

Stuur asseblief enige nuuswaardige Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe-nuusbrokkies of -artikels (met of sonder foto's) aan Stephanie Nieuwoudt (snieuw@gmail.com). Julle is ook welkom om die nuusbrieff aan belangstellendes te stuur.

Please send any newsworthy Arts and Social Sciences news snippets or articles (with or without photos) to Stephanie Nieuwoudt (snieuw@gmail.com). You are welcome to distribute the newsletter to any interested parties.

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Dekaansbrief

Beste Kollegas

Op 29 April is 'n klomp energie op die kampus vrygestel toe die Universiteitsraad die Universiteit Stellenbosch Institusionele Voorneme en Strategie: 2013-2018 aanvaar het.

In hierdie voorneme en strategie is 'n bestuursvisie vir 2030 vervat tesame met 'n missiestelling en 'n formulering van waardes wat daarop gemik is om die Universiteit Stellenbosch te posisioneer as 'n instelling wat sy plek in die 21ste eeu vierkantig inneem. Die relevante dokumente, insluitend die samevatting van die Universiteit se sakeplan, is by departementele voorsitters of by die Dekaauskantoor beskikbaar.

Die kern van die boodskap wat die Universiteit wil uitdra, is dat ons meer inklusief, meer innoverend en meer toekomsgerig wil wees, met groter klem op die proses van transformasie waarmee ons al geruime tyd besig is. Dit behels veel meer as om net sekere diversiteitsteikens te haal. Transformasie sluit in die vernuwing van ons kursusinhoude, groter klem op die relevansie van ons navorsing en die verhoging van ons impak in die samelewing.

Dit beteken dat ons ons werk behoorlik en met voortreflikheid moet doen – soos wat ons dit nog altyd gedoen het.

Wat egter wel anders beklemtoon word in die strategiese beplanning en voornemens van die Universiteit, is die taal van onderrig, die samestelling van ons studentekorps en die toeganklikheid van ons instelling.

Die nuwe koers wat onderrigtaal betref, is toeganklikheid in die taal van jou keuse: Afrikaans of Engels. Die mikpunt wat gestel word, is om geleidelik en in oorleg met Fakulteite en Departemente 'n 100%-aanbod in Engels te vestig en minstens 'n 80%-aanbod in Afrikaans. Die plan is om dit te verseker deur parallelmedium-onderrig in groot klasse wat buitendien in twee of meer groepe verdeel moet word om pedagogiese redes, en opvoedkundige tolking in kleiner klasse na Engels of Afrikaans.

Die voordele en nadele van hierdie plan, die versoenbaarheid hiervan met die Fakulteit se lang en uitgesproke verbintenis tot veeltaligheid en die mate waarin departemente bereidwillig en daartoe in staat is om aan hierdie plan uitvoering te gee, is egter iets wat nog in besonderhede in fakulteitsgeleedere uitgepraat moet word.

Om hierdie rede is op Vrydag 31 Mei 'n eerste spesiale Dekaaansberaad gehou in die Kamer van Mynwesegebou waarna alle personeel en studenteverteenwoordigers van die Fakulteit uitgenooi is. 'n Paar van ons kollegas het die gesprek ingelei en daarna is die vloer vir almal oopgestel om standpunte te stel. Die doel hiervan was nie om een of ander konsensus te probeer bewerkstellig nie, maar om kritiese en kreatiewe gesigspunte te verwoord wat ons



verder kan voer met die Fakulteit se strategiese denke oor onderrigtaal en veeltaligheid.

Op Vrydag 21 Junie word 'n tweede spesiale Dekaaansberaad gehou om te gesels oor die mikpunt van die Universiteit om teen 2018 'n 50:50 verhouding van BSI tot wit studente te bereik met eerstejaarsinskrywing. Dit gaan gepaard met die verwagting dat die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe se eerstejaarsinskrywings reeds die mikpunt oorskry met 'n verwagte 60:40-verhouding.

Die kernvraag is of ons as Fakulteit die doelwitte sal kan behaal en of alle departemente hiertoe sal kan bydra. 'n Groot deel van ons uitdaging is om die skerpste jong intellektuele na ons kampus te bring. Ons sal doelgerig hieraan moet werk.

Nog Dekaaansberade waar verder oor transformasie gesels sal word, word vir die tweede semester beplan. Dit is noodsaaklik dat ons helderheid kry oor wat presies transformasie vir ons as Fakulteit beteken, wat ons reeds met die proses van transformasie bereik het en wat ons verdere doelstellings moet wees. In hierdie gesprekke, waarby studente en die gemeenskap van Stellenbosch en die groter Wes-Kaap ook betrokke moet wees, sal dit waarskynlik ook gaan oor die formulering en verfyning van 'n "transformasie-barometer" en die opstel van 'n transformasieplan vir die Fakulteit.

Uiteraard sal ons in die gesprekke oor transformasie moet rekening hou met die geskiedenis van die Fakulteit. Die Fakulteit het reeds 'n groot geskiedenisprojek van stapel gestuur waarvoor ek in 'n ander konteks verder sal skryf. Ons sal ook besin oor hoe ons dit wat reeds met transformasie bereik is, op 'n gepaste manier kan vier.

'n Opwindende paar weke en maande lê voor. Ek nooi almal uit om aan die gesprekke te kom deelneem.

Johan Hattingh

Mei 2013

Letter from the Dean

Dear Colleagues

On 29 April a lot of energy was released on campus when the University Council accepted the Stellenbosch University Institutional Intent and Strategy: 2013-2018.

This intent and strategy contains a management vision for 2030, along with a mission statement and a statement of values aimed at positioning Stellenbosch University as an institution that can take its rightful place as a 21st-century university. The relevant documents, including the summary of the University's business plan, are available from the departmental chairpersons or from the Dean's Office.

The core of the message that the University wishes to convey is that it wants to be more inclusive, more innovative and more future-oriented, with a greater emphasis on the process of transformation with which we have already been busy for quite some time. It entails much more than only meeting certain diversity targets. Transformation includes the renewal of our course contents, greater emphasis on the relevance of our research and an increase in our impact in society.

This means that we have to do our work properly and with excellence – as we have always done.

However, what is being emphasised differently in the strategic planning and intentions of the University is the language of instruction, the composition of our student corps and the accessibility of our institution.

The new direction as far as language of instruction is concerned is accessibility in the language of your choice: Afrikaans or English. The aim that has been set is to gradually, and in consultation with the Faculties and Departments, establish a 100% offering in English and at least an 80% offering in Afrikaans. The plan is to ensure this through parallel medium instruction in large classes that in any case need to be divided into two or more groups for pedagogical reasons, and educational interpreting into English or Afrikaans in small classes.

However, the advantages and disadvantages of this plan, its reconcilability with the Faculty's long and outspoken commitment to multilingualism and the extent to which departments are willing and able to carry out this plan are issues that still need to be discussed in finer detail within the ranks of the Faculty.

For this reason, a first, special Dean's Dialogue was held on Friday, 31 May, to which all staff and student representatives of the Faculty were invited. A few of our colleagues introduced the conversation whereafter the floor was opened to all.

The aim was not to try to bring about some form of consensus, but rather to express critical and creative points of view that we can take further in the Faculty's strategic thinking on language of instruction and multilingualism.

A second special Dean's Dialogue will be held on Friday 21 June where we will discuss the University's aim of achieving a 50:50 ratio of CBI to white students



at first-year enrolment by 2018. This is accompanied by the expectation that the first-year enrolment of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences already exceeds this goal with an expected ratio of 60:40.

The central question is whether we as Faculty will be able to achieve these objectives and whether all departments will be able to make a contribution in this regard. A big component of our challenge is to attract the sharpest young intellectuals to our campus. We shall have to work on achieving this in a purposeful manner.

More Dean's Dialogues where we will continue the conversation on transformation, are planned for the second semester. It is essential that we obtain clarity about precisely what transformation means for us as a Faculty, what we have already achieved with the process of transformation, and what our further aims should be. These dialogues, in which students and the community of Stellenbosch and the greater Western Cape also have to be involved, will have to look at the formulation and refining of a "transformation barometer" and the compilation of a transformation plan for the Faculty.

In these conversations on transformation we shall have to take the history of the Faculty into account. The Faculty has already launched a big history project about which I shall write more in another context. We shall also have to consider how to celebrate what has already been achieved as far as transformation is concerned in an appropriate manner.

An exciting few weeks and months lie ahead. I invite all of you to join in the conversation.

Johan Hattingh

May 2013

Found objects lead to research project focusing on racism in science

What was the role of science in the race-based policies of the past? How widespread was the use of research and teaching models grounded in racial thinking in South African universities? Has the historical legacy of science that involved the measurement and classification of South Africans into 'tribes' and 'races' been adequately understood and addressed within the context of a free and liberated South Africa? And more pertinently, to what extent has "racism in science" influenced the wider intellectual and pedagogical environment of Stellenbosch University in the past?

This is the thrust of a new research project at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at Stellenbosch University. It will focus on the role and contribution of academic thought and intellectual paradigms of the past on policies that divided people into racial and cultural 'types', sought to prevent racial mixing and provided the basis for discrimination.

Researchers at Stellenbosch University initiated the research project after a postgraduate student in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Ms Handri Walters, stumbled upon a human skull and two hair and eye colour charts among the remnants of the closed down department of Anthropology (Volkekunde) while researching the history of the former department.

"This research project is a precursor to a much wider and deeper scholarly question on the impact and influence of the political and social paradigms of academic leaders on the curricula and teaching models of our higher education institutions. As thought leaders it is our moral duty to ask critical questions about the context, focus, relevance and legacies of the scientific endeavours of our institutions," says Prof Eugene Cloete, Vice-rector: Research and Innovation, at Stellenbosch University.

The discovery of the items has raised serious scientific questions amongst the social anthropologists at the University. While skeletal remains and cadavers are routinely used for teaching in anatomy departments, the question that intrigued them was "how was this skull used for teaching the human sciences discipline of Anthropology?"

A recent technical report done by Dr DF Du Toit, formerly of the Stellenbosch Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, found that the skull was the human remains of a 35-50 year old female of mixed ancestry, and that it was not an exhumed skull from a coffin or grave. Although it had no registration identification marks, the report confirmed that it had come from a legally designated anatomy facility and that it was part of a collection that conformed to the Human Tissue Act, says Prof Johan Hattingh, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at the University.

He says many other troubling questions were raised by the skull and the eye and hair charts. "Were they used for teaching purposes, and if so, how? What scientific paradigm existed at the time that required the use of such objects? What was the paradigm of knowledge production that was used in the defunct Department



Ms Handri Walters of the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology found some objects in the remnants of the old Volkekunde Department which made her academic colleagues extremely excited. Here she is with the found eye colour chart.

Photo: Stefan Els.

of Anthropology with regard to racial classification, segregation and related matters, and how widespread was it in the University?"

The research team led by Drs Mandisa Mbali and Thomas Cousins and Proff Steven Robins and Kees van der Waal, will investigate the historical breaks and continuities in the human sciences at Stellenbosch University.

Though it is unclear how the skull and the eye and hair colour charts were used in research and teaching at the University, the hair colour chart is in a silver metal case that bears the name of Dr Eugen Fischer.

Prof Robins found an identical instrument at the Max Planck Society Archives in Berlin while doing research on Dr Fischer, a leading German eugenics scientist during the first half of the twentieth century. It would seem from this observation that these kinds of measuring and classifying instruments were used in many parts of the world to advance ideas of eugenics and racial hygiene that were developed by scientists such as Dr Fischer.

Dr Fischer, who was director of Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology, Human Heredity and Eugenics (KWI-A) from 1927 to 1942, became Hitler's most senior racial scientist. His work also gave credence to the widely held scientific claims about the 'problem' of miscegenation. His 1908 study of the Rehoboth Bastards in what was then German South West Africa launched his scientific career in Germany, and his work was read with keen interest by Hitler when he was in prison in Munich in 1923.

Given the tragic history of the abuse of science during the Nazi era, the University aims through this research project to establish how these eugenics-related research and teaching materials ended up at Stellenbosch University and whether these were used in

research and teaching in some way or another.

The research has implications that go well beyond the university's Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology. Fischer's ideas were influential in anthropology departments and medical schools throughout the world. Some have argued that certain ethical problems generated by eugenics persist in current genetic science and cognate disciplines.

"This project aims to interact with international researchers and is inspired by the idea that by understanding the 20th century history of the human sciences, and anthropology in particular, it may be possible to better understand the ethical challenges facing science in the 21st century," says Prof Steven Robins.

— Communication and Liaison, Stellenbosch University

Graduate School helps to counter brain drain

19 PhDs conferred

Nineteen PhD graduates who registered in 2010 and 2011 for doctoral studies via the Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences, a HOPE Project initiative in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at Stellenbosch University (SU), have completed their doctoral degree programmes in the 2012 academic year. Of the 19, four graduates completed their programmes over a period of two years and have returned to SU in 2013 to focus on converting their research into journal articles for publication.

Two of the doctoral degrees were conferred at the December 2012 graduation and 17 were awarded at the graduation ceremony on 11 March this year.

The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences celebrated another milestone: a record 56 graduates completed their doctoral studies in 2012.

Over the last four years, the Graduate School has registered 88 PhD candidates from 14 African countries (Angola, Botswana, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe), and of those a third are female. The students are enrolled across 16 of the 18 departments in the Faculty, as well as the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST) research unit.

According to Prof Johann Groenewald, Consultant: Graduate School and Flagship Project Coordinator, the Graduate School focuses on:

- strengthening and advancing world-class doctoral training and scholarship on the African continent by offering a partially-structured, full-time, residential doctoral scholarship programme over three years;
- creating an interactive learning environment;
- concentrating on multi-disciplinary research themes which address problems relevant to Africa's

development and with a specific focus on the international development goals; and

- enhancing academic collaboration and mobility in partnership with leading African universities who are part of the Partnership for Africa's Next Generation of Academics (PANGeA) network.

"The programme is the first of its kind in Africa in the humanities, arts and social sciences," says Groenewald. "Many other institutions have partnership agreements or focus on multidisciplinary themes. However, we have put it all together in a partially structured and integrated programme, which ensures throughput and quality, and it is managed from a single office within the Faculty."

According to Dr Cindy Steenekamp, Manager of the Graduate School, an interactive learning environment is created by providing broad-based research and scholarship support through weekly seminars and training programmes offered by the Graduate School; by encouraging participation in regular scholarly activities such as guided postgraduate, departmental or theme-orientated seminars, reading groups, conferences or specific training modules offered at SU; by regular meetings between students and supervisors; and by the submission of regular student progress reports to the Graduate School office.

PhD candidates choose dissertation topics that fall under the following eight research themes within the Graduate School: Democratisation, poverty and conflict; Land, environment and society in Africa; Transitions and translations: Africa in local and global imaginaries; The arts as knowledge; Science, technology and society; Consolidated geographical information technology application; Language, culture and communication; and Public mental health. These themes are all related to the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDG).



Some of the PhD candidates who graduated via the Graduate School. Back row from left: James Ocita (Uganda) ,Wamuwi Mbao(South-Africa), Levis Mugumya (Uganda). Front row from left: Konosoang Sobane (Lesotho) , Mickey Musiyiwa (Zimbabwe) , Susan Nyaga (Kenya) , Sydione Moudouma-Moudouma (Gabon) and Merit Kabugo (Uganda).

PANGeA

The PANGeA network was officially established in November 2010 with the signing of a multilateral memorandum of understanding between the founding universities – 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 University of Ghana joined the network at a later stage. The graduating students include scholars from Nairobi, Malawi, Dar es Salaam and Makerere universities.

“The PANGeA partnership promotes collaboration between all seven universities. Our partners therefore nominate students who are mid-level academics and whose careers they wish to fast-track to complete their PhDs through the Graduate School. It’s against this background of scarcity of PhDs on the continent and in our own country that the Graduate School functions,” says Prof Hennie Kotzé, Advisor: Graduate School and PANGeA.

The Graduate School allocates scholarships to the value of R400 000 over three years per student, in addition to offering research and mobility support. Seed funding for the establishment of the initiative came from the HOPE Project. However, additional financing for scholarships and the day-to-day operations of the Graduate School are covered by the Faculty. In addition, donors such as the Carnegie

Corporation of New York have provided scholarships specifically for candidates from Ghana and Makerere universities, while partner universities also provide support for candidates taking up study opportunities.

“Through the Graduate School and the PANGeA agreement, we are establishing a competitive advantage in Africa, by building a collaborative academic and professional network on the continent through the students who are now returning to their countries as alumni of Stellenbosch University. The programme was designed from the get-go with the purpose of encouraging students to return to their countries of origin to increase capacity at institutions across Africa and to impact on civil society in general,” adds Kotzé.

The programme is already contributing to capacity-building, with three graduates from South Africa being offered positions at SU following the completion of their degrees, and graduates from Angola (1), Gabon (1), Kenya (1), Malawi (1), Tanzania (1), Uganda (4) and Zimbabwe (3) returning to their home institutions to resume their academic posts there.

According to Dr James Meja Ikobwa, a graduate from Kenya who will return to the University of Nairobi to continue working as a lecturer there, he intends “to enrich and strengthen the PANGeA collaboration in

his own capacity and for the mutual benefit of the institutions” involved in this network.

“South Africa has become not only a destination of choice for African students seeking quality higher education, but also a viable alternative to Europe and North America for those pursuing postgraduate studies. In this context, Stellenbosch University stands out as a leading research institution. This is the most important factor which attracted me to the University,” says Ikobwa.

“I consider the establishment of the Graduate School an innovative way of making the process of acquiring a PhD time- and resource-efficient. In my specific case, I can point out three things that contributed greatly to making it possible to successfully complete the programme in three years. The first is the quality-control mechanism put in place by the Graduate School in the form of progress reports every three months, which helps both the student and the School assess achievement of short-term objectives and

subsequently stay within the time frame of reaching the ultimate goal.

“The second cornerstone of the Graduate School programme is the quality of supervision and the commitment of supervisors, who in most cases considered the success of the candidate as their own. Thirdly, the programme offers the possibility of collaboration with partner universities in Africa and elsewhere in the world in terms of joint supervision and research stays,” adds Ikobwa.

Ikobwa also says he benefitted greatly from the latter when he was asked to carry out research at the University of Leipzig last year.

Speaking from the University of Nairobi, Prof Peter Wasamba, the Associate Dean: Faculty of Arts at the university, said: “To have delivered the first crop of future African academics, who were sourced through the PANGeA network and have been trained in an African institution on our continent, is testimony to the fact that dreams do come true.”



PhD graduates celebrating their success, starting bottom left and continuing clockwise, Drs Merit Kabugo (Uganda), Collen Sabao (Zimbabwe), Prof Marianna Visser (who supervised six PhD candidates), Drs Ernest Jakaza (Zimbabwe), Mickey Musiyiwa (Zimbabwe), Mbiavanga Fernando (Angola) and Levis Mugumya (Uganda).

Photos: Anton Jordaan and Hennie Rudman

Studentesukses luisterryk gevier

Die spesiale en belangrike verhouding tussen studente en dosente is op 9 April 2013 gevier by die Rektor se onthaal vir topstudente. Die geleentheid is aangebied deur die Eerstejaarsakademie (EA) van die Universiteit Stellenbosch.

Die 30 studente wat verlede jaar (2012) in hul eerste jaar op universiteit die beste presteer het op akademiese gebied is tydens hierdie geleentheid vereer. Onder hulle was ook vyf studente van die Fakulteit Lettere en Soiale Wetenskappe. In dié groep was die beste presteerder Talitha Slabbert (BA Taal en Kultuur), wat met 'n gemiddeld van bo 90% kan spog. Die ander studente was Reshard Kolabhai (BMus), Chloe Newlands (BA Sportwetenskap), Ameline Holdstock (BA Taal en Kultuur) en Celia Brink (BA Taal en Kultuur).

Spesiale erkenning is ook gegee aan die dosente wat hierdie studente meen die grootste bydrae tot hul akademiese sukses gelewer het. Hierdie dosente is ook na die geleentheid genooi.

Die geleentheidspreker, prof Sonia Human, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid, het die studente en dosente gelukkig gewens. "Ek sien voor my uitnemende dosente wat vir studente sê: 'Ek wil die pad saam met jou loop.' En studente wat sê: 'Ek's in'." Voor sy dekaan geword het, is prof Human self 'n paar keer deur studente uitgenooi om hierdie geleentheid by te woon.

Prof Russel Botman, Rektor en Visekanselier van die US, het die studente wat so goed presteer het, gelukkig gewens. Die EA is 'n goeie voorbeeld van wat kan gebeur wanneer jy in studente glo – waarlik in hulle glo – en in hulle belê, het hy gesê.

Hy het die studente aangemoedig om verantwoordelikheid te neem vir hulself, vir hul eie uitnemendheid, en dié uitnemendheid te laat uitkring in Suid-Afrika, Afrika en die wêreld.

Prof Arnold Schoonwinkel, Viserektor: Leer en Onderrig, het sowel die studente as die dosente geloof en aan die akademiese presteerders gesê dat hulle 'n

uitstekende platform vir die res van hul studies geskep het. Hy het hulle uitgedaag om rolmodelle te wees in hul klasse en in die gemeenskap, maar om nie net akademiese rolmodelle te wees nie. Hy het beklemtoon hoe belangrik dit is om 'n veelsydige persoon te wees.

Studentesukses is een van die doelwitte van die HOOP Projek, asook een van die Universiteit se strategiese fokusareas. Die HOOP Projek is 'n universiteitswye inisiatief waardeur die instelling met akademiese uitnemendheid en uitnemende navorsing poog om volhoubare oplossings vir van Suid-Afrika en Afrika se grootste uitdagings te vind.

Die US het 'n voorgraadse sukseskoers van 84% en die deursetkoers van sy eerstejaars is konstant bô 85%, teenoor 'n nasionale gemiddeld van skaars 50%.

Prof Schoonwinkel het vroeër gesê dié sukses kan toegeskryf word aan sterk akademiese steun én spesiale intervensies vir studente.

Sedert 2007 word die 30 studente wat die beste presteer het in die jaareindeksamen van die vorige jaar (hul eerste jaar) oor al die fakulteite tydens hierdie gala-ete voorgestel. Krediet word nie net gegee aan studente wat akademies sterk is nie, maar ook aan daardie studente wat bo omstandighede wat dalk hul sukses kon beperk, uitgestyg het om goed op akademiese gebied te presteer.

'n Hoogtepunt van die geleentheid is wanneer die dosente en studente formeel briewe wat hulle aan mekaar geskryf het, uitruil. Kopieë van hierdie briewe is in kokers geplaas en tydens die ete uitgeruil.

Me Annemarie de Villiers, 'n dosent in Antieke Studies, is deur twee studente, Ameline Holdstock en Celia Brink, na die funksie genooi.

Hierdie inisiatief word bestuur deur die EA, die Sentrum vir Leer en Onderrig en die Akademiese Belangeraad.

— Pia Nänny

BA-studente se suksesresep

Die vyf topstudente in die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe vertel waaraan hulle hul welslae toeskryf.

Talitha Slabbert (BA Language and Culture)

I am a bit of a perfectionist when it comes to studying. I can't write an exam without knowing the work really, really well. Also, the work is really interesting, so *embarrassed cough* I really like studying. I've always liked understanding things and getting to know new concepts and ideas, and studying is sort of the same thing.

I took Latin in my first year because it really broadens your understanding of related languages. It seems as if half of the words in the English language are derived from Latin.

I have since childhood had an interest in China. And studying Chinese is particularly useful in today's economy. China is set to be the next superpower and the language is spoken by over a billion people. I believe that every foreign language you learn expands your mind and grants you access to a whole world of new words, grammar and literature. So, learning Chinese, by virtue of its being a foreign language, is in itself important.

The Modern Foreign Languages Department is really great and really helpful, offering extra classes, reasonable exams and many cultural events. The free trips to China are a great incentive to study hard and to continue studying Chinese.

I would love to do a postgraduate degree, but at this



stage I am not yet sure what I want to do. Although I do study very hard, I generally have more leisure than study time. After all, the nights are long and one can put in a lot of studying then. Anything is possible.

I play soccer for my res and for Maties, but I am too broke to pay membership fees for anything else.

Reshard Kolabhai (transferred from BMus to LLB this year)



Although I transferred to LLB, I am still doing second-year French and first-year Latin. So it's not as if I am a complete alien to the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

As a learner at St John's College in Johannesburg, I wasn't the top student, but I didn't do too badly. Nine distinctions and an average of 89,4% – not that anyone really cares about high school results two days after they come out. I don't know about the other departments, but in the Conserve you basically just give up on the hope of ever getting time to kuier or sleep.

I used to practise the pipe organ every night until 11 pm to be able to deal with one one-hour practical lesson per week, and then had to go back to res to deal with all the academic work from my eight other modules. Music lecturers don't play games.

I play this instrument because it is the biggest known to man. It is also brash but it is capable of great tenderness. It is physically complex and most beautiful in appearance. It also spawns a ridiculous number of innuendos.

Sometimes you don't always try hard to do well, but often one does put in more work because you know if you don't you are going to get bitten big time. And you reeeeeeally don't want to let things slip once you get going.

It's always nice to scrape 75% and it's really irritating to see a 72% because you just know you could have done better.

I decided to change programmes because, although I love music, it is particularly straining if it becomes work, and you can end up hating it. Music is now a hobby. I find law as fascinating as I did music.

I am taking Latin because I love it and I believe it could be helpful(ish) with law. That is the official reason. The real reason is that I can just suddenly break out with *Vah! Denuone Latine loquebar? Me ineptum*, in a conversation and have the others think I am cursing them.

I shall probably do a postgraduate degree in law. And

Ameline Holdstock (BA Language and Culture)

I would really love to go into some sort of professional writing, and hopefully I'll write my own novels. I cannot imagine my life without writing, even if only for myself.

It would be wonderful to do travel-writing after my studies, perhaps even translation. I am very intrigued by geography and history, and I just want to experience the world and go wherever life takes me.

Stellenbosch University germinates a hunger and curiosity for knowledge and skills. The lecturers are passionate about what they do and what they know, and their enthusiasm propagates that passion amongst the students. I am often inspired to work harder by the encouragement and exuberance with which they teach.

As a learner at Port Shepstone High School in KwaZulu-Natal, I received reasonably good marks for most of my subjects, but not for all. I never wanted to be an Einstein, always a Charlotte Brontë.

I have always been passionate about languages, vocabulary and etymology, all of which fascinate me. I chose to study Latin because of my love for languages, and while Latin is imbued in so many modern languages, I believe it is very overlooked as an essential aid to understanding and appreciating what and how we write and speak today.

I would like to do my Honours and Master's, most probably in French, but I don't plan ahead too much because life never does what you want it to. I would love to study further in a European country and lose myself in the wonderful culture!

I guess my good marks are due to sleep-deprivation and a tenacious determination despite needing to keep my eyelids open with toothpicks like Mr Bean.

if I can manage it, I'd also like to do a BA. Not sure which yet, since I want to do classics and languages (all the ones offered by Stellenbosch University and a whole lot more too).

In fact, if I could have my way, I would never completely leave the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and do different degrees until I knew everything I want to know.

When I am not procrastinating or chilling with friends, I try to get involved with causes. I am on the SRC Sub-committees for Student Wellness and First-generation Students, as well as on the executive committee for Lesbigay. It just seems wrong to sit around all day doing nothing when you can do just a little bit to make the world a better place.



Celia Brink (BA Taal en Kultuur)

Ek glo dat harde werk, doeltreffende tydsbestuur en omplig voor plesier te stel van deurslaggewende belang is.

Ek het van jongs af akademies baie ernstig opgeneem en ek probeer altyd om alles tot die heel beste van my vermoë te doen.

Ek het BA Taal en Kultuur gekies sodat ek eendag in 'n taalverwante beroep kan staan, omdat ek taalkundig aangelê is en 'n liefde vir, en groot belangstelling in, taal het.

Een van my vakke is Latyn. Ek is nog altyd deur dié taal gefassineer juis omdat dit nie meer 'n gesproke taal is nie en tog baie dikwels in allerlei media opduik.

Dit was deurgaans 'n redelike uitdaging om die woordeskat, grammatika en so meer op 'n manier vas te lê dat dit voortdurend herroep kan word.



Chloe Newlands (BA Sport Science)



I matriculated from Rustenburg High School for Girls in Cape Town in 2011. I only really started achieving good results when I got serious about my work in Grade 11 and Grade 12. In matric, I came 7th in the Western Cape for Geography, but other than that, I was never a Top Ten achiever in my grade. There were many bright sparks in my year!

The recipe for success is study, study, study.

I attended all my classes in my first year (despite the temptation to sleep in many mornings) and always kept up to date and organised with my work. Attending class and keeping well organised paid off big time when it came to tests and exams.

I chose BA Sport Science because I've always had a passion for sport. I played hockey, soccer and cricket at school – but my favourite has always been kicking a soccer ball around. My favourite subject at school was Life Sciences and I enjoyed learning about the human body and how it works. A perfect combination of my two interests – biology and sports – turned out to be Sport Science!

I definitely want to continue studying after graduating. I haven't decided yet whether I will do Biokinetics, High Performance or Kinder Kinetics – at least I still have some time to decide! I'm quite interested in Vision and Vision Training in sport, but I may change my mind by 2015.

I keep up to date with my work and make sure I work very hard during the week and term so that I can enjoy my weekends and leisure time. I don't just study all the time like a total nerd, but when I do I make sure it counts. I maintain a good balance between work and leisure – otherwise I'd go crazy.

'n Jaar vol opwinding vir eerstejaars

Nuwelinge met vol program verwelkom

Nie minder nie as 1 023 nuweling-eerstejaars het vanjaar met hul studies aan die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe begin. Dit is 'n groot toename vergeleke met 2012 se 740 nuweling-eerstejaars. Tydens die verwelkomingsprogram (24 tot 30 Januarie) het studente se ouers geleentheid gekry om kennis te maak met die Dekaan van die

Fakulteit, prof Johan Hattingh, wat later ook studente verwelkom het. Studente het ook inligting gekry oor die Eerstejaarsakademie, hulle is touwys gemaak oor Humarga en oor hoe die biblioteek ten beste benut kon word vir studiedoeleindes. Studente het ook aanbiedings van die verskillende departemente bygewoon.

Lesingslokale en portale by Lettere opgradeer vir nuwe generasie studente

Die openbare ruimtes op Vlak 2 van die Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe-gebou wemel gewoonlik van studente wat in groepies kuier, of om 'n tafel saamwerk aan 'n projek.

Hierdie kuier- en leerbedrywighede het die afgelope paar maande meer aangenaam geword danksy die verjongingskuur wat hier toegepas is.

Onder die leiding van me Charin Gilbert, senior Beplanner by die Beplanning- en Ontwikkelingsafdeling van Fasiliteitsbestuur, is nuwe moderne sitplekke en tafels aangeskaf en is die gebied so ingerig dat studente maklik toegang tot die internet kan verkry.

“Die inrig van interaktiewe studenteruimtes in akademiese geboue is 'n kampuswye inisiatief waarvoor daar die afgelope paar jaar in die Fasiliteitsbestuurkapitaalplan begroot word,” verduidelik Gilbert. “Die kleure en materiaal vir die meubels word gekies om aan te pas by die betrokke Fakulteit se kleur. Daarom dan die oranje en blou by Lettere. Hierdie ruimtes moet ook jonk en dinamies wees.”

Die sitplekke in die oop ruimte word in 'n bepaalde vorm gerangskik met vaste en los meubels wat groepwerk en sosiale interaksie bevorder.

Vier lesinglokale op Vlak 2 is ook opgegradeer. Me Inge Louw, ook 'n senior beplanner by Fasiliteitsbestuur, was hiervoor verantwoordelik. Opgraderingsprojekte het die befondsing bewillig vir hierdie projek, en was ook verantwoordelik vir die uitvoering van die werk, onder leiding van projekbestuurder mnr Ivann Willmot.

“Die opgradering is deel van 'n uitgebreide meesterplan vir onderriglokaalstandaarde wat deur die Universiteit Stellenbosch geloods is om onderriglokale op kampus te verbeter. Daar is onder meer 'n oudit gedoen deur 'n professionele argitekspan, wat die

toestand van die bestaande bepaal en op rekord geplaas het,” sê Louw.

Die foto's en lokaalinligting is deur Ruimtelike Bestuur met behulp van 'n sagteware-program gedokumenteer. Die lokaalinligting is 'n rekord van die bestaande sitplekke, plafonne, vloerafwerking, oudio-visuele-hulpmiddels en algemene toestand van die lokaal.

Die opgradering van die onderrigfasiliteittegnologie word volgens lokaalkategorie ingerig.

Daar is ses kategorieë geïdentifiseer:

A – Wêreldklas ouditorium, hoë-klas spesifikasies

B – Hoë-vlak lesinglokale en konferensiefasiliteit

C – Standaardlesinglokaal wat daagliks in gebruik is

D – Elektroniese klaskamer

E – Tutoriaal- en seminaarlokaal

F – Span/Groep-gebaseerde lokaal

In die Lettere gebou is lokale 223, 225, 227 en 229 volgens kategorie C ingerig.

By die betrokke lokale is die vloerbedekking vervang en nuwe ergonomiese sitplekke is geïnstalleer. Nuwe akoestiese plafonne en muurpaneel is aangebring. Die lugversorging is opgegradeer en die beligting is vervang. Die nuwe dosentebanke is toegerus met die nuutste tegnologie volgens die US se nuwe standaard vir kategorie C-lesinglokale. Voorsiening is gemaak vir twee dataprojektors en 'n dokumentkamera per lokaal.

“Die uitdaging is om voor te bly met die tegnologie en die nuutste strategie vir onderrig en leer. Die lesinglokaal van die toekoms lyk heeltemal anders as die lesinglokaal van gister, daarom moet ons tydens beplanning gedurig toelaat vir en op hoogte bly van nuwe ontwikkeling van tegnologie,” sê me Louw.



Die nuut-opgegradeerde portaal op Vlak 2 maak dit vir studente aangenaam om te sosialiseer en aan projekte te werk.



Een van die vier nuut-opgegradeerde lesinglokale in die Lettere-gebou.

Foto's: Anton Jordaan en Hennie Rudman.

Dekaan en Antieke Studie-professor laat die speke sing

Proff Johan Hattingh, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe, en Sakkie Cornelius, Voorsitter van die Departement Antieke Studie, was van die eerste personelede om van die nuwe fietsloodse by die Fakulteit gebruik te maak.

Hattingh sê hy en sy vrou het vroeër vanjaar 'n "eenmotor-gesin" geword. Hy het ook begin om per fiets vanaf sy huis in Jonkershoekweg na die Lettere-gebou te reis.

"Dis heerlik om na 'n dag van hoëtempo-werk laatmiddag rustig terug te ry huis toe. Die oefening laat my ontspanne voel," sê Hattingh.

Om fiets te ry laat 'n mens ook anders kyk na die dorp as wanneer jy in 'n motor ry.

"'n Mens sien ander dinge raak en jy kom agter dieselfde mense is daagliks op naastenby dieselfde tyd op sekere plekke. So in die ry knoop jy ook klein gesprekke aan met mense wat jy op pad teëkom en jy leer hulle algaande beter ken. Fietsry is 'n romantiese manier om deur die dorp te beweeg."

Hattingh se fiets is 'n klassieke Giant Cypress met 24 ratte en 'n veerstelsaal. Dis ook 'n "29er" en met die groot wiele kom jy skaars agter wanneer jy oor hobbels ry.

Hattingh ry egter nie net fiets om tussen sy huis en sy kantoor te pendel nie. Hy is 'n kranige fietser wat al 16 keer die Argus-fietsren kafgedraf het.

Maar al geniet hy die daaglikse fietsrit tussen sy huis en sy kantoor en weer omgekeerd, sê hy daar is probleme wat aandag verdien.

"Op sekere punte is die vloei van ons verkeer nog nie na wense nie en kom studente, fietsryers en motors bymekaar uit. Dis 'n potensieel gevaarlike situasie op hierdie kruispunte."

Hy glo dat fietsryers klokkies moet laat aanbring sodat hulle, indien nodig, voetgangers kan waarsku. Voetgangers moet ook liefies nie met oorfone aan na

musiek luister nie, want dan kan hulle nie hoor as daar aankomende verkeer (motors of fietse) is nie. Soms is mense ook so besig om te Facebook of te twiet dat hulle reg voor 'n fiets instap.

"Hoewel daar wel fietsryreëls is, doen die dorp nog nie genoeg om nuut te dink oor nuwe riglyne vir fietsryers nie – soos om fietsryers op sekere plekke (nie orals nie) toe te laat om op sypaadjies te ry."

Nietemin bly die fietsritte tussen werk en huis een van Hattingh se daaglikse plesiere.

Vir prof Sakkie Cornelius is fietsry 'n manier om op brandstofgeld te bespaar en om die omgewing in ag te neem. Ook hy ry daagliks vanaf sy huis in Jonkershoekweg na die Lettere-gebou.

Hy sê hy is 'n alleenryer en neem daarom nie deel aan groepsritte of uitdagings soos die Argus nie.

"Ek ry nie in 'n groep nie," sê Cornelius.

Daar is al in die verlede probeer om die ketting waarmee sy fiets vasgemaak is te knip.

"Die fietsloodse bied 'n veilige plek om fietse te berg. Maar ek verstaan nie die mense wat hul fietse aan die hekke vasmaak en dit sodoende onmoontlik maak om die hek oop te maak nie. En dan is daar die skares wat hul fietse aan die buitekant van die fietsloodse vasmaak..."

Soos Hattingh, dink Cornelius ook daar is ruimte vir verbetering wat die Stellenbosse infrastruktuur betref.

"Ons het beter en meer fietspaadjies nodig. En motoriste wat so onbeskof is met fietsryers kan gerus anders begin dink. Maar ek moet byvoeg, daar is darem ook talle uiters bedagsame motoriste."

- Om toegang tot die fietsloods(e) te kry, moet fietse (die Matie-fiets of 'n privaatfiets) gratis by USBD in Merrimanlaan geregistreer word. Jou personeel- of studentekaart word dan geaktiveer om jou toegang te gee tot die fietsloodse.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Foto: Anton Jordaan

Ingrid Jonker nog altyd gewild onder alle Suid-Afrikaners

Wanneer 'n mens aan die digter Ingrid Jonker se gedig "Die kind" dink, dink jy ook onmiddellik aan die voorlesing deur oud-president Nelson Mandela tydens sy Staatsrede in 1994.

Prof Louise Viljoen van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands wys egter daarop dat die ANC-leier Oliver Tambo al in 1988 in Zimbabwe by 'n kongres oor kinders die gedig voorgelees het. Die gedig was ook al in die 1960's buite Afrikaans bekend nadat dit in onder meer Zoeloe en Hindi vertaal en 'n onderhoud met Jonker in die tydskrif *Drum* – wat op swart lesers gemik was – verskyn het.

Viljoen se sakgrootte biografie, *Ingrid Jonker*, het pas in Engels by Jacana verskyn as deel van 'n reeks oor bekende Suid-Afrikaners. Die Jonker-boek is die eerste oor 'n skrywer.

"Jack Cope, 'n skrywer en een van Ingrid se minnaars, het ook vertel dat hy in die 1960's vir 'n groep swartmense wat aandklasse vir volwassenes bygewoon het, die gedig voorgelees het. Die vroue het in tranes uitgebars en tou gestaan om die gedig neer te skryf.

"Oud-pres Mandela het ongetwyfeld daartoe bygedra om Ingrid Jonker se gedigte aan 'n nog groter nasionale gehoor bekend te stel, maar daar was nog altyd deurlopende belangstelling in haar werk. Sy het al in die vyftigerjare die beeld van Afrikaner dissident gehad. Sy is die een Afrikaanse digter waarvan selfs mense wat nie belangstel in die digkuns nie, weet."

Bykans 50 jaar na haar dood, is dit duidelik Jonker gryp steeds die verbeelding aan. En ondanks vele werke oor haar wat reeds verskyn het, word elke nuwe boek met groot geesdrif ingewag.

Die resensente het Viljoen se boek goed ontvang. Op die webwerf Versindaba skryf Daniel Hugo so oor die boek: "Dit is 'n wonderbaarlike boek wat enige tyd net so goed of selfs beter is as enige Kannemeyer-biografie van vyf keer die omvang."

Viljoen sê sy het sowat agttien maande lank – 'tussen ander goed deur' – aan die boek gewerk.

"Gelukkig is daar al baie oor Ingrid geskryf en ek kon ook dokumente van Jack Cope in die Nasionale Engelse Letterkundige Museum in Grahamstad bestudeer.

"Uit sy dagboekinskrywings is dit duidelik Cope was werklik verpletter deur Ingrid se dood," sê Viljoen.

Sy seun, die skrywer Mike Cope, het lank gelede geskryf die kombinasie van sensualiteit, rebelsheid en vroeë afsterwe het daartoe bygedra dat Jonker, jare nadat sy die see ingestap het, steeds die verbeelding aangryp.

"Maar," sê Viljoen, "as die gedigte nie ook van waarde was nie, sou die belangstelling in Jonker nie so groot gewees het nie.

As navorser was sy versigtig oor hoe sy met briewe en dagboeke omgegaan het.

"Dokumente is nie onskuldige tekste nie. Daar is altyd 'n mate van selffabrikasie in dagboeke en briewe. Die skrywer presenteer hom/haarself deur sy skrywe – veral in die geval van briewe aan 'n minnaar/minnares. 'n Mens moet nooit verlei word om te dink 'n dokument gee die hele waarheid weer nie. Wanneer iets neergeskryf word, is dit reeds 'n interpretasie van gebeure."

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Boekprojek bevorder samewerking tussen Afrikaanse en Nederlandstalige navorsers

Prof Ronel Foster van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands se boek *Toenadering*, wat sy as redakteur saam met die Belgiese prof Yves T'Sjoen aangepak het, het pas verskyn. **Stephanie Nieuwoudt** het haar daarvoor gevra.

Waarom dié bepaalde boekprojek?

Toenadering is die tweede publikasie wat uit my samewerking met prof Yves T'Sjoen van die Universiteit Gent in België voortspruit. Die eerste boek vakwetenskaplike artikels wat ons saamgestel en geredigeer het, naamlik *Over grenzen/Oor grense*, het in 2009 verskyn. Dié tweetalige bundel bevat artikels oor die Afrikaanse, Nederlandse en Vlaamse poësie sedert 1945. Wat *Toenadering* betref, het ons weer 'n vergelykende benadering gevolg, maar daar is geen beperkinge ten opsigte van tydperk of genre nie. Die bundel bevat veertien artikels: sewe deur Afrikaanse en sewe deur Nederlandse of Vlaamse akademici. Die

subtitel is *Literair/Literêre grensverkeer tussen Afrikaans en Nederlands*.

'n Ope uitnodiging is aan akademici in Suid-Afrika en die Lae Lande gerig en ek en Yves het 'n keuse uit die voorleggings gemaak, in oorlegpleging met die adviesraad. Die artikelskrywers kon in hul eie taal skryf. Die voorwoord verskyn in sowel Nederlands as Afrikaans.

Op die agterplat word verwys na Ronelda S Kamfer, JH Leopold en TT Cloete, Marlene van Niekerk en Breyten Breytenbach. Waarom word hierdie digters uitgesonder?

Die name op die agterplat is enkele voorbeelde van bekende skrywers oor wie artikels in *Toenadering* opgeneem is – die bundel bevat nie slegs artikels oor digters nie, maar ook oor prosaskrywers, dramaturge, kritici en ander "brugbouers". Die bydraes oor Breytenbach en Van Niekerk betrek nie hul poësie nie,

maar hul prosa: die artikel oor Breytenbach handel oor 'n manuskrip van sy outobiografiese prosawerk *'n Seisoen in die paradys*, wat in die letterkundige museum in Den Haag bewaar word, en die artikel oor Marlene van Niekerk handel oor die voorstelling van Amsterdam in haar verhaalebundel *Die sneeuslaper*, wat ook in Nederlands gepubliseer is.

Die eerste paar artikels in *Toenadering* gaan oor literêre-sistemiese kwessies en die rol van tussengangers of "brugbouers" in die onderskeie literêre stelsels. In die inleidende artikel word ondersoek ingestel na verbande tussen die Afrikaanse en Nederlandstalige literatuur, en moontlikhede vir vergelykende navorsing, veral wat Vlaams betref. Dit word gevolg deur artikels oor enkele "brugbouers" wat vir korter of langer tye in Suid-Afrika gewoon en gewerk het en 'n bemiddelende rol tussen Suid-Afrika en die Lae Lande gespeel het: die Vlaamse akademikus Rob Antonissen, wat by Rhodes klas gegee het, die Nederlandse kritikus Jan Greshoff, wat 'n ambivalente houding ten opsigte van "de jonge Afrikaner kultuur" geopenbaar het, en die Nederlandse skrywer Louwrens Penning, wie se romans oor die Anglo-Suid-Afrikaanse Oorlog herhaaldelik herdruk is. Daar is ook 'n artikel oor die talryke Nederlandstalige koerante wat in die negentiende eeu in Suid-Afrika verskyn het. Wat invloedstudies betref, is daar artikels oor die invloed van die Nederlandse simbolis JH Leopold op die Afrikaanse digter TT Cloete, die "Nederlandse skoolmeesters" van Jan FE Celliers, en Afrikaanse en Nederlandse "herskrywings" van Martinus Nijhoff se ikoniese gedig "Impasse". In 'n volgende groep bydraes staan 'n tematische benadering sentraal, soos die artikels oor Van Niekerk en Kamfer. Verder is daar 'n artikel oor trauma, goedsdiens en literatuur, met verwysing na romans van Jan Siebelink, Willem Jan Otten en Louis Krüger (laasgenoemde is 'n Afrikaanse skrywer wat 'n predikant in Nederland is). Voorts is daar 'n bydrae oor kulturele identiteit in die drama *Mamma Medea* van Tom Lanoye en die vertaling daarvan deur Antjie Krog. Ten slotte is daar die artikel oor Breytenbach, asook 'n artikel oor die ontvangs van die werk van Sheila Cussons en Wilma Stockenström in die Lae Lande. Veertien artikels, dus, wat veertien verskillende verhale vertel.

Hoe het jy en T'Sjoen begin saamwerk?

Ek het Yves T'Sjoen leer ken toe hy in die laat-negentigerjare as besoekende dosent klas gegee het aan ons Departement. Ons deel 'n belangstelling in die eietydse Afrikaanse en Nederlandse poësie. In 2003 het ek besoek afgelê by sy vkgroep in Gent om hom en prof Anne Marie Musschoot, destyds die vakhoof, te pols oor 'n moontlike samewerkingsprojek met vergelykende literatuurstudie as grondslag. Dat daar 'n institusionele akkoord tussen Stellenbosch en Gent bestaan, vergemaklik die samewerking. Yves is intussen ook aangestel as vakhoof in Gent en as Buitengewone Hoogleraar aan ons Departement. Ek is dankbaar teenoor die Universiteit Stellenbosch wat dit moontlik gemaak het om die projek danksy, onder meer, 'n ruim skenking te kon werklikheid maak. Ons is ook dank verskuldig aan ander instansies van wie befondsing ontvang is vir die twee publikasies, soos die Universiteit Gent, Noordwes-Universiteit, die Fonds



Prof Ronel Foster by 'n stapel kopieë van die boek *Toenadering*.

Foto: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Neerlandistiek, die Van Ewijck-stigting, die Suider-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Neerlandistiek en die Kaapse Forum vir Neerlandistiek.

Wat is die betekenis van die ikoon en die "GPRC" daarnaas voor in die boek?

Volgens die riglyne van die Belgiese Ministerie van Onderwys mag boekpublikasies die toekenning van "Guaranteed Peer Reviewed Content" kry mits daar aan streng voorwaardes voldoen word. So moes die uitgewer self die keuringsproses hanteer, op grond van die name van tientalle moontlike keurders wat ons verskaf het. Elke artikel moes deur ten minste een Afrikaanse en een Nederlandse of Vlaamse keurder beoordeel word. Uiteindelik was daar 43 keurders. Die artikelskrywers is gerekende akademici. Onder die buitelandse medewerkers tel prof Geert Buelens van Utrecht (ook Buitengewone Hoogleraar van ons Departement), proff Eep Francken en Olf Praamstra van Leiden, prof Hans Ester van Nijmegen en prof Ena Jansen van Amsterdam.

Wat is die waarde van die samewerkingsprojek?

Oor *Over grenzen* het Yves destyds gesê dié boek moet as 'n visitekaartjie beskou word om die nuwe navorsingsterrein van vergelykende studies oor die Afrikaanse, Nederlandse en Vlaamse literature bekend te stel. Die positiewe ontvangs van *Over grenzen* het die weg gebaan vir *Toenadering*. Hoewel Afrikaans en Nederlands sustertale is en daar baie grensverkeer tussen die onderskeie literature en literêre sisteme bestaan, is die veelsydige dialoog tussen die literature nog weinig ondersoek. Die dertigtal artikels wat uit die projek voortgespruit het, bied 'n regstelling in hierdie verband. Nederlands word steeds in mindere of meerdere mate aan alle Afrikaansdepartemente in Suid-Afrika gedoseer, terwyl Afrikaans as vak by verskeie Europese universiteite aangebied word: onder meer Amsterdam, Leiden, Antwerpen, Gent, Wenen en selfs Poznan in Pole, waar my doktorale student Tildie Smit tans klasgee. Deur ons projek is brûe tussen navorsers in verskillende lande en op verskillende kontinente gebou en word geleenthede vir studente geskep.

Bevordering van Afrikatale dra by tot sosiale kohesie, ekonomiese ontwikkeling

Landsburgers wat 'n Afrikataal aanleer kan sosiale kohesie en 'n gevoel van inklusiewe burgerskap onder Suid-Afrikaners help bevorder.

Dit was een van die gevolgtrekkings van prof Marianna Visser van die Departement Afrikatale aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch in haar intrede in die Jannasch-saal van die US se Konservatorium op Dinsdag, 9 April 2013.

Sy het gesê Afrikatale kan sosio-politieke, ekonomiese en opvoedkundige ontwikkeling help dryf en só welvaart vermeerder tot voordeel van alle landsburgers.

“Afrikatale is onontbeerlik vir die optimalisering van breë sosio-ekonomiese en opvoedkundige vooruitgang in Afrika-gemeenskappe, en kan geleenthede skep wat menslike potensiaal ten volle ontwikkel.”

Visser het ook aangevoer dat die bevordering van Afrikatale tot meertaligheid, taalgelykheid en diversiteit, sowel as inklusiewe burgerskap, kan bydra.

Sy het gesê navorsing en onderrig in Afrikatale aan universiteite kan die regering, die opvoedkundige en die private sektor se pogings om die status en gebruik van Afrikatale te bevorder help fasiliteer.

Volgens Visser moet akademici in Afrikatale by universiteite sorg vir 'n wetenskaplike basis wat hoëgehaltetaaldienste en onderrig in Afrikatale binne 'n meertalige konteks tot gevolg sal hê.

Die gebruik van Afrikatale op alle vlakke in die

onderwys binne 'n meertalige konteks bly 'n groot uitdaging in Suid-Afrika en elders op die Afrika-vasteland, het sy bygevoeg.

“Onderrig en navorsing in programme in Afrikatale aan universiteite sal 'n belangrike rol speel om studente toe te rus met die nodige kennis en navorsingsvaardighede vir hulle (toekomstige) professionele diens as onderwysers in Afrikatale, of as taal- en kommunikasiepraktisyns in die regering of die private sektor waar hulle die status en gebruik van Afrikatale moet help bevorder.”

“Die behoefte om 'n Afrikataal aan te leer is veral belangrik in sekere openbare sektore soos gesondheidsorg, maatskaplike werk, die polisie, munisipale dienste en die onderwys.”

Visser het gesê in Suid-Afrika, en ook in ander Afrika-lande, verreken nasionale- en plaaslikeregeringsowerhede Afrikatale in hul besluite oor die implementering van taalbeleid en beplanning.

Sy het die gebruik van ander amptelike tale in Suid-Afrikaanse hoër onderwys beklemtoon, en gesê leergeleenthede moet vir studente deur middel van hul eerste (dominante) taal geskep word op alle vlakke van onderwys.

Visser het die rykheid van Afrikatale en hul belangrike bydrae tot taalnavorsing uitgelig.

— Alec Basson, Kommunikasie en Skakeling.



Prof Marianna Visser van die Departement Afrikatale saam met Prof Eugene Cloete, Vise-Rektor: Navorsing en Innovasie, en Prof Johan Hattingh, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe, afgeneem op die dag van haar intrede.

Foto: Anton Jordaan

African style of meetings participatory and subtle

How do people conduct meetings? This was a central question in Dr Merit Kabugo's research.

His research topic was *"Participation and decision making in Luganda: an appraisal and genre-theoretic investigation of spoken discourse at community development project meetings"*.

Dr Kabugo's research focused on participation and decision-making in community-development-project meetings conducted in Luganda, one of the major languages of Uganda.

"I have always wondered about participants' behaviour in business meetings and the way they negotiate and eventually come to decisions," he explains.

He found that the meetings he researched were conducted in different styles – there is a distinct Western mode and a distinct African mode of conducting business meetings. Sometimes the meetings are conducted in a mix of Western and African modes.

"Many theses and books have been written about the Western style of conducting meetings. But there has never been an in-depth study of the African mode," says Kabugo, a lecturer in the Department of Linguistics, English Language Studies and Communication Skills, Makerere University, Uganda.

"In the Western mode there is a chairperson who moderates the meeting. This person decides when others can or cannot say something. And decisions are made by voting. One also sometimes gets the distinct impression that the chairperson abruptly announces a decision without the full consensus of the group."

In contrast, the African mode is more participatory with every member getting a chance to speak and make suggestions. The African mode is also more subtle and there is more emphasis on building consensus. Meetings do not end before consensus is reached and everybody is satisfied.

"There is no moderator at meetings conducted in the African style and although it may sound as if the meetings can become chaotic, it is not the case. Participants respect the others' right to speak."

Kabugo investigated 15 farmer-group meetings.

"Uganda, like most other African countries, is an agricultural country. Farmers organise themselves into farmers' groups in order to access, amongst other things, loans, markets and assistance from development partners, NGOs, banks and government. These organisations always insist that their help to the farmers' groups must be backed by evidence of participatory group decisions.

"Conducting meetings and making group decisions is, by necessity, a major component of community development work in this sense. I wanted to see how members use an African language to reach group decisions on a matter that is central to rural livelihoods and community emancipation from poverty and



Dr Merit Ronald Kabugo.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

hunger."

Kabugo identified subtle decision-making, explicit decision-making and virtual decision-making modes. They are all part of the African mode, which proceeds like a day-to-day conversation where proverbs, metaphors, idioms, narratives, repetition, etc. are used with the aim of reaching consensus.

The explicit decision-making mode is in many ways similar to the Western mode of managing meetings (e.g. a specific moderator/chairperson, individual opinions, voting and official announcement of decisions).

The subtle decision-making mode lends itself more to an indigenous African style, because of its unique procedures: members take turns to be moderators and contributors, decisions are not formally announced but emerge from repeated ideas and members take spontaneous turns to voice their opinions.

"In the category of virtual decision-making, problem-solving moves are made at various stages of a meeting, but these moves are not followed up by subsequent turns to express or imply a decision. However, within the broad framework of ensuring consensus, participants spontaneously exchange opinions in a problem-solution pattern without necessarily proclaiming (explicitly or implicitly) a group decision," says Kabugo. "It has similarities to the subtle decision-

making meetings, but, in the virtual decision-making cluster, decision-making moves are not reiterated by the participants. Eventually these meetings lead to a 'nearly' or 'virtual' decision – one may say these are no-decision meetings."

Kabugo believes his research can contribute to the debate regarding democracy in Africa.

"My study shows that the main purpose of the indigenous African style of participating in meetings is to reach consensus and to demonstrate a collective identity. This culturally constructed desire to be tolerant, inclusive, belong together and work towards a

collective good can be tapped to resolve political, land and other forms of conflict and disagreement across Africa. The principles of this notion of consensus-building are certainly the basis for the gacaca courts in post-genocide Rwanda as well as the mato oput justice system in post-Kony northern Uganda. Language use is as important as the juridical and penal aspects of any peace-building and conflict-resolving situation."

Dr Merit Ronald Kabugo was supervised by Prof Marianna Visser of the Department of African Languages.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Visser's dedication benefits students

No less than seven PhD candidates graduated between December and March under the supervision of Prof Marianna Visser from the Department of African Languages.

She did not want to be pinned down for an interview, and we therefore asked some of her colleagues and some of her former students who graduated in March for some words about her:

Prof Johan Hattingh (Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences): It is an amazing feat to supervise so many PhD graduates in one year. We are all too aware of the amount of time and energy it takes to successfully give study guidance to a single candidate. However, we have come to know Prof Visser as an individual with phenomenal energy who is completely dedicated to what she does. With love and enthusiasm she shares her knowledge with her students. A number of students have individually told me that Prof Visser is a huge inspiration to them. She is a great administrator and I have come to know her as somebody who does not waste time. She always delivers on time and thrives on tackling huge challenges. She is known for creating a pleasant and stimulating work environment for her students and met with them in a group regularly for seminars – this was beyond the regular meetings she had with individual students. She is always there when her students need her.

Dr Mawande Dlali (Chair, Department of African Languages): The Department of African languages is singularly honoured to have a person of Professor Marianna Visser's calibre. Her research evinces intellectual maturity, social engagement, extensive experience and understanding of the issues in the discipline. She is critical, constructive and grounded in her theoretical and applied analysis of language issues in academic and social domains.

Dr Merit Kabugo (former student): I could not have asked for a better supervisor than Prof Visser. She gently pushed me in the right direction and she was always available to discuss my research issues. She displays a rare sense of humility – something that is not always a characteristic of academics of her stature.



Prof Marianna Visser with three of her former PhD students: Drs Merit Kabugo, Mickias Musiyiwa and Levis Mugumya (standing at the back).

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Dr Levis Mugumya (former student): I had a wonderful working relationship with Prof Visser because she is so passionate about what she does. I would sometimes send work to her late, but even though she would receive my work after the date we had agreed upon, she would be ready to discuss my progress on the date she set before. I was always impressed with how quickly she works. I could rely on her to always offer insightful views and input. She helped me tremendously to work in a focused and targeted way. Without the wonderful assistance from her, I would not have succeeded in completing my PhD in two years.

Dr Mickias Musiyiwa (former student): Prof Visser introduced me to appraisal theory and I realised how relevant it was for my doctoral research, which looks at why there was an increase in popular songs post-2000 in Zimbabwe. She would always find wonderful research material that I could use. Regarding feedback, she would constantly communicate with me about my work and this helped to keep me on track.

Dr Musiyiwa calls the tune

The inspiration for Dr Mickias Musiyiwa's PhD dissertation, *The narrativisation of Post-2000 Zimbabwe in the Shona popular song-genre: an appraisal approach*, was to explain the upsurge in the use of popular songs in the public arena.

"Post-2000 popular songs seemed to be widely used in the public sphere much more than previously. Old songs which were popular during the colonial times were being revived and new ones composed. Musical groups in the form of bands and choirs that sang political and religious songs were being formed, and political activists, as well as politicians and government ministers from both the ruling party and the opposition, were turning to music to communicate their messages to the public."

Musiyiwa, a lecturer in the Department of African Languages and Literature at the University of Zimbabwe, also noticed that the urban-grooves music style, which combines rap, hip hop, R&B and other styles with traditional music, became especially popular amongst the youth living in cities. So was gospel music, which arguably became the second most popular music genre after sungura (folk and pop music).

He analysed the lyrics of the songs, focusing on how they construct meanings about land, history and identities, which "happen to be the broad topical issues in the songs".

He focused on Shona songs because more songs are composed in this language and because "Shona is my mother tongue, so I could easily analyse the lyrics".

Songs for study were chosen irrespective of their style, singer and/or composer in order to include as far as possible all the various song voices from the three main actors – the state, opposition and ordinary people. According to Musiyiwa, opposition songs are banned from TV and radio, yet these songs are hugely popular – hence the need to include them in his study.

"The music is sold in the streets, at political rallies and functions and people play it in their cars, homes and load it on mobile phones and computers."

Musiyiwa adopted a multi-perspective research approach to his interdisciplinary study. Insights from disciplines such as linguistics, literature, folklore, ethnomusicology, history, popular music, oral literature, cultural and religious studies, narrative studies and political science were brought to the study to explain the language of the popular song.

Owing to the different communicative purposes for which the popular song is being used, the songs were divided into three main clusters. Grand-narratives songs (GNS) are pro-state chimurenga songs used to convey (official) Zanu-PF messages, small-voices songs (SVS) are composed to spread the opposition chinja (change) democratic ideas. Songs of ordinary life (SOL) deal with the communication of apolitical issues of ordinary people – HIV/Aids, marriage, family, divorce, domestic violence, etc.



Dr Mickias Musiyiwa.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

According to Musiyiwa the 'small voices in history' perspective (which explains how power relations in society determine which narratives are regarded as official) was important in bringing into the study those social and political songs that other researchers neglect. Usually research attention is focused on chimurenga or revolutionary struggle songs.

Post-2000, the ruling party, Zanu-PF, was trying to remain in power and justify its controversial land reform policies, while the opposition was attempting to win power.

"As the political parties sought power, relevance, influence and support, they increasingly resorted to popular music as one of their instruments to spread their propaganda. In the process, through GNS and SVS songs, parties construct negative identities intended to outdo and demonize each other and positive ones for self-praise. The ruling Zanu-PF songs carry messages that make it clear they are the liberators of the country, while opposition songs emphasise the need to change and respect for human rights."

"Ordinary" people generally exploited popular songs to deal with the daily realities and challenges in their social lives irrespective of the political situation in the country.

However, although social and religious songs seem to deal only with social issues, in some there are often a strong hidden political message as well. For instance, Oliver Mtukudzi's song "Wakasara" (You are worn-out) is about a couple whom the singer tells to *bvuma wachembera* ("accept that you are now old") now that they have a grown-up daughter. The song was interpreted by the public as pointing a finger at Robert Mugabe who is regarded by many as too old to govern and who has been in power for too long. This is indicative of how a seemingly innocent song can convey a political message depending on what is uppermost in people's minds at the time."

The same is true for the sungura song "Tsaona" (Tragedy/accident), which is about an individual who is experiencing repeated deaths among his family

members. In the wake of the socio-economic hardships of the period, the song became popular as people took it to refer to the crisis engulfing the country. "This song is covertly critical of the government and the way the country is being governed," says Musiyiwa.

He adds that the results of his study are important in that they can be applied to the rest of the SADC region and other places where issues of land, history and political identities are topical.

Dr Mickias Musiyiwa's supervisor was Prof Marianna Visser of the Department of African Languages. The co-supervisors were Prof MA Samuelson (Department of English) and Prof Annie Gagiano (Department of English).

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

ALGEMENE TAALWETENSKAP - GENERAL LINGUISTICS

Gayregtebeweging baat by apartheidstryd

Die gayregtebeweging in Suid-Afrika het gebaat by die klimaat wat deur die stryd teen apartheid geskep is sê Lauren du Toit, 'n doktrale student aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch se departement Algemene Taalwetenskap. **Stephanie Nieuwoudt** het met haar gesels.

Die slagspreuke van die anti-apartheidsbeweging, waarin die woorde "gelykheid", "vryheid", "weg met onderdrukking" en "toleransie" gereeld voorgekom het, was deel van die populêre diskoers en het deurgeslyf na die gayregte-beweging toe.

"Die anti-apartheidsbeweging se aandrag op vryheid van assosiasie, gelyke regte en waardigheid was dinge wat ook vir die gayregte-beweging belangrik was," sê Du Toit. Haar proefskrif handel oor hoe die Suid-Afrikaanse media die afgelope 30 jaar oor homoseksualiteit en die gayregtebeweging verslag gedoen het.

Onder die apartheidregering was seksuele omgang tussen mans – sodomie en "onnatuurlike seksuele dade" – 'n strafbare oortreding. Tronkstraf van tot sewe jaar kon aan oortreders opgelê word. Hoewel lesbiese vroue ook nie algemeen aanvaar is nie, is daar nie in die wetboeke melding gemaak van seksuele omgang tussen vroue nie.

"Onder die apartheidregering het gay mense geen regte gehad nie en was daar geen sprake van waardige en gelyke behandeling of vryheid nie," sê Du Toit.

Die negatiewe persepsie van gay mense het in alle vlakke van die samelewing onder alle rasse-groepe voorgekom.

In ANC-geledere het Simon Nkoli, een van die mans wat in die Delmas-verhoor saam met nog 21 ANC-lede – waaronder ook Musiyiwa Lekota en Frank Chikane – tereggestaan het op aanklagte van hoogverraad, baie gedoen om die houding van sy politieke kamerade en die algemene publiek teenoor gay mense te verander.



Lauren du Toit is besig met navorsing oor hoe die media oor homoseksualiteit berig.

Terwyl hy in aanhouding was, het hy bekend gemaak dat hy gay is. Ná sy vrylating het hy as gay-aktivis gewerk en die Saturday Group, die eerste gayregte-organisasie vir swart mense, en later die organisasie Gay and Lesbian Organisation of the Witwatersrand (GLOW) gestig. As aktivis het hy hom daarvoor beywer dat daar in die Handves van Menseregte van

1994 voorsiening gemaak word dat gay mense teen diskriminasie beskerm word.

“Die apartheidstryd het ook baie ondersteuning van gayregte-groepe in die buiteland, en veral in Holland en Engeland, gekry,” sê Du Toit. “Die politieke en gaybewegings was vir baie mense in die buiteland nogal nou verweef.”

Publikasies

Voor 1994 het die algemene negatiewe ingesteldheid teenoor gay mense ook in die populêre media neerslag gevind. Publikasies soos *Huisgenoot*, *City Press*, *Drum* en *Mail & Guardian* het vanaf 1976 (Du Toit het bronne gebruik wat terugstrek tot by 1976) twee dominante posisies teenoor gay regte ingeneem. Aan die een kant was godsdienstige argumente soos dat homoseksualiteit teen Bybelse voorskrifte indruis en dat Sodom en Gomorra bewys bied dat homoseksualiteit verkeerd is.

Aan die ander kant was daar die argument van “onnatuurlikheid” – die homoseksuele seksdaad lei nie tot voortplanting nie en is daarom onnatuurlik, vroue en mans se liggame is geskep om te “pas” en daarom is seksuele omgang tussen twee mense van dieselfde geslag onnatuurlik. Homoseksualiteit is vreemd aan Afrika, glo talle.

“In die sewentiger- en tagtigerjare was homoseksualiteit sinoniem met woorde soos sonde, patologie, perversie en siekte. Die media het die algemene diskoers weerspieël deur ook dié woorde te gebruik,” verduidelik Du Toit.

“Die afgelope 10 - 15 jaar sien ‘n mens egter ‘n beduidende verandering. Die gesprek gaan nou meer oor regte, gelykheid en vryheid. Dit is gewis ‘n positiewe verandering, want wanneer ‘n mens oor homoseksualiteit as sonde praat, kom jy nêrens in die debat nie. Wanneer jy egter in terme van regte begin gesels, dan kom ‘n mens by konstruktiewe antwoorde en oplossings uit. Die media weerspieël nou ‘n diskoers waarin alle stemme gehoor kan word.”

Wetgewing

Op 1 Desember 2006 is ‘n wet afgekondig wat dit vir mense van dieselfde geslag moontlik maak om in die huwelik te tree. Suid-Afrika was die vyfde land ter wêreld, en die eerste in Afrika, om gay huwelike wettig te erken.

Maar ondanks die Suid-Afrikaanse Grondwet wat gelyke regte vir almal beskerm, is daar steeds mense wat, teenstrydig met die Grondwet, uitsprake oor gay mense maak wat aan haatspraak grens. Kommentare op dagblaaie se webwerwe is veral snydend en ongenuanseerd. Selfs pres Jacob Zuma en die voormalige jeugleier van die ANC, Julius Malema, het hulle al in die openbaar teen homoseksualiteit uitgespreek.

“Daar is steeds talle argumente wat op die Bybel steun as regverdiging vir vooroordeel. ‘n Gewilde ‘argument’ is dat MIV/vigs ‘n bewys is dat God homoseksuele mense straf. Die argument is strydig met navorsing wat toon dat die voorkoms van MIV/vigs hoër is onder nie-homoseksuele mense as onder homoseksuele mense.”

Du Toit glo egter dat dié stemme in ‘n toenemend groeiende poel van rasonale denke uitstaan as belaglik en bevooroordeeld.

Maar, voeg sy by, daar is steeds te veel gay mense wat op een of ander manier moet “boet” vir hul gender-oriëntasie.

“Ons het ‘n wonderlike Grondwet wat alle mense se regte beskerm. Maar in die townships, waar mense arm is, beteken die beginsels van die Grondwet niks nie. Mense weet hul regte word ontken, maar hulle is hulpeloos in die gemeenskap. Dit is ongelukkig so dat ryker mense in Suid-Afrika ook op die gebied van gay regte meer bevoorreg is as armer mense. Die rykes het toegang tot regshulp, inligting en ondersteuningsnetwerke, terwyl die arm lesbiese vroue wat onderwerp word aan korrektiewe verkragting nie tot hierdie dienste en middels toegang het nie.”

Wat die argumente rondom die afwesigheid van kinders in ‘n gay verhouding betref, sê Du Toit dit is deel van “patriargale denkprosesse”.

“In veral die Afrika-kulture moet ‘n man bewys hy is ‘n man deur kinders te verwek. En dit kan hy net doen deur met vroue seks te hê. As hy nie seksmaats van die teenoorgestelde geslag het nie, is hy nie ‘n man nie.”

Du Toit glo meer gay stemme moet in die populêre media en in die gay-diskoers gehoor word.

“Hulle stemme is nodig om te help om die negatiewe persepsies wat nog bestaan uit die weg te ruim.”

Animal mummies unlock ancient secrets about trade, society and religion



Prof Salima Ikram during her recent visit to the Department of Ancient Studies.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Prof Salima Ikram was nine years old when she decided to become an Egyptologist.

"I went to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo where I bumped against the life-sized statues of Rahotep and Nofret (ca. 2500 BC), a royal couple. Those were the days before they were placed behind glass. I said 'I am sorry, I am sorry.' And from that moment on I knew I wanted to be an Egyptologist. Before that I wanted to work with the Minoans, but with this experience they lost me."

Ikram, who is attached to the American University in Cairo, was recently invited to Stellenbosch University by Prof Sakkie Cornelius, Chair of the Department of Ancient Studies, as part of a project to study ancient Egyptian animal mummies in the Iziko Museums of South Africa (Cape Town). On 4 May she gave a talk, Man's Eternal Best Friend: Dog and Human Burials in Egypt, at the autumn meeting of the Classical Association of South Africa (Western Cape Branch) in Stellenbosch.

"Most Egyptologists get bitten by the bug when they are young," said Ikram during an interview.

It was also during her youth that she visited a room with animal mummies in the Egyptian Museum and was fascinated. In later years she found the room to be locked, but due to her persistence the room has been re-opened, and she set up the Animal Mummy Project.

She says she is interested in mummified animals because "they are an incredible source of information about religion, technology, the environment, trade and economy".

Dogs were big business in ancient Egypt – they had to be bred, they had to be fed, and they were mummified, for which expensive oils and other embalming necessities were needed which were often imported at great expense.

Because large dog catacombs are found close by remains of temples in Saqqara and Tuna el-Gebel, it is believed that priests were responsible for animal

husbandry and that they also sold the animal for votive purposes.

It is estimated that there might be as many as 8 million dog mummies at Saqqara.

Animals were mummified for a number of reasons: they were seen as deities, they were beloved pets who had to enter the afterlife, and they had to serve as food in the afterlife.

Dogs inspired many cults, and they were used for hunting, as guardians and as herd dogs.

"While ancient Egyptians referred to cats as only The Cat, dogs had names, because they responded to a name," said Ikram.

Dogs portrayed in hieroglyphics have collars around their necks – a clear indication that they were pets.

During her talk in Stellenbosch, Ikram showed a number of photographs depicting mummies. One of these really pulled at the heartstrings: it showed a grown male mummy and, at his feet, the mummified remains of his dog.

Ikram said that it was possible that this dog died because it pined for its master. Many a tomb also has the name of the dog – the Egyptians believed that writing down a being's name would ensure that it would live forever in the afterlife.

One of the dog deities most frequently seen on tombs is the super-canine Anubis. He has the body of a man, but his head is a mixture of the jackal, dog, wolf and fox.

He is the god of embalming and as the "opener of the way" he guided the deceased safely from the world of the living to the world of the dead.

According to Ikram, some of the hieroglyphics portraying Anubis standing over a deceased person, could actually be the image of a priest wearing a Anubis mask.

Although Egypt has seen some political instability these past few years, Ikram says she is not afraid that those in power will destroy heritage sites in the same way as the destruction that took place in Mali.

However, she is concerned about the number of heritage pieces finding its way out of the country.

"The police force is not as active as it should be and the archaeological sites are not sufficiently protected. Although land grabbing and looting has always occurred, it is now more successful than before. I am also concerned that diplomatic bags may be misused. Being a country bordered by the Red Sea, some areas of the border are also more permeable than others."

According to her, about 70% of Ancient Egypt is still undiscovered.

"Thousands of years ago, Egypt was a good place to live. It is still a good place and this is why through the centuries cities have been built up on ancient sites."

Egypt is indeed an exciting place to be if you are interested in literally digging up history.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Pryse vir die beste akademiese prestasie in 2012 is op 15 Maart aan studente in die Departement Antieke Studie toegeken. Hulle is me Heloise Terblanche (Antieke Kulture/Ancient Cultures 3), mnr Kenneth Pritchard (Grieks 2 en Bybelse Hebreeus 2), me Annemarie de Villiers (Grieks 3) en me Alecia Erasmus (Latyn 2). By hulle is proff Piet Conradie, Sakkie Cornelius (Voorsitter van die Departement) en Johan Hattingh (Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe). Afwesig: Mnr Ian Campbell (Latyn 3).

Japanese poetry game demonstrated in English Department

A 400-year-old Japanese poetry game might soon get a South African flavour.

Students of Ms Halejoetse Tsehlena, a lecturer in the Department of English at Stellenbosch University, spent one of their recent tutorial classes playing the English version of the Japanese game Ogoola Karutu.

According to Tsehlena, teachers often complain that learners are not keen to learn poetry. "The intention of this game is to bring a playful element to a literature classroom," Tshelana says. "We hope that this game will help to instil a culture of poetry appreciation and enjoyment among students. As the students compete, they develop an ear for poetry and this acts as a stimulus for discussions of specific poems."

Tsehlena added that a South African version of the game is being developed (locally prescribed poetry will be incorporated) and that it will be ready in the next year. The game is also being tested with a braille version to ensure that both sighted and blind learners can participate.

"We hope to have competitions between schools once the game has been developed and launched in South Africa."

The Japanese version of the game has 100 cards based on an anthology of classical poetry compiled in 1235 by the Japanese poet Fujiwara no Teika (1162–1241). The game works like this: Teams receive cards with a part of a poem printed on them. One person is the reader and will start reading the poem. As soon as he/she gets to the part printed on the card, the person who recognises the phrase the quickest grabs the card and wins a point for his/her team.

The English version was created by Ms Aya Feurst Hasegawa, who also created

a Swedish version of the game when she moved to Sweden after marrying her husband Ola Feurst.

"This game is a door opener to learning poetry. In Japan there are national competitions and it is also a New Year's game for family and friends," she said.

Ms Feurst worked with Dr Christopher Matthews, an Irish professor based in Switzerland, to choose the phrases to be used in the English version. It includes 50 excerpts from works by poets such as William Blake, Anne Bradstreet, Emily Brontë, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, John Keats, William Shakespeare and William Wordsworth.

"We are working on the copyright issues for the next 50, which will be modern poems," Ms Feurst said. "They will include poets such as Fitzgerald, Dickinson, Browning, Tennyson, Whitman, Henley, Yeats, Kipling, Cummings, Joyce, Plath, Eliot and Moore."

Tsehlena added: "The same way that people have performance poetry competitions we hope to inspire learners to love poetry and to have competitions between schools."

Ms Feurst has presented the game at UWC in two classes and in one class at SU.

"We had good responses everywhere and I am very happy. I had two aims in visiting South Africa. One was to accompany my husband, who is a visiting professor at both UWC and Stellenbosch University. And the other was for me to share and introduce my game to anybody who might be interested. Fortunately Ms Tsehlena had the same vision as I."

— Pia Nänny



Ms Aya Feurst Hasegawa and Ms Hale Tsehlena with the game.

Photo: Pia Nänny

Newspaper use of language cluster studied for first time

For his PhD dissertation, *“The discourse of conflict: an appraisal analysis of newspaper genres in English and Runyankore-Rukiga in Uganda (2001–2010)”*, Dr Levis Mugumya researched the way that conflict was communicated in hard-news reporting in the period 2001–2010 in newspapers using either English and Runyankore-Rukiga as means of communication.

Mugumya is a lecturer at the School of Languages, Literature and Communication at Makerere University, Uganda.

Uganda has about 2,3 million Runyankore-Rukiga speakers and they are centred in especially the south-western parts of the country. Two newspapers in the Runyankore-Rukiga cluster of languages serve this community.

These newspapers are part of a well-developed media industry in which a number of government-funded, as well as privately-owned newspapers are produced.

The period 2001–2010 was chosen because during this time the country experienced warfare, political and land conflicts, and corruption scandals. In this period, many media houses were established and freedom of expression enhanced.

The study employs a discourse-linguistic approach to examine news stories and editorials that communicate issues of conflict in newspapers where English and Runyankore-Rukiga are used.

In all, 53 news reports and 27 editorials from the *Daily Monitor* (private newspaper), *The New Vision* (government newspaper), *Entatsi (The Spy)* (private newspaper) and *Orumuri (The Torch)* (government newspaper) were studied. The dissertation therefore entails a cross-linguistic comparison of English and Runyankore-Rukiga news texts across government-funded and privately-owned newspapers.

It was established that news reports in Runyankore-Rukiga and English in the Ugandan print media display similar textual properties and organisation as the English-language hard-news reports in the Anglo-American world. The editorial texts also largely exhibit rhetorical moves (argument techniques) similar to the ones employed in the English-language editorials. But there are also some differences.

“The Runyankore-Rukiga newspapers do not assume the conventional norms of journalistic reporting,” says Mugumya. “Usually, hard-news stories start with an introduction in which the most important information is conveyed. In the Runyankore-Rukiga newspapers the news is introduced by the telling of an anecdote or by using a proverb or simile to attract reader’s attention.

“An example: One news report started by telling about the ‘cinema at a meeting’. This was a way of communicating that a political meeting was characterised by high emotions and conflict.”

Mugumya also found that both the indigenous-language newspapers have not published any editorial



Dr Levis Mugumya.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

comment since 1996. Throughout the world, editorials are regarded as extremely important because they are commentary pieces written by editors as a means of commenting on events in the political or social spheres which impact on society at large.

“The absence of editorials is a clear indication that the newspaper does not openly want to take a stance against government and the ruling party or the opposition. This is a subtle way of communicating a certain message to the world out there,” says Mugumya.

Of interest is that the government-leaning newspapers would avoid reporting on certain issues around political violence and corruption.

While both government and private newspapers refrain from overt judgement of human conduct, news reporters from the private newspapers invoke implicit attitudes to assess the behaviour of news actors and occasionally highlight the negative actions, particularly of the police, army or other governmental agents, depicting their conduct as inappropriate.

According to Mugumya, “implicit attitudes” refers to the negative values that journalists attach to government officials or police. For example, they are referred to (assessed) as ‘looters’ or ‘thieves’ in a news report recounting corruption.

“The government-leaning newspapers often assess

their conduct in positive terms or avoid mentioning events in which their conduct would have hitherto been construed as negative.”

This study constitutes the first linguistic approach to the lexical and grammatical nature and properties of evaluative language in Runyankore-Rukiga, one of only a few African languages examined within this framework.

“My research contributes to the understanding of the kind of evaluative language (the nature of linguistic resources) that the print media in Uganda uses to communicate issues of conflict.”

Dr Mugumya was supervised by Prof Marianna Visser of the Department African Languages and co-supervised by Prof Shaun Viljoen of the Department of English.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

English Department supervises a record 11 PhDs in one year

A record 11 doctoral students, who were either supervised or co-supervised by experts in the English Department in 2012, have all received their degrees at the December 2012 and March 2013 graduations.

These 11 graduates are part of the 56 PhD graduates from the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences as a whole who completed their studies in 2012 – another record.

The 11 graduates are Levis Mugumya, Ernst van der Wal, Mickey Musiyiwa, Annel Pieterse, Christy Weyer, Wamuwi Mbao, James Ocita, Syd Moudouma-Moudouma, Emmanuel Ngwira, Diana Kongor and Edgar Nabutanyi.

Mugumya was registered in the English Department with his main supervisor in the African Languages Department; Van der Wal was registered in the Visual Arts Department and co-supervised by the English Department; Musiyiwa was registered in the African Languages Department and co-supervised by the English Department; Kongor was registered in the English Department and co-supervised by the General Linguistics Department; while Pieterse, Weyer, Mbao, Ocita, Moudouma-Moudouma, Ngwira and Nabutanyi were all registered in the English Department.

Most of the graduates’ dissertations deal with contemporary literary and cultural topics, connected to a South African and/or African context, explains Prof Shaun Viljoen, Chair of the English Department. Some of the dissertations focused on issues such as newspaper genres in English and literature in the contemporary South African imaginary; history, space and place in the fiction of Zoë Wicomb and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie; and memory and negotiations of belonging in East African and South African Indian narratives.

“The number of PhD graduates delivered is an indication of the great crop of candidates that we enrolled and is also partially due to the establishment of the Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences and the Partnership for Africa’s Next Generation of Academics (PANGeA).” (Read more about the Graduate School and PANGeA in the LETTER story elsewhere).

Viljoen adds, “It also shows how sought-after the

English Department has become as a place of research for postgraduate students.”

Ten years ago, says Viljoen, the Department was more focused on undergraduates. “However, over the last decade, there has been a deliberate shift, and we have become more focused on postgraduate research. Back in the day, we had very few Master’s and doctoral students, and it is clear if you look at our figures now that we have come a long way in establishing ourselves as a stimulating postgraduate environment.”

“We are all very excited and proud of this recent achievement, but we have of course also felt the strain of such intense supervision over the last three years.” Still, according to Viljoen, the academic standing of staff and the supportive, collegial ethos of the Department have definitely helped it go from strength to strength.

“There has been close association of long-serving, retired members of this Department, like Prof Annie Gagiano, who still acts as a supervisor to our postgraduate students and is considered a pioneer in the field of African literary criticism at SU. There is also a dynamic and intensive engagement with doctoral students by members of the Department.”

— Lynne Moses



Eight of the 11 PhD graduates who obtained their degrees in December 2012 and March 2013. They are, from the left at the back, Ernst van der Wal (South Africa), James Ocita (Uganda), Sydione Moudouma-Moudouma and Christy Weyer (South Africa), and in the front from the left, Edgar Nabutanyi (Uganda), Diana Kongor (Cameroon), Emanuel Ngwira (Malawi) and Annel Pieterse (South Africa).

Photo: Anton Jordaan

Woermann's book explores business ethics in a changing world

Dr Minka Woermann of the Philosophy Department recently released a book entitled *On the (Im)Possibility of Business Ethics: Critical Complexity, Deconstruction, and Implications for Understanding the Ethics of Business* (published by Springer).

The book, which is loosely based on her PhD dissertation, aims to pose an alternative philosophical foundation for the discipline of business ethics, and is based on a close reading of the extant business ethics, complexity and postmodern philosophy literature.

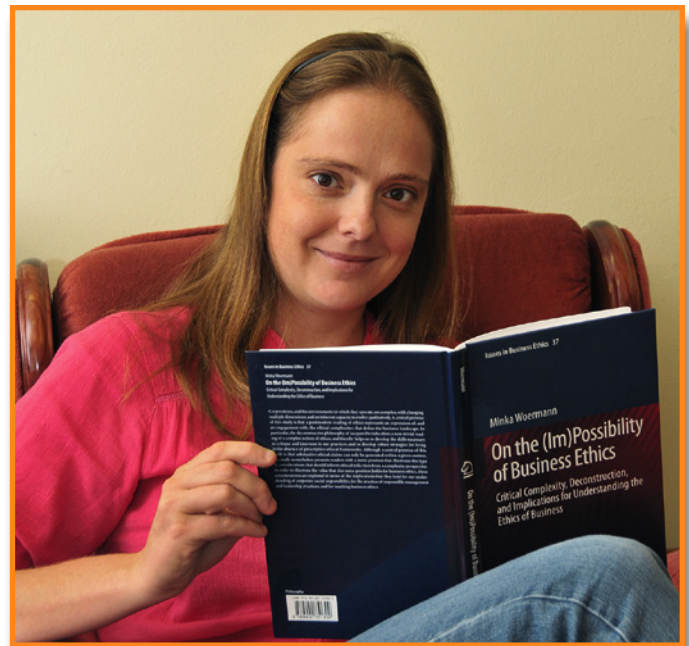
"Traditionally, business ethics is grounded in virtue ethics, duty-bound ethics (deontology) and utilitarianism. However, in this study, it is argued that such philosophical positions (particularly the latter two) do not resonate well with the realities of the current business environment, since they are unable to accommodate the complexities and conflicting moral demands that characterise our operating contexts. This is because these theories are often applied as rigid and prescriptive normative frameworks," explains Woermann.

"Due to the practical problems that these theories hold, it is worthwhile to explore alternative or supplementary philosophical positions that are methodologically more flexible and that promote engagement with the ethical complexities that define the business landscape today," adds Woermann.

"For example, given the problems currently topping the global agenda, business ethics cannot be limited to drawing up policies and implementing prescriptive procedures. We are far from clear on how to proceed in the face of global warming, food insecurity, financial insecurity, or infectious disease outbreak. Assuming responsibility and acting ethically also means dealing with the uncertainties and complexities that confront the world today."

Woermann describes her theoretical position as broadly postmodern, which she explains as "a philosophical stance in which the contingencies and complexities that were relegated to the margins during the modernist epoch (of which utilitarianism and deontology serve as prime examples) become the focus of analysis." Although she deals with postmodernism in her book, she specifically concentrates on the deconstructive philosophy of Jacques Derrida (which qualifies as a sophisticated postmodernist position), as she argues that his work "offers a non-trivial reading of a complex ethics."

She describes deconstruction as "presenting a means for engaging with the status quo, in order to challenge, broaden, and displace current perspectives and theoretical schemas". She further contends that "deconstruction can help us to develop the skills necessary to critique and intervene in our practices, and to develop robust strategies for living in the absence of prescriptive ethical frameworks."



Dr Minka Woermann with a copy of her new book *On the (Im)Possibility of Business Ethics: Critical Complexity, Deconstruction, and Implications for Understanding the Ethics of Business*.

Photo: Anton Jordaan.

Woermann argues that the value of deconstruction and complexity thinking become clear when we look at our inadequate responses to the myriad crises we face. "We simply do not have ready-made answers and solutions to our problems, which limits the practical appeal of prescriptive frameworks."

A big challenge in writing the book, says Woermann, was to apply the theoretical foundation (developed in Part I of the book) to a number of business-ethics themes (presented in Part II), including corporate social responsibility, responsible management and leadership practices, and business pedagogy.

"Unlike prescriptive frameworks that advance a substantive, acontextual view of ethics, the ethical position developed in this study cannot be expressed in terms of universal rules, principles or procedures," she explains.

"Instead, I have developed a meta-position that can be employed by business students, ethicists and practitioners, and that illustrates the type of considerations that should inform ethical reflection from a complexity perspective. These considerations include an awareness of the violence inherent in any position (to affirm x is to deny y), an awareness of the fact that every business decision has a normative dimension, and an awareness of the need to initiate a continual and critical reflection on our view of ethics and how they shape our practices (including our corporate practices)."

The book can be purchased in hardcopy (€99.95) or as an e-book (€83.29) on the Springer website at www.springer.com.

International conference on global change and tourism leads to book

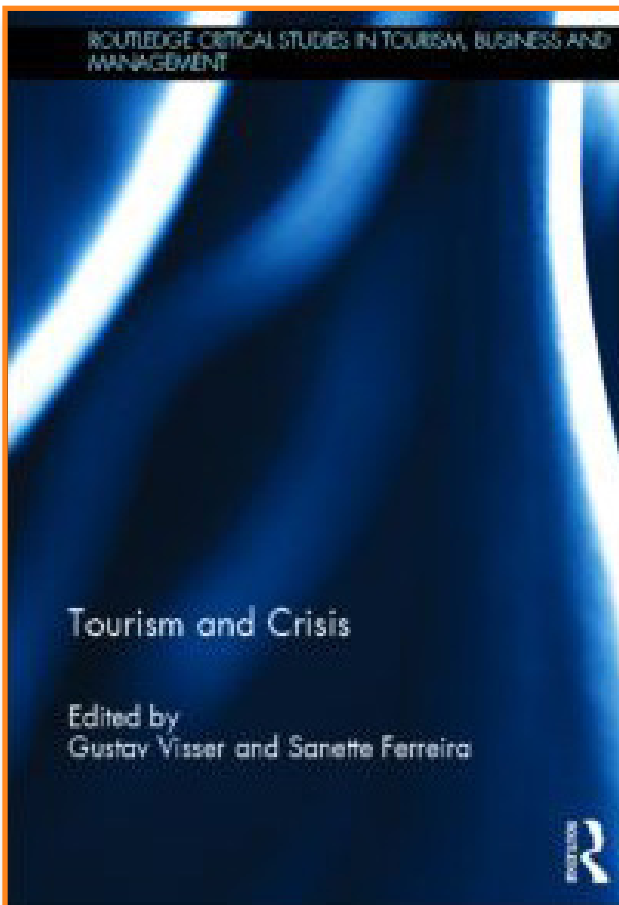
Three years after an international conference on Global Change and Economic Crisis in Tourism was held in Stellenbosch in 2010, a book, *Tourism and Crisis*, which focuses on some of the issues discussed during that conference, has been published.

The book was co-edited by Prof Gustav Visser of the Geography Department at the University of the Free State and Prof Sanette Ferreira of the Geography and Environmental Studies Department at Stellenbosch University. *Tourism and Crisis* was published by Routledge as part of its Critical Studies in Tourism, Business and Management series. It was released in February this year.

In publicity material it is stated that the aim of the

book is to critically analyse the relationship between tourism and crisis and to investigate different kinds of crisis, while unpacking understandings of crisis in relation to various components in the contemporary tourism system. It includes chapters by world-renowned geographers and international leaders in the field of tourism research such as Prof Tim Coles of University of Exeter Business School in the United Kingdom and Prof Michael Hall of the Department of Management at the College of Business and Economics at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch in New Zealand.

It offers valuable insight into tourism's relationship with socio-cultural, environmental, economic and political crisis, as well as the challenges facing future tourism development.



The cover of the book *Tourism and Crisis*.



Prof Sanette Ferreira was one of the editors of the book *Tourism and Crisis*.

Landless people are a ‘ticking time bomb’

People from a number of disciplines spoke at the Land Divided Conference in April. **Wesley Mwatware**, a PhD student in the Department of History, delivered a paper *Land Divided: Land and South African Society in 2013*, and provided the following extract.

Much ink has been spilled in South Africa and much blood in Zimbabwe in attempting to effect land redress. In Zimbabwe, the land reform became a key socio-political issue almost two decades after independence, while in South Africa, land remains an emotive issue. This paper adopts a comparative historical lens to analyse how the “land question” shifts ontologically over time.

The legal and policy framework for land reform in South Africa was set out in the 1997 White Paper, which provided for land acquisition in terms of the ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ method. This policy was in line with the wider neoliberal (and investor friendly) macroeconomic strategy adopted by the ANC in 1996. By 2005, there were calls from activists and senior political figures for the review or even abandonment of the ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ approach. Just as in Zimbabwe in the 1980s, the South African situation is characterised by low levels of mobilisation (and the absence of militancy) among the rural poor and landless. This scenario means that the design and implementation of land reform policies continues to be shaped by state officials and their technical advisors, and less directly by landowners through their power to withhold land from the programme. Nonetheless, the fiery Landless People’s Movement (LPM) is a reminder that there exists a section of the society that is prepared to take the land by force.

The landowner veto provided under the ‘willing buyer, willing seller’ clause ensures that the pace and direction of reform is dictated by one of the most conservative elements in South African society and one with a vested interest in maintaining the current highly unequal structure of the agrarian economy. Thus, until the landless class can be mobilised to challenge the interests of established landowners and agricultural capital, and to force decisive intervention by the state, there is unlikely to be any fundamental change in the conditions that recreate poverty, landlessness and inequality in rural South Africa. Nonetheless, the unrelenting demand for land by the marginalised and excluded landless South Africans, and also the ‘haemorrhaging’ of the ANC’s power means that the ‘politicisation’ of land grievances cannot be dismissed. The de-politicisation of the land issue in the 1980s and its re-politicisation in the late 1990s by the Zanu PF government in Zimbabwe remains a telling example.

The predominance of peri-urban and urban settlement types and the importance of non-farm income have led many analysts to question the existence of a peasantry in rural South Africa. Some have suggested that blacks would prefer industrial work over family agriculture,



Mr Wesley Mwatware

and move permanently to town if given the opportunity. As such, they argue that ‘peasants’ have ceased to be a strategically or numerically significant class in South Africa. This, notwithstanding, Walker notes that one national survey revealed that an ‘astonishing’ 85% of black South Africans agreed with the statement that ‘Most land in South Africa was taken unfairly by white settlers, and they therefore have no right to the land today.’ There was even widespread popular support for Zimbabwe’s radical land redistribution policies within South Africa until evidence of human rights abuses, famine and economic meltdown became clear.

Furthermore, the ANC can turn land into a powerful political tool since it has always occupied a prominent position in its understanding of the liberation struggle. The increasing number of landless people remains a ticking time bomb. For instance, over two million farm dwellers, including some tenant farmers engaged in independent production, were displaced between 1994 and 2004 – more than had been displaced in the last decade of apartheid (1984-94) and more than the total number of people who had benefited under all aspects of the official land reform programme since it began.

A farm between Qwaqwa and Harrismith in the Eastern Cape was illegally occupied in June 2011 by a group that alleged that the then ANC Youth League (ANCYL) president, Julius Malema, had given them permission to claim the land for themselves. Thus, in South Africa the danger exists that politicians may ‘politicise’ the land reform process.

Geskiedenis as vak ‘nou meer relevant as voorheen’ – Grundlingh

Hy het nie gedink hy sal die Stalsprys vir Geskiedskrywing ontvang nie nadat hy voorheen sekere bedenkinge gehad het. Maar hy is nietemin dankbaar, het prof Albert Grundlingh aan **Stephanie Nieuwoudt** gesê.

Sowat drie weke nadat aangekondig is dat hy die Stalsprys van die SA Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns ontvang het, skerts prof Albert Grundlingh, voorsitter van die Departement Geskiedenis, oor ‘n akademiese skrywe van 1990 – *Politics, Principles and Problems of a Profession: Afrikaner Historians and their Discipline*, c. 1920 – c. 1965. Daarin maak hy die aantyding dat die Stalsprys net aan akademici van die Universiteit Stellenbosch toegeken word. En as ‘n Stellenbosse historikus dit nie ontvang nie, is die Universiteit diep teleurgestel in die individu. Grundlingh was toe aan Unisa verbonde.

“Ek moet pa staan vir dié skryfsel,” sê Grundlingh laggend. “Ek moet darem byvoeg, dit was 23 jaar gelede. En ek was baie jonger.”

Intussen was daar ook al ander geskiedskrywers wat nie aan die US verbonde is nie wat die prys ontvang het, waaronder Dan Sleigh en Fransjohan Pretorius.

Waarom dink hy ‘n geskiedenisdepartement is vandag nog relevant?

“Dis dalk veral vandag relevant in die land waar die geskiedenis altyd in die spervuur is en waar sekere groepe die verloop van sekere gebeure vir hulself probeer toeëien. Soos die ANC wat ander rolspelers se rol in die bevrydingstryd probeer ontken. Bevryding is nie net noodwendig ‘n fisieke stryd nie. Dit is ook iets wat in mense se koppe is.”

Die gebeure van die verlede het ook altyd die vermoë om diep letsels te maak. In Stellenbosch, sê Grundlingh, sien ‘n mens nog onder mense van die bruin gemeenskap die pyn oor die onregte wat hulle aangedoen is toe hulle deur die owerhede gedwing is om uit Die Vlakte – wat strek van Mullerstraat in die noorde tot Merrimanlaan in die suide en van Birdstraat in die weste tot Joubertstraat in die ooste, en Andringastraat insluit – weg te trek.

“Stellenbosch is onder die top 300 universiteite ter wêreld. Die gesprek oor die geskiedenis en die verlede moet hier voortgesit word. Daar is ook onder wit studente ‘n behoefte om te weet wat hul ouers gedoen het – veral tydens die grensoorlog.”

Om die vrae te antisipeer en te beantwoord is ‘n deurlopende kenmerk van die Departement se vakinhoud.

“Die verlede is nie iets vreemds nie. Dit is lewendig en dit is deel van ons.”

Grundlingh het in 2001 by die Departement Geskiedenis aangesluit. Dit was ‘n tyd van groot onsekerheid oor die waarde van ‘n geskiedenisdepartement. Dit het ook nie gelyk asof studente belangstel in die vak en die loopbaanmoontlikhede wat dit gebied het nie.



Prof Albert Grundlingh en sy vrou Annemarie – ook ‘n bekende gesig op die kampus. Sy was voorheen verbonde aan die Departement Sielkunde maar is nou betrokke by die Sentrum vir Studentevoorgligting en -ontwikkeling.

Foto: Johannes Richter

Daar was byvoorbeeld net 120 studente in die hele Departement, waarvan net 10 derdejaars was. Vandag is daar nagenoeg 1 200 studente wat verskillende modules neem, en 14 is besig met doktorsale navorsing.

Die prentjie van 2001 het dramaties verskil van wat in die 1980’s by Unisa gebeur het. Toe was daar 10 000 geskiedenisstudente.

Swart studente het geskiedenis gesien as deel van die stryd teen apartheid. Die groot getal is ook gestu deur die feit dat daar subsidies was vir honneursstudente.

Sowat ‘n dekade later was geskiedenis as vak onder druk by die Universiteit Stellenbosch.

“Toe ek hier aangekom het, was daar by die universiteitsowerhede ‘n behoefte om die Departement te laat oorleef en te laat groei. Ek was gelukkig, want die universiteitsbestuur was die Departement uiters goed gesind. Die personeel van die Departement was ook toegewyd en het my planne ondersteun.”

Die planne het behels dat modules en programme

geherstruktoreer moes word, van dosente is verwag om hul klasse op dinamiese wyse aan te bied, en groot klem is op navorsing geplaas.

“Ek glo ook die oopdeurbeleid wat by die Departement gevolg word, dra by tot die belangstelling. Ons is deurlopend beskikbaar om met studente gesprek te voer en hulp te bied. ‘n Mens moet in gedagte hou die Departement is soos ‘n besigheid. Jy moet aanhoudend studente werf en sorg dat jy vernuwend te werk gaan. En jy kan nooit te houtgerus wees nie.”

Terwyl daar in die 1980’s groot belangstelling onder swart studente was, is daar vandag weinig swart studente wat Geskiedenis neem. Hulle het nou vele ander moontlikhede wat voorheen nie so maklik toeganklik was nie.”

Grundlingh wys daarop dat tegnologie toenemend deel word van die onderrigproses.

“Studente is tegnologie ingestel. As dosent kan jy hulle deur tegnologie in die onderrig intrek deur onmiddellik verskeie vorme van geskiedskrywing te demonstreer en hulle met beelde konsepte beter te laat verstaan. Ons is nie meer handboekgebonde nie. Geskiedenisonderrig is ook nie meer onderhewig aan ‘n starre nasionale narratief nie.”

Hy glo geskiedenis as vak het die vermoë om mense se denke te verander.

“Ek sê altyd vir die studente as hulle na drie jaar hier uitstap en hulle dink steeds dieselfde oor dinge as toe hulle hier aangekom het, het ons nie ons werk gedoen nie. Dis nogal ‘n openbaring hoe studente anders begin dink. Talle van hulle wil wanneer hulle hier aankom niks weet van die ANC en apartheid nie, maar wanneer hulle groter begrip kry vir waarom die anti-apartheidstryd plaasgevind het en die faktore wat daartoe bygedra het, sien jy hoe hulle meer vatbaar raak vir die diskoers.”

Daar was ook die afgelope paar jaar ‘n klemverskuiwing, van om vanuit ‘n meer politieke ooghoek na die geskiedenis te kyk, na ‘n meer sosiale verkenning.

“Hier is byvoorbeeld nou ‘n student wat na die geskiedenis van branderplankry kyk. Die sport het in die sestigerjare gewild geword, want daar was meer

geld in omloop en mense het meer vrye tyd gehad.”

Grundlingh self het ook al na sport in geskiedkundige konteks gekyk. In sy boek *Beyond the Tryline: Rugby and South African Society* ondersoek hy Afrikaanse manlikheid.

“Rugby word toenemend belangrik. Dit het die nasionalistiese volksfeeste van voorheen vervang. Maar rugby word gedryf deur geld en daarom is daar groot borgskappe vir die spel. Dit gaan nie hier oor rassisme nie, maar die borge wil in ‘n wenspan belê. Die kwotastelsel het minder belangrik geword. Dit gaan vir die borge oor die beste speler.”

Hy is skepties oor die vermoë van sport om mense oor alle ras- en kultuurgrense op die lange duur saam te snoer.

“Sport skep 90 minute van patriotisme. Maar dis ‘n tydelike borrel van euforie. Ons het met die Rugby Wêreldbeker in 1995 en die Sokker Wêreldbeker in 2010 gesien van hoe kort duur die samehorigheidsgevoel was. Die politieke onderstroming buite die spel is te swaar en sport weeg eenvoudig nie daarteen op nie.”

Eersdaags verskyn nog ‘n boek deur Grundlingh, *Potent pastimes: Sport and leisure practices in modern Afrikaner history*, waarin hy die wisselwerking tussen sport en gemeenskap ondersoek.

Hierin kyk hy onder meer na die redes waarom Afrikaners relatief laat begin het om op nasionale vlak krieket te speel en waarom ‘n sportsoort soos honderesies – wat in die 1930’s onder werkersklas-Afrikaners gewild was – doodgeloop het.

Waar lê die antwoord om mense in die land saam te snoer?

“Wittes in die land besef nie altyd die groot skade wat aangedoen is nie. Hulle moet bewus wees van die letsels wat gelaat is. Dit beteken egter nie wittes moet deurentyd op hul knieë wees en om verskoning vra nie. Dit is nie my plek as wit man om voor te skryf hoe swart mense hul pyn moet verwerk nie. Ek kan deur navorsing probeer bepaal wat aan ander mense gedoen is, maar ek kan dit nie aan my eie lyf voel nie. Die ideaal vir die land is dat mense oor hul eie skaduwees moet kan spring.”

Media in SA steeds vry ondanks kommer

Dit gaan goed met die stand van persvryheid in Suid-Afrika, en die howe het 'n goeie rekord wat betref die handhawing van spraakvryheid. Maar daar is sekere faktore wat persvryheid ernstig kan bedreig.

Dit was die boodskap van 'n aantal sprekers by die Persvryheidseminaar wat op 3 Mei by die Universiteit Stellenbosch se Departement Joernalistiek gehou is.

Dr Dario Milo, vennoot van die firma Webber Wentzel, het 'n aantal hofsake uitgelig as bewys dat Suid-Afrika steeds 'n vrye media het en dat vryheid van spraak steeds die norm is – Pres Jacob Zuma se saak teen die spotprenttekenaar Jonathan Shapiro (Zapiro) wat Zuma onvleiend uitgebeeld het in die spotprent Rape of Lady Justice; en die saak waarin 'n appèlhof bevind het die Film- en Publikasieraad kan nie 'n ouderdomsbepערking plaas op 'n aanlynafbeelding soos die kunstenaar Brett Murray se "The Spear", waarin Zuma uitgebeeld word met ontblote geslagsdele nie.

Milo het egter ook drie bedreigings vir mediavryheid uitgelig – die Wet op Beskerming van Staatsinligting (ook bekend as die muilbandwet), die statutêre regulasie van publikasies en die onlangse sub-judice-besluit van die Uitsaakklagtekommisjie.

Hy het bygevoeg die muilbandwet van 2013 is

inderdaad 'n kompromis, maar dat dit drasties ontwikkel het sedert die wetsontwerp die eerste keer in 2008 op skrif gestel is. Laasgenoemde weergawe sou min plek gelaat het vir ware vryheid van spraak en sou die vryheid waarmee die media bedryf word ernstig aan bande gelê het.

"Die wetsontwerp van 2013 is 'n gloeiende eerbetuiging aan die deelnemende demokrasie waarin ons leef," het Milo gesê.

Hy het voorts gesê die rol van die media is juis om te fokus op die blootlegging van korrupsie en ander euwels in die samelewing.

"Natuurlik moet die verslaggewing versigtig, eerlik en akkuraat wees."

Die akademikus dr Julie Reid, media-ontleder en -aktivis, het gesê vergeleke met ander Afrikalande suid van die Sahara bevind Suid-Afrika hom "nie in 'n slegte posisie nie".

Daar is tydens 'n navorsingstudie bevind dat van die 46 lande wat aan die studie deelgeneem het, almal konstitusionele voorwaardes in plek het om vryheid van spraak te beskerm. In die meeste van hierdie lande is die beskermde regte egter ernstig deur die regering ondermyn.



Van links, Mpumelelo Mkhabela, redakteur van *Sowetan*, Henry Jeffreys, politieke ontleder en joernalis, Alide Dasnois, redakteur van *Cape Times*, dr Julie Reid, media-aktivis verbonde aan die Departement van Kommunikasiewetenskappe by Unisa, en Dario Milo, vennoot van die regsfirma Webber Wentzel, was sprekers by die seminaar wat op Persvryheidsdag by die Departement Joernalistiek aangebied is.

Foto: Marinette Potgieter

“Vryheid van spraak beteken niks as ’n joernalis vermoor word of sy gesin deur die owerhede geïntimideer word nie,” het Reid gesê.

Tussen 2006 en 2011 het ’n aantal joernaliste die hoogste prys betaal omdat hulle hul werk gedoen het. In hierdie tydperk was die hoogste getal joernaliste wat in ’n jaar doodgemaak is 12. In 2012 het die getal egter die hoogte ingeskiet tot 21.

“Daar is ook ’n aantal joernaliste wat eenvoudig verdwyn het of wat sonder verhoor in tronke aangehou word waaroor daar nie verslag gedoen word nie omdat hulle in volstreekte afsondering aangehou word en geen inligting bekend is nie.”

Daar is ook gevind dat baie van die state die gedrukte media reguleer. Van die 15 lande wat oor mediarade beskik het, het vyf glad nie gefunksioneer nie.

Reid het gesê dit is besonder kommerwekkend dat baie state perskaarte uitreik wat deur die regering goedgekeur is en dat baie joernaliste hulself reguleer uit vrees vir intimidasie.

“Ons moet besef dat, vergeleke met ons bure, Suid-Afrika eintlik baie goed vaar. Ons koerante het nog die vryheid om verslag te doen oor korrupsie.”

Reid is egter ook bekommerd oor die potensiele bedreigings vir mediavryheid. Sy het verwys na die muilbandwet, die onbillike inhegtenisneming van ten minste een Suid-Afrikaanse joernalis in die afgelope vyf jaar en die Wet op Nasionale Sleutelpunte. Hierdie wetgewing, wat van voor 1994 dateer, is toepaslik op enige plek of gebied wat belangrik genoeg is dat die verlies, ontwinging of immobilisasie daarvan “die republiek kan benadeel”. Hierdie wet maak dit moeilik om verslae en dokumente in die hande te kry oor plekke wat daarin omskryf word.

“Die enigste manier om ’n vrye media te verseker, is as regeringsampnare hulle werk op so ’n wyse doen dat daar geen rede is om inligting vir landsburgers weg te steek nie.”

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Personnel at newspapers should become part owners, says editor

Personnel at the *Cape Times* have formed a trust with the aim of buying a share of the newspaper.

This was revealed at a Press Freedom Day seminar at Stellenbosch University on 3 May that was jointly hosted by the Department of Journalism and the law firm Webber Wentzel.

“I believe the best way to develop the kind of media we need, is for newspaper personnel to become part owners,” said Ms Alide Dasnois, editor of the *Cape Times*.

She added that readers know what they want, and the visions and needs of personnel at newspapers are often the same thing. And this is why part-ownership by personnel could be the answer.

Dasnois added that shareholders in media companies have short-term interests. “They are only interested in quality and ethics as far it impacts on their pockets.”

The printed media has globally seen years of uncertainty as cost-cutting measures have led to thousands of experienced journalists losing their jobs to make way for those less experienced.

Dasnois said that according to the classic model of journalism, quality journalists lead to discerning readers and a healthy circulation which in turn boosted adspend and profit.

With the advent of digital media and the economic crash of 2008, things have changed dramatically at media houses.

“In 2008, newspapers became a discretionary buy. Readers want a thick newspaper, but newspapers have become thinner. In the past, newspaper sales of the *Cape Times* peaked because of the *Career Times* supplement, but this publication has also shrunk. Readers, especially job seekers, have become wise to



Those who attended the Press Freedom Day seminar at the Department of Journalism were captivated by the speakers.

Photo: Marinette Potgieter.

this fact and sales on Mondays have fallen.”

In an effort to save costs, newspapers have culled specialist journalists, and they tend to employ younger people because they can be paid less.

“I believe younger newsrooms are good. Young people bring an energy to a newspaper, but they need older people to act as mentors and gate keepers,” Dasnois said.

Because there are fewer experienced people and the load on those remaining in the newsrooms are huge, rules are broken and shortcuts taken.

“There are stories that need to be reported on, but they are not being covered. Journalists are increasingly becoming telephone journalists because staff are expected to do more. If you put this in the mix with the demands and advantages of digital media, it is clear that we are facing a huge challenge.”

Broers Grimm se sprokies vind ook in Afrika weerklank

Die waardes wat deur die sprokies van die broers Grimm oorgedra word is universeel en vind regoor die wêreld weerklank.

Ook in Afrika is daar talle sprokies waarin ooreenkomste met die oorspronklike Grimm-sprokies gevind kan word. Dr Isabel dos Santos, dosent in die Departement Moderne Vreemde Tale aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch, het onlangs in Kessel, Duitsland, by 'n internasionale konferensie oor "Sprokies, mites en moderniteit: 200 jaar van kinder- en huishoudelike verhale van die broers Grimm" 'n referaat gelewer oor Afrika-sprokies. Die konferensie was die inleiding vir 'n reeks feeste en gebeure in 2013 om die eerste publikasie van Jacob en Wilhelm Grimm se *Kinder- und Hausmärchen* (waarin ondermeer die sprokies van Aspoestertjie, Raponsie, Sneeuwitjie, en Hansie en Grietjie opgeneem is) in 1812 te vier.

Met hul politieke boodskappe en sosiale kommentaar (Raponsie vra byvoorbeeld waarom haar rok al hoe stywer begin sit – 'n aanduiding dat sy buite die eg swanger geword het), was die eerste weergawes egter nie geskik vir kinders nie. Latere uitgawes is meer kindervriendelik, en so word die wrede ma in Sneeuwitjie wat self haar kind woud toe neem, byvoorbeeld, 'n stiefma – dis vir kinders makliker verteerbaar dat 'n vreemde vrou eerder as 'n eie ma so jaloers is op 'n jong vrou dat sy haar woud toe stuur

om vermoor te word. Ook die duiwe wat Aspoestertjie se stiefsusters se oë in die oorspronklike weergawes uitpluk word later uitgelaat.

In die Suid-Afrikaanse sprokie, Natiki, vind Dos Santos 'n Afrika-weergawe van Aspoestertjie. Die sprokie is opgeneem in die boek *Madiba magic: Nelson Mandela's favourite stories for children*. Die oorspronklike Nama-sprokie is oorvertel deur Glaudien Kotzé.

In die sprokie is dit egter nie 'n stiefma nie, maar Natiki se eie ma en susters wat wreed is. Natiki besef sy moet self uit haar verdrukkende situasie, waar sy heeldag vir haar ma en susters werk, ontsnap. Sy besluit sy wil na 'n dans toe gaan om die aantreklike jagter te sien. Maar hier is nie 'n goeie fee om haar te help om in 'n prinses te verander nie. Natiki moet self haar vel vet smeer totdat dit blink. En sy gebruik die lig van die maan om haar weg te vind.

Dis duidelik dat sy self besluite oor haar lewe neem. Uiteindelik is die gelukkige einde dat sy met die jagter trou en na hom en haar kinders omsien. Daar is ook altyd vleis in haar potte.

Vanuit 'n Westerse genderperspektief is daar al lank kritiek teen sprokies waarin die prinses en die prins uiteindelik by mekaar uitkom. En daarom besluit die prinses in modern weergawes van sprokies dikwels dat



Dr Isabel dos Santos by 'n Kermark in Kessel, Duitsland. Sy het in die dorp 'n konferensie oor die sprokies van die broers Grimm bygewoon.

sy heeltemal tevrede is om sonder man en kinders klaar te kom.

“In die Afrika-konteks is dit egter steeds belangrik vir die vrou om in die gemeenskap opgeneem te word. In plattelandse gebiede moet die vrou deel wees van die groter groep en voldoen aan die norme en waardes van die groep. Dit is ook opvallend dat Afrika-sprokies dikwels gemoeid is met kos, en die beskikbaarheid daarvan as ‘n simbool van geluk en sukses,” sê Dos Santos.

Waar die vos in Westerse sprokies ‘n intelligente maar slu kalant is, word dié rol dikwels in Afrika-sprokies deur die konyn – ‘n simbool van fertiliteit – vervul.

“Sprokies vervul verskeie funksies,” sê Dos Santos.

“Met die argetipes van bese en goeie karakters en die goeie wat altyd seëvier, kan dit help om sekere waardes aan kinders oor te dra. En soos wat die individu oer word, daag sprokies ‘n mens uit om dieper te delf. Kinders lees die sprokie van Rooikappie en beskou die wolf eenvoudig as ‘n bese karakter. Maar oer lesers weet dat dié dier simbolies is van die jong meisie se seksualiteit. Sprokies vereis van jou om dit deurentyd te herinterpreteer.”

Maar terwyl kinders klein is, word hulle eenvoudig bekoor deur die sprokie. En vir die kind en die oer wat die sprokies voorlees, is dit ‘n belangrike manier om sterk bande van koestering en liefde te vestig.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt (Die artikel het ook in *Die Burger* verskyn)

MPhil-student ontwerp selfoonprogram om leer te bevorder

Die toekoms lê in tegnologie. En as ‘n mens jongmense wil bereik – veral as hulle in oorvol klaskamers sit – is een van die beste maniere om dit deur selfone te doen.

Met dié oortuiging het me Marianne Bezuidenhout vir haar MPhil-tesis in Hipermedia vir Taalaanleer (in die Departement Moderne Vreemde Tale, onder leiding van me Lesley Bergman en me Renate du Toit) ‘n webgebaseerde platform vir selfone ontwerp waarop ‘n verskeidenheid gedigte, wat op graad 8-leerders gerig is, gelaai is.

“Kinders lewe in ‘n era waarin alles met tegnologie werk. Dié geslag is die sogenaamde digitale boorlinge of *digital natives*. Hulle raak verveeld in ‘n gewone klaskamer en selfs in die armste gebiede van die land het die meeste kinders selfone en weet hulle hoe om dit te gebruik.”

“Ek het geweet ek wou deur my navorsing iets doen wat ‘n verskil sou maak. ‘n Kwalifikasie wat uit net ‘n geskrewe tesis bestaan, sou net in die kuberruim stof vergaar,” sê Bezuidenhout.

“Skole in die land het oorvol klaskamers en daar is probleme met die verspreiding van handboeke en ander opvoedkundige hulpbronne. Kinders in die land, veral in die plattelandse gebiede, kry eenvoudig nie die gehalteonderrig waarop hulle geregtig is nie.”

So is die Madlala Mobipal-loodsprojek gebore, vernoem na die Hoërskool Madlala in Mpumalanga waar die program getoets is. Die selfone is deur me Kate Groch van die Good Work Foundation geskenk.

“Daar is tot 70 leerders in ‘n klas en in sommige klasse deel twee van hulle een stoel en tot drie van hulle een bank. Dit is vir die onderwyser onmoontlik om aan al die leerders aandag te skenk,” sê Bezuidenhout.

Dertig leerders is gekies en hulle is in drie groepe van tien verdeel. Selfone met datakaarte is deur ‘n fasiliteerder, me Gaye Sibuye, ‘n veldwerker van die Good Work Foundation, aan die leerders uitgedeel. Sy het weekliks gesorg dat die selfone gelaai is en aan die einde van die les weer ingeneem is. Leerders het



Leerders werk met die selfone waarop toegang tot studiemateriaal verkry word.

op die relevante webwerf ingeskakel, waarop gedigte kompleet met foto’s, illustrasies en klankgrepe gelaai is.

“Baie van die kinders het byvoorbeeld nog nie die see gesien nie. Om ‘n beter begrip by hulle te vestig, is daar byvoorbeeld ‘n foto of ander prentjie wat die see illustreer op die webwerf. So is daar ook foto’s van kranse en klowe om dié begrippe te illustreer.”

Bezuidenhout, wat deur haar onderneming Edusmart Consultancy opvoedkundige opleiding- en

fasiliteringsprogramme aanbied, sê sy het spesifiek gedigte gekies, want “tieners identifiseer met die skermgrootte tipografie, vorm en emosie van ‘n gedig”.

“Gedigte bestaan uit korter sinne en tieners dink dis makliker om te lees as prosastukke. Deur met gedigte te werk, groei addisionele taalsprekers se woordeskate en bou hulle selfvertroue om die taal te gebruik aan die hand van, onder meer, die bespreking van beeldspraak, strofepbou en ander poësie-elemente.”

Bezuidenhout glo voorts dat jongmense baie doeltreffend van mekaar kan leer. En wanneer hulle opvoedkundige inhoud op selfone kan kry, kan hulle dit in kleiner groepies met mekaar bespreek en mekaar help om beter te verstaan.

“Omdat die inligting op ‘n webwerf lê, is dit maklik om deurentyd nuwe inhoud by te werk. Ek hoef ook nie by die skool te wees om dit te doen nie.”

Daar is vir agt weke met die 30 leerders gewerk. Die hele graad 8-groep van 140 leerders is voor die

ingryping getoets en weer aan die einde van die agt weke.

“In die toetsgroep was daar ‘n gemiddelde verbetering van 16,5% in hul algemene punte. Die leerders se begripleses-, visuelebegripleses- en skryfvaardighede het verbeter. In die kontrolegroep het hulle 2,3% swakker gevaar.” Bezuidenhout skryf dit toe aan die gebrek aan aandag weens die oorvol klaskamers. “Dis onmoontlik vir onderwysers om in so ‘n groot groep elke kind te bereik.”

Sy was diep geraak deur die reaksie van ‘n 17-jarige in die toetsgroep.

“Sy punte het met 45% verbeter. Weens uiters moeilike omstandighede tuis was hy vir sowat twee jaar glad nie by die skool nie. Toe hy beseft met hoeveel sy punte verbeter het, het hy my aan die hand gegryp en gesê ‘You changed my life forever’.”

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

MUSIEK - MUSIC

Daaglikse musiekuitdagings Van Eeden se vreugde

Dis die gebrek aan verveling en die nuwe dinge wat elke dag wag wat hom al 25 jaar lank by die Departement Musiek hou.

“Ek is baie bly dat ek met musiekstudente, wat in die algemeen sensitiewe en verfynde mense is, kan werk,” sê mnr Bennie van Eeden, wat klasgee in klavier, kamermusiek en repertoriumstudie. “Die Departement is dinamies en hier is elke dag iets nuut om ‘n mens besig te hou.”

“Dit is ook bevredigend om te sien hoe studente leer om al hoe meer selfstandig te word en soos professionele musikante te dink soos wat die jaar vorder.”

Van Eeden reël ook elke tweede Woensdag ‘n etensuurkonsert waar studente voor ‘n gehoor speel: “Ek bly voortdurend bewus van die waarde van die musiekskat waarmee mens jou dae vul.”

Sy belangstelling in musiek kom al van kleintyd.

“Ek het van kleins af begin tokkel op die klavier en het as sesjarige met lesse begin. My ander liefde was wiskunde – my pa was ‘n wiskunde-onderwyser. Die universiteitsrooster het egter nie vir twee rigtingsvoorsiening gemaak nie en toe wen musiek.”

Hy was self ook ‘n student aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch voordat hy onder meer by die Wellingtonse Onderwyskollege gaan klasgee het. Hy het in dié tyd ook klavierlesse by Lamar Crowson by Universiteit van Kaapstad asook by die destydse Stellenbosse musiekdosent John Antoniadis geneem. Antoniadis was ook sy mentor vir die praktiese MMus eksamens.

“Toe ‘n pos by die Konservatorium beskikbaar raak,



Mnr Bennie van Eeden as lid van die Taffanel Trio. Langs hom sit Annemarie Bam, en agter hom staan Marietjie Pauw.

was ek lus vir die uitdaging om met talentvolle studente te werk. Die Universiteit Stellenbosch het nog altyd 'n reputasie gehad as 'n instelling waar hoë standaarde gehandhaaf word."

Van Eeden is een van die stigters van die Hennie Joubert-klavierkompetisie.

"Ons het met die kompetisie saam met die Wellingtonse Musiekvereniging begin om sodoende ook 'n platform aan studente aan die toppunt van die musikale piramide te gee. Daar word gewoonlik baie gedoen vir die mense hier aan die onderkant maar gewoonlik nie vir die toppresterders nie."

Die Hennie Joubert-klavierkompetisie is gemik op jong pianiste wat nie ouer as 18 jaar is nie.

Van die wenners sluit in die wêreldbekende pianis Petronel Malan, Nina Schumann, deesdae professor in die Departement Musiek, Marc Nixon en Daniël-Ben Pienaar, almal gerespekteerde musici in eie reg.

Dalk die hoogtepunte van sy eie musiekreis, was toe hy die wêreldberoemde Suid-Afrikaanse sopraan Marita Napier in 1999 tydens 'n optrede in die Endlersaal begelei het. Hierdie geleentheid was ook die eerste

keer dat sy ná 21 jaar weer in die Endler opgetree het "Sy was 'n grootse kunstenaar wat in een jaar die *grand slam* behaal het deur in al die belangrikste operahuise in Europa en Amerika (Metropolitan in New York) te sing. Sy was besonder professioneel, en ook 'n warm en tegemoetkomende mens om mee saam te werk.

Benewens sy werk by die Konservatorium, is Van Eeden ook saam met Marietjie Pauw en Annemarie Bam lid van die Taffanel Trio. Hulle tree landwyd op en voer dikwels vir die eerste keer nuwe komposisies uit. Die komponis Hendrik Hoffmyer het onder meer al verskeie werke vir die trio gekomponeer.

"Ons speel meestal eietydse werke en ook werke wat vir die eerste keer in Suid-Afrika gehoor word."

Die trio tree ook gereeld by kunstefeeste op.

"Ons trek gehore wat werklik belangstel in ernstige musiek. Ek glo ernstige musiek hoort by die kunstefeeste omdat dit mense bewus maak dat daar ook deurentyd ander werke as ligte musiek geskryf word."

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Geskiedenis van dinamiese Eoan Groep in boek en film verewig

Dr Hilde Roos, 'n na-doktorale genoot in die Departement Musiek, en mnr Wayne Muller, die redakteur van die Universiteit se personeelkoerant Kampusnuus in die afdeling Kommunikasie en Skakeling, se harde werk en toewyding oor die afgelope vyf jaar het daartoe gelei dat die vergete geskiedenis van een van die Kaap se bekendste, en by tye omstrede, operagroep uiteindelik in boekvorm vasgelê is. Die boek, *Eoan – Our Story*, is vanjaar bekend gestel.

Die boek is deur 'n komitee saamgestel wat bestaan uit

Roos en Muller (as mederedakteurs), prof Stephanus Muller, ook van die Departement Musiek en die hoof van die Dokumentasiesentrum vir Musiek (DOMUS), me Santie de Jongh, 'n argivaris by DOMUS, prof Christine Lucia, buitengewone professor aan die Departement Musiek, me Ruth Fourie, die weduwee van Eoan-bariton Lionel Fourie, mnr Ronnie Samaai, die broer van die Eoan-tenoor Gerald Samaai, en die Eoan-bas Phillip Swales.

Die Eoan Groep is 'n kultuurorganisasie wat in 1933 vir die bruin gemeenskap in Distrik Ses gestig is.



'n Toneel uit die opera *Carmen*, soos deur die Eoan Groep opgevoer.

Die Groep het alles van opera tot teater en ballet aangebied, en was vanaf die 1950's tot die 1970's bekend vir hul operaproduksies wat in Suid-Afrika en oorsee opgevoer is. Die Groep is tans by die Joseph Stone-teater in Athlone gebaseer.

Volgens Roos en Muller het die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) se verbintenis met die Eoan Groep in 2008 met 'n permanente leningsooreenkoms tussen die Eoan Raad en die US begin, met meer as 105 dokumenthouers en 750 lêers wat aan DOMUS oorgedra is. De Jongh het deur hierdie materiaal gewerk en sodoende is die Eoan-argief by DOMUS op die been gebring. Roos, toe nog 'n doktorsale student in operageskiedenis, het aan 'n chronologiese konstruksie van die geskiedenis van die groep begin werk om te bepaal of dit moontlik sou wees om 'n boek oor Eoan saam te stel.

Gemeenskapsbehoefte

Die idee van 'n boek, vertel prof Stephanus Muller, het ontstaan uit gesprekke met mnr Shafiek Rajab, huidige voorsitter van die Eoan Groep. Met die oordrag van die argief aan die US was daar duidelik 'n gemeenskapsbehoefte om te verseker dat Eoan nie sy kulturele kapitaal verloor nie. 'n Boek sou een manier wees om hierdie vrees te besweer.

Roos was besig met navorsing vir haar doktorsale proefskrif oor die verinheemsing van opera toe sy op die Eoan-argief afgekom het.

“Ek het dadelik besef dis deel van ons geskiedenis en ek het begin ondersoek instel na hoe die groep kon inhaak by die idee van verinheemsing,” verduidelik Roos.

Wayne Muller se belangstelling in Eoan is aangewakker



Prof Stephanus Muller kruip onder die verhoog rond op soek na dokumente en ander artefakte wat meer lig werp op die geskiedenis van Eoan.



Die soprane May Abrahamse en Ruth Goodwin by die bekendstelling van die boek *Eoan – Our Story* vroeër vanjaar.

Foto: Elmi Muller

deur sy pa se jarelange vriendskap met Gerald Samaai. Toe hy sy joernalistieke vaardighede aan die komitee in 2008 beskikbaar gestel het, het hy nog as joernalis by *Die Burger* gewerk.

“My pa was goeie vriende met Gerald Samaai en die geskiedenis van hierdie Groep is ook vir my baie interessant. Ek het veral belang gestel in hoekom sekere dinge met hulle gebeur het. Toe ek aanvanklik by die komitee aangesluit het, het ek beplan om so vyf onderhoude te doen en aan te beweeg, maar vyf jaar later is ek nog steeds hier,” vertel hy.

Ongeveer 45 onderhoude is met verskeie Eoan-lede of hul familielede gevoer, getranskribeer en in die boek saamgestel wat deur Fourthwall Books gepubliseer is.

Die skeppingsproses is ook vasgevang in 'n flik deur die dokumentêre filmmaker, Aryan Kaganof. *An Inconsolable Memory* word in Junie vanjaar uitgereik en dokumenteer hoe die Universiteit en die Eoan Groep, wat histories van die Universiteit vervreem was, noodgedwonge moes saamwerk in die boekstaving van 'n pynlike geskiedenis.

Apartheidsherinneringe

Talle lede van die Eoan Groep het herinneringe van die US se destydse, noue verbintenis met apartheidsregeringsamptenare soos Hendrik Verwoerd en John Vorster. Met die skep van die boek moes die samestellers dus 'n anti-US-houding oorkom.

Dan was daar die Groep se eie omstrede geskiedenis en die politieke kompromieë wat hulle tydens die apartheidjare gemaak het, byvoorbeeld die aparte optredes vir nie-wit en wit gehore, sowel as die fondse wat hulle van die Departement van Kleurlingsake ontvang het om hul werk te kon doen.

“Die boek beeld nie 'n chronologiese geskiedenis van die Eoan Groep uit nie. Daar is te veel mense wat oor die jare by die Groep betrokke was en te veel wat oor

die jare gebeur het, om dit alles in een boek vas te vang,” verduidelik Roos.

“Die boek is wel ’n mondelinge geskiedenis van die Eoan Groep. Ons het nie veel aan die taalgebruik verander nie. Ons wou nie met die redigeringsproses die mense se stories omskryf of selfs verdraai nie,” sê Muller.

“Ons het die gesproke woord gehou soos dit is sodat jy ’n tekstuur van die verskillende taalregisters kon kry en ook die mense kon leer ken,” voeg Roos by.

Al is drie van die Eoan-lede waarmee onderhoude vir die boek gevoer is (Patricia van Graan, Benjamin Arendse en John Ulster) oorlede voor die boek voltooi is, het verskeie Eoan-lede wel die boekbekendstelling tydens die Suidoosterfees in Januarie bygewoon. Martin Johnson (73), ’n operasanger, was een van hulle. “Ek is regtig opgewonde oor hierdie boek oor die Eoan Groep se geskiedenis. Ek is heeltemal *over the moon* soos hulle sê,” het hy gesê.

Johnson was vanaf die middel-1960’s die hoofteer van die Groep en het verskeie rolle, party hoofrolle, in verskeie produksies gesing. Sy unieke stem – hy kon

bariton, bas en tenoor sing – en sy bereidwilligheid om ook ander sangers se rolle te leer het gesorg dat Johnson op kort kennisgewing kon instaan vir ander sangers wat siek was.

“Ek voel soos Leonardo da Vinci,” sê Johnson. “Mense het nie die waarde van die werke van daardie groot kunstenaars beseef in die tyd wat hulle geleef het nie en hulle het dus almal arm gesterf. Ons was die eerste operagroep op die Afrika-kontinent. Dit is soos ek vir my kleinkinders altyd vertel het – eendag gaan julle van ons hoor, hoe ons die eerste operasangers op die Afrika-kontinent was. En dit is mos altyd lekker om die eerste te wees”

’n Tweede dokumentêr van drie episodes deur Lisba Vosloo word in Junie op KykNET uitgesaai. Dit sal fokus op die algehele Eoan Groep, en ook spesifiek op May Abrahamse, die Eoan-sopraansolis wat die langste by die groep betrokke was.

Die boek is by Protea Boekwinkel in Stellenbosch, sowel as by Exclusive Books, te koop. Dit kan ook aanlyn by www.fourthwallbooks.com teen R335 bestel word.

— Lynne Moses



Daar word hard gewerk aan die kostuums vir ’n opvoering deur die Eoan Groep van die opera // *Travatore*.

Foto: Cloete Breytenbach

Studente neem deel aan VN-simulasie in Duitsland

'n Groep van sewe studente (voor- en nagraads) in die politieke wetenskap het onlangs aan 'n Verenigde Nasies (VN)-simulasie by Chemnitz Universiteit in Duitsland deelgeneem.

Die groep is geborg deur die Duitse Federale Departement van Onderwys en Navorsing as deel van die Duits-Suid-Afrikaanse Jaar van Wetenskap 2012/2013. Die doel was om samewerking tussen Duitse en Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite aan te moedig, en ook om die uitruil van studente en wetenskaplikes tussen die twee lande aan te moedig.

Prof Arnold van Zyl, Rektor van Chemnitz en voormalige Viserektor: Navorsing van die Universiteit Stellenbosch, en prof Beate Neuss, hoof van Chemnitz se Departement Politieke Wetenskap, het die VN-simulasie geopen.

"Dit was 'n besondere ervaring vir almal," sê prof Pieter Fourie, van die US se Departement Politieke Wetenskap, wat saam met die studente gereis het.

"Chemnitz is in die voormalige Oos-Duitsland en dit was interessant om dié deel van land met sy kommunistiese agtergrond te ervaar."

Om dit so na aan die werklikheid as moontlik te hou, het studente, soos in die VN se Algemene Vergadering, verskillende lande verteenwoordig.

"Hulle het formele klere gedra – soos wat van alle VN-afgevaardigdes verwag word – en moes indieptenavorsing doen oor 'hulle lande' se amptelike beleid oor drie temas: die impak van klimaatsverandering op globale sekuriteit, seksuele geweld as oorlogswapen, en die internasionale

bestuur van chemiese produkte. Die studente moes 'hulle lande' se beleide in die simulasie-Algemene Vergadering debatteer en verdedig," sê Fourie.

"Uiteindelik moes die studente, as verteenwoordigers van die verskillende lande, ook resolusies opstel. Vooraf het hulle gekoukus en onderhandel oor besluite, en ook ooreenkomste met ander lande gesluit. Byvoorbeeld: daar is besluit dat een land sy verbruik van aardverwarmingsgasse met 10% sou verminder, maar die land sou dan toegelaat word om 'n bepaalde persentasie geneties aangepaste gewasse te plant."

Die US-groep het ook besoek gebring aan Dresden, wat tydens die Tweede Wêreldoorlog in vier lugaanvalle deur die Geallieerde Magte verwoes is.

Vir Fourie was dit veral interessant om kuns wat tydens die kommunistiese era geskep is, te sien.

"Onder die kommunistiese bewind was net sekere onderwerpe as kunsvoorwerp aanvaarbaar. Daar is dus talle voorbeelde van kunswerke waarin fabrieke as geïdealiseerde voorwerp uitgebeeld word. Al ervaar die Duitsers 'n afkeer in hulle verlede, word hulle geskiedenis tog deur kuns en op ander maniere gevier."

Hoewel die groep net vir 'n week in Duitsland was, was daar ook 'n bonusdag.

"Ons was vasgesneeu en het noodgedwonge 'n ekstra dag in die land deurgebring. Ons het nie hieroor gekla nie."

Fourie het ook 'n lesing, "Twee dekades later: Suid-Afrika ná apartheid", aangebied.



Bo, die groep studente wat in Oos-Duitsland deelgeneem het aan 'n VN-simulasie is Kabelo Gildenhuys, Deirdre Baartman, Yaseen Carlse, Leehandi De Witt, Connie Louw, Sarah Marx en Lovelyn Nwadeyi.

Regs, die Frauenkirche in Dresden. Studente wat die VN-simulasie meegemaak het, het ook kans gehad om na van die stad se interessante geboue te gaan kyk.

Foto's: Kabelo Gildenhuys



Learners taught all about elections

Grade II learners at Rhenish Girls' High School went to the polling booths in March. They queued, they made their crosses and they joked and laughed. And they were not even of voting age.

Maybe one should clarify – this was a mock election at the school which was part of the Democratic Citizenship Project, a community interaction initiative of the Department of Political Science at Stellenbosch University that has been running since 2010.

It was the first time that a mock election was held at the school, and according to Dr Nicola de Jager, a lecturer in the Department, the “elections” will be rolled out to other schools with the cooperation of the Stellenbosch chapter of the Independent Electoral Committee (IEC).

At the “elections” at Rhenish it was clear that the learners had great fun while De Jager and Ms Liezl Louw of the IEC explained why it is important to vote, before the learners got a chance to go to the polling booths set up in the school hall.

“This project is important because of the decrease in freedom in the world over the last seven years, as shown by Freedom House, an independent watchdog organisation dedicated to monitoring levels of freedom globally,” says De Jager.

“A liberal democracy, with its concomitant political and civil liberties, needs to be underpinned by an active but responsible citizenry. The first step in taking up one’s democratic responsibility is to vote, and this is why we have started with the mock elections.”

De Jager emphasises that the mock election forms part of the Grade 11 Life Orientation curriculum, “so as



Voting day. Students at Rhenish Girls' High School learning how to vote.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

not to add any further academic burden on the young people”.

Other academics who are involved with this project are Drs Derica Lambrechts and Ubanesia Adams-Jack, both attached to the Department of Political Science.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

SOSIOLOGIE EN SOSIALE ANTROPOLOGIE - SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Aids activism under the spotlight in new book

The book *South African AIDS Activism and Global Health Politics* by Dr Mandisa Mbali, a lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, has just been released. She answers a few questions about her book.

Briefly explain what your book is about?

My book deals with the history of South African Aids activism, including the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), with a special focus on the international alliances TAC activists forged with their counterparts in other countries. I refer to the development of such links as the ‘transnationalisation’ of South African Aids activism. South African Aids activists’ forging of international links mattered because, together with their foreign allies, they influenced the thinking at, and policies of, the United Nations and foreign donors and governments on global health. The term global health is generally used to refer to the health of the world’s

population, considered as a whole.

How does this book differ from other books on HIV/Aids?

There are indeed already several books and journal articles which deal with HIV/Aids policy and activism in South Africa. Some also deal with Aids activism ‘beyond borders’. What I’m particularly interested in – and what I also believe is new and important about my book – is the discussion of the specifically South African ‘ingredients’ of the moral legitimacy which our country’s activists added to international HIV treatment activism.

The book focuses strongly on the TAC. Why was this organisation so important?

I argue that the TAC added three ingredients to the moral legitimacy which the international HIV treatment-access movement accumulated: the anti-apartheid



Dr Mandisa Mbali.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

background of many TAC leaders, its efforts to educate the public on the science behind how anti-retrovirals work, and the movement's strategic use of socio-economic rights-based legal arguments. The international movement used the TAC's moral legitimacy to effectively advance global health justice, which incorporates the fair distribution of resources to improve health around the world.

How do patent laws impact on the struggle against HIV/Aids?

South Africa is a middle-income developing country with a high burden of HIV and non-communicable diseases. We really need more access to cheaper essential medicines in this country. There is much we could learn from other middle-income developing countries, such as India, on how to create laws to strengthen our generic-drug production to meet our national health needs. And this is why South African Aids activists closely followed the recent court case in India around the cancer drug Gleevec, which is a generic version of an older cancer drug produced by Novartis. The courts ruled in favour of the company which produces the generic drug. TAC activists have called for South Africa to introduce stricter patentability criteria into our laws to widen access to cheaper generic medicines.

What role have women played in ending discrimination against and stigmatisation of those living with HIV/Aids?

One interesting development for me as a historian of Aids activism is the prominent role of women in such advocacy today. In the past, women generally occupied less senior positions in organisations such as the TAC. The current TAC chair and secretary general are both female, and women's issues are reflected more frequently in its advocacy work.

Who is the target reader of this book?

The book is a scholarly, historical work but I also hope that health workers, activists and members of the public with an interest in the subject matter will feel compelled to read it.

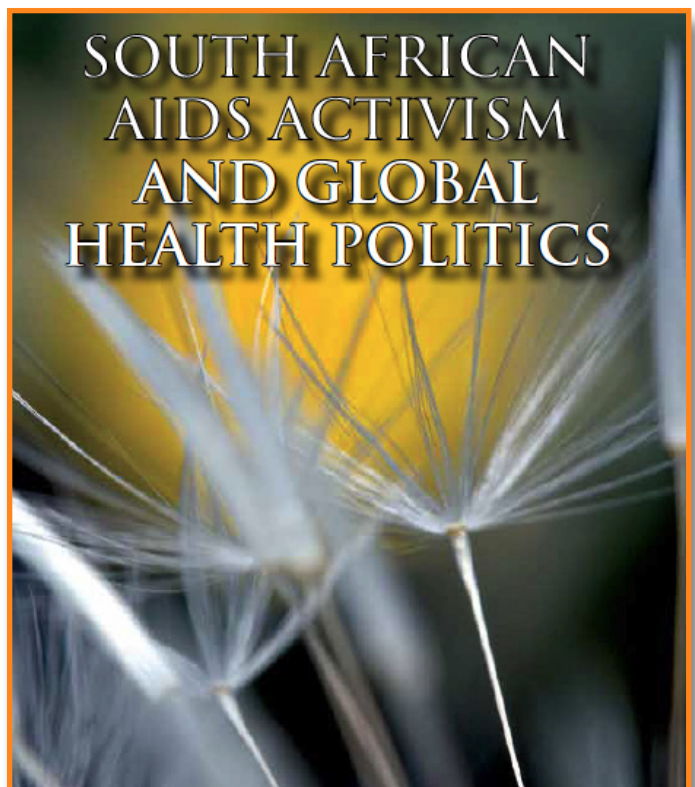
To what extent has ground been gained in the HIV/Aids battle in South Africa? And what needs to be done?

There has been a great deal of progress in the roll-out of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs and reducing new infections. But there are still challenges in fostering greater ARV adherence among people living with HIV. In some parts of the country there are frequently drug stock-outs – most recently in Gauteng and the Western Cape. There is a need to ensure that the new National Health Insurance scheme truly results in the right to access to health care being more fully realised in this country.

You are quite active on social media. Do you use it solely as a means of chatting or do you use it to convey an academic message? Do you think social media could benefit the world of research?

I use my blog, Twitter and LinkedIn accounts to communicate about my research with the public. I've found that it's an accessible way to share my findings with wider audiences. I'm very concerned about public perceptions that the world of academia is out-of-touch and elitist. Being a social scientist who researches critical public issues in contemporary South Africa and internationally, I aim to inform my students, the general public and policy-makers about my work.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt



The cover of *South African AIDS Activism and Global Health Politics*

Research project results in books about cities in sub-Saharan Africa

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing massive population growth, which has resulted in the most rapid process of urbanisation globally. Cities in sub-Saharan Africa are accordingly enjoying renewed interest by scholars.

A four-year research project on this issue has resulted in two publications, *Capital Cities in Africa: Power and Powerlessness* and *Governing Cities in Africa: Politics and policies*. Funding was obtained from the South African NRF, the French CNRS as well as a number of universities and research institutes. Both books are published by HSRC Press.

This project was managed by Simon Bekker of the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Stellenbosch University and Laurent Fourchard from LAM in Bordeaux in France. The book on capital cities, which is edited by Simon Bekker and Swedish sociologist Göran Therborn, covers capitals in 10 African countries, including South Africa and its multiple capital cities.

The second book, also edited by Simon Bekker with Laurent Fourchard, analyses urban issues in 18 towns and cities, and involved researchers from Africa as well as Europe. Four of the researchers, two graduate students, were at Stellenbosch University.

Given the differing disciplinary and linguistic backgrounds of the teams, the production was no easy task. The point of departure was to select a number of contested issues and themes, and to assemble teams of scholars to research them. Some 36 researchers, including graduate students from six countries (Ethiopia, France, Kenya, Nigeria, Portugal and South Africa) were approached. Their work was conducted in three languages. The teams collaborated over a four-year period. The research programme was planned



Prof Simon Bekker, who initiated a four year research project into cities in sub-Saharan Africa.

and launched at conferences held in Johannesburg and Bordeaux, and culminated in a conference in Stellenbosch.

The individual teams met a number of times during this period to discuss issues relating to the preparation of their chapters, each of which was written by a number of authors. Each team approached their selected subject from a range of disciplines and assembled data from between four and six cities.

A last team meeting (dubbed a 'writing workshop') to finalise draft chapters took place immediately before the Stellenbosch conference. This methodological approach offers the reader comparative chapters that provide more than just case studies of different cities – something commonly found in most edited books on urban Africa. In so doing, the book draws together and reorganises our understanding of the various urbanisation processes in East, West and Southern Africa.

Short courses in Social Science Methods offer networking opportunities

About three years ago Jan Vorster, Chairperson of the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, realised that the many queries received relating to research methods from outside Stellenbosch University (SU), could be turned into a mutually beneficial opportunity.

"There was a huge need for training in social science research methods from postgraduate students outside our department and individuals and organisations outside SU. Some of the modules in our Postgraduate Diploma Social Science Methods habitually were only half full, and I opened up the modules as short courses so that not only students, but also members of NGO's, government officials and researchers attached to research organisations like the Human Sciences Research Council and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research could benefit."

According to Vorster the programme is designed to build research capacity amongst social researchers. Participants have expressed positive feelings about

being in a mixed group consisting of both students and professionals who are either practising researchers or work for research organisations doing research.

"Students have the opportunity to network and establish contact with people who are already working in the research field. By attending the courses, participants from outside are also exposed to the post-graduate programmes offered by the Department."

Participants who do not wish to acquire academic credits do not have to submit assignments. Although these courses can be taken individually without enrolling for a degree programme, it is also part of the Postgraduate Diploma in Social Science Methods and successfully completing these courses, ensures academic credits for the Postgraduate Diploma in Social Science Methods.

"We receive many queries about these courses, but it is not geared towards huge numbers. We have limited registrations to between 15 and 25 students."

Vorster believes it is important for students to receive input from many different sources and the presenters are drawn from the ranks of SU academics as well as the University of Cape Town and Dalhousie University, Canada.

“Fees are used to pay presenters from elsewhere and are utilised as registration bursaries for students in the academic stream.”

Eleven courses are on offer, including the following for the remainder of this year:

22-26 July: Qualitative Interviewing Methods – Prof Rob Pattman (SU) (Registration closes 8 July)

12-16 August: Qualitative Data Analysis: Theory – Dr Lloyd Hill (SU) (Registration closes 26 July)

19-23 August: Qualitative Data Analysis: Atlas.ti – Dr Lloyd Hill (SU) (Registration closes 5 August)

23-27 September: Introduction to quantitative Data Analysis with SPSS – Jan Vorster (SU) (Registration closes 16 August)

7-11 October: Programme evaluation – Prof Joha Louw-Potgieter (UCT) (Registration closes 20 September)

28 October-1 November: Introduction to regression analysis using SPSS – Prof Victor Thiessen (Dalhousie) (Registration closes 11 October)



Prof Jan Vorster introduced a short course in Social Science Methods.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

4-8 November: Multiple regression and factor analysis using SPSS – Prof Victor Thiessen (Dalhousie) (Registration closes 11 October).

Fees are R5 000 per course for non-registered students, R2 500 for SU students and R3 000 for other students.

Land Divided Conference was highly successful – Prof Cherryl Walker

The Land Divided Conference succeeded in bringing together not only national and international scholars in different fields, including anthropology, sociology, history, law, agricultural economics, politics, literature and the visual arts, but also community-based organisations and NGOs working on land issues, along with representatives of government.

An associated event, a major photographic exhibition on land curated by David Goldblatt, Paul Weinberg and colleagues, opened at the Iziko National Gallery as part of the conference programme.

The conference was a joint initiative of Stellenbosch University (SU), the University of Cape Town and the University of the Western Cape. The Stellenbosch contribution was led by Prof Cherryl Walker, from the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Stellenbosch University and the Land, Environment and Society in Africa (LESA) research programme within the Graduate School of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

“It was good that the three universities could join hands in this way. In the end this was not just an interdisciplinary academic conference, but one that brought together a large number of participants from civil society as well. We created a platform for a range of perspectives,” says Walker.

Walker adds that the way people relate to land as both economic and symbolic resource is extremely complex – and it is therefore important that the debate is not



Dr Mamphela Ramphele, esteemed academic and leader of the new political party, Agang, was one of the speakers at the Land Divided Conference.

Photo: Yasser Booley

reduced to overly simplistic nationalist narratives.

“The goal was to create an opportunity where participants could reflect on the legacy of the Natives Land Act of 1913 and the many issues which, a century later, have not yet been resolved. We also wanted to

broaden the focus beyond issues of immediate land-reform policy and the very real challenges around land restitution and redistribution.”

The Conference was presented around four main themes: the legacy and meaning of the Natives Land Act of 1913; land reform and agrarian policy in Southern Africa; the multiple meanings of land: identity, rights and belonging; and land questions and the environment.

“Climate change will impact on land use and human settlement and it is important to look at the new challenges this brings,” says Walker. “There was an excellent exploratory panel discussion on this issue. For some environmentalists and climate-change experts this was the first time they had entered into discussions with the land-reform research community, and vice versa.”

There were also a number of speakers from Southern and East Africa and further abroad.

“The comparative perspective on land issues elsewhere focused our attention on the fact that many of the problems around land claims and redistribution that we deal with, and which we think are unique, are in fact experienced in other countries as well.”

The Conference was also successful in that support from all three universities and donors allowed a large

cohort of postgraduate students to attend and present papers.

“This gave younger and emerging scholars exposure to wider debates and a platform for their work, as well as the opportunity to hone their presentation skills. SU, for instance, gave bursaries to 12 students to present.”

There are also a number of publishing possibilities which opened up around the Conference.

“Current land-reform policy is hugely contested and there will be future publications around this, which will feed important research findings and interdisciplinary analysis into the public domain.”

A number of academic journals have also indicated that they are interested in publishing special editions focusing on the 2013 Land Divided Conference.

With 180 papers presented in five plenary and 40 parallel sessions over three days, the Land Divided Conference indeed covered a range of topics. And as one attendee said: “What a pity there is only one of me and I cannot attend more than one parallel session at a time.”

To access the conference papers, visit the website by clicking here: <http://www.landdivided2013.org.za/papers>.

‘Fracking will lead to health, environmental damage’

Despite arguments to the contrary, it seems as if fracking in the Karoo will cause much damage to the environment, the health of people living in the area and the economy of the area. It could also lead to the further displacement of marginalised people.

This was made clear in a presentation by Dr David Fig of the Transnational Institute delivered at the Land Divided Conference (see story above).

“Research has shown that 8% of methane gas escapes into the air during fracking processes. This is 28% more toxic than carbon dioxide,” Fig said.

He cited research done by Colorado School of Public Health in the US that showed that acute and chronic health problems are experienced by people who are exposed to fracking activities. Health is severely compromised when benzene, a known carcinogen, is released into the air.

A study by Cornell University in the US has shown that shale gas has a larger greenhouse gas footprint than coal. After 20 years the shale-gas footprint is 40% larger than that of coal.

For fracking, huge amounts of fresh water are needed. The Karoo is water-scarce and there is as yet no clarification where the water will come from. Fig pointed out that 93 % of water in the Karoo is from underground sources. There is a real danger that toxins left behind after fracking will leak into the underground sources.

The areas earmarked for fracking do not have extensive road networks. This means that roads will have to be built, which in turn leads to questions about who will pick up the tab – will it be the petroleum giant Shell or the local province?

The Karoo is also known for its Karretjiemense – nomadic people who trek from farm to farm to work as share croppers. Mechanisation has depleted their chances of finding work. Their livelihoods could be even more threatened if farmers who experience damage due to fracking sell off their farms.

“Many of the Karretjiemense have been formally displaced. And there is a real danger that they could suffer further displacement due to fracking,” said Fig.

According to Fig, Shell has made it clear during discussions with him that the petroleum giant will only create 100 local jobs. Expert frackers will be sourced from overseas.

There is also no clarity on how hazardous waste from the fracking sites will be disposed of. The Eastern Cape has only one appropriate site – in Port Elizabeth, which is several hundred kilometres from where fracking will take place.

“South Africans need to seriously interrogate policies and decisions around the fracking issue and not just accept what is happening to a vulnerable area,” said Fig.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

SA's land-reform project is lagging behind

South Africa's land-reform project is seriously lagging behind the stated target of putting 30% of SA land in the hands of black owners. Only 10% of the land has so far been transferred.

According to study done by a group of researchers at the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), there is increasing evidence of under-performance and failed transfer projects.

In a paper presented at the Land Divided Conference (see preceding stories) Dr Peter Jacobs, one of the researchers, said that 301 households who benefited from land reform and who had been receiving government aid in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and North West province, were polled.

Of these, 15 households (5%) said that they did not know what kind of transfer mechanism was used in their case. Farms can be awarded under the Proactive Land Acquisition Policy (PLAS) or the Recapitalisation and Development Programme .

The researchers also found that the land transferrals were not in line with gender equity policies. A total of 54% of the respondent households indicated that men

were more likely to own land distributed through land reforms. In KwaZulu-Natal, men made up almost 70% of the land owners.

Regarding farmer support programmes, it was found that training support was more extensive in the Western Cape where 54,35% of the households indicated they were helped in some way.

It was further found that 76% of households received at least one form of support, while 20% indicated that they received two types of support, with a further 4% indicating at least three types of support.

It was also found that only 167 of the 301 farmers were actively farming, while 82 were not. For 117, crop farming produced their main food source. Many of those who were working the land used only a small piece of the farm for agricultural activities.

According to Jacobs, land reform needs integrated and sound systems supported by regular small-farmer surveys that are rolled out nationally in order to make informed and sound decisions about further land-reform policies.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Canola fields on the West Coast. Agriculture on commercial farms was one of the topics discussed at the Land Divided conference.

Photo: Desmond Thompson

Curators reflect on nature of controversy with exhibition

They did not want to create controversy with their visual arts exhibition *Steek* at the Wordfest (*Woordfees*), but rather hoped to reflect on the nature of controversy.

So say the curators Dr Ernst van der Wal and Vulindlela Nyoni, artists and lecturers in the Department of Visual Arts at Stellenbosch University.

The works included the controversial cartoon *Rape of Lady Justice* by Zapiro, photographs of lesbian women with strapped-on dildos by Zanele Muholi, *The Black Christ* by Ronald Harrison, *The Interrogation* by Paul Stopforth and a much older work in oil, *Die slag van Bloedrivier* by AM Luyt. Luyt's work was first exhibited in Stellenbosch in the 1920s.

"We wanted to show how discourse is relevant in art-making and specifically how relevant it is in Stellenbosch," explains Nyoni. "The theme of this year's Wordfest was *Hemels* (Heavenly). For some of us in the arts department this was problematic, because the true function of art is not to be pretty as implied by the theme.

"Everybody in the art world is on tenterhooks about what art is – especially about whether art is a commodity with a market value. There is also a lot of discourse about the role of a gallery and what it should or should not do.



The Black Christ by Ronald Harrison was on display at the controversial exhibition *Steek*

displayed prominently in the Department of Visual Arts. And then, shortly before the new regime came to power, it disappeared into the vaults of the SU's art gallery, which is better known as the Sasol Art Museum.

"We rediscovered the painting before the Wordfest," explains Van der Wal. "It is interesting how this painting, which symbolised nationalism, patriotism and masculinity during a certain era, became potentially controversial under a new government. As a pre-emptive measure, this painting was removed and for all intents and purposes hidden away."

It was striking that the explicit images of Muholi were quite flagrantly displayed.

"We were careful of not censoring the exhibition. By hiding these images behind a screen and placing a large warning, we would have implied that these works were not suitable for sensitive viewers. But why would it be more unsuitable than the *Bloedrivier* painting?"

Nyoni adds that a gallery is a "kind of protective space".

"When you enter a gallery or museum, you know that you might be confronted by explicit images. A gallery should be a space where people, who want to enter into discussions about art, should be able to participate."



Ernst van der Wal and Vulindlela Nyoni, curators of the exhibition *Steek* at the Wordfest.

"The aim of the walkabouts and discussions of the works on display was to create a discourse around art. Art as a discursive tool has become a one-way street in this country. We also wanted to open a debate on why art should be in Stellenbosch as opposed to what art is. I believe we were partly successful because we did indeed get people talking."

Die Slag van Bloedrivier was purchased by Stellenbosch University many years ago and until the 1990s it was

In museum se stof vind sy inspirasie

Anja de Klerk het in 2007 as kunsstudent aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch vir 'n projek in die US Museum se stookkamers rondgesnuffel.

Daar het sy afgekom op ou werke “van historiese en nuuskierigheidsbelang” wat nooit uitgestal word nie. Sy het geweet sy wou weer op een of ander manier na die werke terugkeer. Maar eers was sy in 2010 een van 'n groep mense wat opleiding gekry het by die Independent Curators International in New York se opleidingsprogram.

Die twee ervarings het gelei tot die uitstalling *kuns nou-nou: versamel; gesprek* wat by die US Woordfees te sien was. As kurator het De Klerk die kunstenaars soos Abri de Swardt, Lunga Kama, Tasneem Khan en Chris Swart elkeen een van die ou werke uit die Museum laat kies. Die kunstenaars moes deur hul eie werk met die bestaande “ou” werk in gesprek tree. De Klerk gesels oor die ervaring.



'n Deel van Abri Swardt se installasiewerk wat as deel van 'n uitstalling by die Woordfees te sien was.

Jy het op werk afgekom wat nie uitgestal word nie. Dit is teen die aard van kuns wat gesien moet word.

Ek is gefassineer deur versamelings en hoe sulke “saambondelings” van dinge, hoe amptelik of persoonlik ook al, georden word en hoe diegene wat daarvoor verantwoordelik is en daarmee te doen kry daarvoor dink. Ek dink nou sommer aan die ou Wunderkammer (“cabinets of curiosity”) van die Renaissance en my ouma se spens! Versamelings en in hierdie geval 'n kunsversameling maak my opgewonde – ek sien potensiaal en opwinding waar ander dalk net stof en ou rame sien. Dit is dus nooit te vroeg of te laat om interessantheid op te diep nie.

Die verhouding tussen kunsmaak (die kunstenaar se posisie) en die posisie van die gallery of versameling is eienaardig – kunstenaars skep gereeld omdat hulle moet – kunsmaak is vir baie kunstenaars 'n intieme deel van hulle bestaan en dus 'n lewensaktiwiteit. Daarteenoor word galerye of versamelings as instansies met 'n heel ander doel bestuur en gedryf – met die toekomst (hoe ver ook al), bewaring en opvoeding in gedagte.

Het die eietydse kunstenaars om een of ander vreemde, onverklaarbare rede dalk rondom dieselfde tema 'n werk in die Museum gekies?

In twee gevalle was 'n sterk tematiese ooreenstemmende keuse

Abri de Swardt was die eerste kunstenaar wat die kans gehad het om in die stoorruimtes te gaan rondsnuffel en het 'n gipskopies van 'n oorspronklike eikehout-Duits-Gotiese beeld wat Christus en Johannes uitbeeld (c. 1320) gekies. Die oorspronklike beeld is in die Bode Museum in Berlyn en Abri het van Londen, waar hy studeer, soontoe gereis om een deel van sy werk vir die uitstalling te verfilm.

Chris Swart het, onbewus van Abri se keuse, besluit om Claude Mellan se graveerwerk *Head of Christ on the Sudarium (Hoof van Christus op die Sluier van Veronica, c. 1649)* te gebruik as basis vir sy nuwe werk. 'n Klassieke religieuse tema het dus heel onverwags kop uitgesteek in Abri en Chris se keuses van oorspronklike werke – dit is natuurlik nie te sê dat dit die presiese of enigste tema vir die nuwe werke, wat in gesprek hiermee geskep word, is nie.

Francis Burger het besluit om nie net 'n enkele werk vanuit die versameling te kies nie, maar eerder 'n ondersoekende-joernalistieke rol te speel tydens die uitstalling en om tegelykertyd 'n klein publikasie te maak. Haar werk is dus heelwat meer “performance art” of vertoonkuns.

Lunga Kama het deur fotografie met die tradisionele Xhosa-kralewerk uit die Museum se antropologiese versameling gewerk.

Soos 'n mens seker kan verwag van 'n uitstalling wat bestaan uit 'n groep uiteenlopende kunstenaars is die tematiese drade in die uitstalling hier en daar nou verbind en op ander plekke weer baie uiteenlopend.

Verduidelik die titel: 'kuns nou-nou: versamel; gesprek'.

Die *kuns nou-nou* deel kom van 'n uitstallingsvoorstel wat ek in 2010 saam met die Independent Curators International in NY ontwikkel het. Ek het gekyk na Taschen se Art Now-boekereeks wat as “A cutting-edge selection of the artists that matter the most” beskryf word en gedink dat dit op 'n manier belaglik en dalk arrogant is om binne die baie groot diverse netwerk en ekostelsel van eietydse kuns 'n paar kunstenaars so te verhewe en te kanoniseer. Sulke publikasies lei tot monolitiese (eenogige) denke oor wat en wie “kuns” is. “Nou” is nie 'n baie lang tyd nie – “nou-nou” is vir my baie interessanter, want dit verwys na óf die baie onlangse verlede óf die nabye toekoms. Nou-nou is 'n speelse en vloeibare term.

Gevolglik is *kuns nou-nou* 'n manier om te sê: Hier gooi ons ons net wyer oop en neem ons opkomende kunstenaars en hulle diverse belange en ontwikkeling in ag. *kuns nou-nou* is vir my 'n langtermyn vloeibare en vloeiende projek.

Die *versamel; gesprek*-deel van die titel verwys in hierdie geval na die US Museum se versameling wat

geaktiveer word omdat die gekose jong kunstenaars visueel daarmee in gesprek tree.

Wat het jou verras of teleurgestel?

Dit was 'n volledig selfbefondsde projek. Dit sou 'n groot aanmoediging gewees het om meer regstreekse finansiële ondersteuning, hoe klein of groot ook al, van die Woordfees te ontvang. Dit was egter wonderlik om met talentvolle en toegewyde kunstenaars te werk – om deel te wees van hulle keuses en skeppingsproses, hulle manier van kyk en doen is gereeld verrassend, stimulerend en 'n aanmoediging om aan te hou werk.

Waarom is 'n uitstalling soos dié goed vir die Woordfees?

Ek moet die Woordfees 'n pluimpie gee vir hoe hulle vanjaar vir 'n groter verskeidenheid van visuele-kunsmak-benaderings plek gemaak het.

Ek dink *kuns nou-nou* bied 'n eietydse benadering tot kunsmak en moontlik ander perspektiewe en maniere van “visueel wees” aan die Fees.

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Lunga Kama het met tradisionele kralewerk gewerk vir sy uitstalling.

Foto: Kyle Morland

Visuele Kunste stal by Design Indaba uit

Die Departement Visuele Kunste was vanjaar weer goed verteenwoordig by die juweliersontwerp-uitstalling van die Design Indaba, waar 'n aantal studente (voor- en nagraads) en dosente hulle werk ten toon gestel het.

“Dit is belangrik vir die Departement se Afdeling Juweliersontwerp om by geleenthede soos die Design Indaba uit te stal, want dit bied 'n toonvenster vir die goeie gehalte eietydse juweliersware wat deur studente en personeel geskep word,” sê me Carine Terreblanche, een van die kurators van die juweliersontwerp-uitstalling.

Die reaksie van besoekers op die uitstalling was besonder positief.

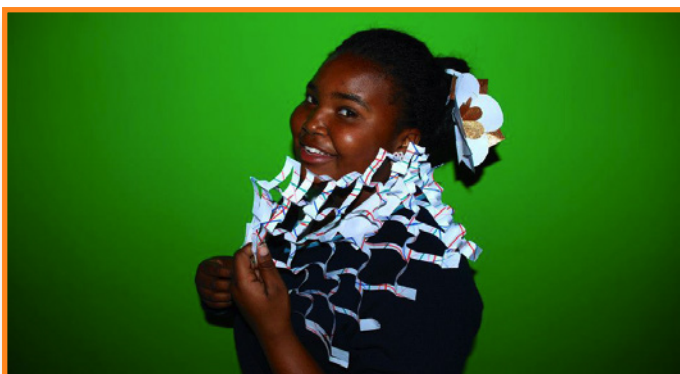
“Besoekers beskryf die werk as *cutting edge*. Ons uitstalling het uitsluitlik as 'n toonvenster gedien en ons het gehoop om voornemende studente se belangstelling te prikkel. Verskeie onderhoude is ook deur ontwerp-bloggers en joernaliste met van die studente gevoer.”

Die Design Indaba het ook vanjaar 'n nuwe werwingslypskool vir jong mense tussen 13 en 18 bekendgestel. Dit het gedien as 'n bykomende platform om instellings soos die Departement Visuele Kunste se programme te bevorder.

Die kursugangers het tydens die twee-uurlange slypskool – wat deur die nagraadse studente Idane Burger en Carla Kruger aangebied is – geleer om juweliersware uit papier te maak.

Hoewel die juweliersontwerpers van die Universiteit Stellenbosch se werk nie by die Indaba te koop aangebied is nie, was daar 'n besoekersboek waarin besoekers hulle name en kontakbesonderhede kon neerskryf en ook navraag oor 'n bepaalde werk neerpen.

“Dit staan die studente en dosente vry om na die Indaba met die bepaalde besoekers kontak te maak en hul werk op die manier te verkoop. Uit ervaring weet ons talle verkope spruit uit die stelsel,” sê Terreblanche.



Kyk net hoe mooi is dié halsnoer van papier. 'n Leerder spog met die juweliersware van papier wat sy by die werwingslypskool gemaak het.



Van die juweliersware wat studente en personeel van die Departement Visuele Kunste by die Design Indaba uitgestal het.

Kunstenaar kyk na rol van foto's in transgender narratiewe

Gewoonlik is dit cisgender mense wat navorsing oor transgender mense doen sonder om aan die transgender individue 'n geleentheid te gee om self 'n inset te lewer, of te besluit hoe hulle uitgebeeld wil word, sê dr Ernst van der Wal, wat in Maart vanjaar sy doktorsgraad verwerf het.

“Dit gebeur dikwels dat daar met akademiese navorsing onderhoude met transgender subjekte gevoer word en dan sien hierdie subjekte nooit weer enigiets van dit waarby hulle betrokke was nie.”

Transgender mense bevraagteken hul biologiese geslag en ondergaan in sekere gevalle 'n geslagsverandering. 'n Man wat eers 'n vrou was, sal as 'n trans-man beskryf word en 'n vrou wat eers 'n man was as 'n trans-vrou. Cisgender persone is mense wat nie van geslag verander het nie en op 'n sielkundige vlak met hulle biologiese geslag identifiseer.

Vir sy PhD, getiteld *An Elusive Archive: Three Trans Men and Photographic Recollection*, het Van der Wal, 'n dosent in die Departement Visuele Kunste aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch, lank met drie trans-mans saamgewerk.

“Ek het in my navorsing gekyk hoe fotografie gebruik word om 'n narratief oor identiteit te bewerkstellig – hoe dit gebruik word om van geslagsverandering sin te maak en dit visueel en tekstueel te vergestalt.”

Een van die mans is Robert Hamblin, 'n bekende in Suid-Afrikaanse fotografiekringe. Hy is ook 'n uitgesproke aktivis vir gay- en transgenderregte in die breë. Die ander mans het, vir die doeleinde van die studie, hulself net as Charl en Munir laat identifiseer.

As deel van sy navorsing het Van der Wal die mans gevra om foto's voor te lê om sodoende persoonlike fotografiese argiewe op te bou wat spreek van hul identiteit.

“Die navorsingsmetodologie was geskoei op samewerking op alle vlakke van die navorsingsproses. Die mans is ook gevra om te praat oor foto's wat hulle nooit vir ander mense sou wys nie. Dit was meestal foto's wat dateer van toe hulle nog probeer het om met 'n vroulike identiteit te identifiseer.”

Van der Wal sê nie al die mans was ewe gemaklik met die voorlegging van foto's nie.

“Robert is 'n geskoolde leser van die fotografiese medium en hy gebruik foto's as 'n vorm van aktivisme. Daarenteen is Charl glad nie so gemaklik met die fotografiese medium nie en hy verkies woorde eerder as beelde om lewensnarratiewe oor te dra.”

Die mate waarin fotografie 'n identiteit kan vasvang was in sekere gevalle gesien as iets positiefs – as 'n manier om, byvoorbeeld, 'n manlike identiteit te bevestig of om te dien as 'n vorm van trans-aktivisme. In ander gevalle is fotografie egter as 'n belemmering beskou, as iets wat transgender subjekte weerloos kan laat teen uitbuiting en onnodige blootstelling.



Dr Ernst van der Wal.

Foto: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Van der Wal het gevind dat die mans 'n doelbewuste poging aangewend het om “weg te skryf” oor moeilike tye – in dié geval die tye voor en tydens hul oorgangsfases na 'n nuwe genderidentiteit. In so 'n geval word tekstuele en visuele voorbeelde van hulle huidige identiteite as mans sterk beklemtoon, terwyl hulle lewens as vroulike subjekte dikwels verswyg word. Hulle het ook strategiese foto's gekies om hulself as mans, eerder as trans-mans, voor te hou. Hierdie keuse kan grootliks toegeskryf word aan die diskriminasie wat hulle dikwels ervaar indien hulle status as trans-mans aan cisgender mense bekendgemaak word.

“Hulle het foto's, wat uit dié tyd gekom het, as traumatiese beelde beskryf. Dit was ook opvallend hoe die mans foto's gebruik om hulle weerloosheid te besweer. En ons doen dit almal op 'n manier.”

Van der Wal sê hy wou met sy navorsing nie net kyk na trans-mans as groep nie, maar ook na hoe hulle hul foto's en hul identiteite koppel aan menswees.

“Foto's het 'n groot emosionele waarde. 'n Mens koester dit, maar by tye kan dit ook uiters traumaties wees. Dit spreek van 'n intieme afstand wat die mens se verhouding tot fotografie merk.”

As 'n cisgender gay man, sê Van der Wal hy skryf as buitestander oor trans-mans.

“En as buitestander moet ek 'n mate van self-refleksie toepas rondom die doel van my navorsing, my verhouding tot die mans wat aan die studie deelgeneem het, en my verantwoordelikheid teenoor hulle en die lewensstories wat hulle met my gedeel het.”

— Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Theologian and media theorist co-edit book

They may come from different research backgrounds, but their book *Sacred Selves: Essays on Gender, Religion and Popular Culture*, succeeds fully in bringing together theology and media theory to understand how gender is viewed through a religious and popular culture lens.

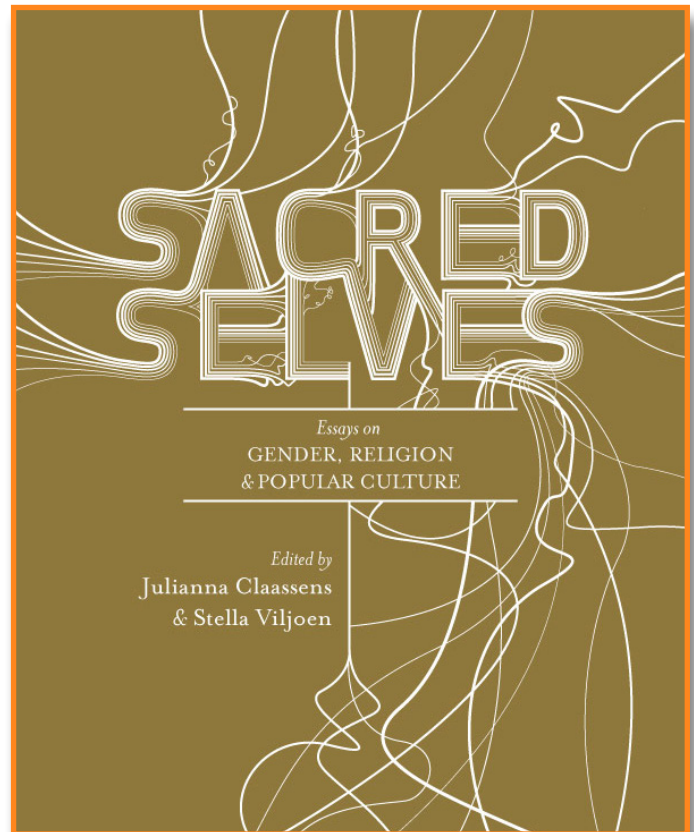
Sacred Selves was co-edited by Prof Julie Claassens, Associate Professor in Old Testament at the Faculty of Theology, and Dr Stella Viljoen, a Senior Lecturer in the Visual Arts Department, and released by Griffel Publishing in August 2012.

According to Claassens and Viljoen, *Sacred Selves* is unique because it brings together media scholars and theologians who have done research on specific examples of popular culture like *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*, the Twilight series, the films *Tsotsi* and *Faith Like Potatoes* (the Angus Buchan story), as well as the promotional media of South African mega-churches. The book focuses on both the South African and global contexts, and contributions have been divided in two sections to reflect this.

“Various forms of popular culture puts forth images of men and women that do not do justice to the complexity of personhood. These reductive gender representations are often canonised by the media and church. When such stereotypes are given religious flavour they are even more powerful and thus all the more difficult to resist or to critique,” say the editors.

“We therefore discuss and analyse examples of popular culture in terms of gender stereotypes and myths and ask how these types and tropes are strengthened or opposed by religious and popular discourses,” adds Viljoen. “We are interested in the ways in which religion can stereotype or simplify gender roles as well as the areas in which religion, broadly speaking, can be thought to stereotype even when it doesn’t do so,” say Claassens and Viljoen.

A case in point is the recent public utterance by the

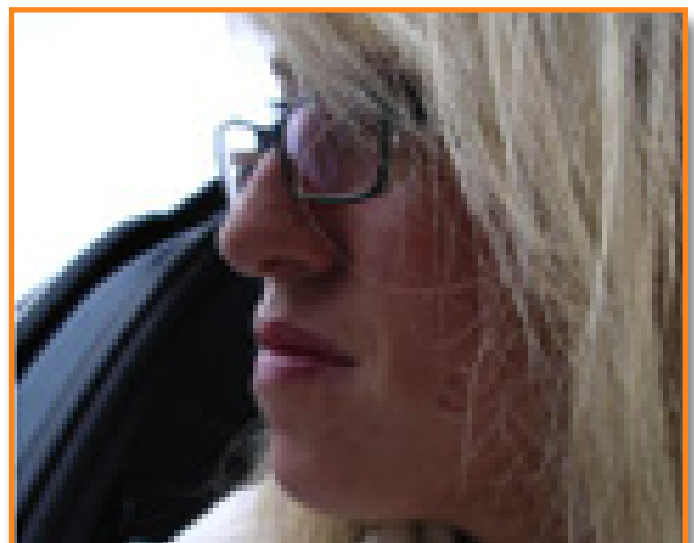


Minister of Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities, Lulu Xingwana, that “young Afrikaner men are brought up in the Calvinist religion believing that they own women”.

Contributors to the book focused on various themes in their essays, with Francine Becker investigating eco-saviours as gendered examples of green spirituality in film by focusing on environmental ethics in films like James Cameron’s *Avatar* and the Japanese anime *Nausicaä of the Valley of the Wind*; Leandra Koenig-Visagie from the Department of



Prof Julie Claassens, Associate Professor in Old Testament.



Dr Stella Viljoen

Communication at Unisa writing on the representation of gender in the Afrikaans corporate church; and Funlola Olojede, who is currently a post-doctoral fellow in the Old and New Testament Discipline Group at Stellenbosch University, looking at images of Nigerian women in Yoruba popular culture.

One of the key themes of the book, say the editors, is gender violence and how it has become sexualised in popular culture, as a form of entertainment.

“The way the media glamorises or romanticises violence, means that we do not often take violence very seriously,” says Claassens.

With the recent media attention following the alleged murder of model Reeva Steenkamp, by Paralympic athlete Oscar Pistorius, the topic could not be more relevant.

“In *Sacred Selves*, we look at different gender typologies as entangled and in competition and ask how international discourses around the power of representation impact on the South African visual economy.”

But how exactly did the two editors meet and what

prompted them to tackle this book in the first place?

Claassens explains: “Both of us have a strong interdisciplinary interest in gender issues. I am also a member of the Circle of Concerned African Women Theologians, and a year ago we presented a conference along with UWC on the theme Gender, popular culture and religion. This is where I met Dr Viljoen and learned about her interest in the same topic from an art and media-theory perspective. It was such an interesting conference that we decided to compile a book on the topics addressed.”

The book is also unique, in that it incorporates chapters by non-academics, as well as young up-and-coming scholars. “In the end, this book is an acknowledgement of the power of media images and religion to shape society for good and for bad. All the contributors included in this book are concerned with the influence of religion and media and how that impacts culture and our understanding of personhood,” say the editors.

The book can be purchased at R220 per copy and ordered from Claassens (jclaassens@sun.ac.za) or Viljoen (stella@sun.ac.za).

— Lynne Moses

SENTRUMS - CENTRES

CREST

Winemakers trust their own knowledge

Personal experience is the most important way of gaining knowledge, say winemakers. It edges out the results received from wine laboratories and is rated as even more important than formal training.

This is the conclusion of Nelius Boshoff, researcher at the Centre of Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST) at Stellenbosch University.

Winemakers indicated that results from wine laboratories follow on the heels of their own experience as an important source of knowledge. This is followed by intuition and common sense.

Boshoff conducted his research as part of his doctoral dissertation, *Knowledge utilisation in the South African wine industry*. He obtained his doctorate in March this year.

“We are situated in the Western Cape, and more specifically in Stellenbosch, the heartland of the South African wine industry. It simply made sense to research the industry here,” explains Boshoff.

“To succeed and stay competitive in the wine industry one must keep up with new innovations and technology worldwide. Wine farmers obtain this knowledge in several ways.”

Boshoff’s research included web-based surveys completed by 210 respondents, and interviews with six winemakers and three wine consultants.

A total of 76% of the respondents reported that their



Dr Nelius Boshoff.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

own experience was of extreme importance, while 23% indicated that it was of some importance. One percent said it was of little importance.

Half of the respondents indicated that formal training (university/college) was of extreme importance (34% found this of some importance, 10% of little importance and 6% of no importance).

Of the respondents, 76% indicated that the results

from wine laboratories are of extreme importance, 19% thought this was of some importance, 3% found it was of little importance, while 2% said it was of no importance.

For 74% of the respondents, intuition and common sense was of extreme importance, and 25% indicated that they viewed this as of some importance.

Knowledge transferred by colleagues and staff at respondents' own wine cellars and wine estates was viewed as important, with 58% rating it of extreme importance (28% of some importance, 8% of little importance and 7% of no importance). Knowledge and information derived from colleagues at other cellars and estates were also seen as important, with 57% of the respondents indicating it as of extreme importance (35% of some importance, 6% of little importance, 1% of no importance).

The opinions of wine consumers are also held in high regard, with 53% finding it of extreme importance (36% of some importance, 9% of little importance and 2% of no importance).

Information sessions, seminars and workshops for the South African wine industry were viewed as of extreme importance by 35% of the respondents, while 43% thought it was of some importance.

Concerning the wine making traditions of the farm, estate or cellar, 24% indicated these as an extremely important source of knowledge, while 41% said this was of some important, 24% of little importance, and 10% felt it was not important at all.

Other important sources of knowledge were VinPro consultants (20% thought these were of extreme importance, 40% of some importance), information in brochures or commercial products were viewed as of extreme importance by 19% of the respondents, with 40% indicating it as of some importance. Commercial technical consultants (16% extremely important, 50% of some importance), South African researchers and lectures (16% extremely important, 48% of some importance important) and family members with knowledge of winemaking (15% extremely important, 18% of some importance) also played a role.

Of the respondents, 46% speak to other winemakers at least once a month, and 35% at least once every three months.

The internet is a sought-after source of knowledge, with 47% of the respondents using it at least once per month searching for information, and 37% making use of the internet at least once every three months.

CRUISE

CRUISE lei besluitnemers op om stedelike stelsels beter te bestuur

Eerste twee groepe MPhil-studente ontvang graad

Die eerste twee jaargroepe studente wat vir die MPhil in Stad- en Streekswetenskap by die Sentrum vir Streeks- en Stedelike Innovasie en Statistiese Eksplorasië (CRUISE) ingeskryf het, het by die afgelope Desember- en Maart-gradeplegtighede hul grade ontvang. Die MPhil word oor 'n jaar gedoen.

CRUISE is 'n sentrum van uitnemendheid en innovasie in die veld van stedelike en streekanalise wat deur Statistiek Suid-Afrika (StatsSA) befonds word. Dit is in die Departement Geografie en Omgewingstudie geleë.

Die doel van die sentrum is om middel- en hoëvlak besluitnemers in plaaslike-, provinsiale en nasionale owerhede op te lei om die sosiale, ekonomiese en bestuursprosesse in stedelike stelsels beter te verstaan en te analiseer. 'n Belangrike funksie van die sentrum is om studente op te lei in die samestelling, interpretasie en gebruik van data vir meer doeltreffende beplanning en dienslewering op alle regeringsvlakke.

Volgens prof Manie Geyer, 'n stads- en streekbeplanner en die Direkteur van CRUISE, is die toekenning van die eerste MPhil-grade aan dié groep 'n groot prestasie vir die Sentrum.

Alhoewel die Sentrum meestal studente uit die StatsSA omgewing registreer, kom die res van die studente van regoor Afrika en help CRUISE op die manier om ook kapasiteit en kundigheid in ander Afrika-lande te bou.

“Die doel van hierdie program is juis om staatsamptenare wat beleid moet bepaal en beoordeel, te help om te verstaan hoe stede werk. In baie gevalle is die mense wat opdrag het om stede te ontwikkel en bestuur, nie altyd opgelei in daardie veld nie. Dit beteken ook dat hulle dikwels van konsultante gebruik maak om hierdie soort werk vir hulle te doen maar het dan nie genoegsame kennis of ondervinding om die inhoud van die werk ten volle na waarde te skat nie. Deur middel van hierdie kursus stel ons mense in die plaaslike, provinsiale en sentrale owerheidswese in staat om hulle taak in hierdie opsig beter te kan uitvoer,” sê hy

Die Sentrum fokus ook veral op empiriese navorsing vertel Geyer. “CRUISE het om daardie rede 'n doelwit gestel om te fokus op kwantitatiewe navorsing op 'n nasionale, plaaslike en internasionale vlak en ons het in daardie opsig die afgelope jaar of twee baie goeie uitsette gelewer,” sê Geyer.

“Die Sentrum het byvoorbeeld tydens die laaste stadbeplanningskongres in Durban die grootste bydrae in terme van referate gelewer – nege in totaal. Dit is die grootste van enige departement of sentra aan enige universiteit in hierdie land. Ons akademië neem gereeld plaaslik en internasionaal deel aan kongresse en word gereeld uitgenooi om elders deel te neem aan akademiese geleenthede.



Die mense wat in Maart vanjaar hul MPhil in Stad- en Streekwetenskap ontvang het: (voorste ry) Mahlape Mohale, Nthabiseng Makhatha, Lodene Willemse (statistiese analis), Amanda van Eeden (GIS Analis), Anele Horn (statistiese analis), Minnie van Zyl (voormalige departementele beampte: Cruise), Noziph Shabalala, Helene Verhoef, Ntebaleng Chobokoane, (agterste ry) Marius Cronje, Deon Kleinsmith, Manie Geyer (Direkteur van Cruise), Herman Geyer (navorsingsanalis), Danie du Plessis (senior navorsingsanalis), Nthambeleni Mukwevho, Kevin Parry, Victorien Idima en Moses Mnyaka.

“Van ons personeel was oor die afgelope twee jaar uitgenooi om deel te neem aan spesiale sessies wat gehou was by die European Regional Science Association se jaarlikse kongresse in Barcelona en Bratislava. Hier het hulle met ‘n groepie uitgenooide navorsers saam besin oor die toekoms van stede wêreldwyd tot 2050.

“Ons was ook uitgenooi om met die OECD saam te werk aan nuwe benaderings tot die afbekening van stede en word gereeld uitgenooi om ons navorsingsuitsette met instansies soos die Departement Omgewing en Beplanning en die Kaapstad Metropolitaanse Raad te deel. Ons is tans besig om bekendheid te verwerf as ‘n sentrum wat kwaliteit empiriese navorsing doen op die gebied van stedelike ontwikkeling.”

Die Sentrum het in 2011 ‘n spesiale uitgawe van ‘n vaktydskrif vir plaaslike beplanning uitgegee en beplan drie spesiale uitgawes van vaktydskrifte vir 2013. Die personeel lewer bydraes in twee internasionaal-erkende

tydskrifte: *International Planning Studies* en *Urban Forum*. Daarbenewens word die eerste 12 graduandiese tesisnavorsingwerk tans omskep in vaktydskrif-artikels wat in ‘n spesiale uitgawe van die *Urban and Regional Planning Journal*, ‘n Suid-Afrikaanse vaktydskrif, sal verskyn in die finale uitgawe van die 2013 volume reeks.

‘n Nuwe verwikkeling is dat die Sentrum vanjaar by die Isibala-groep – die isiXhosa-woord vir vertel – van StatsSA gaan aansluit.

“StatsSA het besluit om die naam Isibala, waarin die afkorting ISI (International Statistical Institute) voorkom, in ‘n handelsmerk te omskep. Die oogmerk is om al die aktiwiteite wat verband hou met StatsSA, deel te maak van die handelsmerk,” sê Geyer.

CRUISE bied ook vanjaar die jaarlikse internasionale kongres van StatsSA, (15-19 Julie), in Stellenbosch aan. Gedurende die kongres sal CRUISE bekendgestel word as ‘n Isibala-sentrum van uitnemendheid.



Cruise Mphil 2011: Die groep MPhil-studente by CRUISE het in Desember 2012 graad gekry: (voorste ry) Isabel Schmidt, Desmond Booysens, Themba Mohoto, Christine Khoza, Howard Gabriels, Sharthi Laldaparsad, Risenga Mululeka, (agterste ry) Danie du Plessis (senior navorsingsanalisis), Patrick Naidoo, Hlabi Morudu, Helen North, Manie Geyer (Direkteur van CRUISE), Harry Thema en Arul Naidoo.

Centre for Chinese Studies

Chinese companies in Africa becoming more risk averse

Over the past decade, China's influence on the African continent has grown significantly. While this growth has been primarily within the economic sphere, such expansion has increasingly become bound up with issues of political involvement. This is because huge capital investments are inevitably bound up with questions of securing assets and personnel, not to mention growing geopolitical influence, which such ventures afford. Much attention has been given to China's economic involvement on the continent, and this has been accompanied, too often, with bullish speculation as to China functioning increasingly as a neo-colonial power in Africa, competing with the West for influence.

On 25 and 26 April, the Centre for Chinese Studies at Stellenbosch University hosted a conference entitled *Managing Security and Risk in China-Africa Relations*. The rationale for this conference was to offer a more nuanced understanding of China's political influence on the continent by examining the phenomenon from the perspective of securitisation. In sketching out Chinese attitudes, not only toward political risk and the practicality of securing assets, but also toward regional and geopolitical security, the conference presented a more empirically grounded picture of China's current

political relationship with Africa.

The conference was ambitious in scope, covering topics ranging from decisions of individual companies to much larger geopolitical decisions made by governments. This focus was deliberate insofar as the question of security needs to be addressed at a number of different scales in order to grasp the totality of the phenomenon.



China's influence in Africa can be seen everywhere. This market stall in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, sells clothes imported from China.

Photograph: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

What many of the presentations illustrated was a hitherto relatively modest influence upon the continent. For instance, with regards to political risk, many participants were surprised to discover – given the entrepreneurial spirit of contemporary China – that there is a dearth of political-risk firms within the country; the bulk of that task is delegated either to being carried out in-house within State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), or to the Ministry of Finance and Commerce. China's perceived gung-ho approach to political risk has frequently been commented upon (with huge investments in very risk-unfriendly regions such as the Sudan and the DRC). However, as one participant pointed out, this is because so many of the more risk-friendly countries on the continent are already heavily under the commercial and political influence of the Euro-American sphere; simply put, the more dangerous a country is, the less competitive the business environment, the greater the potential for commercial opportunity.

This situation is quickly changing, with China learning some particularly hard and fast lessons in the Sudan, where its oil ventures were, until recently, operating in the middle of a full-blown civil war, located directly upon the fault-line of what is today "the two Sudans". Chinese companies are becoming, like their competitors, more risk averse, increasingly drawing on the models of Western firms and employing Western risk consultancies. In the years to come, it is anticipated that China will be increasingly drawing on pre-existing Western models, as well as developing its own home-grown political-risk industry.

Another surprising aspect of the relationship, which emerged during the conference, was the virtual lack of Chinese private security companies operating within Africa. This is not to say that such companies are not interested in penetrating the African market – one of the participants to the conference was the CEO of one of China's top security firms, who is certainly keen to offer its services in the region (and have already made in-roads in countries such as Iraq). However, they face two major obstacles: one is the reluctance of the Chinese government to encourage such activity; China, well aware of its negative reputation in Africa, is weary of having Chinese men in uniform, potentially using force against local inhabitants.

Another difficulty is pinpointing the precise market to which such companies would cater. Experienced British, American and South African security firms already saturate the market – such companies are frequently

used by Chinese clientele themselves in Africa. The niche for Chinese companies lies in the realm of communication, where, say, Chinese clients may feel more able to communicate and liaise with like-minded Chinese security detail. Indeed, the security companies themselves are aware of this limitation and their in-road strategy into Africa will most likely lie with some sort of co-operation with pre-existing companies in which they will offer their specialised services to Chinese clients.

Within the broader spectrum of China's political relations with African countries, the issue of China's "non-interference" policy was hotly debated. There is a sense, particularly amongst Western scholars, that as China's involvement within the continent grows, this policy will ring increasingly hollow. In fact, even within Chinese policy circles, there are debates to adopt alternative terms, such as the more positive "creative involvement". While it is true that China is far less meddlesome in African affairs than, say, France or the US, it does nonetheless work behind the scenes in contributing to a number of regional African organisations, not to mention deployments of UN peacekeepers to regions such as Liberia and the DRC.

It was also noted that China needs more of the personal touch in its African engagements. While aid and infrastructure projects are often warmly welcomed by African states, some participants at the conference felt that the "non-interference" policy dictated that this aid was given in a relatively hands-off manner. Greater engagement by Chinese workers and development practitioners with local communities would go some way to increasing face-to-face engagement and dispelling distrust which Africans sometimes harbour toward Chinese.

The inclusion of various practitioners, including risk analysts, private security companies and politicians helped ground and counterbalance the theoretical aspects of security, largely in the domain of academics. This all contributed toward portraying a relationship which is evolving but also one which requires an ongoing process of communication and openness if all parties are to benefit. *Managing Security and Risk in China-Africa Relations* was convened in this spirit and, as most participants would agree, the China-Africa relationship will benefit from more like it in coming years.

This article was written Dr Ross Anthony, a Research Fellow at the Centre for Chinese Studies at Stellenbosch University.

Stuur asseblief enige nuuswaardige Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe-nuusbrokkies of -artikels (met of sonder foto's) aan Stephanie Nieuwoudt (snieuw@gmail.com). Julle is ook welkom om die nuusbrieff aan belangstellendes te stuur.

Please send any newsworthy Arts and Social Sciences news snippets or articles (with or without photos) to Stephanie Nieuwoudt (snieuw@gmail.com). You are welcome to distribute the newsletter to any interested parties.