlede en die hede ophou.

Zapiro het verklap dat hy as kind nagmerries gekry het, en sy ma het hom aangemoedig om sy nagmerriemonsters te teken.

“Die nagmerries het opgehou, maar ek het aanhou teken,” het hy gesê.

As kind wat in ‘n huis grootgeword het waar sy ma nou betrokke was by die anti-apartheidsbeweging, die United Democratic Front (UDF) se tak in Claremont, Kaapstad, was dit onafwendbaar dat sy tekeninge ook ‘n politieke kleur sou kry. Hy het ‘n illustrasie uit 1987 gewys waarin ‘n groep mense deur die polisie gekonfronteer word. Onder hulle is sy ma, sy destydse meisie (nou sy vrou)

en sy suster. Zapiro het homself ook in die illustrasie ingeteken met ‘n sketsboek in die hand.

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Die jong digter Pieter Odendaal.



Antjie Krog het 'n gedig geskryf rondom die verkragting van Vrou Justitia. (Alle foto's is deur Stephan Meyer geneem.)

het, verguis.

“Elke individu en groep het 'n lyn wat oorskry kan word.”

Oor die kritiek dat hy as wit Joodse man uit 'n geboorte agtergrond nie die reg het om krities te wees oor die huidige regering nie, het Zapiro gesê dit is “nonsens dat iemand moet stilbly”.

“Ek voel soms dat ek ietwat van 'n huigelaar is. Maar 'n mens kan nie bekostig om stil te bly nie.”

Soms vat hy selfs mense aan wat hy as sy mentors beskou.

“Willie Hofmeyer, die Vise-direkteur van Openbare Vervolging is iemand sonder 'n korrupsie op sy kop. En hy is 'n goeie vriend van my. Maar ek het twee keer aaklige spotprente oor hom gedoen want ek glo hy was instrumenteel daarin om van die aanklagte teen Jacob Zuma teruggetrek te kry.” – STEPHANIE NIEUWOUTD

* Hierdie storie is oorspronklik op die US-webwerf gepubliseer en verkort vir publikasie in LETTER.

ANCIENT STUDIES

Departement hou jaarlikse Charles Fensham-gedenklesing

Die jaarlikse Charles Fensham-gedenklesing van die Departement Antieke Studie het op Dinsdag, 9 Oktober, in die Jannaschsaal van die Konservatorium plaasgevind. Hierdie jaar was die 22ste bestaansjaar van die geleentheid en die lesing is deur dr Annemaré Kotzé, 'n senior lektor en navorser aan die Departement Antieke Studie, gehou. Die titel van haar voordrag was: *Kan 'n luiperd sy vlekke verander? Augustinus van Hippo en sy Manichese verlede.*

Augustinus van Hippo het hom van 'n verbode sekte, die Manicheërs, tot die Katolieke Christendom bekeer, maar is daarvan beskuldig dat hy nie heeltemal sy Manichese oortuigings opgegee het nie. In hierdie lesing het Kotzé die unieke Manichese woordeskat van Augustinus se mees gelese werk, die *Confessiones* (“Belydenisse”) uitgelig en getoon dat hoewel sekere Manichese idees en woorde by Augustinus gebly het, hy hulle baie effektief gebruik het om 'n Manichese gehoor tot die Katolieke Christendom te probeer bekeer.

Die geleentheid is deur talle kollegas, belangstellendes en 'n aantal buitelandse besoekers bygewoon.



Van links is prof Sakkie Cornelius, me Yvonne Fensham, dr Annemaré Kotzé en prof Johan Thom. (Eva Raal)

Antieke Egiptiese dieremummies se geheime onthul

Die Departement Antieke Studie het onlangs met kollegas verbonde aan die Sentrale Analitiese Fasiliteite (SAF) van die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) en Iziko Museums van Suid-Afrika in Kaapstad saamgewerk om vyf antieke Egiptiese dieremummies te bestudeer. Vier voëlmummies en wat as 'n katmummie beskou word, is met die allernuutste industriële x-straal rekenartomografie-skandeerder (in Engels Computed Tomography, in ander woorde CT-skandeerder) wat by die US gehuisves word, geskandeer.

Die projek word deur die Departement se prof Sakkie Cornelius en me Liani Swanepoel, sowel as SAF se drs Anton du Plessis en Ruhan Slabbert, en Iziko Museums se me Lalou Meltzer, Direkteur: Sosiaal-Historiese Versamelings, en me Esther Esmiol en haar span gedryf.



Van links is dr Anton du Plessis, prof Sakkie Cornelius en dr Ruhan Slabbert. (Liani Swanepoel)

van beenfragmente noukeurig en maklik te bepaal en maak hierdeur die identifikasie van die dierspesie moontlik," vertel Cornelius, Du Plessis en Slabbert.

"Daar is vasgestel dat die een voël 'n namaaksel is wat vermoedelik 'n hoeveelheid plantmateriaal en modder bevat, die tweede bestaan slegs uit 'n klou, en die ander twee bevat volledige voëlskelette. Die "kat" het slegs 'n gedeeltelike voorlyf en volle agterlyf met ledemate wat bewaar is, maar die kop en nek is verlore. Die volgende stap is om ander dieremummies in SA te bestudeer, die voorwerpe te dateer (deur middel van radiokoolstofdatering), te bepaal hoe die diere doodgemaak is, watter stowwe in die mummifikasieproses gebruik is, of die "kat" inderdaad 'n kat is en watter voëlspesie(s) betrokke is," sê Cornelius, Du Plessis en Slabbert.

Die mummifisering van diere was deel van die kultuur van die antieke Egiptenare wat in 'n lewe na die dood geglo het en daarom hulle dooies gemummifiseer het om die liggaam vir die "ewigheid" te bewaar.

"Trouens, hulle het veel meer diere as mense gemummifiseer. Gemummifiseerde diere het troeteldiere soos katte en honde ingesluit wat hulle eienaars in die lewe na die dood vergesel het. Heilige diere soos die Apisbul is na hulle dood gemummifiseer en selfs die vleis van diere (beessnitte en heel eende) is toegedraai en as voedseloffers in grafte geplaas," sê Cornelius.

Volgens Cornelius is die grootste aantal gemummifiseerde diere, waarvan daar miljoene is, as wydingsoffers aan sekere gode gemaak. Byvoorbeeld, die kat is aan Bastet, die beskermgodin van veral vroue geoffer terwyl die valk weer aan Horus, beskermgod van die farao, geoffer is. Sulke dieremummies was veral in die Grieks-Romeinse



Voëlmummie binne die CT-skandeerder. (Liani Swanepoel)



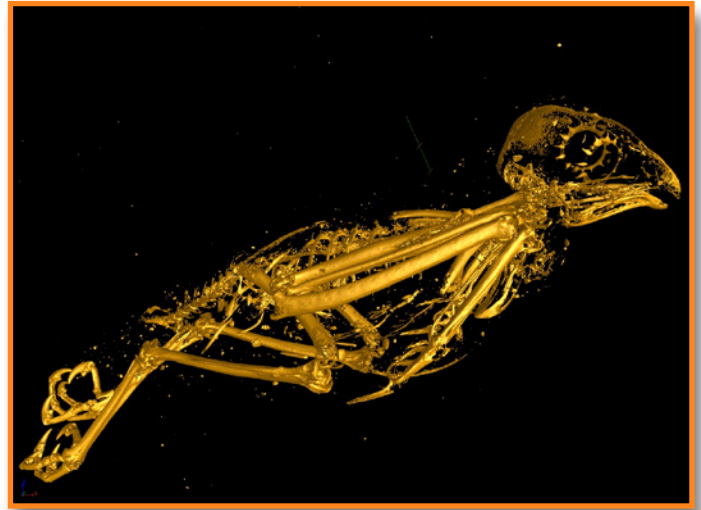
Voël in bitumenhulsel. (Carina Beyer)

periode (na 300 v.C. en eindig met die koms van die Christendom gedurende die 4de eeu n.C.) gewild. Hierdie mummies het as 'n "gebed" aan 'n sekere god gedien en is deur pelgrims geskenk en in spesiale houers in katakombes begrawe.

"Die diere kon opsetlik gedood word deur die nek te breek of die skedel te verbrysel," verduidelik Cornelius. "Daarna is hul ingewande eers uitgehaal en die karkas met natron uitgedroog, en toegedraai. Sekere diere is moontlik selfs op kommersiële skaal geteel (soos in die geval van die ibis, maar waarskynlik nie die valk nie). Sommige dieremummies is suiwer namaaksels (as gevolg van die "kommersialisering" van mummifikasie) wat slegs uit bondels plantmateriaal gevul met modder of verbande of enkele beenfragmente bestaan."

"Hierdie studie is nie net van waarde om meer van die ou Egiptiese kultuur en godsdiens te leer nie, maar ook hulle diereryk en die verhouding tussen mens en dier beter te probeer verstaan. Dit verbind ook die tradisionele studie van die antieke met byderwetse tegnologiese metodes," sê Cornelius.

* Hierdie storie is saamgestel uit 'n artikel wat deur prof Sakkie Cornelius en drs Anton du Plessis en Ruhan Slabbert geskryf is, en op bladsy 10 van die September-uitgawe van Kampusnuus sowel as by <http://blogs.sun.ac.za/as/> verskyn het.



CT-skanderingdata wat 'n volledige voëlskelet toon. (Voorsien deur SAF)

DRAMA

Na 22 jaar as akteur, regisseur, opvoeder en gemeenskapspraktisyn, groet Esterhuizen die Departement Drama



Johan Esterhuizen voor die HB Thomteater waar hy as student opgetree het in die eerste produksie wat ooit in dié teater aangebied is. (Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

"My groot liefde is gemeenskapsteater en toegepaste teater. Ek het myself heeltemal ingestel daarop tydens die 22 jaar wat ek by die Departement was. Ons het oor die jare interaktiewe teaterprojekte in verskeie plekke aangebied soos byvoorbeeld by Boys Town in Macassar of die Astra Special Needs-sentrum in Montana. Ons het by korrektiewe fasiliteite gewerk, ons het omgewingsteater by skole in die Boland aangebied en teen afknouing in ons skole gewerk. Baie keer het ons geskakel oor die dissiplines heen, byvoorbeeld saam met die Ukwanda Sentrum vir Landelike Gesondheid in Avian Park in Worcester en met die Angs-en Spanningseenheid van die Tygerbergkampus. So kon ons ook weer werk vir buite instansies soos Boland Toerisme en met die bekende Kairos Teatergroep op Heidelberg. Dit was vir my altyd die heel lekkerste deel van my werk."

So vertel mnr Johan Esterhuizen, dosent in die Departement Drama, soos hy terugkyk oor 22 jaar aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US). Esterhuizen tree aan die einde van hierdie jaar af.

"Ook wat die werk van die Fakulteit se Bemerkings- en Werwingskomitee en Gemeenskapsinteraksiekomitee wat ek op gedien het betref, was die skakeling na buite altyd vir my 'n prioriteit."

"Ek sê altyd vir my studente die mees belonende teater gebeur buite die beperkinge van 'n gebou, die lekkerste teater vind baie keer buite 'n formele teater plaas," sê hy.

Dit is nie verbasend dat Esterhuizen so sê nie, veral as jy luister hoe hy oor een van sy grootste projekte, die

Buya Skole Teaterfees gesels. Te danke aan sy harde werk sowel as die van mnr Given Jikwana van Driftsands in Khayelitsha is die teaterfees in 2006 op die been gebring. Buya is 'n isiXhosa woord en beteken "kom".

Toe Jikwana in 2005 met Esterhuizen in verbinding tree, was dit om die moontlikheid te bespreek dat die HB Thomteater ook aan skole beskikbaar gestel kon word, maar Esterhuizen het 'n beter idee gehad. Hy het voorgestel dat hulle liewers saamwerk om dramagroepie binne laer- en hoërskole op te lei om produksies saam te stel en dit dan tydens 'n fees by die HB Thom op die planke te bring.

"Ons hou die Buya Teaterfees vir die afgelope sewe jaar. Dit het begin met 15 skole en ons trek nou al by 30. Een van die grootste doelwitte van die Buyafees is om dramavaardighede soos teksskepping en die tegniese aspekte van teater na skole te neem en 'n konneksie met skole in die groter Khayelitsha-area uit te bou. Die hele ondervinding het vir my nuwe wêreld ontsluit, net die manier wat daardie jongmense reggekry het om hul omstandighede te oorbrug na ander belangstellings en op so 'n kreatiewe manier, dit was asemrowend," sê hy met 'n glimlag op sy gesig.

"Die tipe teater wat jy by Buya sien is uitnemend. Dit is die enigste isiXhosa skolefees in die Boland en dit is goed dat dit hier aangebied word. Dit is ook goed dat die Universiteit sy deure begin oopmaak, dat deure begin oopgaan om moontlikhede vir hierdie leerders te skep en dat ons ons fasiliteite begin beskikbaar stel. Ek dink dit is hier wat die US nog te kort skiet by tye," sê hy.

Hy is veral ook dankbaar vir die ondersteuning wat die fees van die US bestuur ontvang, veral van prof Julian Smith, Viserektor: Gemeenskapsinteraksie en Personeel, wat die fees van die begin af ondersteun.

Esterhuizen het oor die jare as verhoogakteur en regisseur gewerk asook in films, op televisie en voor die mikrofoon opgetree. Hy is 'n oud-Matie en het in 1969 'n BDram en later 'n MDram aan die US behaal. Terloops vertel hy dat hy ook as student in die heel eerste produksie wat in die HB Thom aangebied is, gespeel het; 'n verbintenis van oor die 45 jaar met die teater.

In 1970, het hy as kontrak-akteur by KRUIK (Kaapse Raad vir die Uitvoerende Kunste) begin werk. Hy was daar vir 'n jaar voor die gier om oorsee te reis hom beetgekry het. Hy het toe vir twee jaar vanaf 1971 tot 1973 klas gegee aan Forest School in Londen. In 1974 het hy weer as kontrak-akteur in Suid-Afrika begin werk, maar hierdie keer by SUKOVS (die Streeksraad vir die Uitvoerende Kunste van die Oranje Vrystaat) waar hy met sy aankoms in die produksie, *Moeder Courage*, met die bekende aktrise, Anna Neethling Pohl, opgetree het.

Esterhuizen lag soos hy vertel wat hy na die kontrak by SUKOVS aangepak het. "Daar was so 'n *steakhouse* in Bloemfontein waar ons akteurs altyd na die vertoning gaan eet het en eendag vra die eienaar vir my, wil ek nie by hom aansluit as sy *partner* om die Steer Steakhouse te bestuur nie?"

Hier het hy gewerk totdat Pieter Fourie, die Drama Hoof by KRUIK, eendag by die deure ingeloop het en hom teruggelok het met 'n aanbod om weer as akteur in die Kaap te werk. "Hier het ek van akteur oorbeweeg na 'n organisatoriese hoedanigheid as leier van die jeugteater. Ek was ook meer betrokke by die bestuurstrukture van KRUIK, maar kon darem ook vir kort tydjiess televisie werk, soos my optrede in *Arende*, doen."

Na jare se verbintenis aan KRUIK, het Esterhuizen se paaie met die organisasie geskei.

"Ek het met die Raad vasgesit oor 'n produksie met die naam *Piekniek by Dingaan*. Dit was 'n politieke produksie wat deur Johannes Kerkorrel en André Letoit geskryf is met musiek wat deur Nataniël verwerk is. Die KRUIK bestuur wou die stuk sensuur en dit is daar waar ons koppe begin stamp het. Op die ou einde, het hulle my eintlik gepos," vertel hy soos hy lag, "en toe beland ek by die Universiteit Stellenbosch."

"Toe ek hier gekom het kon ek my inleef in die opleiding van studente asook met my regie werk voortgaan," sê hy.

Hy kon ook sy vaardighede wat hy oor die jare opgebou het oor spel, regie, die elektroniese media, asook teaterbestuur met die studente deel. "Dit was vir my 'n groot vreugde om dit te kon doen," sê hy soos hy terugdink.

"Ek was ook bevoorreg om aan vakverwante kongresse en seminare deel te neem en ook tussen 1999 en 2006 betrokke te wees by 'n groep akademië uit die drama-omgewing wat van verskeie lande in Afrika afkomstig is en wat gefokus het op die oorkoepelende tema, konflik resolusie deur middel van kulturele produksie."

Die groep is deur prof Eckhard Breitingen van Bayreuth Universiteit in Duitsland op die been gebring en elke jaar kom die groep in 'n ander Afrikaland byeen.

Hy was ook betrokke by die heel eerste Woordfees wat aan die US gehou is. "Dit was toe in 'n heel ander formaat. Die grootste geleentheid wat ons aangebied het was om te sien of ons 'n "fees van die woord" deurnag kon hou. Die fees was toe net drie dae lank met kunstenaars soos Brasse van die Kaap en Amanda Strydom wat opgetree het. Die sentrale fokus was natuurlik die skrywers. Dorothea van Zyl het haar oorspronklike idee gevat en dit hervorm in die baie suksesvolle fees wat ons nou so goed ken. Dit was pret – en 'n eer – om daarby betrokke te wees," sê hy.

Esterhuizen sê hy gaan veral volgende jaar die interaksie met studente mis.

"Die letterlike reise wat ek saam met die studente onderneem het, na plekke soos die Kampustoneelfees in Pretoria, die Oesterfees in Knysna, en die Grahamstown Kunstefees, om maar etlike plekke te noem, is die reise wat die lekkerste by my sit. Daar het ek die geleentheid gekry om ons werk na buite te neem en om daar vir mense teater

aan te bied en ons produksies te toets teen die lewenservaringe van ander.”

“Ek gaan ook die lewensreise wat ek met studente beleef het, mis. Om te sien hoe hulle groei, om hul interne reise waar te neem, om te sien hoe hulle nuwe lewe blaas in die teaterwêreld, hoe hulle ontwikkel en uitbeweeg en nuwe dinge doen, dit was en bly vir my baie spesiaal.”

ENGLISH

Michiel Heyns wins *Sunday Times* Literary Award for *Lost Ground*



Michiel Heyns during an interview conducted by journalist Murray La Vita of *Die Burger*. (Denzil Margele, *Die Burger* and Foto24)

Emeritus Professor of English, Prof Michiel Heyns (photo), recently won a 2012 *Sunday Times* Literary Award for his fiction novel *Lost Ground*.

According to the *Sunday Times* press release, Heyns completed a rare double win in the *Sunday Times* Literary Award fiction category with *Lost Ground*, a crime story set in the Karoo. Heyns was a previous joint winner in 2007 for his exceptional translation of Marlene van Niekerk's *Agaat*. It was the first translated work to win this prize.

“Winning a prize is always pleasant, and the *Sunday Times* Literary Award has established itself as the country’s premium literary award – so, yes, it’s great,” said Heyns.

The award is worth R75 000 and was announced at a ceremony at Summer Place in Hyde Park, Johannesburg, in June this year.

Lost Ground, which is published by Jonathan Ball Publishers, was described by the judging panel chair, Prof Sarah Nuttall as “clever, fast and funny”, and praised for its “sheer range of characters” with voices that are “authentic and profound as they unravel the deep threads of what is holding them together”.

“After two historic novels set in England (*The Typewriter’s Tale* and *Bodies Politic*), I felt the need to return home, as it were, to my own time and place. So I set the novel in a fictional town in the Little Karoo, and, slightly tongue-in-cheek, tried my hand at writing a crime novel. I wasn’t sure how it would turn out – it somewhat unexpectedly turned into a whodunnit – so I can’t claim to have planned ‘this specific novel’. There’s always a certain amount of serendipity involved in writing a novel,” explained Heyns.

Heyns retired in 2003 and took up full-time writing, producing five novels over the last nine years, including his most recent novel, *Invisible Furies*, which was published in 2012, also by Jonathan Ball Publishers.

“After many years in academia I felt the need for a change. I had always wanted to write, and found that a full

academic workload, including writing research articles, left no time for creative writing. So I had to choose,” said Heyns.

According to the *Sunday Times* Books Editor and convener of the judging panels, Tymon Smith, the awards “continue to recognise the best in local fiction and non-fiction and demonstrate the *Sunday Times*’ commitment to encouraging and promoting local writing”.

“We congratulate the winners and acknowledge the difficult but excellent work done by the judging panels for both prizes and look forward to an equally strong field of entries and shortlists for next year’s awards,” said Smith.

UWC and Stellenbosch University host joint honours seminars on the “places where we live and learn”

What do we know about the places where we live and learn? How can we read walls, streets and buildings, even trees and flowers, as visible signs of the complex historical time that has shaped our subjectivity? How does knowledge transform our experience of a place? How does where we are affect what we learn and how we learn?

These are just some of the questions that were explored in a new project between the University of the Western Cape’s (UWC) Department of Geography and Urban Studies and Stellenbosch University’s (SU) English Department this year. The project was initiated by Dr Louise Green from SU and Dr Noëleen Murray from UWC and brought together honours students in English literature and cultural studies with honours students in human geography in an interdisciplinary project designed to promote critical reflection on space and experience.



Students from UWC and SU in discussion during a session held at UWC.
(Noëleen Murray)



Students from SU and UWC visit one of the slave homes. (Jade Gibson)

Students were drawn from the Modernity, Alienation and the Crisis of Experience course, an elective in the English Department honours course, and Urban Geographies, an elective in the honours programme of the Department of Geography and Urban Studies.

“Both courses asked students to think about how they experienced the spaces they inhabit – the institutional spaces of the university and the town and cities of which these institutions are a part,” explains Green.

The collaboration took the form of two joint seminars.

On 29 August, 14 Stellenbosch students travelled to UWC and in the company of these students spent an hour following a ‘treasure hunt’ through UWC exploring its institutional history and finding quotations from Murray’s essay, *A Campus Apart*, from Dr Premesh Lalu and Murray’s groundbreaking recent study of the campus, *Becoming UWC* (2012).

“The students then came together at the Centre for Humanities Research to eat lunch and to read cultural theorist, Donna Haraway’s *Situated Knowledges* together to explore the complexity of the relation between knowledge, discipline and place,” says Murray.

During the course of the semester, the Stellenbosch students undertook a project investigating visible and hidden traces of the town’s slave history in the material substance of the walls, signs and streets in Stellenbosch. On 24 October, UWC students travelled to Maties, where in the company of Stellenbosch students, they were guided to sites in the town and on campus where these traces remained, however faintly marked – a manhole cover marking the site of an archaeological excavation of the prison in the Theology Faculty’s parking lot, the ‘slave houses’ built after the manumission of the slaves in 1838, and the slave bells which serve as symbols of the amount of time that slaves spent working for their masters. The students then reconvened in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences for lunch and a discussion of historical archaeologist, Martin Hall’s *The Secret Lives of Houses: Women and Gables in*

the Eighteenth Century Cape.

In their evaluations, students made the following comments: "This was a very enlightening project, especially since Stellenbosch and UWC...have very much been very separate for a long time, and now there is an opportunity for growing a deeper understanding of one another in this process. At the base, that is paramount'."

Another student wrote: "I really enjoyed the interaction with the students, (who were) not only from a different campus, but who study in a different field. It's refreshing (especially in Honours) to be exposed to different approaches to the same issues. The practical aspect of experiencing space and buildings allows for some of the course material in the elective to become tangible. It's the first time I've had to think about space and architecture and being able to interact with spaces, to be exposed (to) and experience them adds an important dimension to the way in which we (as literary students) read."

While another concluded: "I believe this venture is most worthy of continuation, that it has the promise of forming a valuable academic connection between two institutions."

Left: A student from UWC studies the map of Stellenbosch campus while on a walking tour of the University and town. (Jade Gibson)



Right: A Stellenbosch student tells a UWC student about the history of the houses in Ryneveld Street from which persons of colour were removed during the enforcement of the Group Areas Act. (Jade Gibson)



GENERAL LINGUISTICS

Linguists develop first South African-produced therapy material for fostering language skills in older children in SA

A language stimulation kit, the first of its kind, produced by two South African linguists for South Africans was recently released by Jopie van Rooyen and Partners. Dr Frenette Southwood of the General Linguistics Department at Stellenbosch University and Dr Ondene van Dulm, an ex-colleague from the same Department, worked together to develop nine booklets and a CD which will be used as therapy material for later-developing language skills in English- and Afrikaans-speaking children of four years and older.

"The Receptive and Expressive Activities for Language Therapy (REALT) is a language stimulation kit that can be used by any speech-language therapist or teacher (or by interested parents) to foster the development of complex, later-developing language skills in preschool and school-aged children," explains Southwood.

The script is presented in Afrikaans and South African English simultaneously, and the picture material was created by local artists about local families and customs.

"The REALT is a first for South Africa. It is the only comprehensive, researched-based language therapy material to be developed by South Africans for use with South Africans and it is, to our knowledge, the only bilingual therapy material available for use with South African children," says Southwood.

"As such, this product of our research has the potential to improve service delivery to language-impaired and otherwise language-challenged children, who may benefit from focused language stimulation in order to develop those language skills which contribute toward the acquisition of literacy skills. That said, we are also excited about its potential to be used with children outside of South Africa."

The REALT kit consists of the following components: A total of 361 picture-based items, presented in nine booklets, one for each targeted language area; an orientation poster to introduce and aid memory of the characters appearing in the pictures; a CD containing 130 reproducible A4 story sheets to be printed and folded into mini-books; and a user manual.

"The material is specifically designed for and ideally suited to the fostering of receptive and expressive language skills of children such as older preschool and school-going children with language delay, specific language impairment, or language disorder related to other conditions; children in the Foundation Phase who struggle with

“school language”; and children in the Foundation and Intermediate Phases who are second- or foreign-language speakers of English or Afrikaans,” says Van Dulm, who now works at the Department of Communication Disorders at Canterbury University, New Zealand.

The pictures are also suitable for use with adults with aphasia (in the form of the given REALt activities or as part of tasks devised by a speech-language therapist). The REALt material can also be used in informal assessment of children’s language.

Says Van Dulm: “There is a dearth of culturally and linguistically appropriate language assessment instruments for use with South African children. Because many South African speech-language therapists wish to refrain from using standardised British- or American-developed language tests for which there are no South African norms, these therapists make use of informal language assessment, and the REALt offers them a means to do so in a systematic manner.”



Examples of the materials included in the REALt kit. (Photos supplied)

GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Piet Eloff tree af na 38 jaar se betrokkenheid in die lewens van studente

Na 38 jaar se betrokkenheid in die lewens van studente beide binne en buite die klas, sal mnr Piet Eloff van die Departement Geografie en Omgewingstudie aan die einde van 2012 aftree. Oor die jare heen het Eloff nie net klasgegee in die Departement nie, maar ook na-ure as Besoekende Hoof van Libertasprivaatstudentewyk vanaf 1980 tot 1990 gediën, as Hoof van al die universiteit se PSO-wyke (1991-1995), en later as Inwonende Hoof van Eendrag Manskoshuis (1996-2012).

Eloff het in 1967 vir ’n BA-graad aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) geregistreer en in 1970 ’n BA Hons (met Geografie as sy hoofvak) verwerf. Het hy later ’n hoër onderwys diploma sowel as ’n MA in Geografie aan die Universiteit voltooi. Tydens sy studentejare het hy ook rugby vir die Maties eerste span gespeel en gereeld op die veld uitgedraf met bekende sportmanne soos Jannie Engelbrecht, Morné du Plessis, Dawie Snyman en Boland Coetzee, wat almal later vir die Springbokspan gespeel het. Die Matiespan is deur Doc Craven afgerig.

In 1972 het hy as onderwyser by Paul Roos Gimnasium op Stellenbosch begin werk, maar sê Eloff, na twee jaar by dié seunshoërskool, het hy ’n pos as junior lektor by die Departement Geografie aanvaar.

“By Paul Roos moes ek ‘n verskeidenheid ander vakke ook onderrig,” sê hy, “maar by die Universiteit kon ek gewoon fokus op die vak waarin ek belangstel.”

Eloff se kundigheidsarea is stedelike geografie, maar hy fokus ook baie op klimaatkunde.

“Aardrykskunde was een van my gunsteling vakke op skool. Dit is deel van alles wat ons doen in die lewe. Elke dag as jy jou kas oopmaak en besluit oor wat om aan te trek, dink jy aan die weer en so ook indirek aan aardrykskunde,” verduidelik Eloff.

Sy liefde vir aardrykskunde het oor die jare sy passie vir onderrig en die oordrag van kennis aan jongmense net verder aangevuur.

“Dit is vir my lekker om met jongmense te kan kommunikeer en ek het altyd probeer om hulle in ‘n gesprek te betrek oor die vakgebied waarop ek fokus. Die studente het gou gewoet hulle kon openlik met my kommunikeer,” vertel Eloff.



Hier is Piet Eloff, derde van links, saam met (van links), MJ Truter, Primarius van Eendrag Manskoshuis; me Helen Zille, Premier van die Wes-Kaap; en Gerdus Benade, Onderprim, by 'n geleentheid wat vroeër vanjaar by Eendragkoshuis gehou is. (Theo Dowling)

Hierdie gemaklike verhouding tussen Eloff en sy studente is weerspieël in die terugvoer van studente wat sy klasse oor die jare bygewoon het. Studente getuig van ‘n dosent met “ongelooflike kennis” oor sy werk en wat “moeilik verstaanbare terme” vir hulle maklik verstaanbaar gemaak het; iemand wat beide Afrikaans en Engels op so ‘n manier in sy klasse gebruik het sodat almal kon verstaan en dat dit nie voel asof hy alles twee keer herhaal nie; wat die vakinhoud vir studente meer interessant gemaak het en kon verduidelik hoe die vakinhoud aanhaak by regte wêreld voorbeelde.

“Hierdie dosent kon goed met jongmense werk om te verseker dat ons verstaan. Sorg vir ‘n lekker, ontspanne atmosfeer in klas,” skryf een student terwyl ‘n ander weer sê: “Ek het nog altyd mnr Eloff (se klasse) geniet. Hy het ‘n ligte en sonnige persoonlikheid en is vol entoesiasme wat nogals help as ‘n mens ‘n agt uur klas moet bywoon. Dit maak dit die moeite werd, veral as dit reën”.

In 2004 is Eloff vereer vir sy bydrae tot die opvoeding van studente in sy departement met die toekenning van die Rektorstoekenning vir Voortreflike Onderrig.

Sy betrokkenheid in die lewens van studente na-ure, sê hy, het hom ook baie gehelp in sy kapasiteit as dosent en andersom.

“Die feit dat ek studente ook buite die akademiese omgewing gesien het en dat ek hul sosiale bedrywighede kon

waarneem en kon meeleeft, het dit moontlik gemaak dat dit nie vir my moeilik was om 'n konneksie met hulle in die klas te bewerkstellig nie. Ek kon ook met hulle kommunikeer oor dit wat buite die klas gebeur en het sodoende hul aandag in die klas getrek."

"Dit was vir my bevredigend om jongmense te kon lei en begelei en te sien hoe hulle sukses behaal in hul akademie en die lewenslesse wat hulle oor die jare leer. Dit is ook lekker om te besef dat jy 'n positiewe bydrae kon maak in baie van hul lewens," sê hy.

Gedurende die jare wat hy klasgegee het, het hy ook as studieleier opgetree vir 12 meestersgraadstudente en as eksaminator van omtrent 30 meestersgraadstudente. Hy het ook verskeie navorsingartikels in vaktydskrifte soos *SA Geograaf*, *Acta Academica* en die *SA Journal of Wildlife Research* gepubliseer.

Sedert Eloff as eerstejaar in 1967 by die US begin studeer het, het dinge by die instansie en ook in sy eie Departement baie verander.

"Ek dink toe ons begin het, was hier net 3 000 studente, en mense het mekaar omtrent almal geken. Die studente was ook nie so mobiel soos hulle nou is nie, met die gevolg dat jy ook naweke op kampus was en baie betrokke was by studente aktiwiteite soos sport en veral rugby. Daar was dus ook meer betrokkenheid en ondersteuning van aktiwiteite wat oor naweke geskied. Ek dink ook oor die jare heen het die Universiteit minder konserwatief geword en natuurlik het tegnologie dinge ook drasties verander," sê Eloff.

Selfs geografie as vakgebied het verander.

"Geografie het redelik gediversifiseer oor die jare en daar word vandag klem gelê op 'n verskeidenheid subdissiplines. Daar het vir mense meer geleenthede oopgegaan om navorsing te doen oor hul belangstellingsgebiede."

Na jare van bedrywig wees, wat presies beplan Eloff nou dat hy gaan aftree?

"Ek is nie van voorneme om weer klas te gee nie," sê Eloff. "Ek soek vir eers 'n bietjie tyd vir myself om te doen wat ek wil wanneer ek wil. Ek het in my 32 jaar saam met studente (na-ure) meer as 50 huisdanse en meer as 150 huisvergaderings bygewoon. Dit is hoekom ek sê ek soek 'n bietjie tyd vir myself," vertel hy soos hy lag.

Eloff hoop om wel voort te gaan om as kundige deel te neem aan die RSG-radioprogram, *Hoe verklaar jy dit*, wat hy saam met sy medekollega, Bennie Schloms, oor baie jare reeds op 'n Sondagoggend doen. Die program fokus op vrae wat luisteraars instuur oor die wetenskap en natuur.

"Ek wil ook fokus op my belangstelling in die natuur soos hengel en jag. Ek is lief vir die natuur. Buiten die akademiese artikels wat ek oor die jare geskryf het, het ek meer as 25 artikels vir populêre jagtydskrifte ook saamgestel."

JOURNALISM

Oud-Matie en Rykie van Reenen-genoot wen Absa KKNK en Dagbreek Trust tekstokompetisie

'n Oud-Matie, tans die Rykie van Reenen-genoot aan die Departement Joernalistiek, Willemien Brümmer (foto), is in Augustus as die eerste wenner van die Absa KKNK en die Dagbreek Trust se teksvoorleggingskompetisie aangewys. Brümmer se voorstel, *Aandlied*, is uit meer as 50 aansoeke as die wenvoorstel geselekteer deur 'n paneel wat bestaan het uit Theo Kemp, programbestuurder van die ABSA KKNK, die regisseur Alwyn Swart, en die bekroonde dramaturg Saartjie Botha.

Brümmer sal R50 000 in kontant ontvang om haar voorstel onder die leiding van die gesoute dramaturg, Schalk Schoombie, tot 'n volwaardige teks te ontwikkel wat in die toekoms ook by die KKNK opgevoer gaan word.

Luidens 'n persverklaring wat deur die KKNK uitgereik is, is dié kompetisie oopgestel aan alle skrywers – gevestig en opkomend – met die doel om nuwe Afrikaanse dramaturgstemme te ontgin. Brümmer, 'n bekroonde joernalis, skryf sedert 2007 vir *Die Burger*, *Beeld*, en *Volksblad* se bylaag *By*. Sy is sedert 1999 'n joernalis. Sy is ook die skrywer van die kortverhaalbundel *Die dag toe ek my hare losgemaak het*, wat in 2008 deur Human & Rousseau uitgereik is.



(Foto: Simone Scholtz)

Die inspirasie vir hierdie bundel, vertel sy, was haar pa, prof Guillaume Brümmer, 'n afgetrede Wiskunde-professor aan die Universiteit Kaapstad en die kleinseun van CJ Langenhoven wat haar liefde vir stories vertel aangewakker het.

“Ek het grootgeword met stories wat my pa om die etenstafel vir ons vertel het. Dit was daar waar ek besef het dat storievertel 'n heilige proses is, 'n bietjie soos kerk. Hy het definitief daardie talent vir storievertel van Langenhoven geërf en moes eintlik 'n loopbaan in daardie rigting gevolg het as jy my vra, maar toe was die liefde vir wetenskap veel sterker. Ek het my pa leer verstaan deur stories en daarom speel die pa-karakter in my boek ook so 'n groot rol,” vertel sy soos sy terugdink na haar kinderjare met 'n glimlag.

“Daar is ook baie mense in ons familie wat skryf. My broer, Stefaans Brümmer, is 'n ondersoekende joernalis en werk by die *Mail & Guardian*, terwyl Daniel Hugo, aan my ma se kant van die familie, 'n digter is.”

Alhoewel sy vir jare daarvan gedroom het om 'n teks vir die verhoog te skryf, sê Brümmer, is dit die eerste keer dat sy haar hand aan so iets waag. Nietemin is sy goed vertrouwd met die teaterwêreld. Die eerste graad wat sy aan die US verwerf het, was 'n BDram wat sy in 1997 voltooi het. Kort daarna, het sy 'n BPhil Joernalistiek verwerf en het sy die besluit gemaak om liewers 'n loopbaan in die media oop te kerf.

Ná jare in die mediawêreld en met die aankondiging van die teksvoorleggingskompetisie by die onlangse Kannas, het die hunkering na toneelskryf weer begin opvlam. “Ek gaan kyk dikwels teater, want ek het 'n diep liefde vir hierdie genre en hunker dikwels nog steeds daarna om meer betrokke te wees by die verhoogwêreld. Ek lees verskriklik graag en vir 'n lang tyd het ek liewers dramatekste gelees het as 'n roman of ander vorms van literêre tekste. Dit was nog altyd my voorkeur genre, my liefinggenre.”

As jy nou vir Brümmer hoor praat oor haar verlange om weer by die teater betrokke te raak, sou jy nooit kon dink dat sy amper per toeval drama op Matieland kom swot het nie. As 'n skaam tiener aan die Hoërskool Groote Schuur is sy deur haar drama-onderwyser, Arthur Benjamin, gekies om die rol te vertolk van 'n wit bibliotekaresse wat tydens die apartheidsjare 'n liefdesverhouding met 'n swart man aanknoop in Athol Fugard se *Statements after an arrest under the Immorality Act*. Hierdie ervaring het haar aangespoor om 'n vierjaar-graad in drama by die US aan te pak. Vandag, in haar kapasiteit as 'n Rykie Van Reenen-genoot, het sy onder andere 'n kort mediakursus help aanbied vir die tweedejaar-dramastudente.

Dat sy 'n talent het om 'n storie in die lewe te roep, is duidelik nie net aan haar gesels nie, maar ook aan die terugvoer wat Swart vir Brümmer gegee het. “Haar taalgebruik is ryk en evokatief. Die karakters word verbeeldingryk geskep en dien hulle doel om haar komplekse tema deur handeling en opwindende beelde uit te beeld – nie net met dialoog nie. Daar is ook alreeds 'n gevoel van dramatiese ontwikkeling en struktuur,” skryf hy.

Op die oomblik wil sy nie self veel verklap oor die detail van die wenteks nie, maar volgens die persverklaring draai *Aandlied* om 'n moord op 'n plaas wat in die proses die Afrikaanse gesinstruktuur blootlê. Haar inspirasie, sê sy, was onlangse nuusgebeure, maar meer as dit wil sy nie verklap nie.

“Wat my boei aan die onderwerp, is die grysgebied waar persoonlike politiek (noem dit hartspoliteik), familiepolitiek en landspoliteik bymekaarkom in 'n land soos Suid-Afrika waar ons almal bloots gery word deur geweld. Watter rol speel die geskiedenis – nie net in plaasmoorde nie, maar ook in gesinsmoorde? En wat is die verskil tussen die anatomie van 'n plaasmoord en dié van 'n gesinstreurspel?” vra Brümmer.

Sy is baie opgewonde om met hierdie prys die geleentheid gegun te word om een van van haar drome te volg, vertel sy. “Dit is regtig vir my 'n wonderlike geleentheid, want daar is soveel uitnemende dramaturge wat nie betaal word vir hul tekste nie. So vir my is dit 'n geweldige voorreg dat die Absa KKNK en die Dagbreek Trust vir my prysgeld sowel as ondersteuning deur middel van Schalk Schoombie gee om my teks te ontwikkel. Die meeste jong skrywers kan maar net daarvan droom om eendag hul tekste op die verhoog te sien. Ek dink dis uiters belangrik dat nuwe skrywerstemme vir die verhoog ontgin word.”

MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Michel Houellebecq se gedigte nou ook in Afrikaans te geniet

“Met die eerste oogopslag lyk Michel Houellebecq soos 'n seksistiese weirdo, maar tydens sy onderhoude is hy tog, vreemd genoeg, kwesbaar en broos,” vertel Frances Strooh, een van vyf derdejaar Frans-studente wat verantwoordelik is vir die vertaling van Houellebecq se gedigte na Afrikaans, sowel as die manuskrip wat in November deur Hond-uitgewers gepubliseer word.

Strooh, Joubert Gildenhuys, Elizma Briers, Annelien Robberts en Tabitha du Plessis het 'n vertaalprojek begin om Houellebecq se gedigte in Afrikaans te vertaal nadat hul derdejaarklas *La Carte et le Territoire* in hul Franskursus behandel het en 'n paar van die studente groot aanhangers van sy werk geword het.

“Dr Catherine du Toit het toe voorgestel dat ons die vertaalprojek aanpak. Die projek het my, sowel as Joubert, Elizma, Annelien en Tabitha se belangstelling geprikkel en dit het vinnig gegroei van 'n stokperdjie na 'n manuskrip

vir publikasie.”

“Houellebecq het ons oë oopgemaak vir die werklike subalterns van die Westerse samelewing wat nog altyd deur ons, en ander, misgekyk word – die middelklas. In *Om te bly lewe* sien Houellebecq dit as sy roeping om te skryf en om sodoende ‘n stem te gee aan hierdie deel van die samelewing wat oor die hoof gesien word,” sê Strooh oor sy werke.

Houellebecq is Michel Thomas gebore in 1958 op die eiland La Réunion. Kort daarna het hy saam met sy ouers teruggetrek Frankryk toe. Tydens sy vroeë kinderjare, is sy ouers geskei en is hy weggepos na ‘n kosskool in Meaux. “Toe hy ses jaar oud was, het sy ouma hom onder haar vlerk geneem. Dit is uiteindelik haar van, Houellebecq, wat hy as pseudoniem gebruik.”

“Houellebecq se laaste beroep voordat hy voltyds begin skryf het, was as rekenaarklerk vir die Franse regering – ‘n beroep wat die absolute vergestaltung van middelmatigheid is. Dus skryf hy nie uit die hoogte uit oor die ellendigheid van die lewe nie, hy het self gely, was self ‘n middelmatiger. Houellebecq het uiteindelik as een van die sterkste stemme in kontemporêre Franse literatuur te voorskyn gekom. Vir sy prosa en poësie het hy verskeie pryse ontvang, maar sy prestasies het hul hoogtepunt bereik toe hy die Prix Goncourt verwerf het vir sy mees onlangse roman, *La Carte et le Territoire*,” sê Strooh.



Michel Houellebecq

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gouws appointed to Commission for Gender Equality, wins international prize



(Photo: Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

Prof Amanda Gouws (photo) from the Political Science Department became one of nine commissioners to be appointed to the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) by President Jacob Zuma in June. Less than a month later, the professor specialising in gender politics, South African politics and political behaviour, had another achievement to celebrate.

She won the Wilma Rule Award for the best paper in the category Gender and Politics at the 22nd World Congress of Political Science of the International Political Science Association (IPSA), which was held from 6-12 July in Madrid, Spain. The paper is titled *Multiculturalism in South Africa: Dislodging the Binary between Universal Human Rights and Culture/Tradition*.

The award has been awarded since 2000 to encourage research in the area of gender and politics. It was named in tribute to Rule, who like Gouws, completed a degree with Journalism as one of her majors before embarking on an academic career in political science. According to the IPSA website, Rule’s “study of gender and politics led to a lifetime of research on electoral systems and how they facilitated or hindered the election of women and underrepresented minorities to public office”. She “was a leading writer and political science researcher whose work resulted in a number of articles and books that challenge conventional notions about the reasons for the lack of political representation by women in the US”.

Gouws says it is a huge honour to receive the award.

“I was speechless, because I did not expect it and yet it has also been a great honour for me. In a sense, it is also an honour for South Africa, because this paper focuses on the problems of a developing country. The fact that an organisation like IPSA is recognising the political challenges faced by a developing country is a feather in our cap.”

Gouws’ paper focused on how, in post-colonial societies that have accepted liberal democratic frameworks,

culture and universal rights are often placed in binary opposition to each other with culture seen as premodern and “backward” very often due to its control of women’s sexuality and reproduction, while rights evoke notions of modernity, individualism and enlightenment. She argued that if culture and rights are viewed through this lens, it closes the opportunity for discussions about these topics.

“This is particularly damaging in post-colonial societies where the misrecognition of cultural practices have a particularly negative impact for women because of its redistributive effect. When women’s identity/rights are recognised it often leads to a better redistribution of resources,” explains Gouws. “By applying Nancy Fraser’s concept of recognition and redistribution to the debate on customary law and land in South Africa, I wanted to show the complexity of gender relations in “multicultural” contexts in post-colonial societies and secondly attempt to find ways of dealing with the conflict of rights and culture in a more productive way,” she says.

Gouws focused on the Traditional Courts Bill, which discriminates against women living under customary law, to prove her argument. “Women who live under customary law may not enter a court and must always be represented by men. This can have an impact on whether they gain access to their share of their inheritance (when a husband dies) and land. The argument that I am making is that while the rights of men and traditional leaders were recognised before the law in 1994, intra-group discrimination, where men’s rights are recognised but not women’s, still exists.”

“One of the ways in which women’s rights can be recognised according to Fraser,” says Gouws, “is through the parity of participation, which means that women must also be able to participate in political processes for themselves. In order to achieve this, we must return to living customary law, which recognised women’s rights before the intervention of colonialism. The solution lies in legal pluralism that takes living customary law seriously, rather than codified customary law (as developed under colonialism and apartheid) that represents a patriarchal pact with traditional leaders.”

Just a month earlier, Gouws’ attention was not so much focused on the paper she was to present in Madrid, but rather on her appointment to the CGE and the contribution she could make there.

Over the last few years, the CGE has been described in the media as a “flailing” organisation which had not lived up to its mission to advance, promote and protect gender equality in South Africa. In 2007, a report focusing on the Kader Asmal Commission investigation of chapter nine institutions recommended that the CGE should be amalgamated with the Human Rights Commission.

“Many of us felt that it would not be the right decision as it would take the focus away from gender and now we have an obligation to show how the Commission can function effectively.”

Considering the calibre of the new appointees, says Gouws, she is convinced that they will achieve this goal.

“I think a great group of commissioners have been appointed with the ability to ensure that the Commission functions on a much higher level with greater visibility than it did before. I am excited to work with these commissioners who are aware of the seriousness of gender discrimination in South Africa and who realise that many of the solutions that were recommended in the past, are not working and that the time has arrived to search for new solutions.”

Gouws says she hopes to help raise and improve the public profile of the Commission during her term. “I hope that we will now start communicating with the public on a more regular basis and that we will take our oversight function over government very seriously by monitoring the impact that all laws have on gender issues. I also hope that where discrimination does take place we will use the investigative function of the Commission to search for solutions against discrimination.”

De Jager en Du Toit se nuwe boek, *Friend or Foe?*, nou aanlyn te koop

’n Boek wat fokus op die impak van ’n dominanteparty-stelsel op die gehalte van demokrasie in ontwikkelende lande is onlangs deur twee politieke wetenskaplikes in die Departement Politieke Wetenskap saamgestel. Dr Nicola de Jager en prof Pierre du Toit het as mederedakteurs van die boek, *Friend or foe? Dominant party systems in southern Africa: Insights from the developing world*, gedien wat amptelik op 28 November deur UCT Press by ’n geleentheid in Kaapstad bekendgestel is.

In ’n berig in die vorige uitgawe van *LETTER* (Jaargang 8:2), het De Jager en Du Toit meer vertel oor die navorsing vir die boek.

“Die aantal dominanteparty-stelsels in Suidelike Afrika – dit wil sê stelsels waarin een party vir ’n lang tydperk in ’n oënskynlik demokratiese stelsel met gereelde verkiesings en verskeie deelnemende partye domineer – het die afgelope tyd gestadig toegeneem. Hierdie stelsel het die eenpartystelsel vervang wat die politieke landskap van Afrika ná die eerste bevrydingsgolf in die 1950’s en 1960’s oorheers het,” sê hulle.

Die boek probeer hierdie tendens en die implikasies vir die demokrasieë van Suider-Afrika beter verstaan deur sodanige stelsels in die Suider-Afrikaanse streek met dié in die res van die ontwikkelende wêreld, soos Meksiko, Indië, Suid-Korea en Taiwan, te vergelyk.

“Die geval van Zimbabwe in die besonder is ’n onrusbarende voorbeeld van die koers wat ’n dominante party kán inslaan, naamlik verval in outoritarisme. Meksiko, Indië, Suid-Korea en Taiwan bied alternatiewe roetes vir die

dominanteparty-stelsel,” sê De Jager en Du Toit.

“Die hoofvraag wat die boek stel,” reken die redakteurs, “is watter rigting Botswana, Namibië en Suid-Afrika inslaan. Dié vraag word beantwoord deur gevolgtrekkings oor of hierdie lande in die rigting van liberale demokrasie, outoritarisme of ’n middeweg tussen die twee beweeg.”

Die boek bied ’n aantal belangrike insigte in die gehalte van die Suid-Afrikaanse demokrasie in vergelyking met ander demokrasieë. Zimbabwe staan byvoorbeeld uit as ’n kenmerkende vorm van partyoorheersing wat van al die ander lande in die boek verskil. Volgens De Jager en Du Toit het die kombinasie van dekades lange partydominansie deur ZANU-PF sowel as Robert Mugabe se persoonlike bewind ’n magskonsentrasie geskep waarin etlike demokratiese regte van Zimbabwiese burgers in effek vernietig is.

“Dit toon presies hoe belangrik die ANC se Mangaung-leierskonferensie is. Die ANC het tot dusver nie die ZANU-PF-roete ingeslaan nie en het nog altyd daarin geslaag om suksesvol van leiers te verander. Dit is noodsaaklik vir die gehalte van ons demokrasie dat hierdie praktyk gehandhaaf word,” meen De Jager en Du Toit.

Die boek bied ook besondere insig in hoe partyoorheersing in Indië, Meksiko, Taiwan en Suid-Korea tot ’n einde gekom het op grond daarvan dat opposisiepartye nasionale verkiesings gewen en partydominansie sodoende met doeltreffende veelpartystelsels vervang het. Gedagtig daaraan dat die ANC na verwagting die verkiesing in 2014 wéér sal oorheers, kan Suid-Afrika baie wys word uit die ervarings van sy eweknieë.

“Suid-Afrika se demokrasie sal slegs groei en verdiep indien die ANC afstand doen van sy doel om alle magshefbome te beheer, en homself as bloot een van die politieke spelers (ofskoon die sterkste speler) in die politieke spel begin beskou. Die ANC hét al op plaaslike en provinsiale vlak mag afgestaan, maar die lakmoestoets is steeds wanneer politiek op nasionale vlak waarlik mededingend word,” sê die mederedakteurs.

Die boek is moontlik gemaak deur finansiering van die Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.

Die mederedakteurs het wyd uit hul onderskeie spesialiteitsgebiede geput om die publikasie saam te stel. De Jager spesialiseer in dominanteparty-stelsels, vergelykende Suider-Afrikaanse politiek, demokratiese konsolidasie en Suid-Afrikaanse politiek, terwyl Du Toit weer op staatsbou en demokrasie, vredesprosesse en etniese konflik, demokratiese konsolidasie en identiteitspolitiek konsentreer. Die boek *Liberal Democracy and Peace in South Africa: The Pursuit of Freedom as Dignity*, wat Du Toit saam met US-kollega prof Hennie Kotzé geskryf het, is verlede jaar deur Palgrave Macmillan uitgegee.

Die boek is aanlyn te koop by On The Dot by 021 918 8500 of orders@onthedot.co.za.



Hier is Du Toit (links) en De Jager met die boek wat nou kort uitgereik is. (Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

PSYCHOLOGY

Watermeyer's book offers a new perspective on traditional understanding of disability studies

Over the years, disability studies, an interdisciplinary field concerned with how and why disability inequality happens and is maintained in the world, has focused primarily on the effects of the social and economic oppression of disabled people. While this lens offered an alternative to the medical model, which works from the presumption that people are excluded from participation because of their biological or medical make-up, both ignore the psychological impact of being marginalised and discriminated against.

With the release of *Towards a contextual psychology of disablism*, Dr Brian Watermeyer, a former postdoctoral research fellow at the Psychology Department and a clinical psychologist, draws on sociology, social anthropology, psychology, psychoanalysis as well as clinical material from his own practice, to offer a psychoanalytic take on the problem of conceptualising psychological aspects of life with disablism. The book, which was published by Routledge, is part of the Routledge Advances in Disability Studies series.

Watermeyer's book essentially offers a new way to understand what it means to live at the edge of society and the “psychological dynamics and predicaments confronting disabled people in an exclusionary and prejudiced world”.

"This book tries to chart a theoretical course which allows us to think about the psychological nature of disability, while at the same time holding firm to a critical, contextual or politically engaged understanding of the marginality of disabled people as a form of social injustice," he explains.

During his research, Watermeyer also drew on black consciousness writing.

"My work draws on black consciousness writing, as do a few other disability studies' authors, but these connections are relatively new, as the discipline has in the past paid so little attention to psychological aspects of oppression," says Watermeyer.

"There are very strong resonances between racism, the perpetuation of racial inequality and the perpetuation of disability inequality. In racial prejudice, there is the tendency to start othering people. In order to maintain a positively distinctive identity, we disavow certain parts of ourselves and allocate that to another person. That allocation is usually based on what the dominant group in society are afraid of in themselves. It is done to prop up one's own identity and to denigrate and marginalise other identities and there is a lot of similarity in that basic mechanism within racial prejudice and the denigration and othering of disabled people."

"All of us carry what I would call universal existential conflicts, all humans do. A lot of those conflicts are about our worth and our insecurities, and there is something about the material difference of disabled bodies that strongly evokes those insecurities. Disabled people have become the receptacles for those human projections – feelings of ugliness, of fears to do with mortality, fears of being inadequate and dependent, and fears of being infantile – and are by consequence distanced, rejected, and on the whole then treated as different."

Initially, researchers interested in the impact of prejudice on people affected directly by the apartheid system focused on the structural and economic barriers to participation and the effect this had on those persons. Later, with the advent of Steve Biko's black consciousness movement, the focus turned to the psychological nature of discrimination, how it impacted on people mentally and how people affected by discrimination often tended to be co-opted into colluding with their own subordination.

Watermeyer's book offers the same psychological perspective, but this time in the field of disability studies.

However, his book is sure to cause a stir.

"This is going to be a controversial book, because, probably the majority of voices in disability studies disagree that we need to think psychologically about disability studies. Their argument is that if we look too closely at disabled people, we are going to start looking at them as damaged. I understand that argument, but I think it might be outdated. It isn't helpful to pretend that living with racism doesn't have a psychological impact on black people in much the same way that we cannot pretend that living with disablist discrimination doesn't leave harmful impressions on members of the disabled community. We need to be brave and candid when talking about the effects of discrimination on individuals and how impressions are often left on the marginalised that force people to collude with their own discrimination."

According to Prof Leslie Swartz, a lecturer in the Psychology Department at Stellenbosch University, Watermeyer's book is a remarkable achievement.

"It represents a major step forward in terms of how we understand the psychological realities contributing to the social exclusion and marginalisation of disabled people. It is a very brave and unorthodox book. Historically, psychologists have medicalised and pathologised disabled people, and this book demonstrates the serious deficiencies in such an approach. Disability activists, on the other hand, have tended to ignore or even in their own way pathologise the completely understandable psychological reactions that disabled people have to being excluded and discarded," explains Swartz.

"Watermeyer is as strident in exposing the weakness of this anti-psychological approach as he is in showing the historical complicity by psychology and psychologists in oppressing disabled people. For me, this is the most exciting and refreshing book in disability studies in recent years, and I don't think it is entirely by chance that it is written



Brian Watermeyer during the official launch of his book. (Photo supplied)

by a South African. As a South African working at Stellenbosch University, Watermeyer is finely attuned to complex debates about identity, culture, and the oppressive use of language and social categories."

Some of the topics addressed in the book include cultural othering and material deprivation; theorising disability; psychoanalysis and disability studies; oppression, psychology and change; and disability and the distortion of personal and psychic boundaries.

Watermeyer has been involved in disability studies research since 1999 and have also been teaching in the field for the last decade. Disabled himself – he is partially sighted – the book, he says, is a "culmination of his thinking over the last years".

He therefore hopes that it will help make a significant contribution to how disability is understood in future. "I hope that this book will be an important stride towards developing the area of the psychological nature of disabled life in a discriminatory world, a field which has been underrepresented and under-theorised. It is essentially a set of suggestions on how we can chart the course ahead in this discipline and I hope the invitation to continue research in this field will be taken up by many other researchers in the world."

Navorsing oor die vrese van visueel gestremde kinders besorg aan student Fulbright-beurs

Kinders wat swaksiende is se grootste vrees is dat hulle met die M1-virus besmet kan word; kinders wat heeltemal blind is, is die bangste vir vuurwapens; en kinders wat ernstig visueel gestrem is, se grootste vrees is vuur en om te verbrand.

Dit is die bevindings van me Lisa Visagie, 'n student in die Departement Sielkunde wat haar meestersgraad onder dr Helene Loxton, van dieselfde Departement, gedoen het oor die vrese van kinders wat visueel gestrem is. Visagie is self ook visueel gestrem.

Vrees is 'n normale ervaring tydens die ontwikkeling van kinders. In sommige gevalle kan vreeservarings egter van so 'n aard wees dat dit met kinders se algemene funksionering inmeng en sielkundige insette nodig is. Die doel van Visagie se studie was om 'n beeld te kry van die normale vreesprofiel van kinders met visuele gestremdhede.

In Julie het Visagie en Loxton die bevindinge van haar navorsing by die 30ste Internasionale Sielkunde Kongres (*International Congress of Psychology*, of ICP) in Kaapstad saam met Loxton aangebied. Haar navorsing het ook 'n Fulbright-beurs aan haar besorg en sy sal in 2013 by 'n universiteit in Amerika 'n gedeelte van haar doktorsale studie kan onderneem.



Lisa Visagie en haar gidshond Bagheera. Die hond is die opvolger van Pam wat tydens haar voorgraadse en honneursstudies pal aan haar sy was. Vandag is Pam afgetree en lei sy 'n rustige lewe by Lisa se huis op Richardsbaai in KwaZulu-Natal.

"Angs is wêreldwyd een van die mees algemene sielkundige probleme onder alle mense," sê Visagie.

"Daar is in 1991 laas navorsing gepubliseer wat kyk na die vrese van kinders wat visueel gestrem is. Daar is nog nooit iets soortgelyks in Suid-Afrika gedoen nie."

'n Groep van 67 kinders tussen 8 en 13 jaar oud van twee spesiale skole in die Wes-Kaap het aan die studie deelgeneem. Die kinders is volgens kriteria van die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie in drie groepe verdeel: heeltemal blind (kan niks sien nie), ernstig visueel gestrem (kan net onderskei tussen lig en donker en mag ook beperkte beweging waarneem) en swaksiende (visie is beperk en mag fluktueer volgens omgewingsfaktore).

"In die toetsgroep het ons 42 vrese per kind geïdentifiseer. Dit is twee keer meer as die aantal vrese onder kinders in die kontrolegroep," sê Visagie.

"Interessant egter is dat ook in die kontrolegroep – dus kinders sonder enige visuele gestremdhede – was die grootste vrees om die M1-virus te kry."

Sy glo die oorsaak vir die MIV-vrees mag verband hou met die groot bewusmakingsveldtogte in die media en in skole se lewensoriënteringsleerplanne. Die vrees vir brand en seerkry is omdat daar in 'n wêreld waar 'n mens net lig en donker kan sien, talle gevare kan skuil.

Kinders wat swaksiende is, se agt top-vrese stem ooreen met dié van kinders in die kontrolegroep wat goed kan sien. Kinders wat ernstig visueel gestrem is, het baie

meer vrese as kinders wat swaksiende is en hulle het ook meer vrese as die in die groep wat heeltemal blind is.

Na raming is daar wêreldwyd 1,4 miljoen visueel gestremde kinders, waarvan sowat 300 000 in Afrika suid van die Sahara woon.

“Dit is belangrik dat die kinders se vrese geïdentifiseer word sodat hul ouers en onderwysers bewus gemaak kan word hiervan en hulle emosioneel kan bystaan,” sê Visagie.

Visagie sê as persoon met ‘n visuele gestremdheid, ervaar sy ook soms angs.

“In onbekende situasies moet jy altyd ‘n stappie vooruit wees. As universiteitstudent moet jy jou voor die aanvang van die klasse aan jou dosente gaan voorstel. Jy moet vooraf vra vir die jaar se studieprogram sodat jy deurentyd goed voorbereid kan wees. ‘n Mens voel soms ook minderwaardig – en ongemaklik wanneer ander mense nie regtig weet hoe om jou te hanteer nie.”

Visagie sê sy was voordat sy aan die US begin studeer het baie angstig oor wat op haar sou wag.

“Ek was van jongs af weens ‘n kongenitale siekte swaksiende. Ná my matriekjaar het ek ‘n operasie gekry, maar as gevolg van ‘n daaropvolgende komplikasie, het ek blind geword.

“Kort voordat die akademiese jaar in my eerste jaar begin het, het ‘n vriendin van my, Catherine Goosen, in die vakansie saam met my kampus toe gekom en twee dae lank saam met my al die verskillende paadjies gestap sodat ek my nuwe omgewing kon leer ken.”

Visagie, wat intussen as voorligtingsielkundige gekwalifiseer het, het haar man, ‘n ouditeur, ontmoet terwyl hulle beide Maties was. Sy is vol lof vir hoe die Universiteit na studente met gestremdhede omsien.

“My dosente het altyd probeer om dinge vir my makliker te maak en ek kon ook altyd staatmaak op die personeel van die Universiteit se Braille-kantoor wat doeltreffend gewone dokumente vir my omgeskakel het in toeganklike formate sodat ek deurentyd op hoogte van my studies kon bly.”

Visagie sê sy is opgewonde oor die vooruitsig om ‘n gedeelte van haar doktorsale studie met haar Fulbright-beurs in Amerika voort te sit.

“Dr Loxton het my aangemoedig om vir die beurs aansoek te doen. Ek wil in my doktorsale navorsing ‘n angsvoorkomingsprogram skryf. Hierdie program kan vir kinders wat visueel gestremd is vaardighede leer om hulle te help om probleme wat hulle as gestremdes mag teëkom, te hanteer. Wanneer iemand toegerus is met die nodige vaardighede om probleme in alledaagse situasies die hoof te kan bied, help dit om angsvlakke te verlaag en ook om die ontwikkeling van angsversteurings te voorkom.” – STEPHANIE NIEUWOUTD

* Hierdie storie is oorspronklik op die US-webwerf gepubliseer.



Visagie saam met haar studieleier dr Helene Loxton en gidshond Bagheera in die voorgrond. (Alle foto's deur Justin Alberts geneem.)

Researcher receives R5 million to study the long-term impact of an early intervention to improve the mother-infant relationship

Prof Mark Tomlinson (photo), a leading researcher in the Department of Psychology, recently received R5 million from Grand Challenges Canada (GCC) to study the long-term impact of an intervention to enhance the early mother-infant relationship in poor communities. His research project is one of 11 projects across the world which will be funded by GCC for the next two years to the tune of a total of \$11.8 million CAD.

GCC is funded by the Canadian government and focuses on supporting “bold ideas with a big impact in global health”.

“Unlocking human potential crucially depends on reliable parental care that is sensitive to the developmental needs of children. In the context of poverty and high adversity, the capacity of parents to provide the kind of care that promotes good child developmental outcomes can be severely compromised,” explains Tomlinson.

According to a press release from GCC, as many as 200 million children across the world fail to meet their full developmental potential because of the debilitating impact of poverty. Risk factors such as malnutrition, infection, unhealthy pregnancy and birth complications, as well as an absence of stimulation and nurturing all contribute to the loss of cognitive potential in developing world children and condemn them to impoverished lives.

“The best way to keep a country poor is to rob its children of their full developmental potential,” says Dr Peter A. Singer, CEO of GCC. “Consistent with Canada’s commitment to women’s and children’s health, the Saving Brains initiative is a bold and transformational approach to addressing the significant challenges facing the developing world. We are investing in improving conditions in the first 1 000 days of children’s lives so they can flourish and pull themselves – and consequently their countries – out of poverty.”

The grant that Tomlinson has received will be used to expand on a previous study, the Thula Sana study, which was conducted from 1999 to 2003 in Khayelitsha. This study consisted of a manualised home-based, low cost intervention designed to be easily implemented by community health workers working within poor communities. Health workers involved in this intervention underwent a three-week training programme to prepare them for the study and received regular supervision during the study period. A total of 220 mothers were provided with intervention and were then compared to a control group of 229 mothers who did not receive the intervention.

“We found in work we completed before our intervention study that many mother-infant relationships in Khayelitsha were characterised by insensitive and unresponsive parenting particularly in mothers who were clinically depressed. We also found that many infants were insecurely attached,” says Tomlinson.

The intervention began in the last trimester of pregnancy and continued for six months postpartum. A total of 16 visits were made by health workers involved in the intervention, with the most intensive sessions taking place in the first three postpartum months. The intervention consisted of specific measures for encouraging mothers in sensitive, responsive, interactions with their infant. Over the period of the study, Tomlinson and his colleagues conducted a randomised controlled trial to assess the efficacy of the intervention. The results were impressive.

“Compared to controls at follow up, mothers in the intervention group were significantly more sensitive in interaction with their infants, and their infants were significantly more likely to be securely attached. Where social adversity was not extreme, there was also a significant benefit of the intervention in terms of child cognitive outcome.”

In the next phase of this study, Tomlinson will focus on the long-term cognitive and social development of these same infants at 13 years of age.

“We will be following up with the mothers and children to see whether the benefits that we saw when the children were 18 months old have persisted. There is emerging evidence that sensitive maternal care and associated secure infant attachment are strong predictors of a range of child developmental outcomes, including child growth and



(Photo:Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

physical health status, child cognitive development and socio-emotional functioning,” says Tomlinson.

“Children living in areas like Khayelitsha are at considerable risk. If we found the early improvements that we saw were of benefit to children in the long-term this would be of major significance to efforts to reverse the loss to human potential and the societal costs across the life course of children in South Africa and similar disadvantaged environments globally.”

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Heinecken receives international research award for her work on women soldiers' role in building peace in Africa

Prof Lindy Heinecken, a sociologist specialising in armed forces and society from the Sociology and Social Anthropology Department, was recently awarded the African Peacekeeping Network Research Award for a proposal that she submitted on *Enhancing the capacity of female peacekeepers and local women in building peace in Africa*. Her proposal was chosen from 187 applications and was one of the top four selected.

“The research aims to establish to what extent women peacekeepers are better placed to interact and engage with local communities to be able to address their needs, not only in terms of broader security issues, but human security aspects,” explains Heinecken.

The research entails interviewing peacekeepers upon their return from deployment from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and in mission areas in Goma and Bukavu in the conflict ridden Kivu region.

“It is vital to observe firsthand, how the peacekeepers interact with the local community and what they do and this means spending time with the peacekeepers in the field while on operations. One needs to get the dirt on your boots, experience the stress of deployment and see what is happening on the ground to really understand things,” says Heinecken.

The research also entails holding focus group interviews with local women in the communities affected by conflict to establish what their relationship is with the peacekeepers. An attempt will also be made to map what assets, capabilities and skills exist in communities and how peacekeepers can build on these to provide the necessary support to address key security and development needs.

“This is important,” says Heinecken, “because we have begun to realise that a top-down approach to security and development does not work. You cannot effect real change by adopting an interventionist approach – you have to build capacity from below.”



Prof Lindy Heinecken (left) doing field training in De Brug, Bloemfontein.

With the dearth of information regarding the topic she's investigating, Heinecken's research is considered groundbreaking.

She is a former researcher and Deputy Director of the Centre for Military Studies (CEMIS) at the South African Military Academy, but currently serves as an Associate Professor in Sociology lecturing in political and industrial psychology at Stellenbosch University. Over the years, she has published on a range of issues including gender integration, civil-military relations, military unionism, HIV/AIDS and security, and more recently on the impact of private security on the military profession.

But why the focus on the role of women in peacekeeping, both as soldiers and within communities affected by war?

"This research is absolutely critical. Research has shown conclusively that the higher the level of inequality in society, the greater the inclination to war. Because war is experienced differently by men and women, it is vital that the gender perspective is included in terms of addressing security and security sector reform. In Africa today, we see how women are forcing men to the peace table. It is women at community level who are faced with the challenge of reintegrating child soldiers and former combatants and rebuilding the social fabric of society. The problem is that often in the post-conflict and reconstruction phase, sexual violence against women increases and women are suppressed in their efforts to rebuild their communities. We need to find ways to empower women, without men feeling disempowered in the process. More and more it is now realised that gender equality is key to peace, stability and sustainable development," says Heinecken.

As regards women peacekeepers, they are uniquely placed to be able to interact with the local communities, because they are thought to be more trusted, more compassionate and conciliatory. Research has also shown that gender mixed units are more effective than all male units. Of concern, however is the low number of women peacekeepers within the armed forces and the fact that they are often not utilised in capacities where they can make a significant difference.

This is another aspect that Heinecken's research will address.

In South Africa and across the world, her research is highly regarded and has informed military policy in our own country. Her work feeds directly into the Directorate of Transformation, which is tasked to deal with gender issues within the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), and from there is disseminated to other stakeholders within the SANDF.

"I have been very fortunate in my research. Our Department of Defence has taken my work very seriously, in fact I am now a member of the part-time forces so that my access to these structures are much easier."

"Because SA is a country with one of the highest amount of women in the armed forces, people look at SA for guidance. Yet there is no one doing this kind of research except me."



Prof Heinecken (middle row, fourth from the left) in Washington with other delegates attending the Women, Peace and Security Meeting which was supported by Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton (front row, fifth from the left). (Photos supplied)

Research focus sees her jetting across the globe to share her expertise

This past year, her research on the challenges of gender integration in militaries and women in post-conflict reconstruction and development has resulted in her being invited as a speaker at numerous conferences.

In August, she was asked to present a paper on *Gender Integration: The challenges for military leaderships and the implications at the strategic operational and tactical level* at the Department of Defence Gender conference in Pretoria.

A month later, she was flying off to the United States to attend the Women, Peace and Security Meeting hosted by the African Centre for Strategic Studies in Washington. During the meeting she met with former first lady and current Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.

Twenty-eight participants from 14 countries across Africa – including senior female military officers, ambassadors as well as representatives of the African Union – were in attendance at the meeting, which examined and highlighted the progress made, challenges faced, as well as the opportunities available to enhance gender mainstreaming in African security forces, particularly the armed forces. One of the key objectives of the meeting was to develop concrete and practical suggestions and recommendations for enhancing gender mainstreaming in Africa's armed forces.

Heinecken's presentation here focused on the *Challenges of gender integration in the South African armed forces and the current status, the tensions and the lessons we can learn from this*.

"I developed a typology to explain the tensions that exist between on the one hand emphasising gender similarities or gender equality and how this differs from an emphasis on equal opportunities. The former emphasises similarity and often leads to tensions around meritocracy. The second emphasises equal opportunity but acknowledges difference. The value of women in peace operations is precisely due to their difference and not their similarity to men," she explains.

Heinecken also visited the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana, presenting a paper on *Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development*. The talk was organised by the US Africa Command.

After her visit to Ghana, she returned to Pretoria to attend the SADC Gender Protocol Alliance stakeholder meeting on Gender, Peace and Security in Southern Africa.

"At the SADC conference, I looked at the review of the acceptance of women into the South African armed forces, what challenges are affecting their acceptance based on two studies that I did, a quantitative study over 10 years as well as a qualitative study that focused on the gender dimension and how it has influenced military culture."

For Heinecken, her research is less of a job and more of a passion. "My interest in this field of research is driven by my recognition of the disastrous effects of war on society. Surprisingly few sociologists in South Africa work on military issues. This has also developed into a niche area within the Department, with a growing emphasis on peace, security and development. A number of postgraduate students are working on related topics, some of which are projects commissioned by the SANDF."

"One of the most satisfying aspects of doing research in this field is to know that it is used and valued by military practitioners and that it has direct policy relevance".

Sociologist and historian look at the "triple burden of masculinity" and its impact on female scientists working in Antarctica

For the last five decades, scientific research has been considered the "sole-sanctioned activity" on the Antarctic continent as codified by the Antarctic Treaty, which was signed in 1959 and ratified in 1961. For the first few decades Antarctica also came to be "perceived and presented as an exclusively masculine preserve".

A joint research project by Dr Heidi Prozesky from the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology and Dr Lize-Marié van der Watt, a former PhD student from the History Department, has started to unearth the extent to which South African women have been excluded from the domain of Antarctic-related research, by providing both a bibliometric and historical analysis of the research activities and output of scientists who have worked in the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic (which include Marion and Prince Edward Islands) from the 1960s onwards.

"For much longer than other geographical sites, Antarctica and the islands have been perceived and presented as exclusively masculine preserves. Gender ideologies were used to exclude women especially from scientific parties. Indeed, the polar laboratory was the most prohibited site for women, while women in service and support functions were slightly more acceptable. Antarctica has revealed the masculine bias of even the most progressive of countries, many of which only started including women scientists in overwintering teams in the late 1970s and then with caveats," explains Prozesky.

Van der Watt gives some examples: "Some countries allowed women scientists to work in Antarctica if they were there with their husbands, while France allowed women over 40 – an age where they were presumably 'mature' and sexually unavailable – to work there. The first South African women to visit the continent were wives accompanying



In 2009, casual sexism was still the order of the day. Here is a sample of the kind of posters that graced the walls of the mammal laboratory of the previous base. The new base was inaugurated in 2011. (Aleks Terauds)

ideologies need to be taken into account to understand (white) male dominance at higher education institutions, which marginalised women, who tended to focus more on teaching than research.

“Moreover, it has been argued that those disciplines that are of relevance for Antarctic research, for example atmospheric sciences, geosciences and life sciences, are not a ‘natural arena’ for female researchers. Thus, in the specific case of Antarctic research, there has been an unfortunate fusion between exclusion mechanisms functioning in both the Antarctic and in academic science, particularly where certain scientific disciplines are concerned,” says Prozesky.

Although the government nowadays encourages women scientists to conduct research on South Africa’s polar bases, casual sexism has been pervasive into the 2000s, manifesting for example in the décor of communal areas such as base living rooms, explains Van der Watt.

The researchers argue that “the confluence of these factors has placed a triple burden of masculinity on women scientists who work on Antarctic-related topics.”

The research produced by the two academics forms part of a bigger project, the Antarctic Legacy Project (ALP), which is funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) through the National Research Foundation (NRF). The ALP is a collaborative venture between the History Department, the Sociology and Social Anthropology Department and the DST-NRF Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology (C•I•B) at Stellenbosch University (SU). One of the aims of the ALP is the acquisition, analysis and further delivery of data on the socio-political context of South African research about the region and this is where Prozesky and Van der Watt’s work fits in.

Van der Watt’s contribution to this initiative was drawn from research and narratives gathered for her dissertation, *Out in the Cold: Science and Environment in the History of South Africa’s Involvement in the sub-Antarctic and Antarctic in the Twentieth Century*, which was supervised by Prof Sandra Swart, also from the History Department at SU. Thanks to the research conducted by the ALP, researchers will now be able to draw on a variety of materials for future research. Materials such as documents, photos and interviews collected by Van der Watt and Dora Scott, an archivist on the ALP, are being digitised and will be a valuable source for scholars interested in studying South Africa’s involvement in Antarctica.

Prozesky compiled a data set consisting of the large body of research outputs which were produced by South African scientists and their overseas collaborators working on Antarctic-related topics. She collected peer-reviewed journal articles published from the sixties to mid-2011 and used these as a source of data on their authors, which were identified as female or male, based on their first names. “In some more recent instances

their husbands, who were senior officials. When South Africa first allowed women to over-winter on Marion Island in the mid-1980s, there had to be a minimum of two women, with no real explanation given for why that would make a difference. A common argument used both in South Africa and Britain why women cannot be allowed to overwinter on Antarctica was that the research bases lacked the right ‘facilities’ – in short, women could not go because there were no toilets for them, and this was presented as an insurmountable difficulty.”

Thus, women were excluded physically from the field where they could collect their own data. Van der Watt mentions the example of Edna Plumstead, an acclaimed South African paleobotanist, who would not have been allowed to conduct her own fieldwork in Antarctica in the 1950s and 1960s. Furthermore, adds Prozesky: “Science with its stereotypical image as a male domain consolidated a masculine presence of scientists, or ‘Ice World Pioneers’ on the continent.”

According to Prozesky, in South Africa, historical experiences of strong patriarchal and apartheid



The sign at the entrance to the Tit ‘n Fanny bar in the previous base, which was still being used in the new base in 2011. (Lize-Marié van der Watt)

these names are provided on the first page of an article, but in most cases I needed to consult other sources, such as webpages – a very time-consuming task.”

Prozesky and Van der Watt say that by combining scientometrics – the quantitative study of scientific publications – with history, they were able to bring to life gender issues as they relate to scientific activity on Antarctica, much better than if either one of them had focused solely on their area of expertise for this study.

“It helps us to see in an extreme context what women’s experiences have been in science and their attempts to be productive researchers in science. We also tried to create a new approach by going beyond the limits of scientometrics – adding historical narrative pushed us both into a new form of scientific analysis,” they say.

The results of this novel analysis were presented at the inaugural Lewander Lecture of the History Expert Group of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR History EG) which was held in Portland, Oregon in the USA, in July this year. The lecture is named after Lisbeth Lewander, in memory of her “inspiring work on the history of polar research”, which often focused on the role of women in that research.

“The scientometric analysis has found that women continue to be the minority amongst those researchers who are producing papers on Antarctica in all fields. Over the past five to 10 years, South African women’s contribution to research on Antarctica (measured at 15% of authorships) is much lower compared to the 20-25% national average and compared to the average contribution of non-South African women, who represented 23% of the non-South African authors working with South Africans on Antarctic-related topics. We argue, with the help of the historical narrative, how the triple burden of masculinity has contributed to this state of affairs.”

Prozesky and Van der Watt hope that their research will make a difference on two fronts.

“We would like to create an awareness on two levels: First, the possibility that exists for collaboration between two polar opposite disciplines (scientometrics and history) – the one works with numbers and the other with narratives – to produce groundbreaking research. On a policy level, and this links to the Lewander lecture, it can raise the profile of social science research about Antarctica, highlighting what has been done and what can be done with the data that we have collected. It provides a different perspective on women conducting research on Antarctica and celebrates the pioneering women who succeeded in specialising in Antarctic research against the odds of physical exclusion and male domination.”

VISUAL ARTS

Konferensie ondersoek hoe sommige “manlikhede beswadder word” terwyl “ander geïdealiseer” word

’n Tweedaagse konferensie wat fokus op die wyse waarop manlikheid in die Suid-Afrikaanse media uitgebeeld en geteken word, is op 13 en 14 September by die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) gehou. Die konferensie, met die titel *Work/Force: South African masculinities in the media*, het kundiges op die gebied van die Visuele Kunste, Mediastudie, Letterkunde, Sosiologie, Teologie en Genderstudies betrek om die wyse waarop verskillende Suid-Afrikaanse manlikhede in die post-apartheid media geteken word, te bespreek en te ontleed.

Volgens konferensieorganiseerder en senior dosent in die Departement Visuele Kunste, dr Stella Viljoen, kan ’n omvattende politieke verandering, soos die verandering na demokrasie in Suid-Afrika in die middel van die negentigerjare, gepaard gaan met veranderinge in die wyse waarop ’n samelewing oor sigself dink en sigself in die media “voorstel”.

“Nagenoeg twee dekades ná die einde van apartheid, het akademië en maatskaplike kommentators byeengekom om te gesels oor die maniere waarop sekere Suid-Afrikaanse manlikhede beswadder word terwyl ander geïdealiseer word,” sê Viljoen.

Sy glo dit is belangrik om op kritiese wyse betrokke te raak by die vraag hoe gender deur media-entiteite soos koerante, film, advertensies, kuns en tydskrifte geteken word, want hulle vertel ons iets omtrent hoe ons oor onself as ’n nasie voel.



Van links is Prof Kopano Ratele van die Instituut vir Sosiale en Gesondheidswetenskappe by die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (Unisa), en Desmond Lesejane, Adjunkdirekteur: Sonke Gender Justice Unit, tydens een van die sessies wat by die *Work/Force*-konferensie gehou is. (Hennie Rudmann, SSFD)

“Die mate waartoe die media, in al sy verskillende manifestasies, ‘n beeld is van ons kollektiewe self-bewustheid, bied leidrade ten opsigte van die gebiede waar ons ‘n bietjie meer moeite moet doen en die gebiede waar ons onself op die skouer kan klop. Die media stereotipeer en vereenvoudig dikwels die baie komplekse aard van gender-identiteit maar dui juis daardeur soms spesifieke probleemareas aan wat kritiese aandag vereis. Die akademici wat vir hierdie konferensie byeengekom het, is almal geïnteresseerd in die invloed wat kultuur, ras en klas op die dominante (en subversiewe) persepsies wat in die media omtrent Suid-Afrikaanse mans uitgebeeld word, uitoefen,” sê sy.

Sentrale temas wat in die konferensieprogram ingesluit was, was ‘queer’ teorie, manlike vroulikhede en vroulike manlikhede, godsdiens en manlikheid, die kwessie van SA manlikheid as patologies of in krisis en die kritiek op manlikheid wat deur die Kunste gebied word. Hoofredes is in die vorm van ‘n dialoog tussen Mark Behr (skrywer van die bekroonde roman, *The Smell of Apples*) en Radio 702-platejoggie en sosiale analis Eusebius McKaiser (ook ‘n vooraanstaande bydraer tot die *New York Times*) gevoer oor die vervrouliking van Caster Semenya in die media. Die gevierde genderteoretikus en aktivis, Kopano Ratele (Unisa), het die kwessie of feminisme werklik vir swart mans goed is, bespreek terwyl Robert Morrell van die Universiteit van Kaapstad (UK) ‘n referaat gelewer het oor sy baanbrekersnavorsing oor vaderskap en ouerliefde in Suid-Afrika.

‘n Aantal sprekers het *Die Spies*, ‘n verdoemende portret van president Jacob Zuma deur Brett Murray, bespreek.

“Alhoewel daar baie vrees, dreigemente, weersin in en polarisering van *Die Spies*-gebeure was, het die ruimte wat deur die opskudding ten opsigte van Zuma se ontblote genitalieë oopgestel is, in werklikheid ‘n positiewe kant gehad,” verduidelik Ratele.

“Onder andere is dit duidelik aangesien ‘n aantal sprekers by hierdie konferensie oor daardie berugte skildery gepraat het, en aangesien die meer resente afbeelding van Zuma se genitalieë selfs nie eens ‘n fraksie van wat *Die Spies* ontlok het, veroorsaak het nie. Die sentrale rol van die media in die vorming van ons besprekings en interaksies was ook duidelik in wat gevolg het op die publikasie van die skildery in die pers. Vir my was een van die baie vrae wat ek by die konferensie beantwoord wou hê of dit moontlik is om vir kuns en die media te doen en te wees wat provokatief en uitdagend is, en op dieselfde tydstip vir kultuur en nuwe tradisies te wees wat teen subtile of doelbewuste rassistiese mikro-aggressie is (en veel meer dikwels geweld weens vrouehaat). Dit is die posisie waarin ek myself bevind, en een waarin baie ander Suid-Afrikaners hulleself bevind.”

Ander onderwerpe wat bespreek is, sluit in die visualisering van die apartheid-militêre in die media; die opspraak deur die media veroorsaak ten opsigte van ‘die gay-soen’ by die Universiteit Stellenbosch; *Men’s Health*-tydskrif; die uitbeelding van Afrikanermans in die film, *Skoonheid*; die rol van negatiewe mediagedrewe persepsies van swart mans as ‘n bydraende faktor tot die hoë voorkoms van misdaad teen lesbiërs (soos ‘korrektiewe verkragting’); en kinderonderhoud en vaderskap in die Suid-Afrikaanse media.

Die konferensie is deur die Departement Visuele Kunste aan die US aangebied tesame met die African Cinema Unit en die Sentrum vir Film- en Mediastudies by die UK. Dit is in die Wallenberg Sentrum by die Stellenbosse Instituut vir Gevorderde Navorsing (STIAS) gehou.

Visual Arts student’s design selected to decorate the official airplane of the South African Olympic and Paralympic teams



Adri le Roux poses in front of the airplane which sports her design and transported both the South African Olympic and Paralympic teams to London earlier this year. (SAA)

A design by a first-year graphic design student from the Visual Arts Department was earlier this year selected to decorate the SAA airplane which transported the South African Olympic and Paralympic teams to London in July and August. Adri le Roux’s work was chosen from 400 entries submitted for the national SAA Paint The Plane competition.

“I heard about the competition on the radio towards the end of my exams and because I had time on my hands, I thought it was something I could do in my free time and I decided to enter,” says Le Roux. “While I hoped that I would win the competition, I didn’t expect to win it.”

Her design, she says, was inspired firstly by the colours of the South African flag. “The rest of the design captured the flow of movement. I incorporated this movement into the design in order to capture the South African spirit, the diversity of our people as well as the unity we share.”

It was during the official airplane unveiling ceremony, that Le Roux says she finally realised what an honour it was to have won the competition. “I was really impressed to see my design on the airplane. A ceremony was held in front of the plane, with the SAA board members as well as the Olympic team in attendance. It was really amazing to be there within their midst. It was a huge honour for me to know that I had played such a crucial role in that moment.”

Except for the honour of having her design grace the official airplane of the two South African teams, Le Roux also won a trip for two to the Olympic Games. "I was able to take a friend to London with me for about a week in August with all our expenses paid, including our accommodation. We went to a hockey game where South Africa played against Argentina and we also attended the 400m men's relay race," says Le Roux.

Boekunsprojekte besorg aan Dietrich gesogte prys

Toe hy die e-pos van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns ontvang het wat hom inlig dat hy die Stalsprys vir Kunstewetenskappe ontvang het, was dit vir prof Keith Dietrich (foto), voorsitter van die Departement Visuele Kunste, 'n groot verrassing.

"Ek het geen vorige kennis daarvan gedra nie," sê Dietrich. "Dit is 'n eer om die prys te ontvang."

Hy het die prys gekry vir spesifiek sy boekunsprojekte: *Horizons of Babel*, *Fourteen stations of the Cross* (wat uit drie volumes bestaan, 2007) en *Many Rivers to Cross – Conflict Zones, Boundaries and Shared Waters* (vier volumes, 2011).

Sy vierde boekunsprojek is in die finale afrondingsfase. En op 10 Oktober is dit in die Brundyn + Gonsalves Kunstgalerie in Kaapstad uitgestal. Dietrich het met sy kollega Elizabeth Gunter uitgestal. Die uitstalling *Fragile Histories + Fugitive Lives* bestaan uit onder meer vier mensfigure met om hul lywe 'n sirkel, wat met groot geduld in modulêre origami rosette geplooi is. Die rosette is soos skoenlappers op die foto's vasgespeld en hierop is die name van mense wat tussen 1696 en 1803 deur die howe in die Kaap veroordeel en gestraf is.

Daar is ook 'n kunstenaarsboek *Fragile Histories – Fugitive Lives, Justice and Injustice at the Cape 1700 – 1800*. Die projek is gegrond op die geskiedkundige prof Hans Heese se boek *Reg en Onreg: Kaapse Regspraak in die Agttiende Eeu*, waarin hy kyk na die hofbeslissings oor die verhore en strawwe wat aan Europese setlaars, soldate, matrose, Khoi, slawe, Chinese, bandiete en vryswartes in die Kaap van Goeie Hoop opgelê is. Die datums van die verhore, die name en oorsprong van die oortreders en opsommings van sowel hul misdade as hul straf word weergegee.

"Van die strawwe was werklik rof," sê Dietrich. "Mense is in die openbaar vertoon en verneder – soms met 'n tou om die nek of met 'n plakkaat wat die misdaad beskryf het. Hulle is in kettings geslaan. Hulle is verban, gevangenisstraf op Robbeneiland opgelê, met witwarm tange gebrand, gegésel, gebrandmerk of vermink deurdat hul hande, ore, neuse of hakskene geamputeer is. Hulle is lewendig op 'n brandstapel gebrand, onthoof en lewendig op 'n spit geplaas."

Elkeen van die boeke het ook 'n onderbou van sosiale bewusheid. *Many Rivers to Cross* is byvoorbeeld gemoed met die talle konflikte aan die Kaap wat rondom water afspeel. Sentraal in die projek is die Groot Vis-, Vaal- en Garieprivië. Al drie die riviere is met mekaar verbind met die Garie wat die ander twee voed.

"Water is so 'n skaars hulpbron en die toekoms gaan nog groot konflikte rondom water oplewer," sê Dietrich.

Fourteen Stations of the Cross kyk weer na die eerste 14 sendingstasies in suidelike Afrika terwyl *Horizons of Babel* gemoed is met plekname wat tussen sewe geografiese koördinate tussen Kaap Agulhas (die mees suidelike punt van Afrika) en Cape Colombine val. Die projek is ook ingelig deur verskillende Middeleeuse kartografiese konvensies en daar is regstreeks verwys na die Katalaanse Atlas, Waldseemüller se kaarte en die Ebstof-kaart waar Christus se liggaam oor die aarde gesuperponeer is.

"Ek is gefassineer deur die geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika," sê Dietrich. "Ons land het 'n geskiedenis wat mense van verskillende wêrelddele bymekaargebring het. Die VOC was waarskynlik die eerste transnasionale globale maatskappy. En waar dié maatskappy bedreig was deur Indonesiese Moslemvorste, regente en priesters, is hulle om politieke redes na Robbeneiland, die Kasteel in Kaapstad of die omgewing van Kaapstad verban. Leiers, rajahs, vorste – hulle is eenvoudig na die Kaap toe verban. Aan die Kaap was 'n kosmopolitaanse mengelmoes van mense uit Indië, China, Indonesië en Europa. Hier was moeilikheidmakers, slawe en bewindhebbers. Hier is soveel



(Foto: Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

geskiedenis in hierdie land en die perspektief hang af van wie die geskiedenis opskryf.”

Dietrich sê boekkuns voldoen ook aan die vereiste aan akademici om navorsing te doen.

“Deur boekkuns kan ek steeds navorsing doen en mense betaal om my daarmee te help. Ek hou van die konsensuele en interaktiewe aard van boekkuns.”

In sy professorale intrede verlede jaar, het Dietrich gesê boekkuns is nie net van estetiese waarde nie, maar dra ook kulturele, sosiale en politieke boodskappe oor.

“Die wyse waarop beelde en tekste kombineer en mekaar aanvul of by mekaar aansluit, laat verskeie vrae ontstaan en skep nuwe moontlikhede. Boekkuns dra bepaalde boodskappe visueel oor en bevraagteken ons begrip van wat ’n boek is.”

Boekkuns wyk af van hoe boeke normaalweg lyk, en het nou ook deel geword van digitale media soos iPads en e-boeke, het Dietrich gesê.

Dietrich meen tegnologiese vooruitgang het dit vir kunstenaars makliker gemaak om hul eie boekkuns te skep.

Die vermenging van teks, beeld en vorm, en die feit dat kunstenaars self boeke publiseer en versprei, is belangrike kenmerke van die hedendaagse boekkuns.

En dit is duidelik dat Dietrich dié kunsvorm tot sy reg laat kom. – STEPHANIE NIEUWOUTD



Regdeur die nuwe “boek” word die strawwe in rooi opgeteken – trouens rooi loop regdeur al Dietrich se boekkunsprojekte – soos ’n rivier van bloed. (Foto voorsien)

Four students reach top 100 finalists' list in Sasol New Signatures 2012 competition

Four students from the Visual Arts Department reached the top 100 finalists' list in the Sasol New Signatures 2012 competition earlier this year. The theme for this year was *Emerge*.

Tasneem Khan produced a sound installation which was called *The Opening*, while Leanri Nieuwoudt submitted a joint knitted balaclava sculpture which was called *Incystors*. Ruann Coleman produced a work which was made from twigs and planks sourced from the environment around him and turned it into a sculpture which was called *Duo*, while Carla Espost submitted a short film which follows an abstract narrative of two characters with a voice-over by her grandmother, who read from her own diary entries. Espost's work is called *The Spectre and the Spade Part 1* and says Espost, is a sketch for a future series that she is currently working on.



The four Visual Arts students who reached the top 100 list of the Sasol New Signatures 2012 competition with pieces of their art works. From the left are Carla Espost, Leanri Nieuwoudt, Tasneem Khan and Ruann Coleman. (Anton Jordaan, SSFD)

"It is really nice to get this recognition, because one works very hard to produce these works. Even if you don't win a cash prize, it does feel good to have your work selected and to be acknowledged in that way," says Nieuwoudt.

"We also work mostly in an institutional setting, so it feels wonderful to participate in a public group exhibition outside the institution."

According to Nieuwoudt, she explores excessive forms by using crocheting and stitchmaking techniques as a medium in her work. "These excessive forms are crochet in relation to the body. It is a very intuitive process for me. With my work, the sculptures wear the body, it basically overwhelms the body by obstructing its functionality," adds Nieuwoudt.

"I agree with Leanri. The exposure is really cool along with the recognition. We work really hard and this kind of experience is really good for us as young artists. My work questions gender through the manipulation of material and the relationship that exists between these materials that I associate with gender. This is also what my greater work focuses on. The sculpture that was on display is only a part of this work," says Coleman.

Khan explains that she used an Arabic audio piece in her installation and linked her final work to her own experiences growing up in the Muslim faith and the Muslim community's expectations of Muslims. "In a way I am dealing with those issues through my art while studying here at Stellenbosch University."s



Coleman's artwork called *Duo*. (Photograph supplied)

Khan's sound installation called *The Opening*. (Photograph supplied)

"It's quite an achievement to get into the top 100," she adds.

Espost says that she decided to enter the competition, because she felt that this would be a great opportunity for her work to be seen in a public environment. "While I see myself as an artist, I do not believe that reaching the top 100 makes me more of an artist than anyone else."

According to the press release from Sasol, the art competition is a springboard for emerging artists, who are 18 years and older, to launch their careers. South Africa's freshest talent is unearthed through this competition and it is also a platform for up-and-coming artists to launch their careers while being awarded for excellence, originality and perceptiveness.

Richard Hughes, Sasol Sponsorship Manager, said the art competition is an important event on Sasol's calendar and underpins the company's commitment and support to the visual arts in South Africa. Sasol further purchases artworks from the competition's exhibition for its corporate art collection. The collection currently holds over 2 000 pieces of work.

"At Sasol, we are conscious of our commitment to the development of the country and our obligation as a large corporate to contribute to the promotion of our unique African culture," said Hughes.

Smith's interest in forensics sees her travelling to Europe to complete forensic art degree

Kathryn Smith, a senior lecturer in the Visual Arts Department, recently left for Scotland to pursue a degree in forensic art. LETTER caught up with her to find out more about her decision to pursue this field of studies, her interest in "how we think and talk" about crime, and her participation in the Sunday Times Bloody Book Week earlier this year.

"It was always my intention to do the MSc Forensic Art degree since I learned about the programme about three years ago," says Smith from her residence in Scotland.

"This decision meant putting my intended PhD research proposal aside and shifting track. The programme I am following is the perfect blend of science and applied art, which is where I want to put my energy. I was granted both a Commonwealth and Chevening scholarship, but elected to take the Chevening as it is designed for Masters level study. I will reapply to the Commonwealth for my PhD studies at a later stage. I also got support from the Oppenheimer Memorial Trust to pursue my studies," explains Smith.

Chevening Scholarships are the UK government's global scholarships programme and is mainly funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It is awarded to talented people who have been identified as potential



Kathryn Smith (right) at the Chevening Welcome event at the University of Edinburgh with fellow University of Dundee student in Public Health, Alina Ferry from Rwanda. (Grace Soma).



Kathryn Smith busy 3D laser scanning a skull cast at the University of Dundee. (Miriam Modenes)

future leaders across a range of fields including politics, business, the media, civil society, religion, and academia.

"It seemed pretty competitive, so I am exceedingly grateful and surprised that I made it all the way through the selection process. But I think my chosen field was an advantage as it is definitely a scarce skill in the African context, or pretty much anywhere in fact."

Smith will spend one year at the University of Dundee, with two semesters of her course focusing on structured coursework and the third on self-directed research, which will culminate in a visual research project with a supporting mini-thesis. Some of the modules she will study are head and neck anatomy with cadaver dissection and prosection study; life art; facial analysis and imaging which entails physical anthropological methods for skull analysis to determine age, sex and ancestry; human facial variation; 2D and 3D facial reconstruction (drawing, and manual and digital

sculpture); laser surface scanning of faces and remains; photography for photogrammetric/craniometric analysis and analysis from CCTV footage as well as medico-legal ethics.

"Forensic art serves an important role in the identification of both the dead and the living. In the living, one might be called on to do a facial comparison analysis, or an eyewitness sketch to identify a suspect, or an age progression in the case of a missing child. With human remains, other methods of identification will be attempted first, like clothing, dental records or DNA. If these fail, a reconstruction might be required. It is the last resort, and considering how little one often has to work with, a successful identification is very exciting. In historical (archaeological) cases, one can approximate a likeness based on craniofacial structure, and so enable us to come face-to-face with our ancestors, as it were," says Smith.

In future, she hopes to set up a Forensic Art research facility, supported by academic research in human anatomy, specifically physical anthropology.

"This is the field which trains people to work as forensic anthropologists, to conduct research but also process casework for the police and other structures that handle human remains that may require identification, like the Missing Persons Task Team and any DVI situation (disaster victim identification), where ID processes may be very complex due to commingling and fragmentation of remains," she explains.

"I am also interested to produce educational material for museums."

By completing this degree, Smith will be equipped to understand and interpret a forensic anthropology report on human remains, whether it is a forensic or archaeological case, and create a visualisation of what that individual may have looked like, assuming, she says, "I have adequate visual and descriptive data on their craniofacial structure as a biological profile".

"I can then interpret this in either drawing, photographic superimposition, 3D modeling and so on, but also consult on any case of questionable identity based on visual images of the face. The team I am working with here have even analysed a very rare photograph that was thought to be of Van Gogh, by comparing it to what is considered accurate painted portraits of him. They concluded that the photograph was almost certainly of the artist. While one cannot ever say anything for certain, one can use these skills to offer strong support to any situation in which an identification is either unknown, or in question," she says.

Recently Smith's interest in forensic art saw her participating in the *Sunday Times* Bloody Book Week, where she presented an exhibition on 'Bubbles Schroeder', an 18-year old girl from Lichtenburg in the North West Province who was found murdered on 17 August 1949 in Birdhaven, Johannesburg, and whose killers were never found.

"I have been interested in the 'Bubbles' Schroeder case since I first read about her in high school. Her real name



The Bloody Book Week preview: Opening of *Incident Room* at the Gallery AOP with guest speaker Rahla Xenopoulous, author of 'Bubbles'; Kathryn Smith; host Jennifer Crwys-Williams; and guest speaker, Prof Alan G. Morris, author of *Missing and Murdered: A Personal Adventure in Forensic Anthropology*. (Roger Bull for the Bloody Book Week 2012)

was Jacoba. Since then I have been sourcing whatever I can about the case, which is not much in the way of published material, although the case was a bit of a media obsession in the last few months of 1949, so a newspaper archive search is a fascinating exercise. I've been at it on and off for about two decades," she says.

In 2009, while at a writing workshop focusing on memoir genre, a fellow participant kept referring to 'Bubbles' in her readings, says Smith.

"I introduced myself and asked whether she was, by any chance, referring to 'Bubbles' Schroeder, as I had never met anyone of my own generation who knows about the case in any detail. Bubbles is a fairly common nickname for Jewish women of a certain age called Barbara, so it was possible that it was another story entirely. She explained that she was indeed working on a fictional autobiography of 'Bubbles', written in the first person, that describes her (largely imagined) life leading up to her premature death, which I found intriguing."

The author was Rahla Xenopoulous whose book on 'Bubbles' was released this year.

"Xenopoulos was aware of the work I had done with writer Margie Orford and contacted me 18 months later to find out if I'd consider adding her book to my research. As an artist who writes a bit, I am intrigued by the process of translating ideas into words and images, and working across and between those two modes, and also how artworks and stories begin. Some writers begin with pictures and end up with stories. I identify closely with the process of writing – my projects often begin as a written description and are very research intensive. Research for me is not dissimilar to curating an exhibition: identifying your sources, expanding your frame of reference in line with where the research takes you, and then collating and shaping the data into an argument."

"The Bloody Book Week offered an ideal platform to present this work on the case. I was keen to reorientate the conversation around Jacoba the individual rather than 'Bubbles' the myth and fantasy. I enjoyed being the only visual artist amongst a group of crime writers, and a book festival opened up the exhibition to a whole new audience who may not have otherwise been that interested or comfortable to walk into a contemporary art gallery," adds Smith.



From the left are Lt. Col. FPR van der Merwe, Capt. Teunis Briers, W.O. Edward van der Westhuizen and Kathryn Smith doing an experimental ground-penetrating radar reading of Jacoba 'Bubbles' Schroeder's grave at Rynsoord cemetery in Benoni on 2 August 2012. (Christian Nerf)

Over the years, Smith researched the site where Schroeder's body was likely to have been found and tried to locate the house where she was last seen alive. "It was however demolished some years ago and unfortunately the neighbourhood has undergone quite drastic development since the case. This was documented as photographs. I also managed to find her unmarked grave in Benoni cemetery, and with the help of the SAPS forensic art and national

crime scene management units, did an imaging experiment with ground-penetrating radar. With the remainder of the police case file, which I found in an archive after years of searching, I consulted with a forensic pathologist to determine the integrity of the post-mortem report and whether its interpretation compares with how her death was reported," she explains.

"There are glaring discrepancies. This conversation, as well as my search for her grave site, were presented as short videos."

The work that Smith presented at the Bloody Book Week included a selection of documents, objects and facsimiles as well as 12 'still life' arrangements she made of the research material to visually describe 12 ways into the facts and fictions of the story. She also created a grave marker of 63 plaster casts – for each anniversary of her murder – "made from a relief portrait of an unknown woman I found in an antique shop, which looks very much like Schroeder".

By investigating Schroeder's murder, Smith also learned a lot about the society she grew up in and the position she held in that society. "What interests me is not so much what was reported but how it was written up, and how she, the victim, was essentially convicted for her lifestyle and background, rather than the focus being on who may have acted so violently towards her."

Smith is very interested in how South African society thinks and talks about crime.

"Our attitudes towards it, our positions on appropriate policing, punishment and how we deal with fear are powerful indicators of our social, political, economic and cultural health. I think Anthony Altbeker and Jonny Steinberg's studies on policing in South Africa should be required reading for every single citizen. We are quick to shift the responsibility onto institutions, but really, violence is a deeply interpersonal thing. Even our language in everyday conversation is an indicator of the potential violence of every single person," she says.

"The crime scene is a fascinating space, a seemingly chaotic scene that can be 'read' and reconstructed if one knows what to look for. The cornerstone of any forensic work is Locard's Principle of 'every contact leaves a trace'. So I am interested in the idea of traces and contact, across time and space, and blending historical or actual fact with imagined fictions to create spaces that go beyond the simple indexical gathering of 'data' or 'evidence', to uncover secret or repressed histories, or imagine new ones. A set of facts seldom reveals the whole 'truth' of a situation. So that's where I try and get forensic processes to function poetically."



Above: Exterior view of Incident Room at the Gallery AOP in Johannesburg. (Greg Smith)

Right: A photograph of the relief portrait of an unknown woman that Smith found in an antique shop and which looks very much like Schroeder. (Kathryn Smith)

