

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

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

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Beste Kollegas/Dear Colleagues

Ons is nou oor die halfpadmerk van 2012. Terwyl die afgelope paar maande deur belangrike personeel- en strategiese sake van die Fakulteit opgeneem is, wag daar ernstige uitdagings vir die Fakulteit in die volgende ses maande. In die laaste paar maande is die proses van prestasie-evaluering afgehandel. Net hierna is die drie-jaar rollende sakeplanne in diepte met voorsitters bespreek. Tussenin het die uitbou van 'n binnelandse PANGeA sowel as fondswerwing vir ons Nagraadse Skool en ADA ook aandag gevestig.

Ons prestasie-evalueringproses is die barometer wat die individuele bydrae van elke personeelid van die Fakulteit opsom. 'n Kort oorsig oor die proses sal almal oortuig dat die Fakulteit besonder trots kan wees op wyse waarop hierdie proses die afgelope aantal jare, met vernuwende insette vanaf almal, verfynd is.

Op drie vlakke, naamlik C1, C2 en C3 is daar nou prestasievorms en werksooreenkomste. Die prestasievorm is 'n uitstekende opsomming van individuele bydraes tot volhoubaarheid op alle vlakke van die Fakulteit. Voorsitters en vise-dekane is dit eens dat die gesprek tydens die "versyfering" van 'n kollega se bydrae as meer belangrik gesien word as die syfers wat ingevul word.

Prestasiegesprekke, veral in die groot departemente, is die geleentheid waar die voorsitter en die vise-dekaan van 'n betrokke omgewing werklik kennis neem van die ideale en frustrasies van personeel. Aangesien daar in die kunste-omgewing nie 'n vise-dekaan vir vier jaar nie was nie, het ek hierdie gesprekke by Musiek, Visuele Kuns en Drama bygewoon.

Wat my getref het, is die openhartige aard van die gesprekke. Veral die identifisering van ondersteuning vir verdere studies, opleiding en welwees vorm die kern van sulke gesprekke.

Natuurlik is die werksooreenkoms wat tydens die gesprek op die tafel is, ook 'n belangrike onderdeel van die hele proses, en dit is hier waar die ervaring van die vise-dekaan – almal voorsitters of oud-voorsitters – 'n belangrike rol speel.

Nie net dra hulle kennis van die eise wat in die buurdepartemente gestel word nie; hulle speel ook 'n belangrike rol in die yking van die puntetoekenning.

Hierna word die hele proses herhaal op dekaansvlak. Elke individuele prestasievorm word nou weer bespreek met die voorsitter en vise-dekaan, en indien nodig word bepunte aangepas. Op hierdie wyse word die Fakulteit se prestasiepunte weer vergelyk en yking vind opnuut plaas. Kollegas kan dus verseker wees van 'n objektiewe kyk na hul bydrae in die Fakulteit.

Hoewel dit 'n tydrowende proses is, gee dit vir die dekaan en vise-dekane 'n oorsig van die verbintenis van



Prof. Hennie Kotzé

kollegas tot hul werk en die Fakulteit.

Dit skep egter ook die geleentheid om 'n openhartige gesprek te voer oor omstandighede wat verhoed dat individue aan die verwagtings voldoen. Hoewel dit 'n uitgerekte proses is, is dit my mening dat hierdie werkswyse uiters noodsaaklik is vir die kohesie en gladde funksionering van die Fakulteit.

Hierdie jaar word die spesiale toekennings vir navorsing, onderrig, gemeenskapsinteraksie en dienslewering ook weer geskei van die gewone "bonus" toekennings. Dit behoort ook meer tevredenheid tot gevolg te hê.

The business plans, which departments submit in April and May, constitute an important element in the Faculty's budgeting process and strategic positioning. The discussions of these plans include the allocations for the ad hoc budget (funding for tutors, assistants, part-time lecturers and new initiatives) and for retirements, promotions and possible new appointments.

The financial pressure on the University caused by the drivers of expenditure under the "full cost model", such as the Faculty's electricity and building contributions, inevitably lead to strong departmental submissions for allocations from the large ad hoc budget of the Faculty.

In these discussions, quite often taking longer than two hours, all factors that have an influence on the department's contribution to the University's "strategic managerial indicators" are thoroughly analysed.

The aggregate of the departments' budgets, with their initiatives and their disappointments in what they failed to receive in the Faculty budget, will be submitted for discussion to the University Management in September. In the final analysis, the income and the expenditure must balance.

During the past two years, the so-called "top slice cost", i.e. the part of our income that is institutionally deducted, has increased enormously because of the implementation of the full cost model. 56% of the Faculty's estimated income of R264 million was deducted in the top slice in 2012. Although the growth of the salary budget has always been less than the growth of our income, inflation of the cost drivers has now put us in a difficult situation.

The emphasis falls increasingly on third-stream funding to supplement our first-stream funding (student fees and student subsidies) and second stream funding, especially subsidies from our research output.

The budgetary relief anticipated from the Graduate School and the African Doctoral Academy initiated by the Faculty will mean a doubling of students who will complete their PhD studies in 2012. However, this will come into effect only in the 2014 budget year.

Meanwhile, intensive efforts are being made, both locally and overseas, to find sponsors for new PhD bursaries. Plans for co-operation among South African universities have been initiated, which, it is hoped, may create extra avenues of income, especially in the area of research.

From the second semester, our attention will have to be focused on acquiring more funding for post-graduate bursaries and for a new experimental theatre in the Drama Department.

The latter project has, after the drafting of an extensive business plan and commissioning the project drawings, now reached the fundraising phase. The costs of the renovation of the HB Thom Theatre can be met only by these means, but fundraising is a slow process and it is not easy to persuade potential donors to fund such projects.

As the saying goes in fundraising circles, the big philanthropists and companies do not enrich themselves by "giving away their money"! However, in the Graduate School and ADA, in association with our partners in PANGeA, we have an initiative that has made an excellent impression in our discussions with funding bodies.

In the meanwhile, I hope that the July recess will allow everyone to take a break after a very full first semester. We have interesting challenges awaiting us in the second half of the year.

Hennie Kotzé

SU Council appoints new Deans, Vice-Rectors

Two Deans will now join the Rector's management team as Vice-Rectors of Stellenbosch University (SU), and in three faculties new Deans were appointed. The SU Council announced the appointment of five senior staff members in its scheduled meeting on Monday, 25 June.

The new Vice-Rector (Learning and Teaching), Vice-Rector (Research and Innovation), as well as the Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences, Law, and Engineering were appointed after recommendations by the Senate, Institutional Forum and the combined appointment committees were considered.

Prof Arnold Schoonwinkel (57) – currently the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering – was appointed as Vice-Rector (Learning and Teaching) while Prof Eugene Cloete (54) – currently the Dean of the Faculty of Science – was appointed as Vice-Rector (Research and Innovation).

Prof Johan Hattingh (57) – a former Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences – was appointed as Dean of Arts and Social Sciences. To read an interview with him, visit <http://bit.ly/LeonpC>.

Prof Sonia Human (54) will be the new Dean of Law, while Prof Hansie Knoetze (59) has been appointed the Dean of Engineering.

The full story on the appointments can be read at <http://bit.ly/MNKq3G>.



Prof Johan Hattingh has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

African First: Advanced Atlas.ti Training at SU



Dr Susanne Friese, a leading expert in qualitative data analysis, was the presenter of the first advanced Atlas.ti training course hosted by the African Doctoral Academy.

The African Doctoral Academy (ADA) hosted the first advanced Atlas.ti training course in Africa during the week of 25-29 June 2012. The course presenter was Dr

Susanne Friese of Qualitative Research and Consulting (QUARC) in Wedemark, Germany.

Dr Friese specialises in qualitative data analysis, focusing on computer-aided data analysis software, and is the author of the textbook *Qualitative Data Analysis with Atlas.ti*. Ms Lauren Wildschut, ADA's Atlas.ti trainer, initiated Friese's visit in an effort to establish the Atlas.ti Institute for Africa. This Institute's aim will be to establish a network of Atlas.ti trainers across Africa.

Atlas.ti is a powerful qualitative data analysis software package. It enables users to process vast amounts of data, to code original data sources, to keep track of interrelations and to visualise their importance.

The Atlas.ti course forms part of ADA's biannual schools in social sciences research methods.

"ADA is pivotal in building research capacity in Africa and this initiative is an embodiment of our vision to enhance the visibility of doctoral study and research at the University," said Prof Johann Mouton, Director of ADA.

"During the Summer School in January we trained 73 delegates from 16 countries. Most were either registered for their PhD or held a PhD already and were academic members of staff at a higher education institution. We foresee rapid growth in the number of attendees and are gearing ourselves towards meeting the great demand we are experiencing." – **Melinda Rust**

"This initiative is an embodiment of our vision to enhance the visibility of doctoral study and research at the University." - Prof Johann Mouton

Comprehensive study to create database of the African Doctorate

A comprehensive research project has been undertaken by the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST) on the state of the African Doctorate in order to create a comprehensive statistical database.

CREST is associated with Stellenbosch University's African Doctoral Academy (ADA) as a research outlet.

"The Structural Adjustment Policies were introduced in the 1980s. There was a concurrent misperception that funding primary education would produce greater national benefit than higher education funding. This in turn led to what is considered the deinstitutionalization of higher education in Africa. The institutional and intellectual capacity developed over the preceding years was eroded," explains Reinhold (Rein) Treptow, who is heading the research project.

The problem is exacerbated by the fact that many

African academics have left to teach at institutions in foreign countries or have entered the private sector. Some universities have, due to financial constraints, also lost administration capabilities. The result is that record keeping, in some cases, is so poor that there is only information dating back one year. Added to this is the reality of a lack of digitalisation. Many universities have not yet digitalised their records and there is therefore no reliable database of information pertaining to doctoral candidates, course work or supervision.

A lack of information on PhD output is disadvantageous to the individual institution because it cannot lay claim to research expertise.

"In some cases PhD dissertations at African universities are published internally but they are not stored properly and are subsequently lost," says Treptow. "With this research project we are trying to ascertain at which tertiary

institutions in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) doctorates have been awarded over the past five years and which fields they are awarded in. We want to establish a database with information on where specific fields of expertise are in order for candidates to know where they should go for training under the most skilled people in a certain field.”

“What is missing is statistics on PhD enrolments, completion of studies, as well as information on how many students do not complete their PhDs and why they do not complete them.”

The research project is also investigating the intellectual diaspora of Africa, and ADA and CREST are working with Open Doors (USA) and HESA (UK) to ascertain the top destination universities for doctoral students from SSA studying in the UK and USA. These universities can thereafter be contacted to facilitate destination or tracer studies.

The ADA African Doctorate research project is being funded by the Ford Foundation and the current funding cycle will come to an end in July 2013. ADA is one of the HOPE Project initiatives of Stellenbosch University through which the University uses its teaching, research and community interaction expertise to seek sustainable solutions for some of the most pressing challenges in



Reinhold (Rein) Treptow.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

South Africa and the rest of the continent.

“We want to assist with high-level training in research methodology and relevant theory,” says Treptow. “We need to strengthen capacity. If we know where doctoral expertise is, we will also know where to build on existing capacity.” – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**



ADA Winter School 2012.

92 participants from 14 countries attended this year’s Winter School (25 June - 6 July) in Social Science Research Methodology, which was presented by the African Doctoral Academy. They are pictured above.

Alfred Schaffer vertaal Ronelda S Kamfer

Dr Alfred Schaffer, digter en dosent van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands, kom al 'n lang pad met die digter Ronelda S Kamfer se werk. Hy het 'n paar jaar gelede haar bundel *Noudat slapende honde* (waarvoor sy die Eugène Marais-prys vir Poësie ontvang het) en onlangs haar bundel *grond/Santekraam* vanuit Afrikaans in Nederlands vertaal.

Santekraam word in die NRC Handelsblad (11/05/2012) as 'n voortrefflike vertaling beskryf en die bundel as kompleks en betowerend.

Schaffer se sesde bundel, *Kooi*, het in 2008 verskyn.

Wat van Kamfer se werk het jou so aangespreek dat jy dit wou vertaal?

Die Nederlandse uitgewer, Podium, het my al vroeër gevra om vir hulle ander werk te vertaal. Ek het net met Ronelda se werk ja gesê. Ek het destyds saam met Antjie Krog gewerk om die bundel *Nuwe Stemme 3* (2005) saam te stel. Die digters Danie Marais, Loftus Marais en Jasper van Zyl het met die bundel gedebuteer. Ook Ronelda was daar. Ons is destyds geraak deur haar rou en eerlike taal. Dis roerende en skokkende stories wat in Afrikaans ontgin word en vertel van dinge wat nog nie voorheen op so 'n wyse deur 'n jong vrou ontgin is nie. Oor die Kaapse Vlakte, oor dwelms, oor misbruike. Aangrypend en persoonlik, maar nooit so donker dat jy dit nie wil lees nie.

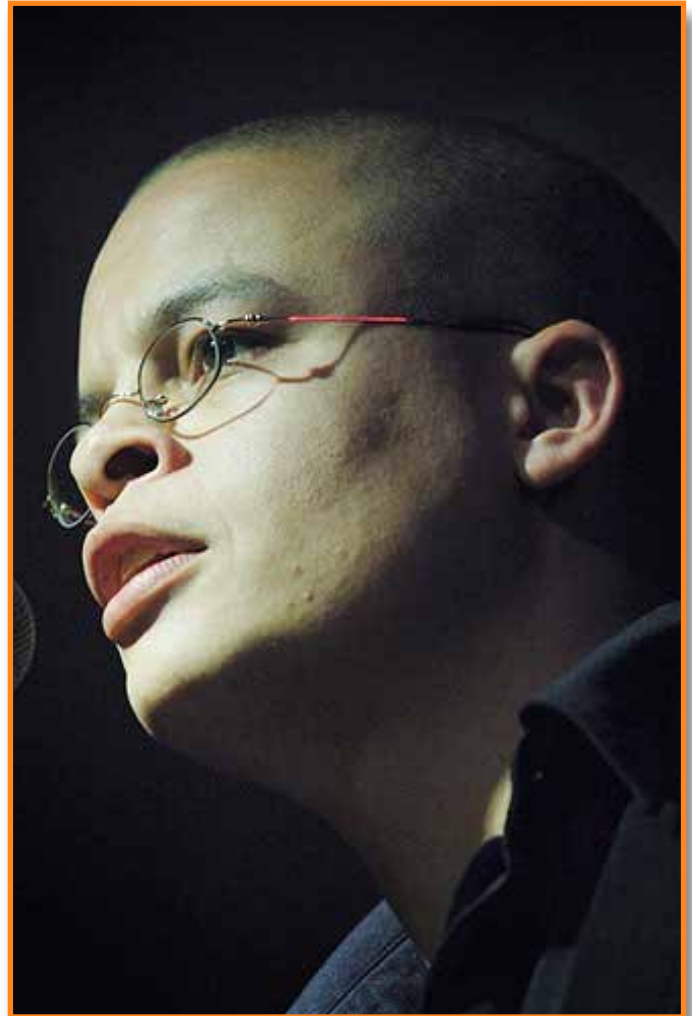
Wat was van die uitdagings om haar werk te vertaal?

Die groot uitdaging was veral om Nederlandse ekwivalente te vind vir Kaaps-Afrikaanse woorde en uitdrukkings. Die uitdagings van *Noudat slapende honde* en *grond/Santekraam* was verskillend.

Daar is heelwat spreektaal in albei bundels, sêgoed wat net in Afrikaans bestaan. 'n Lekker uitdaging was byvoorbeeld die gedig "owners' response", waarin Kamfer Authsumao (leier van die Goringhaikona-stam) 'n brief laat skryf aan Jan van Riebeeck: "toe ek klein was het my dêrra my 'n storie oovetel van 'n groot stêk siedier wat onner die wate lewe die dier het alles geown wat lielik wreed en moorag is ..."

Jy kan nie dit sommer in gewone Nederlands vertaal nie, jy verloor alles; taal is nie net inhoud nie. Maar jy kan ook nie maar net in 'n Nederlandse dialek vertaal nie, want dan word Authsumao Haags, of Amsterdams, of Limburgs.

So mens soek die "vertaalbaarheid" veral in die sintaksis, die sinsbou, en ek het 'n paar woorde bygevoeg wat die taal 'n bietjie meer van 'n soort rap-gevoel gee: "weet je toen ik klein was vertelde me pappie me een verhaal over een groot sterrek zeedier dat onder water leefde het



Dr Alfred Schaffer van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands.

dier bezat alles wat lelijk wreed en moordlustig was ..."

Jy verloor altyd 'n bietjie van die oorspronklike impak van taal en sy konteks, in 'n vertaling.

Ook is Afrikaans dikwels kompak, en is dit nie maklik om dit in Nederlands so kompak te hou nie. Iewers swem 'n vis "swaigat" weg; heerlike woord, maar hoe vertaal jy dit?

Maar om te vertaal is in elk geval nie vir sissies nie; ek het baie geleer met dié werk, veral oor my eie taal.

Het jy enigsins met Kamfer saamgewerk in die vertaalproses? En hoe werk jy en Daniel Hugo, wat jou werk uit Nederlands vertaal, saam?

Ek het maar net begin met die vertalings en die eerste weergawes geskryf. Ek het eers later met vrae na haar toe gegaan en Ronelda het my uitvoerig en deeglik geantwoord. Dis 'n soortgelyke proses as die een waarmee ek en Daniel Hugo nou besig is. Hy is besig om van my eie gedigte vir 'n digbundel wat deur Protea Boekhuis uitgegee sal word te vertaal. Dit word 'n seleksie uit my eerste vyf Nederlandse bundels (uitgegee

tussen 2000 en 2008). Die voorlopige titel is *Braakland*.

Waarom skryf jy die groot Nederlandse belangstelling in die Afrikaanse letterkunde toe?

In Wes-Europese lande, soos Duitsland, Denemarke, Swede, Nederland, is daar in elk geval groot belangstelling vir anderstalige boeke. Nie net fiksie nie, maar ook nie-fiksie – kookboeke, politieke geskrifte, noem maar op. Murakami in Nederlands, Gogol in Nederlands – alles deur die literêre belangstelling van die publiek, en deur die subsidiestelsel, moontlik gemaak. 'n Mens weet egter nie tot watter mate die finansiële krisis die mark sal beïnvloed en die daarstelling van vertaalde boeke sal laat afneem nie.

Die redes vir die besondere belangstelling in Afrikaans is waarskynlik maar 'n gevoel van verwantskap en herkenning by die Nederlandse leser. Vir Nederlanders is Suid-Afrika 'n besondere land, waar 'n klein deel van die bevolking 'n taal praat wat jy amper kan verstaan. En natuurlik speel die politieke geskiedenis ook 'n rol. Dan is daar heelwat digters en skrywers wat al kom voorlees het op feeste, insluitend Antjie Krog, Breyten Breytenbach, Gert Vlok Nel, en Ronelda self. Dit stel die publiek ook bloot aan die “ander” letterkunde.

oom Vis Visser met sy onthou en vashou

ek kan onthou van vashou
vashou aan die dag die lig
die mooi ek kan onthou hoe
my ma haar breekgoed moes
breek omdat daar net nie plek
was daarvoor nie ek onthou
hoe Oupa in die agterjaart
inmekaargesak en gesnik
het soos 'n kind
ek onthou my hond ek onthou
die oggend die wit-en-blou bakkie
die pers geel en rooi skynsels
op die seepborrels
toe ek die waskom uitgooi
al wat ek nie onthou
nie is of enigiemand tot siens gesê
het nie nee niemand het ge-so long nie



Die voorblad van Ronelda S Kamfer se digbundel *grond/Santekraam*.

ome Vis Visser met zijn onthouden en vasthouden

ik herinner me het vasthouden
vasthouden aan de dag het licht
al het mooie ik kan me herinneren hoe
mijn moeder haar servies moest
breken omdat er geen plek
voor was ik herinner me
hoe opa in de achtertuin
in elkaar zakte en snikte
als een kind
ik herinner me mijn hond ik herinner me
de ochtend de blauw-witte bestelwagen
de paarse gele en rode glans
op de zeepbellen
toen ik het waswater weggoot
het enige wat ik me niet herinner
is of iemand tot ziens heeft gezegd
nee niemand zei so long

Ronelda S Kamfer (*grond/Santekraam* 2012; vertaling. Alfred Schaffer)

Ilse Feinauer doseer in Berlyn

Prof Ilse Feinauer van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederland is genooi om as deel van die uitruilooreenkoms tussen die Universiteit Stellenbosch en die Humboldt Universiteit in Berlyn aan die Institut Asien- und Afrikawissenschaften 'n module in vertaalteorie aan te bied.

Die module – wat van 15 April tot 12 Mei aangebied is – is deur 15 studente gevolg. Benewens die Duitse studente was daar ook studente uit Rusland, China,

Oesbekistan en die VSA. Die studente bestudeer meestal literêre werke uit Afrika (veral in Swahili) of Asië (veral Japan en Viëtnam) wat in Duits of in Engels vertaal is. Die module was daarop gemik om studente daarvan bewus te maak dat 'n vertaalde werk nie noodwendig 'n spieëlbeeld van die bronteks is nie. Hulle is ook geleer dat vertalers verskeie benaderings sou kon volg om 'n spesifieke doelteks daar te stel en dat 'n ander vertaler waarskynlik 'n heel ander produk sou lewer.



Die Humboldt Universiteit, waar prof Ilse Feinauer onlangs 'n module aangebied het, is die oudste universiteit in Duitsland en sommige fakulteite is nog deel van die historiese hoofkampus. Die Institut Asien- und Afrikawissenschaften is egter geleë in een van die talle Neubau-strukture wat uiters moderne herbouings is van bestaande ou geboue uit die DDR-tydperk.



Prof Ilse Feinauer.

Respek en belesenheid is voorvereistes vir boekresensies

Respek vir die boek wat jy resenseer – dit is een van die voorvereistes wat prof Louise Viljoen van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch aan die resensent en dus ook aan haarself as resensent stel.



Dr Willem Botha, Uitvoerende Direkteur van die WAT, vra vir prof Louise Viljoen van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands om haar geheime oor die skryf van resensies met die gehoor te deel.

Foto: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

En die resensent moet redelik goed belese wees sodat die boek binne die regte genre beoordeel kan word. Voorts is die rol van die resensent om die boek te ontleed, te verduidelik en om uiteindelik 'n waardeoordeel uit te spreek. Terselfdertyd moet die resensie vlot en onderhoudend geskryf word, het Viljoen gesê by die WAT se onlangse Woordpret-geleentheid waar sy die gasspreker was. Dr Willem Botha, uitvoerende direkteur van die WAT, het haar oor die resensiekuns uitgevra.

Sy het gesê sy skryf vanuit haar agtergrond as akademikus resensies, maar het beklemtoon daar is ruimte vir 'n verskeidenheid stemme in die resensiekunde insluitend die van joernaliste en ander nie-akademiese skrywers. Sy het bygevoeg dat 'n resensie nie 'n suiwer wetenskaplike ontleding is nie en dat die resensent vanuit haar/sy eie verwysingsraamwerk en persoonlike voorkeure skryf.

“As resensent moet jy gewoonlik in die beperkte ruimte van 800 woorde iets skryf wat gegrond is op 'n deeglike lesing van die teks. Ek kyk na vormlike en inhoudelike aspekte. Die boek moet struktureel goed lyk en ek kyk na die genre. Jy beoordeel nie 'n roman volgens dieselfde beginsels as 'n digbundel nie.”

Viljoen het bygevoeg dat wanneer die resensent 'n persoonlike voorkeur uitspreek, moet sy/hy baie eksplisiet

wees daaroor. "Jy kan skryf dat jy dol is oor 'n bepaalde skrywer en dus dalk bietjie bevooroordeel is."

Sy is nie die soort resensent wat oordadig negatief of venynig is nie.

"Dit gebeur dat sommige koerantlesers hou van venynige resensies. Ek weet nie of resensies in die algemeen boeke laat verkoop nie – volgens die uitgewers dra resensies en boekbekendstellings nie by tot verkope nie – maar

ek glo negatiewe resensies kan lei tot verdere gesprekke rondom die boek en boekverkope kan daarby baat."

Viljoen het gesê sy verwerk kritiek op haar eie resensies deur die "hand in eie boesem te steek".

"As akademikus is ek egter gewoon aan kritiek. Ons word deurentyd onderwerp aan portuur-beoordeling. Ek luister dus na kritiek." – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Van Niekerk praat oor vertalings, Afrikaans en die rol van die kunstenaar

Prof Marlene van Niekerk van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands se roman, *Agaat*, is pas in Sweeds vertaal. Dis die eerste van haar boeke om in dié Skandinawiese taal vertaal te word. Sy gesels oor haar werk wat ook in verskeie ander tale, soos onder meer Engels, Nederlands en Italiaans vertaal is. Volgende jaar is *Agaat* ook in Duits en Frans beskikbaar.

Hoe ervaar jy die Sweedse lesers van jou boeke? Is hulle meer geneig om te stiplees? Is hulle meer krities/minder krities as jou Suid-Afrikaanse lesers?

Ja, dit is mense met 'n tradisioneel diepgesete lees kultuur – mense is intens besig met boeke en hulle lees nougeset en vanuit 'n wye vergelykende verwysingsraamwerk. Hulle is meer krities in die filosofiese sin. Hulle vra nogal uit oor die literêre en filosofiese moontlikheidsvoorwaardes van die werk en is minder krities in die sin van soms effens katterige, nydige, bewus onderkoelde, of polities afwysende of ideologies bestraffende reaksies. Dis die soort reaksie wat ek, soos baie ander Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers, in die een of ander stadium uit verskillende Suid-Afrikaanse hoeke kry – nie dat dit 'n slegte ding is nie, dit maak dikwels heelwat los by my en sterk my alleen maar in my kwaad. En dit hou weer op ander maniere die werk lewendig vir buitelandse lesers.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse resensies hou oor die algemeen uitstekend goed kers vas wat tegniese interpretasie betref, maar uiteraard is die Europese resensente nie so betrokke en eksistensiële en ideologies belanghebbend gemobiliseer ten opsigte van die Suid-Afrikaanse politieke situasie nie.

Is boeke met 'n eg Suid-Afrikaanse storie in die algemeen gewild onder die Swede?

Ja, ek is self verras. *Agaat* staan wyd op die toptienlyste van ernstige literatuur, was vir drie weke lank nommer een op die kritici se lys in die *Dagens Nyheter* (dagblad) en het binne 'n maand en 'n paar weke 'n derde druk beleef.

Die stukkie hieronder is uit Sweeds vertaal deur my literêre agentskap Blakefriedmann in London:

"Van Niekerk's *Triomf* (1994)...was already a masterpiece. So when *Agaat* was released in Afrikaans in 2004 and later with Michiel Heyns's English translation



Prof Marlene van Niekerk.

in 2006 it knocked out all critics. And rightly so, as it is not often, anywhere in the world, that a novel of such high calibre is written... What is most astounding is Van Niekerk's stylistic range – varying between fragile lyricism and burlesque humour – and the way she confidently orchestrates this enormous story... This novel first and foremost develops and also reconstructs the South African 'farm novel' ('plaasroman'), a genre which J M Coetzee tears apart in *In the heart of the country*. Van Niekerk shares Coetzee's critical views, however her sensibility is much warmer and more generous... If you ever need to persuade someone of what literature – and only literature – can do then it is enough to show them the first chapter of *Agaat*. There are no films, TV series or art forms that enable us to inhabit another person's consciousness as effectively as it is done here. It is an extraordinary accomplishment, an affirmation of the possibilities that a novel and language has to offer... Van Niekerk does not entirely part from the traditional novel form but chooses to play it like an instrument, inviting

the reader to both an amusing and melancholy dance.”
--Stefan Helgesson, *Dagens Nyheter*

Waarom dink jy vind die Swede aanklank by Agaat?

Ek dink hulle vind die vreemdheidsgehalte hoog, die inligting oor boerdery en landskap interessant, en die meeste vind die psigologiese aspekte van mag in intieme verhoudings die interessantste.

Ek dink ook die historiese politieke betrokkenheid van Swede by Suid-Afrika kan dalk 'n rol speel, sowel as die feit dat die boek by Weyler förlag, 'n klein gespesialiseerde uitgewer verskyn het.

Waar is die mark vir jou boeke die grootste? Jy is immers al in verskeie tale waaronder ook Nederlands,. vertaal?

Teen sowat 40 000 boeke, het veel meer boeke in Nederlands verkoop as in Afrikaans of Engels, (ook as in Suid-Afrika in Engels). Na tien jaar is dit steeds “aktief” onder die algemene Nederlandse leespubliek.

Dit het 'n bepaalde invloed op hoe mens jou skryfaktiwiteit sien, maar ek sal nooit in 'n ander taal as in Afrikaans kan skryf nie, en tot dusver is dit Suid-Afrikaanse toestande en geskiedenis wat my besig hou.

Ek besef ook wel deeglik dat min Afrikaanssprekendes tussen 18 en 25 jaar enigsins begryp wat ek skryf, gewoon omdat die woordeskat van Afrikaans soos wat dit tans nog gestandaardiseer is, so radikaal aan die krimp is.

Min jong Afrikaanssprekendes kan 'n sintakties verwickelde saamgestelde sin vlot lees of begryp. Ek dink dit geld vir ander tale ook.

Dit hette doen met die globale terugval na 'n laer hominide staat via die slimfone en ander elektroniese apparaat en die voorkeur wat Facebook-statusveranderings geniet bo 'n gedig of 'n kortverhaal.

Ek is in die bevoorregte posisie dat etlike Suid-Afrikaanse uitgewers steeds die Afrikaanse boek se belange op die hart dra. Dit sal seker ook verander wanneer dit ekonomies nie meer sin maak om Afrikaanse ernstige literatuur te publiseer nie, veral nie in tradisionele boekvorm nie.

Dat die taal waarin ek skryf onder druk staan is een probleem, dat my en baie ander medeskrywers se opvattinge van wat literêr interessant/beduidend is onder druk staan is 'n ander.

Tot watter mate word die vryheid van kunstenaars in Suid-Afrika bedreig?

Ek skrik baie baie diep onder my vel in as ek hoor dat die Minister van Kuns en Kultuur, Paul Mashatile, sê Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaars moet in hul werk sosiale kohesie en nasionale eenheid bevorder. Dit is 'n naïewe, oningeligte en gevaarlike stelling wat met alle mag en middele teengesprek moet word deur almal wat die belang van die kunste in Suid-Afrika op die hart dra.

Nasionaliste van watter kleur ook al kon in ons land nog nooit 'n onderskeid maak tussen letterkunde/kuns en die werklikheid nie. Ek sal alles in my vermoë doen om die politici daarvan te oortuig dat 'n mens nie regtig iemand verkrag as jy 'n skildery maak van iemand se geslagsdele nie, en dat jy ook nie regtig 'n moord pleeg as jy 'n roman skryf oor 'n hooggeplaaste in die Intelligensiediens wat sy vriendin se minnaar laat vermoor nie.

Ek dink skrywers en kunstenaars gaan net al hoe meer moet inspring om bepaalde waardes en denkbeelde te problematiseer soos wat die geboelie van joernaliste en die druk op die regbank toeneem. Die stryd duur voort, inderdaad.

Ek is tans in die buiteland en van hier af lyk dit onbegryplik dat daar in die lig van die huidige debakels nog geen optog van intellektuele en kunstenaars was nie. Dit word weer tyd. In lande met 'n mondige demokrasie sal daar groot publieke oproer wees as die regering selfs net daaraan dink om met 'n harde hand neer te kom op sogenaamd ongewenste beelde/tekste/spotprente wat regeringslui uitbeeld.

Op 16 Augustus hou die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands 'n kollokwium met Jonathan Shapiro (Zapiro) en ons het 'n paar digters gevra om satiriese gedigte te skryf op spotprente van die tekenaar.

Ek beskou dit as 'n soort protes- en ondersteuningsaksie vir Jonathan Shapiro wat op 28 Augustus hof toe gesleep word deur die president omdat hy hom voorgestel het as 'n voornemende verkragter van Vrou Justitia en Vrou Persvryheid (met 'n bende ondersteuners). Al wat 'n mens hoef te vra is waar die skrywers en kunstenaars hul idees vandaan haal.

Niemand in Nederland het al ooit hulle eerste minister met 'n storkop op sy kop of in sy broek afgebeeld nie, want dit is nie hier tersaaklik nie.

Jan Peter Balkenende, die voormalige eerste minister van Nederland, is jare lank as Harry Potter uitgebeeld (analiseer dit) en niemand het ooit gedink sy waardigheid word daardeur aangetas nie.

Waardigheid is skielik 'n vreeslike belangrike woord in Suid-Afrika, en ek dink as mense in hoë posisies hulle waardig gedra, sal hulle veel minder vernederbaar voel.

Studying a dying language

Only a small percentage of the Khoisan people in the Western Sandveldt in the Eastern region of the Kalahari Desert in Botswana can still speak their indigenous Cua (or Tswa) language, which is characterised by clicking sounds.

As often happens, this minority group of people has taken on the language of the dominant group and most of them speak Tswana, the majority language found in that area.

Dr Mawande Dlaki, head of the Department of African Languages at Stellenbosch University is working in collaboration with Dr Andy Chebanne of the University of Botswana on a study to record the Cua language, which is facing extinction.

“There are only about 300 Cua speakers left,” says Dlaki who will be presenting a paper on some aspects of his research at the World Conference of African Linguistics in Cameroon in August.

“When a language dies, the culture of the group dies with it. When a language is taught, the teaching is most effective when the learner is also taught about the culture of the people who speak that particular language. There is nobody teaching young people in the community their own language. With this research we are looking at the language structure, as well as the cultural and social aspects of the language. The goals of this research project are to: construct a linguistic and sociolinguistic description of the Cua speakers; prepare academic articles from the data collected; and develop an orthography and reparation of dictionary and grammar.”

Dlaki lived with the Cua speaking community for three weeks and was saddened by the living conditions of the people.

“There is great poverty among them. And we were surprised to find at what great pace the language is

being lost. The people have been moved around by the government over thirty years and this has accelerated the acquisition of the dominant group’s language. Those who can still speak the language have a limited vocabulary.”

He points out that there is often a belief that all languages of which there are no written form, weaken and die out. Although it is true in many cases, there are exceptions. An example is the language Bacha (a Nguni language) spoken in the remote rural village Lephephe in Botswana which is seemingly going from strength to strength.

“The speakers are so proud of their language, that, although there is no writing tradition, they keep it alive by talking and singing in it.”

When the three-year study among the Cua speaking community started in 2011, Chebanne in his preliminary report stated that people between 1 and 30 years old do not speak the language and language attitudes are “characterised by negativism and denialism”.

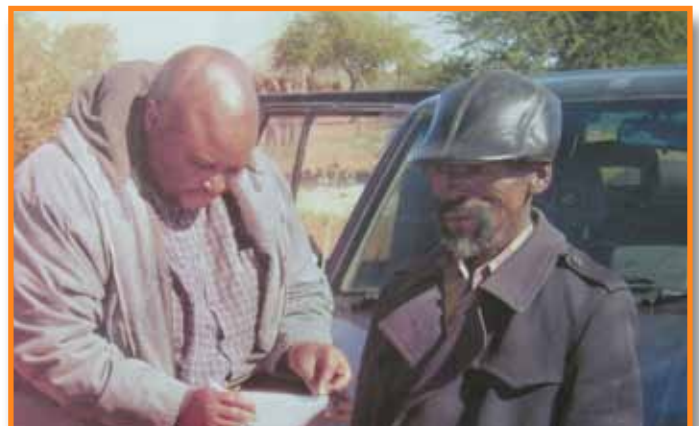
These people, who are originally hunter-gatherers, have lost the specialised vocabulary for hunting, fauna and flora. They have also lost the specialised vocabulary for semantic domains related to nomadic movements and cognition.

The fact that they were relocated to areas close to social amenities like schools and hospitals has led to a sedentary lifestyle. They no longer hunt and gather, and these skills are not taught to children, leading to the loss of these age-old skills.

In the Cua speaking community only a few people among the elderly can still speak the language. As the saying goes: When an old person dies, a library burns. In the case of the Cua speakers it is indeed true. Because it is the old people who are the keepers of ancient knowledge.



Dr Mawande Dlaki who will be presenting a paper on some aspects of his research at the World Conference of African Linguistics in Cameroon in August.



Dr Mawande Dlaki with one of the Khoisan people in the Kalahari Desert.

Boek ondersoek Khoi-Khoi en ander wortels van Afrikaans



Dr Pieter Muysken

Die Nederlandse taalkundige, Hans den Besten (1948-2010), het oor drie dekades verskeie artikels oor die ontstaansgeskiedenis van Afrikaans en die verskillende invloede daarop geskryf.

Hy was besig om sy belangrikste skrywes oor die struktuur en geskiedenis van Afrikaans te orden sodat dit gebundel kon word. Hy kon die doelwit weens gevorderde Parkinsonsiekte nie voltooi nie. Uiteindelik was die projek vir hom te groot en het sy vriend en kollega, Pieter Muysken, die taak na sy dood as projekbestuurder oorgeneem.

Die boek, *Roots of Afrikaans – Selected Writings of Hans den Besten*, is in Junie by STIAS (Stellenbosch Instituut vir Gevorderde Navorsing) deur die Departement Algemene Taalwetenskap bekend gestel. Onder die gaste was die redakteur van die boek, dr Ton van der Wouden, 'n Nederlandse akademikus verbonde aan die Meertens Instituut, en Muysken, van Radboud Universiteit.

“Daar was vir baie lank 'n persepsie dat Afrikaans net danksy Nederlands tot stand gekom het. Waar daar afwykings was, is daar geglo dis maar net 'n dialek van 'n soort afgewaterde Nederlands of dat dit 'n Vlaamse invloed is,” het Muysken in 'n onderhoud met *Letter*

gesê. “Afrikaans is gesien as 'n Europese taal. Hans het egter vroeg al die invloede van Khoi-Khoi, Maleis en Portugees daarop raakgesien. Hy het met Suid-Afrikaanse akademici en taalkenners kontak gemaak en besef daar word ook in Suid-Afrika na die nie-Europese invloede op die taal gekyk.”

Die Nederlandse koloniale tydperk het gelei tot noue kontak met die mense van Maleisië en Suriname, asook die Karibiese lande – die invloede het ook neerslag gevind in Afrikaans. Vandag is Nederland ook 'n toevlugsoord vir immigrante vanuit die lande. Den Besten het in Nederland ook die invloede wat die verskillende tale op Nederlands gehad het waargeneem.

“Dit het Hans nie ontgaan dat Afrikaans 'n Kreoolse taal is nie,” sê Muysken. “Die leksikale invloed van Nederlands op Afrikaans is baie groot, maar die taal het ontwikkel in 'n sterk onafhanklike, akademiese en wetenskaptaal. Wanneer Nederlanders Afrikaans hoor, is hulle verstom dat dit so anders is as Nederlands. Sommige Nederlanders glo dis 'n eenvoudige vorm van Nederlands, maar hulle is verbaas wanneer hulle agterkom hoe kompleks die taal werklik is. Hulle is ook altyd verbaas om te hoor dat dit 'n relatiewe groot taal is wat deur bykans ses miljoen mense gepraat word.”

Volgens Muysken bied *Roots of Afrikaans – Selected Writings of Hans den Besten* 'n argument vir die gemengde wortels van Afrikaans. Naas Nederlands was Khoi-Khoi die grootste invloed op Afrikaans, gevolg deur Portugees en Maleis met 'n skeutjie Frans.

In haar kommentaar oor die boek, skryf Theresa Biberauer, wat aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch gestudeer en deesdae 'n akademikus aan Cambridge Universiteit is: “Hans den Besten se werk oor Afrikaans stel die taal in 'n geheel ander lig as wat 'n mens outomaties dink, gegewe die politieke agtergrond.”

Benewens sy skryfwerk, het Den Besten ook oor die jare 150 opnames van gespreksfragmente van ou “Kaaps-Afrikaans” uit allerlei bronne versamel. Muysken beoog om dit eersdaags in 'n databasis te orden. – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**



Dr Pieter Muysken en dr Ton van der Wouden, redakteur van die boek *Roots of Afrikaans: Selected Writings of Hans den Besten*, saam met dr Frenette Southwood van die Departement Algemene Taalwetenskap.

Foto: Desmond Thompson

Trougees in Departement Algemene Taalwetenskap

Met drie troues reeds agter die blad, en nog drie om die draai, is dit verseker 'n jaar van feesviering in die Departement Algemene Taalwetenskap.

Erin Kruger (na dese Pretorius) het in Maart eerste die knoop deurgehaak in Stellenbosch se pragtige Moederkerk. 'n Maand later was dit die beurt van Anneke Perold (na dese Potgieter) om die jawoord te gee langs die see in Keurboomstrand.

Kort op haar hakke was mnr Johan Oosthuizen, senior lektor, se dogter, Elisabet, terwyl nog twee personeellede, me Christine Smit, programkoördineerder, en prof Christine Anthonissen, departementele voorsitter en visedekaan, later vanjaar elk 'n nuwe skoonseun bykry.

Dan is daar ook nog Marcelyn Oostendorp wat vroeër vanjaar haar PhD ontvang het. Sy behou haar nooiensvan wanneer sy later vanjaar met die Sweed Emanuel Bylund Spångberg trou.



Erin en Helgard Pretorius.



Anneke en Brendon Potgieter.

Two languages in one mind: effects of the second language on the first in higher education

The following is an extract of a paper presented by Dr Marcelyn Oostendorp of the Department of General Linguistics at the New Voices in Science Colloquium at the end of last year.

It is a summary of her PhD dissertation "Effects of the second language on the first: Investigating the development of conceptual fluency of bilinguals in a tertiary education context".

It is much easier said than done to study the effects of increased exposure to a second language on the first language of students at higher education institutions.

This question is especially relevant in South Africa, because the majority of the students in our higher education system do not receive their training in their first language.

I wanted to find out what the effects of increased exposure to English in a teaching and learning context was on Afrikaans- first-language speaking students' academic literacy and on their general academic achievement as

a whole.

For this study I looked at first-year students who are bilingual and speak both Afrikaans and English, who had Afrikaans as dominant language, and who were educated in Afrikaans during their primary and secondary education.

This group was divided into students taught in the medium of Afrikaans only and those who were taught the same module partially in English, an option available for some modules at Stellenbosch University.

No significant differences were found between the two groups. Increased exposure to English did not make a significant difference in the academic literacy in the first language or general academic achievement of these first-year students.

My research highlights the limitations of current research methodology on multilingualism. A standard approach in investigating the effects of one language on another is to establish two groups: one group with exposure to the

second language and the other without.

However, I could not control how much input my research subjects got in English outside of the classroom, or through the use of English textbooks and learning material.

I was thrown some curveballs during my study. For instance, where does one find, nowadays, South Africans who have not yet been exposed to English?

It is simply not true anymore that multilingualism is a rare phenomenon, that input in the second language is restricted to classroom settings and that you can study multilinguals by comparing them to monolinguals. The standard approach needs to be updated.

We should not shy away from the problems and the 'messiness' of this topic. We cannot transplant models and theory as is, but need to adjust it to the context we are working in. Only then can we truly learn more about how two languages work in one mind.



Dr Marcelyn Oostendorp

What does current research say about multilingualism?

Multilingualism is not a rare phenomenon. Half of the world's population is at least bilingual.

Very few multilinguals know the two languages they have access to "perfectly" or are able to use the two languages 100% correctly in all contexts.

Multilinguals code-switch for a variety of reasons. Students in Oostendorp's study said they used it as a learning strategy.

Children raised as multilinguals tend to mix their

languages more when communicating with other multilinguals. However, when they communicate with someone who is not multilingual they are less likely to mix their languages.

Children seem to be better language learners than adults and the age at which somebody learns a second language seems to play an important role in the level of proficiency they will achieve in the language.

Languages that are not used can attrite, but can also be re-learned.

Superdiversity of linguistics

Christopher Stroud, a professor in Linguistics at the University of the Western Cape, was one of the speakers at the start-up workshop of the Collaborative Research Programme on Language Biographies of African Migrants in South Africa. The workshop was hosted by the Department of General Linguistics in Stellenbosch.

Stroud said that migration and the increasing contact with other cultures across the world through information technologies, has led to linguistic superdiversity – people increasingly have to negotiate their way through a sea of cultures and languages and still find a way of convivially sharing spaces.



Nuwe program fokus op kulture van Ou Nabye Ooste en Klassieke Wêreld

Die nuwe Nagraadse Diplomaprogram in Antieke Kulture fokus op die kulture van die Ou Nabye Ooste (Egipte, Mesopotamië, Siro-Palestina en Persië) en die klassieke wêreld (Griekeland en Rome). Die doel van hierdie interdisiplinêre program is om studente toe te

rus met kennis van die kulture van die antieke wêreld en van spesifieke aspekte van hierdie kulture – insluitend godsdiens, letterkunde, kuns, samelewings – en om 'n begrip te kweek vir die vormende invloed van hierdie kulture op hedendaagse kulture, waardes en instellings.



Studente wat in 2012 die Nagraadse Diplomaprogram in Antieke Kulture volg saam met dosente en administratiewe personeel van die Departement Antieke Studie. Dit is die eerste groep studente wat die nuwe eenjarige diplomaprogram volg.

Ancient Studies rewards top achievers

The Department of Ancient Studies on 18 May awarded a number of prizes for best academic achievement in 2011. In the photograph: Prof JC Thom, Herman Brand (Ancient Cultures 2), Eva Raal (Biblical Hebrew 3), Prof PJ Conradie, Samantha Graham (Ancient Cultures 3),

Prof I Cornelius, Megan Badenhorst (Latin 2), Rosamund van der Westhuizen (Latin 3), Prof Christine Anthonissen (Vice-Dean), Ian Campbell (Latin 2), Helen de Wet (Biblical Hebrew 2), Ettienné Ellis (Greek 2 and Biblical Hebrew 3).



One of only two SA experts in ancient Greek pottery joins Ancient Studies

Samantha Masters, who has recently been permanently appointed in the Department of Ancient Studies, is one of only two South African experts in the field of ancient Greek pottery.

She grew up in the warm climes of Durban where she completed her undergraduate degree and then her MA in Classics at what was, at the time, the University of Natal, Durban (now UKZN). She completed her PhD dissertation, entitled *Iconography and emotional vocabulary: the abduction and recovery of Helen in Attic pottery c. 550-350 BCE*, earlier this year at the University of Exeter, in the United Kingdom.

Her appointment at Stellenbosch University followed soon afterwards in March. "Stellenbosch is a picturesque and lively town," Masters says, "and since I had already taught here part-time and experienced the stimulating and supportive environment of my department, I knew that this was the place I wanted to be permanently."

What sparked her interest in ancient pottery, one might ask.

"Well, I have always had a keen interest in art and material culture," she says, "but it was during my honours year that I developed a real passion for pottery in particular. In the Classics Department at UND we had a small museum of antiquities.

"I became the assistant curator and I learnt about the cultural value of material objects from the past, about how to care for such artefacts and also about potential avenues of research. This was probably the beginning for

me, and over the years, I have never been disappointed. It is a really fascinating and productive field and I have also had many thrilling research opportunities over the years."

By this she means the opportunity to do her PhD at Exeter, and also to conduct research at two prestigious institutes: The Getty Research Institute, at the Getty Villa, in Malibu, California and the Institut für Klassische Archäologie, at Ruprecht-Karls-Universität, Heidelberg.

Masters is currently working on converting her PhD into a book, but other projects are also quickly taking shape. She is planning a study related to the collections of classical antiquities in South African museums as well as two collaborative projects with Iziko Museums of Cape Town, which has a substantial collection of ancient artefacts.

"The Ancient Studies Department has a really good working relationship with Iziko; over the years we have collaborated on several exhibitions and research projects," says Masters.

"Working with Iziko allows us to connect more broadly with issues around heritage. Pottery is universal, and there are, I believe, dialogues to be had with living and local traditions."

In addition to research, Masters teaches courses in ancient culture, supervises post-graduate students, and gives public lectures on various subjects relating to the classical world.



Antieke Studies: Dr Samantha Masters in the gardens of the Getty Villa in Malibu, California where she did research at the Getty Research Institute

Sentrum beywer hom vir bevordering van China-Afrika-betrekkinge

China is Suid-Afrika se belangrikste handelsvennoot, met uitgebreide ekonomiese, maatskaplike en omgewingsimplikasies. Tog is daar 'n ongelooflike gebrek aan kennis in Afrika oor hierdie ekonomiese reus van die Ooste.

“Daar is soveel potensiaal vir selfs sterker bande tussen Afrika en China, maar die meeste mense se kennis oor China is beperk. Daar is weinig bekend oor die land se politiek, sy omgewingsbeleid en sy ekonomiese en maatskaplike stelsels,” sê dr Sven Grimm, direkteur van die Sentrum vir Chinese Studies (CCS) by die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US).

Die CCS het in middel Mei 2012 'n werksessie gehou met die tema “Greening China-Africa relations” met die doel om 'n uitruil van Chinese en Afrikageleerdes te bevorder. Die werksessie is geopen deur sy eksellensie Tian Xuejun, China se nuwe ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika, en die waarnemende Viserektor: Navorsing aan die US, prof Doug Rawlings.

Die betrekkinge tussen China en Afrika is nog 'n oop en onontginde navorsingsveld. Die CCS is die enigste sentrum in Afrika wat hom ten volle toewy aan die bevordering van betrekkinge tussen China en Afrika.

Die CCS se doelwit is om China se ontwikkelingsrol in Afrika te evalueer – insluitend handel, belegging en buitelandse hulp – en hy doen ontledings van China-verbante navorsing vir belangegroepes in die regering, sakewêreld, die akademie en NRO-gemeenskappe.

Inligting word versprei deur middel van die nuusbrieff *The Weekly China Briefing*, die joernaal *African East Asian Affairs – The China Monitor*, asook gereelde beleidsopsommings en besprekingsdokumente.

Dit klink absurd dat 'n land waar daar vroeër vanjaar 'n transaksie van R11,08 miljard (\$1,3 miljard) beklink is toe die JSE-genoteerde maatskappy Metorex aan die Jinchuan-groep verkoop is so min kennis van sy handelsvennoot het. 'n Gebrek aan kennis kan 'n ernstige uitwerking hê op 'n land se vermoë om ten beste van geleenthede gebruik te maak.

Neem byvoorbeeld die huidige neiging in China om rooiwyn voor te sit en die plaaslike gebrek aan kennis oor hierdie sakegeleentheid. Wyn wat na China uitgevoer word kom met 'n stewige prysetiket. 'n Bottel wyn wat vir R40 in Suid-Afrika verkoop, kan in China vir R400 van die hand gesit word.

“Wat kwantiteit betref, is China 'n veel groter wynvervaardiger as Suid-Afrika, maar daar is beslis 'n mark vir Suid-Afrikaanse wyn,” het Grimm gesê.

Waar whisky 'n paar jaar gelede nog 'n statussimbool was, het wyn die afgelope paar jaar meer gewild geraak.



Dr Sven Grimm, Director of the Centre for Chinese Studies.
Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Alkohol is 'n belangrike bestanddeel van sake-etes in China en hoe duurder die bottel wyn, hoe groter die indruk wat op die gaste gemaak word.

Een van die wêreld se grootste groothandel-verkoopmarkte is in Jiwoe, digby Sjanghai. Dié reusekompleks beslaan verskeie straatblokke en het 'n nuwe afdeling wat aan Suid-Afrikaanse produkte toegewys is. Besoekers sal wel Suid-Afrikaanse wyne daar aantref, maar meer kan gedoen word om Suid-Afrikaanse produkte daar te bemark.

Om suksesvol in China te bemark, moet daar 'n goeie begrip en oorweging van die drywers agter Chinese beleidvorming en maatskaplike verandering wees. Soos wat die middelklas in China groter word sal die vraag na wyn ook groei. Dit is dus duidelik dat daar geleenthede bestaan wat deur Suid-Afrikaanse wynmakers ontgin kan word – maar tot dusver is hierdie geleenthede nie ten volle benut nie.

China se betrokkenheid in Afrika groei met rasse skrede,

wat gepaard gaan met geleenthede en uitdagings.

“Afrika as kontinent moet op groot skaal belê in kennis,” het Grimm gesê.

“As China nie begryp word nie, is dit onmoontlik om die geleenthede ten volle te benut. ’n Belegging in kennis gaan tot die voordeel strek van regerings, sake en, in die breë gesien, die samelewing in geheel.”

Vra enige Suid-Afrikaner wie die volgende Chinese president en eerste minister gaan wees in die jaar wat kom en die kans is goed dat die persoon nie die vaagste benul sal hê nie. Dieselfde persoon sal waarskynlik met min moeite minstens twee kandidate kan noem wat aan die Amerikaanse verkiesing deelneem.

“Die ANC het dit duidelik gemaak dat Suid-Afrika toenemend na die Ooste kyk vir beleggings- en ekonomiese samewerking. Ons moet verstaan hoe ons grootste en vernaamste handelsvennoot in mekaar steek,” sê mnr Matthew McDonald, ’n ontleder by die CCS.

Grimm raak aan die kommer van baie dat China Afrika uitbuit in sy soeke na die kontinent se natuurlike hulpbronne om sy eie tekort aan ru-materiale aan te vul.

“Dit is ’n geldige rede tot kommer, maar die verslaggewing daarvoor behoort ook klem te lê op waarom staatshoofde Chinese maatskappye toelaat om dit aan hul lande te doen. ’n Mens moet ook vasstel tot watter mate die Chinese beleggers in Afrika in private hande of in staatsbesit is, en hoe nou hul verbintenisse met die regering is. Daar is ’n neiging om al die maatskappye saam te gooi asof hulle almal kop in een mus is met die Chinese regering. Dit is eenvoudig nie die geval nie.”

Daar bestaan duidelik mededinging met Chinese produkte in die Afrikamark. China is ’n sterk mededinger enige plek in die wêreld. Grimm en McDonald wys daarop dat daar in Suid-Afrika ’n deurlopende debat was oor die gevare vir die plaaslike tekstielbedryf van aansienlik goedkoper, ingevoerde Chinese tekstiele.

“Na onderhandelings met Suid-Afrika se Departement van Handel en Nywerheid het die Chinese regering uit vrye wil die uitvoer van Chinese tekstiele na Suid-Afrika beperk,” het Grimm gesê.

Deur sy toegewyde navorsing oor die betrekkinge tussen China en Afrika, is die CCS voorwaar in ’n sterk posisie om tydig inligting gegrond op soliede navorsing te verskaf. – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Research fellow is investigating Chinese security situation in Africa



Dr Ross Anthony.
Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

After having lived and worked in England and China for more than a decade, Dr Ross Anthony in April joined the Centre for Chinese Studies as a research fellow.

He obtained his PhD at Cambridge as a Bill Gates Scholar and taught at a University in Taiwan.

His field of study is the Chinese security situation in Africa.

“There is a lot of Chinese investment in the extraction and other fields in Africa. These investments necessitate further investment in the development of infrastructure like roads and railways. Investments and the people who are involved, have to be protected. However, very

little is known about how the Chinese protect their assets and operations in Africa,” says Anthony.

“In contrast there is more accessible knowledge about Western companies and the private security companies they contract. We also know how legally dubious some of these companies are. There are reports that former members of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army from China are contracting themselves out.”

Having lived in China for a number of years, Anthony is au fait with the culture of secrecy of a one-party state.

“In terms of business practices, the Chinese are not used to being held up to scrutiny. However, the criticism against their labour practices both in China and elsewhere where Chinese companies are investing seems to have had the effect of a wake-up call. Chinese companies are finding that they are obliged to be more transparent.”

Anthony is adamant that one should not tar all Chinese with the same brush. “Many people do not seem to make a distinction between government companies and private companies. There is a tendency to lump all companies that invest in Africa together as if they are all government-supported companies. There are many private companies who operate completely independent of the Chinese government and many state owned enterprises are run as if they were private companies”

Anthony adds that the research field on Chinese/African relations are wide open.

“It is a new field of research and there is so much new ground to break.” – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Forty learners help to propel school to winning position in Buya Festival



Sikelelwa Senior Secondary was the overall winner of the 7th Buya School Theatre Festival that was held in May this year. No less than 40 learners from Sikelelwa participated in this Festival that draws participants from the greater Khayelitsha area, with some representation from the Strand and Boland. The language is Xhosa, but strong song and dance routines make it possible for

audiences from a variety of language groups to follow what is happening on stage. The Festival is supported institutionally by the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and is registered on the Directorate for Community Interaction's project database. The project is financially helped by a grant from the office of the Vice-Rector: Personnel and Community Interaction, Prof Julian Smith.

Online encyclopaedia for performance arts product of long-term research

The Encyclopaedia of South African Theatre and Performance (ESAT) is an open-access, internet-based interactive resource for theatre and performance researchers interested in the evolution, history and forms of drama, theatre and performance in South Africa.

The online publication is based on information compiled by the Centre for Theatre and Performance Studies at Stellenbosch University over the past 15 years, with the help of researchers from the theatre community.

Deriving from the University of Stellenbosch's Libopedia, it uses the Wiki format and programmes and is published on the web with the assistance of the Drama Department and its Centre for Theatre and Performance Studies, the JS Gericke Library and the division for Information Technology at Stellenbosch University.

The aim of the ESAT is to create a comprehensive database on the history and nature of South African drama, theatre and performance (including dance, oral performance and similar forms), and to make it available as a general reference work and resource for the use of researchers, students, artists, journalist and all other interested parties. The material is published

online, incomplete as it may be at this stage — with lacunae and even possible errors — and then to invite the academic and artistic community to help in expanding and improving on this material to make all existing and emerging academic and other research readily accessible to the general reader as well as the theatre enthusiast nationally and internationally.

In a media release, Prof Temple Hauptfleisch, Emeritus Professor in the Department of Drama and general editor of the ESAT, emphasises that this is simply the first version of what is an ongoing and longer-term project. It is unavoidable that the entries will vary vastly – from exceedingly complete to very scant, since often only partial information could be found in available sources.

Dates of birth and death, for example, are sometimes difficult to find, while details of an organisation's structure and history are frequently unrecorded. At times the researchers only found the names of people or theatres involved in a particular production. However, in view of the basic aims of this publication, Hauptfleisch and his team felt that even the slightest bit of information, a mere mention of a name or a place, is ultimately more useful than none at all.

SLiP celebrates Africa day with poets from across continent

SLiP (Stellenbosch Literary Project – a project of the Department of English) held an exciting African Day event. Here is an extract of **Riaan Oppelt's** report on this happening.

In a week in which the presidential privates became the country's Toddergate, roads were closed for court cases in which advocates cried, politicians tried to label all things racist, discomfiting whispers of anti-gay legislation did the rounds, and the third fashion model in as many weeks shared her not-too-bright thoughts with the world on Twitter to a "surprisingly" negative reaction, you may have been excused for thinking Africa Day was really just a PC term for South Africa Day.



Khanyisele Mbongwa performed during the SLiP Open Mic session.
Photo: Retha Ferguson.

Our preoccupation with our perpetually shell-shocked image, the incessant trips back to the past and the embrace of victimhood from people living in fortified castles made us look less like the heroes of a continent than a teenager modelling him- or herself on Bella from Twilight in that obsequious, moping kind of way. You'd swear there wasn't an entire landmass outside of South Africa to still think about.

Africa Day reminded us to get over ourselves a little bit, and to get on with things. The continent was asking us to put down both the glass of wine spiked with bigotry and the Lacan-less hand-held mirror, and, for once, act as if we were actually part of something bigger.

True to form, it took poets to show up the politics. It took community to ass-kick corpulent self-indulgence and to get some of us to wake up and smell the Kenyan coffee beans, to hear the drums from the Congo, to inhale Ugandan air.

We are part of Africa. Some days she'd do well to take a wooden spoon and clobber us with it, but she never separates us the way we do with her sometimes. On Africa Day, in Café Art, at least a few of us had our fingertips stroked languidly, lovingly but also urgently by other children from the same Mother.

And what children! There were poets from Uganda, the Congo, Nigeria and, closer to home Botswana and, closer yet, the Northern Cape. In-between all this we had our hosts Adrian van Wyk and Pieter Odendaal, also perform poems and, for good measure, we ended with another Open Mic.

To the sound of an acoustic guitar backtrack that reminded of the late, great Malian, Ali Farka Touré, Danson Kahyana from Uganda took the stage. A gentle, steady presence, Danson knows the SLiP scene very well, having attended most of the poetry evenings since mid-2011 and also reporting on the first SLiP Slam in October 2011.

The three members of JRP are Congolese Jembe and South Africans Yamkela and Bongo, both from Khayamandi. The breezy-voiced Jembe drummed and controlled the first item with calm but imperative calls on young Africans to hear their ancestors, to employ music as a passage to adulthood:

without a culture /
we are lost — /
preserving it we /
honour them, and ourselves /
Strictly and rhythmically /
We play the drums /
As the night falls

Nondyebo Vuyo Mtimade, published praise poet and SLiP Slam Champion 2012, was enthusiastically described by Adrian as not only one of the most staggering



Published praise poet Nondyebo Vuyo Mtimade.
Photo: Retha Ferguson.

performers we know, but also as a "down sister", a reference to Vuyo's unflinching humility and benevolence, which manifests at the end of a phone call, when Vuyo is prone to saying "God bless" instead of "goodbye".

At 2 am the previous morning, she wrote "The Messenger", in which she expands on the theme of the poet as a messenger to society with fire-in-the-belly incantations and directives. There's absolutely no need for her to

feel at all restrained by English, even as she mentioned her lack of an English education: the language always comes from Vuyo's core, she dances, stomps, screams, hurls and charges it out, her body forming sentences that no book could capture.

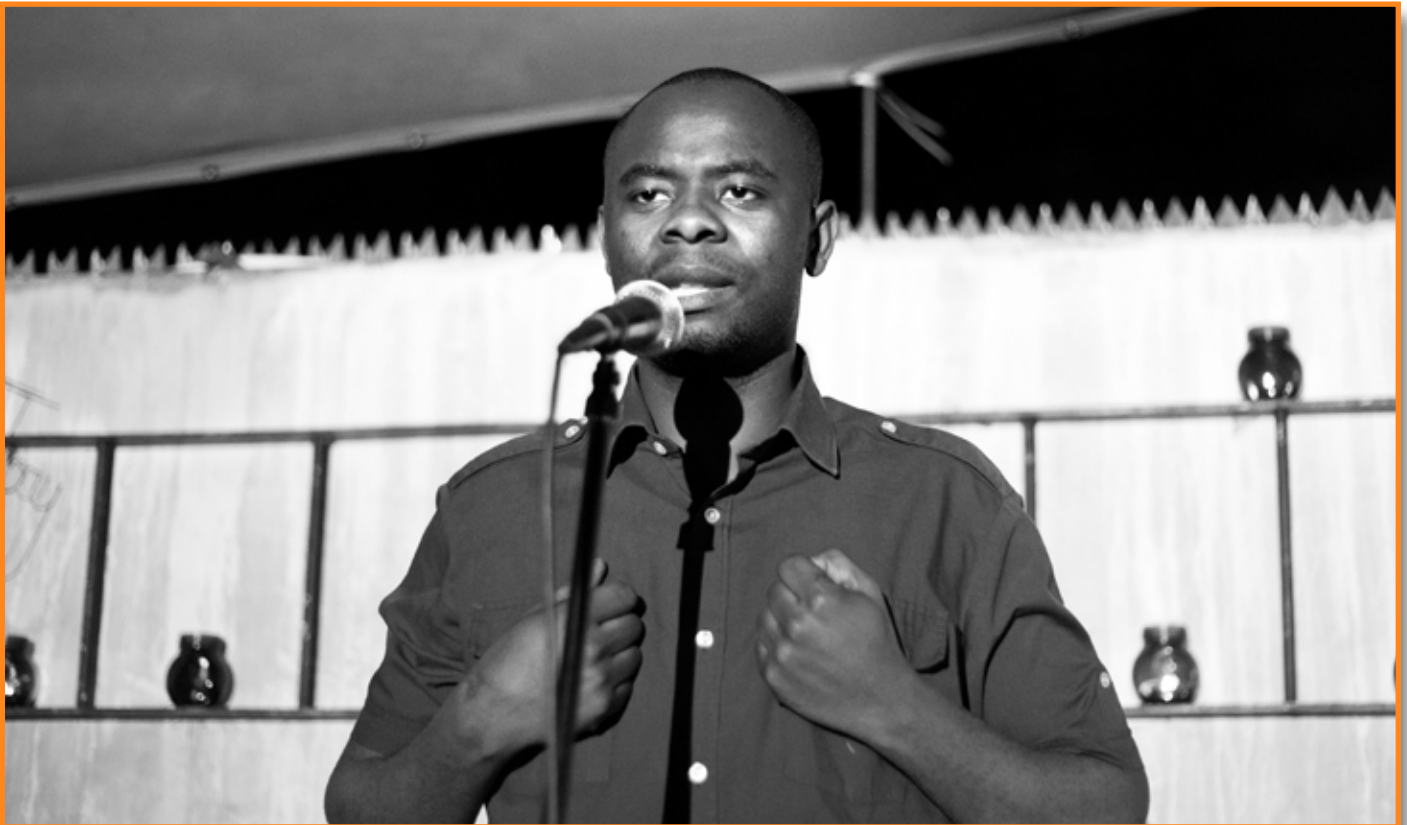
Jamala Safari ended the evening's main event. Cape Town-based but hailing from the Eastern Congo, Jamala's collection of poetry, *Tam-Tam Sings*, was published in 2008. Jamala introduced himself modestly and immediately got down to business. Reading "Tam-

Tam Sings", the title poem of his debut collection, he asked Jembe, an old friend, to accompany him on the drum.

The evening ended with an exciting Open Mic session.

* For Riaan Oppelt's full report on the Slip event, go to <http://bit.ly/KqRVJL>.

* SLiP poetry evenings are held once a month. Visit the website at: slipnet.co.za.



Jamala Safari, originally from the Congo, is a SLiP event favourite.
Photo: Retha Ferguson.

Victorian blog accepted for respected online-journal showcase

It took only one novel set in Victorian England to turn Jollette Roodt into a dedicated fan of all things Victorian.

So inspired was this MA student after reading Charles Dickens's novel *Nicholas Nickleby*, that she started a blog, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (<http://sutocsblog.blogspot.com>), which was recently featured on the well-established and highly-rated *Journal of Victorian Culture Online*.

"The *Journal of Victorian Culture Online* earlier this year asked for submissions of blogs run by academics in this particular field. I submitted my blog and to my great surprise I was contacted by Dr Lucinda Matthews-Jones, one of the *Journal* editors. She told me that my blog would be featured as part of their blog showcase, which indeed it was on 10 May. I hope that this will lead to some international exposure for my blog," says Roodt.



Jollette Roodt.

She became a Victorian fan when she read *Nicholas Nickleby* after completing her BA. For her Master's studies she is focusing on the role of the Department of English's tutorial programme in teaching and learning – especially of Victorian literature.

"I run a Victorian interest group for first-year students and I started the blog as an accompaniment to the group. I hope it will eventually be a platform for productive semi-formal discussions as the first years become more versed in critical thinking," says Roodt.

There were no specific criteria for the blogs to be featured on JVC Online – aside from the fact that they had to be

academic-related and based on Victorian literature.

"The blog is still in its early days, but I tried to make it quirky and informal with a steampunk feel to it. I wanted to make it as inviting as possible to the first-years in my group and to students in general. However, it is also open to comments from anyone with a Gmail or WordPress account."

Visitors to the blog can find links to a number of other Victorian-related websites, while the posts on the blog focus on new books about the period. There are also video clips, images and links.

WELCOME TO THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
A VICTORIAN LITERATURE READING GROUP FOR ENGLISH 178

SUNDAY, 11 MARCH 2012

How well do you know Dickens?
How well do you know the work of Charles Dickens? Take the quiz by Richard Lederer here.

And if you want to get to know the man himself better, this year has seen the release of not one but two Dickens biographies: *Charles Dickens: A life* by Claire Tomalin and *Charles Dickens and the great theatre of the world* by Simon Callow.

CHARLES DICKENS
CLAIRE TOMALIN

CHARLES DICKENS
SIMON CALLOW

ABOUT ME
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
Why hello, ladies and gents! Welcome to The Old Curiosity Shop. Do regale us with your comments on any of our fascinating posts on all matters Victorian.
VIEW MY COMPLETE PROFILE

LEARN TO WRITE LIKE DICKENS (OR MAYBE NOT QUITE)
Visit the English Department's Online Writing Lab

FANTASTIC SITES TO CHECK OUT
[The Brontë Society](#)
[Dickens in Context - British Library](#)
David Perdue's Charles Dickens page

The Old Curiosity Shop blog by MA student Jollette Roodt.

Hoe ver kan ons as spesie met ingryping nog verbeter?

Prof Anton van Niekerk, Direkteur van die Sentrum vir Toegepaste Etiek, was in Mei een van die hoofsprekers by die Afrikaans-Nederlandse Filosofiese Werkgemeenskap se kongres by die Universiteit van Antwerpen in België. Hierdie is een van die min akademiese kongresse wat nog volledig in Afrikaans en/of Nederlands plaasvind.

Die werkgemeenskap is omtrent 10 jaar gelede gestig met die doel om filosofie-kollegas wat soms ook in Afrikaans wil werk in gesprek te bring met hul kollegas in die lae lande van Europa, en om met die oog daarop slegs in Afrikaans en Nederlands met mekaar te kommunikeer. Vanjaar was die tema "Maakbaarheid en ontowering".

Die artikel hieronder het op 12 Junie in Die Burger verskyn en is deels gegrond op Van Niekerk se referaat in Antwerpen.



Prof Anton van Niekerk.

Een van die mees opwindende, maar tegelyk onthutsende moontlikhede van die biomediese rewolusie van ons tyd is die vooruitsig dat ons in die toekoms mense op 'n ongekende skaal sou kon verbeter. (Die Engelse term "human enhancement" is meer beskrywend en word meermale bo die Afrikaanse begrip "verbetering" verkies.)

Dat ons onself as 'n spesie (kan) verbeter, is geen nuwe idee nie; ons doen dit al solank ons as 'n spesie bestaan. Dat ons byvoorbeeld geletterd geword het (in 'n talige sowel as 'n syferkundige sin), het aan ons 'n enorme

voorsprong bo enige ander spesie besorg.

'n Tweede voorbeeld is die ontwikkeling van menslike instellings soos die huwelik, die skool en die staat. Die Engelse filosoof Thomas Hobbes het byvoorbeeld reeds in die 17de eeu geredeneer dat sonder die instelling van die staat menslike lewe gedoem was om "nasty, brutish and short" te wees, omdat mense in hul natuurlike toestand (voor die ontwikkeling van regulerende instellings soos die staat) daarop uit was om mekaar te vernietig.

Wat egter merkwaardig is van die huidige biomediese rewolusie, is dat dit skynbaar die moontlikheid begin oplewer dat ons, anders as enige ander spesie, ons eie biologiese evolusie ter hand kan begin neem en kan stuur in 'n rigting waarvoor ons self sou kon besluit. Transgenese (die verplasing/oorplanting van genetiese materiaal tussen verskillende spesies) bied in dié verband buitengewone moontlikhede. Neem die proses van veroudering. Ons weet vandag dat mense biologies oud word vanweë die degradering van telomere, die areas aan die eindpunte van chromosome.

Ons weet ook die tempo waarteen hierdie degradering plaasvind, verskil by verskillende spesies. 'n Seeskilpad word byvoorbeeld baie ouer as die meeste mense. Gestel ons kan die moontlike genetiese sekwenies van die telomere van 'n seeskilpad oorplaas na die menslike genoom, en so die verouderingsproses van mense beduidend vertraag?

Julian Savulescu, 'n bekende Oxford bio-etikus wat hierdie voorbeeld in een van sy boeke bespreek, skryf in dié verband: "Transgenesis could be used to introduce genes coding for superior physical abilities from other animals. For example, humans could have the hearing of dogs, the visual acuity of hawks, the night vision of owls, or even be able to navigate by sonar employed from bats".

Dis natuurlik alles tans nog net wetenskapsfiksie. Maar gestel so-iets word moontlik, wat sou die etiese reperkussies daarvan wees? Is ons gereed om met sulke moontlikhede, wat tans daadwerklik opgelewer word deur die jongste biomediese navorsing, saam te leef?

Op die biomediese vlak verbeter ons reeds mense. Die praktyk om 'n middel soos methylphenidaat (in die handel bekend as Ritalin) voor te skryf om studente se konsentrasie te verbeter, neem wêreldwyd toe. Die middel is oorspronklik bedoel om hiperaktiwiteit in kinders teen te werk.

Nog meer algemeen: elke inenting wat 'n kind ontvang (byvoorbeeld teen pampoentjies, masels of Duitse masels) is niks anders nie as 'n "verbetering" van die kind se immuunstelsel.

Sekere bio-etici argumenteer die onderskeiding tussen terapie en verbetering is van deurslaggewende belang om te besluit of al die nuwe biomediese moontlikhede eties in orde is. As 'n intervensie 'n siekte-toestand korrigeer/genees, sou dit na bewering in orde wees, maar dit sou eties verdag wees as dit die bestaande vermoëns van reeds gesonde mense bloot verbeter.

Die probleem is dat, as laasgenoemde die eties deurslaggewende onderskeiding is, immunisering dan ook eties verdag word, want immunisering genees geen siekte nie; dit voorkom bloot siekte.

Waarom is die idee dat ons ons eie evolusie voortaan kan en behoort te stuur vir so baie mense 'n onaanvaarbare idee?

Daar is 'n intuïtiewe oortuiging by talle mense dat dit gevaarlik is om inbreuk te probeer maak op die natuurlike gang van dinge; dis soos om 'n Frankenstein-monster te skep wat dalk buite beheer kan raak. "Nature knows best", is die argument, en as daar verbetering is wat ons tans kan aanbring, maar wat nog nie bestaan nie, moet daar goeie redes wees waarom natuurlike evolusie sulke verbetering nog nie self tot stand gebring het nie.

Hierteenoor wys bio-etici soos Nick Bostrom en Anders Sandberg (ook van Oxford, waar 'n prominente navorsingsentrum tans hierdie kwessies onder die loep neem) daarop dat die wyse waarop ons as mense biologies en kultureel oor die afgelope 3 500 jaar ontwikkel het, behoeftes by ons geskep het waarmee ons natuurlike evolusie eenvoudig nie tred (kon) gehou het nie. In die jagter-versamelaar gemeenskappe wat ons oorspronklik was, was dit byvoorbeeld onnodig om verder as tien te kon tel.

Tans leef ons egter in 'n historiese konteks waar gevorderde wiskundige vaardighede van die grootste belang is vir die ontwikkeling van die soort samelewing waarin ons ons bevind.

Maak dit nie daarom sin om, indien dit moontlik sou wees (wat natuurlik nog nie die geval is nie), deur middel van genetiese manipulasie wiskundige vaardighede by kinders biologies te induseer nie?

Die feit dat sulke vaardighede nog nie "natuurlik" by

alle mense ontwikkel het nie (dink aan die koste en moeite om kinders vandag ekstra wiskunde op skool te laat neem!) is die gevolg van die feit dat 3 500 jaar in evolusionêre tyd hopeloos te kort is vir sulke vaardighede om "natuurlik" te ontwikkel. Maar gestel dié vaardighede hoef nie te "ontwikkel" nie, en dat ons embryo's gewoon geneties kan manipuleer om almal wiskundig vaardige mense op te lewer? Watter oer sou nie vir daardie moontlikheid gaan as dit andersins veilig is nie?

Is ons regtig biologies opgewasse vir al die uitdagings om biologies te oorleef in die soort samelewing van die toekoms waar die gevolge van byvoorbeeld die omgewingskrisis ons in die oë gaan staar?

Gestel genetiese manipulasie bied aan toekomstige geslagte die vermoë om die gevolge van klimaatsverandering beter te weerstaan en te oorleef, of verbeterde vermoëns om beter en meer voedingstowwe uit voedselsoorte te onttrek in 'n situasie van voedseltekorte. Vigs en SARS het in die onlangse verlede gewys hoe kwesbaar ons is ten opsigte van nuwe, onvoorsiene aansteeklike siektes. Gestel genetiese manipulasie bied aan ons die beste moontlikhede om immuniteit teen sulke siektes, waarvan ons nog niks weet nie, te verwerf?

Die idee dat ons ons biologiese identiteit op so 'n kunsmatige manier ter hande kan neem en kan manipuleer, is vir talle mense 'n uiters vreemde en kwalik aanvaarbare idee. Bostrom en sy kollegas spekuleer in hierdie verband reeds oor die moontlike opkoms van 'n totaal nuwe spesie wat, in vergelyking met ons vandag, in die meeste opsigte superieur sal wees.

Gestel so-iets gebeur: sou dit aan so 'n nuwe spesie die reg gee om paternalisties teenoor die res van ons op te tree en vir ons besluite te neem, op dieselfde manier as waarop normale volwassenes vandag paternalisties teenoor kinders en verstandelik gestremde mense optree? Hierdie soort vrae is die moeite werd om reeds oor te begin dink.

Om etiese riglyne vir hierdie moontlikhede te bedink, is 'n belangrike uitdaging vir ons tyd. Die toekoms breek dalk vinniger, en met veel meer onvoorsiene gevolge aan as wat die meeste van ons verwag.

"Dat ons onself as 'n spesie (kan) verbeter, is geen nuwe idee nie; ons doen dit al solank ons as 'n spesie bestaan."

Dr Dirk Louw aangestel as Senior Lektor in Departement Filosofie



Dr Dirk Louw wat onlangs in die Departement Filosofie aangestel is.

Sewentien jaar nadat hy in 1995 sy doktorsgraad in Filosofie aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch verwerf het, is dr Dirk Louw weer 'n Matie. Hy is aangestel as Senior Lektor in die Departement Filosofie.

Hy werk ook nou weer saam met sy destydse studieleier, prof Anton van Niekerk.

“My proefskrif het destyds gehandel oor religieuse pluraliteit en meer spesifiek oor die probleem van verskillende godsdienste se botsende aansprake op waarheid,” sê Louw.

Tussen 1989 en 1991 het hy ook gestudeer aan die

Universiteit van Utrecht, waar hy weer in 2001 (net mooi 'n dekade later!) 'n gasdosent was.

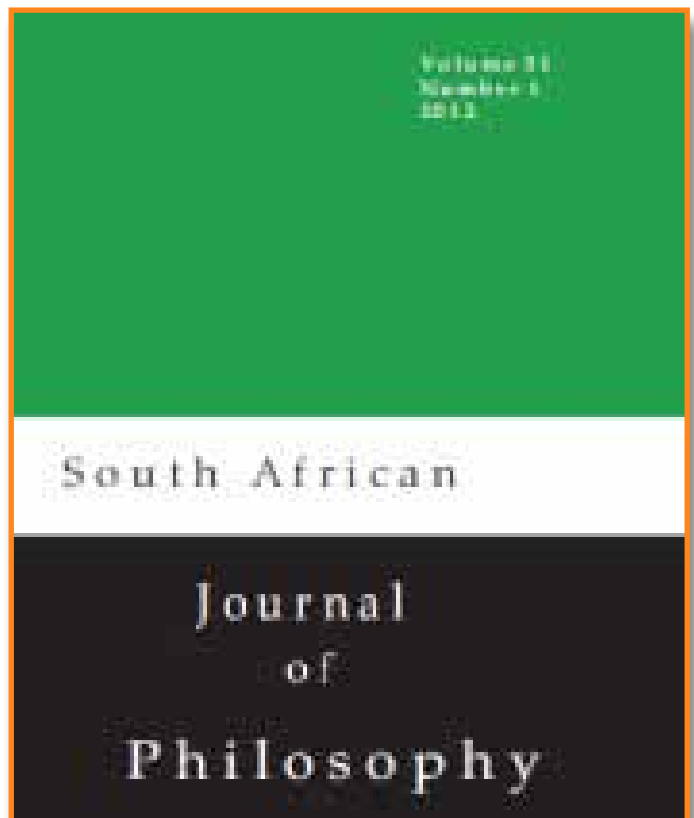
Maar hy het ook deur die jare bande met Stellenbosch behou. Voor en na sy studies in Utrecht het hy vir 'n aantal jare uitgehelp as substituut-lektor in die Departement Filosofie. Sy eerste voltydse akademiese aanstelling was aan die Departement Filosofie van die Universiteit van Limpopo (toe nog die Universiteit van die Noorde) waar hy vir 'n aantal jaar medeprofessor asook departementshoof was.

Sedertdien het hy hom ook bekwaam as 'n kliniese sielkundige aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika (UNISA), waarna hy in die Polokwane/Mankweng Hospitaal en die Thabamopo Hospitaal in Lebowaqgomo (Limpopo-provinsie) gepraktiseer het.

“Ek het egter nooit die akademie agtergelaat nie en was in dieselfde tydperk 'n navorsingsgenoot aan die Departemente van Filosofie van die Universiteit van die Vrystaat en die Universiteit van Johannesburg, asook aan die Sentrum vir Toegepaste Etiek (STE) in Stellenbosch.”

Louw is 'n oud-sekretaris van die Philosophical Society of Southern Africa (PSSA) en 'n oud-redakteur van die *South African Journal of Philosophy* (SAJP). Sy navorsingsgebiede sluit die volgende in: Godsdienstiloesofie, Afrikafiloesofie en Filosofiese Berading.

“Ek het besluit om by die Universiteit van Stellenbosch aan te sluit omdat ek oorspronklik hier in die Filosofie onderrig is. Dis 'n voorreg om na soveel jaar weer tuis te kom.”



Die *South African Journal of Philosophy* waarvan dr Dirk Louw 'n voormalige redakteur is.

Investigating the growth potential of settlements in the province

The Centre for Geographical Analysis (CGA) was recently appointed by the Western Cape government to identify critical interventions which could unlock latent economic potential for regional development within the province (excluding the City of Cape Town). This research project complements a study carried out by the CGA in 2010 that determined the growth potential of settlements and local municipalities in the Western Cape, including those of Stellenbosch, Paarl, Vredenburg and Mossel Bay.

The 2012 study involves policy reviews, statistical and geographical information system (GIS) analyses, round-table discussions with key stakeholders and a comprehensive public participation process. The outcome of the study will guide the provincial government in making informed decisions about future investments



While some towns in the Western Cape have great economic growth potential, they do not necessarily have the capacity to grow spatially. If unplanned development takes place, it can negatively impact on all who live in the area.

Photo: Desmond Thompson

and developments.

“The provincial government has limited funds, but it wants to encourage economic growth,” says Dr Adriaan van Niekerk, Director of the CGA. “The study will identify potential for growth and offer guidelines of how the growth can be achieved. However, certain areas, like Stellenbosch and Paarl, have great potential for economic growth, but the towns simply do not have the space for spatial growth. Our guidelines will help guide provincial government in decision-making processes. We supply the scientific facts based on analytical studies and the decision-makers use this as basis for their planning strategies.”

Van Niekerk explains that it does not make sense to invest in an area where there is no economic growth potential and very little or no existing economic activity. The study will put facts on the table that make it clear that such an investment would be folly.

Most of the regions in the Western Cape had lists of “big ideas” – these could be anything from the development of alternate-energy supply networks (on the West Coast, wind energy was high on the list) to the building of a regional airport and the development of a comprehensive tourism strategy. According to Van Niekerk some of these “big ideas” are simply not achievable while others are more realistic.

Meetings with stakeholders in the different areas have already taken place and staff members of the CGA are currently in the field busy with public participation meetings, which will come to an end within the next few months. The CGA will hand over its report to the Western Cape Government in March 2013.

Backyard dwelling researched by geography students

Seeing how people live without access to decent housing, running water, electricity and other things one normally takes for granted, has strengthened the resolve of at least two Honours degree students in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies to try and change the living conditions of others.

“It was an eye opener to see that people are forced to live in quite squalid circumstances,” says Michael Moreland. He was one of a group of 19 students who undertook a research project in Vredendal North on the West Coast under the leadership of Patricia Zweig, project coordinator of the Department’s Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DiMP), which offers an Honours module in Disaster Risk Studies.

“We were asked by the Vredendal Municipality to undertake a risk assessment of the backyard dwellers of

Vredendal North,” explains Zweig. The project was co-funded by the Cape Higher Education Consortium, with accommodation graciously provided by the Municipality.

“Being involved with this research project just reinforced my interest in trying to understand and maybe help those whose living conditions are less than ideal,” says Moreland. “However, I want to continue this work on the farms where many family members of farm labourers are living under similar conditions.”

The students were in the field for three days. After holding a meeting with municipal stakeholders, including the mayor, the municipal manager, the speaker of the council and a local councillor, the students were divided into four survey groups. They conducted interviews with the backyard dwellers in their homes and later held a community workshop. During the survey the students

recorded the location of all backyard dwellings, as well as high-risk areas pointed out by the community. Crime, fires, drug and alcohol abuse, as well as a severe housing shortage and a lack of employment opportunities, were found to be the major hazards.

Backyard dwellings are “hokkies” (informal housing structures), which are built from metal, cardboard and plastic in the backyards of premises where more solid houses have stood for decades.

Vredendal North was established as a formal residential area when people were moved from their original homes in Vredendal and outlying informal settlements during the forced removals of the apartheid era.

Many of the backyard dwellers grew up in the area and as they came of age, got married and had children, moving into the backyards of their parents or other family members due to the chronic shortage of housing.

“Each student group was tasked to investigate one hazard identified by community members during a workshop. These various hazards proved somewhat inter-related, one could say ‘feeding off each other’, for example drug abuse, crime, and unemployment,” says Zweig.

“With high levels of unemployment, selling drugs and alcohol can often sustain family livelihoods perpetuating the cycle.”

It was discovered that parents themselves often have alcohol-related problems dating back to the ‘dop’ system.

“They would spend their already pitiful household grocery money on alcohol etc. and fail to offer a voice of reason to their children.”

In exploring crime as a hazard, community members were able to indicate areas of high crime risk to the students so that these could be mapped, hopefully to inform better future policing.

Many backyard dwellers fear fire, which is a real threat due to the building materials generally used and the common use of paraffin, candles etc. by backyarders.

The chronic lack of housing in Vredendal North, both to natural growth and internal migration from outlying farming areas, forces people to have to rent backyard dwellings. Unemployment means that there is no money to reinforce and waterproof these informal structures, which offer inadequate relief from the weather, hot or cold. This leaves backyard dwellers very vulnerable and prone to poor health.

Many backyard dwellers complained about paying extortionate amounts to their landlords for access to water, electricity and ablution facilities, with access to the latter usually located within the landlord’s house. Access to these facilities is denied after dark.

In this regard backyarders felt they were worse off than the nearby informal settlement dwellers, who also live in shacks, but get free water, access to electricity and also ablution facilities from the council even though most are relative newcomers to the area.

Student Vida Viljoen grew up in Namibia and says the “hokkie” life is unknown in her home country.

“However, people are also suffering in Namibia. I believe that the experience and knowledge that I gain through my studies at Stellenbosch University will help me to help others.”

As their mid-term assignment, the students were tasked to compile comprehensive reports based on their findings with regard to the backyard dwellers. The information resulting from this participatory research project is currently being consolidated into a formal report, which will be made available to the community, the Municipality and other interested stakeholders.

It is anticipated that it will inform the design and implementation of appropriate risk-reduction measures in the future. – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Student in Geoinformatics learns valuable lessons through Helsinki exchange programme

Master’s student, Nyasha Magadzire writes about her time in Helsinki as part of an exchange programme.

I am a second-year master’s student in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at Stellenbosch University, studying Geoinformatics. I chose to join the Student Exchange Programme because it gave me the opportunity to travel, meet people of different cultures and expand my knowledge in the field of geographical information systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing.

Studying at the University of Helsinki, Finland, has been a valuable experience. I am currently taking two courses:

Advanced Remote Sensing and Image Spectroscopy. Through these courses I have acquired additional skills in GIS, improved my understanding of concepts in Remote Sensing (RS) and gained more confidence in myself to address the requirements of my research.

In contrast to Stellenbosch University, the University of Helsinki does not have a wide range of GIS software to work with. However, I have had the opportunity to learn of alternative methods that can be applied in various areas of my research. This experience has made me think more critically and made me more innovative in applying GIS and RS to solve real-world problems.



Nyasha Magadzire in Helsinki.

I have also had the privilege of meeting some of the GIS and RS experts on this side of the globe, such as Dr Mika Siljander, who has been assisting me with my research. In addition, it has been a fascinating experience to meet other Geography students from so many different countries. Sharing ideas and discussing our individual

research projects has widened my understanding of various current global issues.

Living in Finland has challenged me to break out of my comfort zone and adapt to a new environment, where the people and culture (and climate too!) varies vastly from what I have grown used to in Africa.

I believe this has encouraged a sense of initiative, independence and responsibility in me. These are important assets which will greatly assist me when I enter the working world.

Furthermore, the exchange programme has been a platform for me to showcase not only my own culture with the other exchange students, but also the true, warm and cheerful spirit of Africa here in Finland. Sharing stories about our home countries has allowed me to address many stereotypes as well; not only those directed towards Africa, but even those I associated with Europe. I now have a greater respect and appreciation for people whose beliefs, culture and a way of life differ from my own.

Mapping SA's Highs and Lows

Thanks to the efforts of a Stellenbosch University researcher, South Africa now boasts an accurate, high-resolution depiction of the country's terrain. SUDEM (Stellenbosch University Digital Elevation Model) offers vastly improved accuracy over the SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) data which is relied on globally to provide a visual representation of terrain.

SUDEM is the brainchild of Dr Adriaan van Niekerk, Director of the Centre for Geographical Analysis (CGA) at Stellenbosch University. Van Niekerk's work in this field began with the development of a DEM for the Western Cape, as part of his PhD degree. The WCDEM was so well received that the CGA was soon flooded with requests for a similar model for the entire South African region, and one which provided a higher level of detail.

SUDEM relies on contour data and elevation points, as well as SRTM data, to provide an accurate depiction of terrain. "In those areas where contours are very close together (i.e. in areas of steep elevation), the contour data provides a superior source of information to SRTM data. However, in areas where contours are spaced very far apart (e.g. very flat areas like the Karoo or Kalahari), SRTM data is relied upon," says Van Niekerk.

What makes SUDEM particularly useful is that it uses an algorithm to identify and correct input errors in digitised contours and spot heights. It also corrects spatial errors such as gaps, SRTM voids (areas with no elevation information) and spikes, and the mismatching of contours at map edges. Preliminary studies show that SUDEM provides a mean vertical error value of just 2,2 m in height, while SRTM data yields a significantly larger mean error value of 4,6 m.



With the Stellenbosch University Digital Elevation Model, an accurate visual representation of terrain can be obtained.

The potential uses of SUDEM are manifold. "It offers the opportunity to modulate hydrological processes (and thereby determine where floods are most likely to occur), it can be used to determine the agricultural potential of land, it can be used to interpolate climate data to provide a more accurate depiction, it is indispensable in the conduction of visual impact studies, and it can be used to geometrically correct aerial and satellite images," says Van Niekerk.

In February 2012, InnovUS assisted the GCA to apply for a patent for the DEM and to successfully license the 2011 edition of SUDEM to Southern Mapping, who will

market and sell the product in future. In the meantime, Van Niekerk and his team at the CGA are hard at work on improving the current model. "In future we hope to use data from other sources to improve the accuracy of the model further. We will incorporate high-resolution aerial photographs and satellite imagery, as well as river

lines and data from other leading DEMs," he says.

Thanks to the high resolution of SUDEM – and the planned future improvements – it seems likely that every vertical metre of South Africa's terrain will soon be accurately recorded. – Copy provided by InnovUS

Training course on the use of remote-sensing data in water resources management

The internationally acclaimed scientist, Prof Wim Bastiaanssen, presented a four-day training course in April on the use of remote-sensing data in water resources management.

He was assisted by Dr Caren Jarmain of the University of KwaZulu-Natal. Prof Bastiaanssen, an Honorary Professor at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and Director of WaterWatch BV, the Netherlands, is internationally known for the development of the SEBAL model. The SEBAL (Surface Energy Balance Algorithm for Land) model uses the energy balance to estimate aspects of the hydrological cycle. SEBAL can be used to map evapotranspiration, biomass growth, water deficit and soil moisture.

The lectures covered different remote-sensing products available for rainfall, evapotranspiration and land use, as well as how to integrate these data sets in models. Water accounting using remote sensing was also

discussed.

Twenty-six delegates from Stellenbosch University departments such as Geography and Environmental Studies, Mathematical Sciences (Computer Science Division), Horticultural Science, Soil Science, Forest and Wood Science, Genetics, and Conservation Ecology and Entomology attended the course. ERDAS IMAGINE was used for the practical exercises.

The training is part of a Water Research Commission-funded project (K5/2079//4), headed up by Dr Caren Jarmain, on water use efficiency of irrigated agricultural crops determined with satellite imagery. Two students, Carl Cloete under supervision of Zahn Münch and Arne Esterhuizen supervised by Brink van der Merwe are also involved in this project. Cloete is attached to the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies while Esterhuizen is from the Computer Science Division in the Department of Mathematical Sciences.



The group who attended a course on the use of remote-sensing data in water resources management.

Groot deel van Geskiedenis se geheue in brand verwoes

'n Deel van die Wilcocks-gebou is in Maart vanjaar weer in gebruik geneem nadat bouspanne meer as 'n jaar lank besig was om die skade van die verwoestende brand in Desember 2010 te herstel. Die boonste verdieping waar die Departement van Geskiedenis gehuisves is, is heeltemal in puin gelê. Twee van die personeellede vertel van die verliese.

Die dag toe die Wilcocks-gebou gebrand het, het dr Anton Ehlers van die Departement Geskiedenis aanvanklik geen onraad vermoed nie.

"Ek was besig om met me Corinne Harmsen in haar kantoor te gesels toe sy vra of ek nie rook ruik nie. Ek het niks geruik nie, maar agtergekom sy raak toenemend onrustig," sê Ehlers.

Kort daarna het die sekuriteitsman die trap opgestorm en geskree die gebou brand.

"Ons het rook by die luggate sien uitborrel," sê Ehlers.

Hy het na sy kantoor gestorm en "naïef genoeg gedink ek het genoeg tyd om te wag vir die shut down funksie".

Hy het egter gou besef daar is nie tyd om te wag dat sy

rekenaar afskakel nie, dit ontkoppel, sy tas gegryp en uit die gebou gevlug.

Eers toe hy buite die gebou was, het hy besef hy het sy motor se sleutel in sy kantoor gelos. Sy motor was digby die brandende gebou parkeer, en hy het gevrees dit kon skade kry of selfs ontplof as dit aan die brand raak.

"Ek het probeer om die ruit te breek, maar 'n jong outjie het gesien ek is onervare met dié soort ding," sê Ehlers met 'n glimlag. "Hy het met klippie vinnig teen die ruit getik en dit het gebreek."

Ehlers se seun, 'n student in die ingenieurswese het paniekbevange by die Wilcocks-gebou aangekom en die verligting was groot toe hy sien Ehlers is ongedeerd.

Ehlers sê sy persoonlike verliese was nie so groot soos die van proff Albert Grundlingh (departementele voorsitter), Bill Nasson en Sandra Swart nie. Grundlingh het 40 % persent van sy boekery verloor terwyl beide Nasson en Swart al hul boeke en dokumente verloor het.

"Ek het wel groot hoeveelhede navorsingsmateriaal verloor. Ek was besig om vir 'n paar ondernemings hul besigheidsgeskiedenis na te vors."



Die verwoeste kantoor van dr Anton Ehlers.

Hy is ook bitter spyt oor die dose vol ou dokumente wat op die Helpmekaar-studiefonds betrekking het en wat in die slag gebly het. “Die fonds bestaan al 75 jaar en dit is dus ‘n hele geskiedenis wat verlore is.”

Die Departement het ook duisende studentekaarte en onvervangbare ou kaarte van die vroegste jare van die Kaap verloor.

“Die studentekaarte het inligting bevat oor studierigtings, waar die studente vandaan kom en hul punte. Dit was ‘n tasbare band wat die Departement met oud-studente, waarvan sommige later belangrike poste beklee het, gehad het.”

Vir lank na die brand, het studente ook stukke verbrande papier wat op die kampus rondgedwarrel het, na Ehlers se kantoor toe gebring in die hoop dat dit tog steeds van waarde kon wees.

Ehlers en sy kollega, dr Wessel Visser, kom al ‘n lang pad saam met die Universiteit Stellenbosch se Departement Geskiedenis. Hulle was albei studente aan die Departement en Ehlers werk al vanaf 1988 hier.

“Ek is in ‘n sekere opsig gelukkig want ek het baie van my werk vanaf my huis gedoen. En ek kon daarin slaag om my rekenaar waarop belangrike inligting is, te red. Sedert die brand laat ek my rekenaar bykans nooit onder my oë uit nie. Dit is selfs saans digby my bed,” sê Ehlers.

Die Universiteit Stellenbosch se Departement Geskiedenis is die naasoudste in die land en dateer van 1904. En deur die dekades het verskillende personeellede materiële dinge agtergelaat wat bygedra het tot die institusionele geheue van die Departement.

Vir Visser is een van die groot verliese die versameling meester- en doktorsale verhandelings wat verlore is en waarvan sommige uit die 1930’s dateer het.

“Die groot kiaathoutlesingtafels, kompleet met swaeltertvoë wat destyds toe die Wilcocks gebou is, spesiaal vir die Departement gemaak is, is nog ‘n groot verlies. ‘n Ander verlies was ‘n besondere versameling houtskoolprortrette van Eric Stockenström van Britse goewerneurs uit die Kaapse koloniale tydperk. Ook die notulerekords van die Departement het in die slag gebly. Deur dié rekords sou ‘n mens die bestuurstyl van verskillende mense aan die Universiteit kon naspur.”

Visser het die oggend van die brand op 10 Desember 2010 ontvangs geneem van ou tesse wat hy laat bind het.

Hy was die middag op pad terug kantoor toe, toe hy die rookwolke sien. “Ek het geweet dit was ons gebou,” sê Visser wat al vier brande op Stellenbosch meegemaak het. As student was daar ‘n brand by die dameskoshuis Huis ten Bosch (ongeveer 1983), ‘n paar jaar later het ‘n deel van die Chemie-gebou gebrand en sewe jaar gelede het ‘n brand op die boonste verdieping van die koshuis Eendrag uitgebreek.

“Die ou pandakgeboue op die kampus het geen brandmure nie want die destydse brandregulasies het dit nie vereis nie. Wanneer ‘n brand in een van daardie pandakke uitbreek, saai dit verwoesting,” sê Visser. Hy is al 23 jaar verbonde aan die Departement.

“Oud studente en dosente was erg geskok oor die brand in die Wilcocks,” sê Visser. “Hulle is mense wat help bou het aan die Departement. ‘n Mens verwag nie dat ‘n geskiedenisdepartement sal brand nie. Dit is die rekordhouer van die verlede. ‘n Mens is egter dankbaar dat die Universiteit se argiewe, wat in die kelderverdieping van die Wilcocks-gebou was, ongeskonde gebly het. En gelukkig is die gebou is ook nie heeltemal vernietig nie. Daarby is die twee frangipani-bome voor die hoofingng wat sulke welriekende blomme dra, ook grootliks ongeskonde deur die brand gelaat.” – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Wilcocks-brand se verliese

Personeellede van die Departement Geskiedenis het groot skade gely in die Wilcocks-brand. Hulle sê:

“Nie net is daar ‘n verlies aan voorwerpe nie, maar daar is ook ‘n verlies aan die tydsdimensie en die fisieke bewyse van wat personeel oor die dekades op bepaalde tye as belangrik geag het.” – **Prof Albert Grundlingh**.

“My kantoor was my gunsteling ruimte – die plek waar ek dokumente, navorsing, dinge waaraan ek waarde heg gehou het. Ek het vreemde dinge in die puin gevind – ‘n boek oor diere-etiek, geskroei maar heel. Daar was ook ‘n foto van die skrywer Eugene Marais en, heel bisar, ‘n paar sykouse ... steeds drabaar. Ek is

nou ‘n vrou sonder papiere. As geskiedkundiges lewe ons van papier. Ons is soos doodsploertjies (Death Watch beetles). Ons kos is dokumente en boeke” – **Prof Sandra Swart** wat al haar boeke en navorsing verloor het.

“My doel nou is om die boeke te vervang wat ek nodig het vir my navorsing en om klas te gee, en om van die res te vergeet. Sommige mense vra of ek dan nie elektroniese kopieë gemaak het van my werk nie. My antwoord is ja – van my navorsing is gekopieër. Maar dit was in die laaie van die kabinet wat gebrand het.” – **Prof Bill Nasson**.

ANC is it's own enemy, says political analyst

"The media is not the enemy of the ANC, the enemy lies within the ANC itself."

These were the words of writer and political analyst, Mcebisi Ndletyana, at the Department of Journalism's World Press Freedom Day celebrations on 3 May. He shared the stage with founder and chairperson of the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) and Aids activist, Zackie Achmat, at an event held in the auditorium of the JS Gerike Library at Stellenbosch University.

This event took place barely two weeks before the National Council of Provinces sought to finalise the so-called Secrecy Bill, or the Bill on the Protection of State Information.



Political commentator Mcebisi Ndletyana was critical of the ANC government.
Photo: Sonika Lamprecht

Ndletyana says one of the problems with the ANC today is that the party shifted its focus inwards, away from the ideals it set out to achieve, towards the party. "When the ANC started in the early 1900s, it was led by intellectuals who became politicians as a means to an end – to fight for equal rights. Today the ANC is regarded by politicians as an end in itself, and once they are in power they will do everything to protect that position."

He went on to say that because the ANC can often not answer to the scrutiny of the media with regards to



Aids activist Zackie Achmat was a speaker at the World Press Freedom Day celebrations at the Department of Journalism.

Photo: Sonika Lamprecht

corruption and abuse of power, they resort to threatening it with the regulation such as the Protection of State Information Bill.

"Freedom is guaranteed, but not by the constitution or laws or parliament, but by the people who desire them," said Achmat. "Each of us must be willing to put our bodies on the line to ensure our freedom – freedom of information and speech."

He however cautioned that the media should not cry wolf and compare the Protection of State Information Bill with the censorship laws that was enforced during Apartheid.

Achmat said the real threat to our democracy and society is inequality and crime. "Freedom depends on the young people of our country – the under 35s. It is in your hands."

World Press Freedom Day was jointly established in 1993 by UNESCO and the United Nations Department of Public Information, in the framework of a conference held in Windhoek, Namibia, where the famous Windhoek declaration in aid of press freedom in Africa was drafted.

This year the theme was "New Voices: Media Freedom helping to Transform Societies".

The recent uprisings in some Arab states have highlighted the power of media and the human quest for freedom of expression. – **Sonika Lamprecht**

MEDIAFRIKA-gebou voldoen aan vereistes van digitale era

Die MEDIAFRIKA-gebou is op 15 Maart vanjaar presies een jaar gelede ingewy. En na 'n jaar van in die gebou werk en klasgee, sê prof Lizette Rabe, voormalige voorsitter van die Departement Joernalistiek, die gebou voldoen aan die eise wat die digitale era aan 'n joernalistiekdepartement stel.



Studente aan die werk in die goed toegeruste MEDIAFRIKA-gebou.

Vandat sy in 2001 by die Departement aangestel is, het sy elke jaar 'n strategiese plan vir 'n nuwe gebou voorgelê. Uiteindelik het die Rektor, prof Russel Botman, in 2008 die plan as deel van die HOOP Projek-inisiatiewe goedgekeur en R7 miljoen vir die nuwe gebou bewillig.

In haar strategiese plan het Rabe onder meer verwys na UNESCO se Spitsberaad oor die Inligtingsgemeenskap, waar die noodsaaklike rol wat die media vervul in die ontwikkeling van kennissamelewings uitgelig is. Daar is ook klem gelê daarop dat die "vrye vloei van inligting deur woord en beeld is 'n voorvereiste vir sosiale en ekonomiese ontwikkeling en pogings om mediavryheid te ondersteun moet aangevul word deur inisiatiewe wat kapasiteit bou om professionele standaarde te verdiep en om kruisdisiplinêre kennis onder professionele mense in die media te ontwikkel."

Volgens die strategiese plan kan die Departement as akademiese instelling en gerespekteerde kennisvennoot vir veral die Suid-Afrikaanse media uitgebou word. Aan die hand hiervan skep die MEDIAFRIKA-gebou 'n ruimte waar kollegas van veral Afrika-instellings, maar ook van elders, aan navorsingsprojekte kan saamwerk.

Die nuwe gebou, met sy baie glas en metaal, is 'n verlengstukgebou van die Edwardiaanse huis in Crozierstraat waarin die Departement vir jare gehuisves is en waarin personeel se kantore steeds geleë is. Die ou huis is 'n nasionale gedenkwaardigheid.

"Die ou huis het eenvoudig nie die vermoë gehad om te voldoen aan die eise van 'n multimedia-omgewing nie," sê Rabe. "Wanneer ons nuwe kragpunte moes aanlê, was ek elke keer vreesbevange dat die gebou, met sy rou baksteenmure, ineen sou stort."

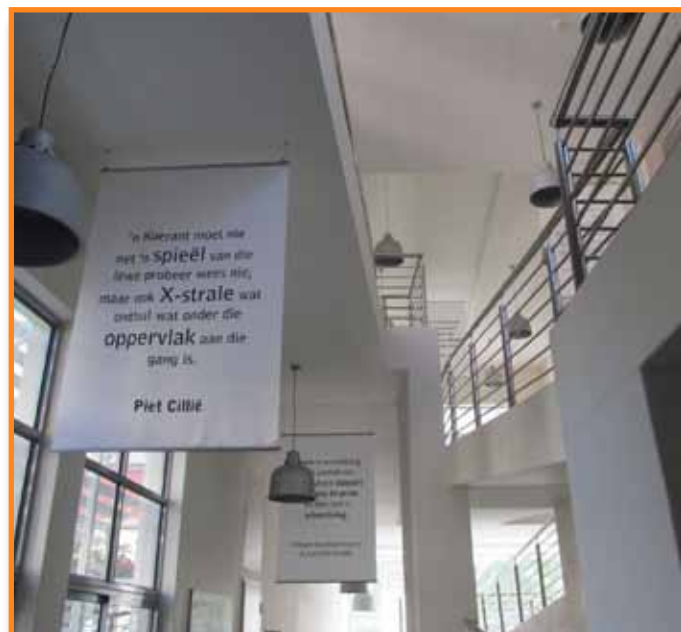
Die MEDIAFRIKA-gebou beskik oor 'n multifunksionele lesingsaal, en verder is die boonste verdieping met 'n multimedia-nuuskantoor met oudio- en video-redigeerateljees toegerus. Daar is ook 'n ontspanningsruimte vir studente waar hulle kan koffie maak – soos enige mediamens weet, 'n onontbeerlike deel van die joernalis se toerusting – en op 'n graffitimuur kan teken en skryf. Gemaklike, moderne banke rond die ontspanningsruimte goed af.

Die MEDIAFRIKA-gebou, met sy groot vensters, is vir Rabe simbolies van die ideaal van deursigtigheid wat die media moet nastreef. In dié geval het die argitek so goed gehoor gegee aan die doelwit, dat die reusevensters dikwels te veel sonlig inlaat – blindings help egter om die lesinglokaal meer funksioneel te maak.

"Die gebou moes ook inspirerende boodskappe oor die rol van die joernalistiek uitdra – vandaar dus die installasiekunsbaniere met aanhalings oor die joernalistiek," sê Rabe.

Vanjaar is daar 25 ingeskrewe honneursstudente, 45 magisterstudente, en 'n handvol doktorsale studente by die Departement Joernalistiek, wat onder die top-12 joernalistiekskole in Afrika gereken word.

"Ons sou graag 'n boetiekstyljoernalistiekskool wou bly," sê Rabe. "Deur redelik klein te bly, kan ons meer doeltreffend fokus op ons nagraadse programme en terselfdertyd voldoen aan die eise wat die 21ste eeu se kennis- en tegnologierevolusie aan ons stel. Nie net moet ons 'n stem gee aan die mense wat tot dusver tradisioneel stemloos was nie, maar ons het ook 'n plig om op verantwoordelike wyse verslag te doen oor die diere en plante van ons planeet wat toenemend bedreig word."



Baniere met wyse woorde oor die joernalistiek.
Foto's Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Impact of global change on service delivery investigated through FP7 IRSES research project

Two academics from the Department of Social Work are participating in an FP7 IRSES project for which the European Commission assigned €220 000.

Dr Lambert Engelbrecht and dr Marianne Strydom are the Department's representatives for this project on the public-health implications of neoliberal policy and management for social service professions and vulnerable populations. This project is a Marie Curie Actions, Seventh Framework Programme for the International Research Staff Exchange Scheme.

The aim of this scheme is to strengthen research partnerships through staff exchanges and networking activities between European research organisations and organisations from developing countries.

The consortium for this FP7 IRSES project consists of researchers from universities in six countries: Laurea University, Finland; Loyola College, India; Calabria University, Italy; St Petersburg State University, Russia; Stellenbosch University, South Africa; and Coventry University, United Kingdom. Gary Spolander from Coventry University is coordinating the project.

The key objective of the project consortium is to explore the impact of global changes brought on by neoliberalism

on the structure and management of service delivery and specifically the corresponding effect on social work practice and intervention.

Neoliberalism for the purpose of this study refers to international economic frameworks that support social, cultural and political policies and practices that promote the use of markets, ideas for greater efficiency, consumer choice and transactional relationships in the delivery of services.

The project aims to collect data on the current nature of services, and on the training, policy and delivery of social work services in the six partner countries in order to transfer knowledge and best practices across the consortium for the development of these parameters in each of the partner countries and organisations.

In addition the project envisages the development of tools to identify the impact of change on vulnerable populations and the social work profession, and to develop best-practice models to be used and tested in further collaborative projects of this consortium. The project commenced on 26 March 2012 and will run for three years. Another greatly anticipated outcome of the project will be a range of publications pertinent to the topic.



The researchers who attended the launch of the FP7 IRSES project at Coventry University are (from front, left): Francis Adaikalam, Loyola College, India; Gary Spolander, Coventry University, United Kingdom; Irina Pervova, St Petersburg State University, Russia; Linda Martin, Coventry University, United Kingdom; Päivi Marjanen, Laurea University, Finland; Lambert Engelbrecht, Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Marianne Strydom, Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Petri Tani, Laurea University, Finland; Alessandro Sicora, Calabria University, Italy.

IN MEMORIAM

Gevierde avant-gardekomponis, Roelof Temmingh, sterf



Roelof Temmingh, wat van 1973 tot in 2004 betrokke was by die Universiteit Stellenbosch se Departement Musiek, is in Mei vanjaar in KwaZulu-Natal oorlede.

Temmingh was as komponis veral bekend vir sy operas *Enoch: Prophet of God*, *Buchuland* en *Sacred bones*.

In 'n koerantonderhoud (*Die Burger*: 7 Mei) het prof Stephanus Muller, medeprofessor in musiekwetenskap aan die US, gesê Temmingh was in die 1970's en 1980's 'n vooruitstrewende avant-gardekomponis. Hy het bygevoe sy drie groot operas kry nog nie genoeg erkenning nie.

Prof Winfried Lüdemann, hoof van die Konservatorium, het gesê Temmingh moet gereken word as van die belangrikste bydraers tot die SA-musiekkultuur.

"Hy word getel onder die belangrikste komponiste van sy geslag."

Musicologist attracted to Stellenbosch by African Doctoral Academy

The wine of the Western Cape. This is what finally persuaded him to join Stellenbosch University's Department of Music.

Dr Ralf Alexander Kohler, who recently joined the Department as senior lecturer, is only joking about the wine, of course. He says he wanted to remain in Africa after having worked in Ghana for five years.

"I wanted to stay on the African continent and Stellenbosch is a very good university."

Kohler studied Philosophy and Musicology in Tübingen, Berlin, and in New York. In addition, he took lessons in Music Theory and Composition with Werner Grimmel and double bass with Axel Schwesig.

He completed his studies with a PhD on problems of form in Schoenberg's twelve-tone music. He was closely involved with the ISCM Festival in Stuttgart (2004 to 2006) while he also taught part-time at the Technische Universität, Berlin. From 2006 till 2011, he taught at the University of Ghana in West Africa where he was a full staff member.

"I was teaching courses in music aesthetics, music theory and music history on a graduate and undergraduate level. I was asked to apply as a full-time lecturer by the former Head of Department while I was doing a composition workshop at the University of Ghana in Legon, capital city of Ghana."

Kohler says there are many daily challenges working

in a developing country. "On some days there is no water, sometimes there is no electricity, sometimes the government can't pay your salary and sometimes there is corruption. The list goes on."

However, he adds, it was interesting to see that beside these difficulties one can have a "normal life" and try to do a good job teaching young students.



Dr Ralf Alexander Kohler.

"The level of music education in Ghana is very low. This is because traditional music is not appreciated in the institutions and practical and theoretical lecturers in Western music are poorly trained."

He adds that one of his main reasons for coming to Stellenbosch was the attraction of the African Doctoral Academy, which supports and advances doctoral training

and scholarship on the African continent. It is one of the HOPE Project Initiatives of Stellenbosch University.

"We have two Kenyan PhD candidates in our Department and, having knowledge of the difficulties of academic work in sub-Saharan Africa, I think it is great to empower young scholars of the next generation. I will do my best to support this project as well as I can."

Rooplein-musikante neem musiek na studente



'n Groep musikstudente het besluit om voortaan op die Rooiplein musiek te maak.

Pleks van om jongmense te oorreed om na musiekkonserte te gaan kyk, het 'n groep musikstudente besluit om konserte na die jonges toe te neem.

Dié musikstudente van die Universiteit se Konservatorium het op 9 Mei stelling ingeneem op die Rooiplein, digby die ingang van die JS Gericke-biblioteek en met koperblaasinstrumente musiek gemaak. Dit was die begin van 'n reeks konserte wat sedertdien sowat elke twee weke aangebied word.

Nie net wil hulle só klassieke musiek aan 'n groter gehoor bekend stel nie, maar kry hulle ook meer geleentheid om op te tree.

"Ons wil klassieke musiek na buite die Konservatorium se mure neem sodat ons ook ander studente daaraan kan blootstel en wys hoe mooi dié musiek is," sê die tromboonspeler Ash-Lee Louwskierter (27), wat sedert 2009 'n student in die Konservatorium se Sertifikaatprogram is.

"Daar is gans te min jongmense wat na klassieke musiek luister. As 'n mens na die gehore by die konserte in die Konservatorium kyk, is dit duidelik die meerderheid mense is ouer. Ons glo jonger mense moet blootgestel word aan meer ernstige musiek."

Die Konservatorium se Sertifikaatprogram, wat onder leiding van me Felicia Lesch staan, is 'n projek van die Konservatorium waardeur mense van alle ouderdomme geleentheid kry om musiek te leer lees en 'n instrument te leer bespeel. Die meeste van die studente het geen formele musiekopleiding vooraf gehad nie. Die program dien ook as 'n oorbruggingsprogram vir studente wat later 'n graad- of diplomaprogram in musiek wil volg.

Volgens Louwskierter het talle studente stil gestaan om te kyk en te luister na die musikante.

"Dit was baie lekker toe mense ná ons optrede vir ons kom dankie sê het. Ons het die gevoel gekry die studente wil graag iets anders hoor as dit waaraan hulle gewoond is."

Die groep het egter nie net klassieke musiek gespeel nie, maar ook jazz en ghoema.

Louwskierter verduidelik dat hul aanvanklike idee was om meer optredes te hou sodat hulle meer ondervinding kan opdoen. "Baie musikstudente is maar erg senuagtig as hulle in eksamens of konserte moet speel, so ons het gedink as ons meer gereeld kan optree, kan ons van die senuwees ontslae raak. Nou kan ons terselfdertyd ook almal op kampus aan klassieke musiek blootstel."

Nog 'n lid van die groep, die 24-jarige Angus Petersen, wat ook tromboon speel, sê dit is terselfdertyd 'n manier om jongmense te wys watter geleentheid die Sertifikaatprogram musiek liefhebbers kan bied.

"Ek het in ons kerk gespeel en toe baie later die Vlootorkes hoor speel en besef ek wil 'n loopbaan in musiek volg. Ek het deur die weermag die Sertifikaatprogram begin volg, maar besluit om dit voltyds op die Stellenbosch-kampus te kom doen."

Petersen sê hy kom van die platteland (Pacaltsdorp buite George) en wil deur sy musiek 'n bydrae tot sy gemeenskap maak deur jongmense te leer dat musiek jou die wêreld kan laat sien.

Hy en Louwskierter, 'n boorling van Mamre wat daar in die Morawiese Kerk begin tromboon speel het, is deesdae albei lid van die US se Simfonie-orkester en ad hoc-lede van die Kaapse Filharmoniese Orkester. Hulle sê musikstudente is dikwels so vasgekeer in hul oefenkamers en daarom is hierdie opelug-konserte vir hulle so 'n groot genot. "Dit is 'n wen-wen-situasie," sê Louwskierter.

Volgens hom beplan hulle om vir eers elke tweede week 'n opelug-konsert op die Rooiplein te hou en later ook elders op die kampus. Die groep koperblasers het ook begin met onderhandelinge met die Konservatorium se saxofoon-ensemble en studente wat strykinstrumente speel om deel te word van hierdie opelug-konserte. - **Wayne Muller met addisionele inligting deur Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Kundige oor Oosterse popkultuur navorsingsgenoot by Politieke Wetenskap



Dr Cobus van Staden.

Dr Cobus van Staden het van 2001 tot 2008 – dus sewe jaar – lank in Japan gewoon, studeer en ook daar klas gegee, maar al kan hy goed oor die weg kom in Japannees, sê hy dis nie 'n taal wat 'n vreemdeling ooit heeltemal onder die knie kry nie.

“Japannees is 'n geweldig gesofistikeerde taal wat oor duisende jare ontwikkel het. Na drie jaar kon ek die taal redelik vlot praat en daarna het ek hoofsaaklik gebou aan my woordeskat. Ek lees Japannees op 'n universiteitsvlak, maar ek gaan nou nie antieke Japannees aanpak nie.”

Van Staden is sedert begin vanjaar 'n navorsingsgenoot in die Departement Politieke Wetenskap, maar TV-kykers sal hom ook onthou as 'n Special Assignment-journalis. Hy het na sy terugkeer uit Japan tot einde 2011 as ondersoekende joernalis en vervaardiger by die program, wat deur die SABC uitgesaai word, gewerk.

Hy het grootgeword in 'n joernalistieke huis. Sy pa, Peet

van Staden, was hoof van die Afrikaanse TV-nuus van die SAUK en nadat hy in 1998 sy BA-graad aan die destydse Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit ontvang het, het hy ook tot die joernalistiek toegetree.

In 2001 het hy die Monbukagakusho Navorsingsbeurs van die Japanese regering ontvang vir nagraadse studie in Japan. Hy het sy meestersgraad en toe sy doktorsgraad aan die Nagoya Universiteit ontvang.

Sy verhandeling was oor die internasionale verspreiding van die Japanese popkultuur – in die besonder die animasiekunsvorm wat as Anime bekend is. Hy het gekyk hoe popkultuur as 'n kapitalistiese artikel gebruik word om nasionale kultuurgrense oor te steek en hoe dit ons help om 'n vreemde kultuur te verstaan.

Van Staden se belangstellings lê ook by die Oos-Asiatiese gedrewe kulturele globalisering – dit sluit noodwendig ook China se toenemende invloed op Afrika en die bydrae van die Chinese en Japanese media om sagtemagsnetwerke te vorm in.

“In Suid-Afrika is Chinese TV-programme makliker beskikbaar as die van Japan,” sê Van Staden.

“Chinese rolprente en TV-programme is vrylik beskikbaar omdat daar Chinese kanale op Multichoice is, maar dit is nie tot dieselfde mate die geval met Japanese produkte nie. Produkte wat vanaf Japan afkomstig is word gewoonlik deur toegewyde aanhangers van die internet afgelaai.”

Tog was Japan (behalwe vir Hollywood) die vroegste verspreider van vermaakgoedere en word 60% van die wêreld se animasie steeds in Japan vervaardig – en dit het 'n baie sterk bydrae gemaak om wat ons as die hoofstroom van vermaak beskou, te verbreed en verryk.

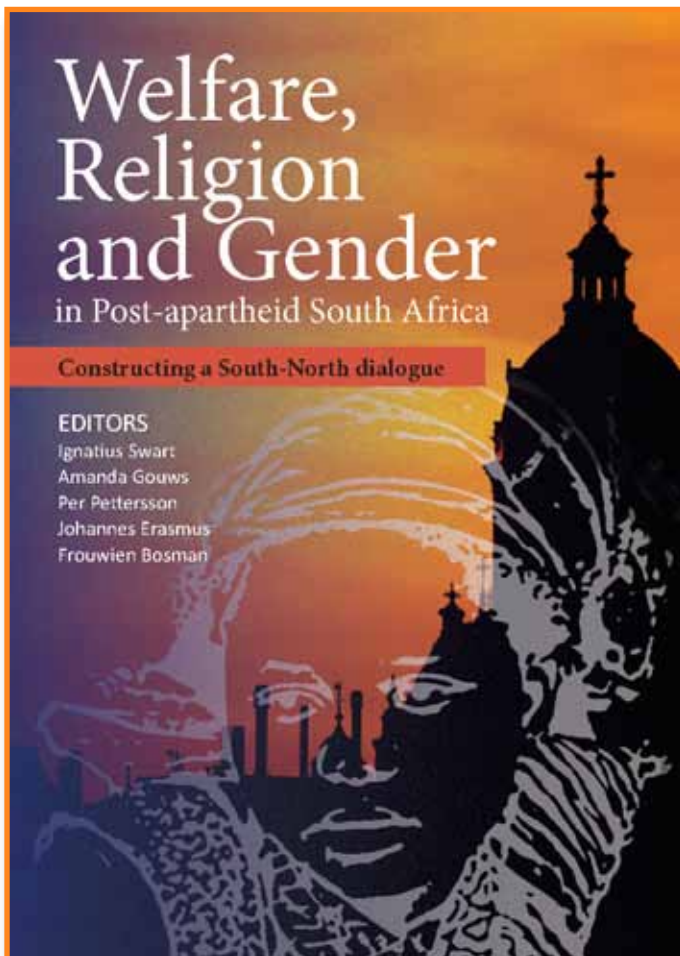
Regerings sien die verspreiding van media as baie belangrik vir die uitbreiding van hul sagte mag. Dit is die proses van beeldbou wat dit makliker maak vir 'n regering om hul doeleindes na te streef sonder militêre of ekonomiese druk.

Media word gesien as 'n manier om meer genuanseerde idees oor 'n land daar te stel.

“Beide die Chinese en Japanese regerings probeer op hierdie manier hul beeld in Afrika verbeter, nie net deur media-uitbreiding en -promosie nie, maar ook deur direkte hulpgewing en die toekenning van beurse,” sê Van Staden.– **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Akademici wil Noord/Suid-dialoog oor welsyn, godsdiens en gender begin

Die boek *Welfare, Religion and Gender in Post-apartheid South Africa* het onder meer ten doel om 'n dialoog tussen die Noorde en Suide te begin. Die redakteurs van die boek sluit in prof Amanda Gouws van die Departement Politieke Wetenskap aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US), en prof Naas Swart, voormalige hoof van die Eenheid vir Godsdiens- en Ontwikkelingsnavorsing aan die US. Die boek is 'n uitvloeisel van 'n samewerkingsprojek tussen die Eenheid, die Navorsinginstituut vir Teologie en Godsdiens aan UNISA en die navorsingsprogram Impact of Religion – Challenges for Society, Law and Democracy (Uppsala Universiteit). **Stephanie Nieuwoudt** het Swart oor die boek uitgepra.



Die boek *Welfare, Religion and Gender in Post-apartheid South Africa*, waarvan prof Amanda Gouws (Politieke Wetenskap) 'n mede-redakteur was.

Wat is die behoeftes/gapings wat 'n Noord/Suid-dialoog kan aanspreek?

Binne die raamwerk van die inleiding kan ek kortliks sê die keuse om 'n dialoog te konstrueer spruit uit 'n nuwe internasionale akademiese belangstelling in die welsynrol van godsdiens as sektor en instellings soos kerke en geloofsgebaseerde nie-regeringsorganisasies.

In die inleiding word pertinent genoem dat internasionale belangstelling gestimuleer word deur armoede – toenemend 'n globale verskynsel – en dat regerings en gemeenskappe wêreldwyd toenemend steun op

kerke en die godsdienssektor om 'n basiese welsynrol te vervul. Teen dié agtergrond is die boek gebore uit die waarneming/probleemstelling dat 'n heersende kloof bestaan tussen navorsing oor die tema wat in die Noordelike Halfrond gedoen word en navorsing in die Suide. As sulks was die doel van die projek en uiteindelijke boek 'n eerste internasionale inisiatief om 'n interdisiplinêre dialoog te bewerkstellig.

Wat is die voordele van so 'n dialoog?

Bevordering van akademiese debat oor grense heen en deurbreking van die genoemde bestaande kloof/isolasie wat eie diskoers betref, hetsy Noord of Suid.

Wedersydse konseptuele verruyking – so het deelnemers vanuit die Noorde veral bewus geword van die ontwikkelingsgesentreerde benadering tot welsyn en die konsep van sosiale ontwikkeling in die Suid-Afrikaanse konteks en die waarde wat dit kan toevoeg wat betref hulle eie konseptualisering.

Die identifisering en aanspreek van konseptuele en metodologiese blinde kolle – die klem wat die navorsers in die Noorde op gender as analitiese konsep plaas – het daartoe gelei dat dit nie slegs as 'n tekortkoming/gaping in bestaande Suid-Afrikaanse navorsing geïdentifiseer is nie, maar dat soortgelyk gepoog is om gender as analitiese konsep te integreer in die gesamentlike projek – en spesifiek om 'n perspektief op welsyn en godsdiens in Suid-Afrika te ontwikkel.

Die ontwikkeling van vergelykende perspektiewe lei weer tot verdiepende akademiese debat en begrip van eie kontekste – die navorsers uit die Noorde het in dié verband veral bygedra tot 'n verdiepende verstaan van die Suid-Afrikaanse uitdagings t.o.v. welsyn, godsdiens en gender.

Die bekende teoloog Christina Landman meen die boek is "uniek in die veld". Waarom dink jy word dit so beskryf?

Die studie is die eerste van sy soort wat betref 'n Suid/Noord-dialoog, beide binne die veld van godsdiens en welsyn en welsynstudies in die algemeen.

Prof James Midgley, van Berkeley (University of California) en die voorste kenner van internasionale welsynstudie, meen dit is noodsaaklik om die ontwikkelingsbenadering tot welsyn (soos dit veral bevorder word in die konteks van die Suide) onder die aandag van verteenwoordigers in die Noorde te bring. Die boek maak 'n daadwerklike bydrae tot dié uitdaging.

Ek is nie bewus van enige ander omvattende akademiese werk wat die debat oor godsdiens en welsyn so prominent onder die aandag bring van dieselfde studieveld in die Noorde nie – wat inderdaad 'n florerende studieveld beide in Europa en die VSA is.

Die boek versterk dus die stem van die Suide binne die

globale studieveld. Dit bring ook unieke aksente wat betref die genderdimensie binne die temaveld. Daar is spesifieke verwysing na die konsep van “sorg/versorging” en verwante teorieë oor die versorgingsrol van vroue, vroue en burgerskap (“citizenship”), ’n feministiese etiek van sorg, en ekologie en vroue (of ekofeminisme).

Die boek staan op twee verdere gebiede binne die Suid-Afrikaanse akademiese konteks uit. Eerstens is dit ’n uitnemende voorbeeld van interdisiplinêre en transdisiplinêre navorsing waarin navorsers in die veld van godsdienste en teologie die leiding en inisiatief geneem het.

Die boek bevat bydraes uit die dissiplines van teologie,

genderstudie, politieke wetenskap, maatskaplike werk, sosiologie en godsdienste sosiologie.

Tweedens bevorder dit ook op ’n beduidende wyse ’n ekumeniese gesprek oor denominasionele grense heen in die wyse waarop dit op grond van afsonderlike hoofstukke en geïntegreerde empiriese resultate perspektiewe bied oor die welsynsrol en betrokkenheid van die volgende denominasies in Suid-Afrika: Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk en Verenigende Gereformeerde Kerk; Anglikaanse Kerk; Katolieke Kerk; en Afrika Onafhanklike Kerke.

Welfare, Religion and Gender in Post-apartheid South Africa word uitgegee deur SUN MeDIA.

Two academics explore the complexities of dominant-party systems in Africa

The last comparative study between dominant-party systems in Africa and the developing world was published in 1999. Thirteen years later much has happened to South Africa to confirm its status as a dominant-party system and there have been salient developments within the Southern African region’s dominant-party systems, in particular Zimbabwe’s democratic demise, making it the right time for further investigation.

Dr Nicola de Jager and Prof Pierre du Toit of the Department of Political Science at Stellenbosch University are filling this gap as co-editors of *Friend or Foe – Dominant-Party Systems in Southern Africa: Insights for the Developing World*, which will be published later this year.

“When Hermann Giliomee and Charles Simkins’ book, *The Awkward embrace: One-Party Domination and Democracy*, was published they warned about the problems in a dominant-party state.

“Thirteen years down the line, we are fully entrenched in a dominant-party system with all its attendant challenges,” says De Jager.

The new book focuses on how and why such parties have developed in four nations in Southern Africa (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe) and explores the effect they have had on the quality of democracy in that part of the world. In addition to in-depth studies of each of these nations, it offers comparable coverage of four non-African nations: India, Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan.

Broadly, dominant-party systems refer to procedurally democratic regimes dominated by one party for prolonged periods – at least four or more consecutive national elections.

“The idea behind the book is to understand what is happening in South Africa and her close neighbours, Namibia and Botswana. A burning question for us is: are we going the route of Zimbabwe?” says De Jager.



Dr Nicola de Jager and Prof Pierre du Toit of the Department of Political Science, who are working on a book about dominant-party systems in Southern African and other developing regions.

Photo: Desmond Thompson

“Amongst other things we looked at how the dominant parties in the different states used resources to stay in power. These resources include a symbolic history, charismatic leadership, cultural cleavages, the power of appointment and access to material goods. Thus how do these incumbent parties use these resources strategically to remain in power, and what happens when these resources are non-renewable?”

Friend or Foe examines access to resources in a dominant-party system. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, party members are often appointed to positions of power despite lacking the necessary qualifications. This is consistent with the observation that one of the main features of dominant-party systems is access to state structures and finances, including funding for the main political party.

However, De Jager says a dominant-party system is not always negative – especially in transitioning countries where it can bring about a kind of stability. Although the country is not discussed in *Friend or Foe* a case in point is Rwanda, where Tutsi President Paul Kagame’s Rwandan Patriotic Front has held sway since after the 1994 genocide in which close to 1 million Tutsis were

killed in 100 days of violence by their Hutu countrymen.

But although there is currently peace and stability in Rwanda, Kagame rules with an iron fist and does not allow dissent. There have been incidences where those who are openly critical have been jailed.

De Jager points out that dominant-party systems may initially have a uniting, stabilising effect, but its pathologies of the blurring of state-party lines, executive dominance and opposition delegitimation become a concern if continued. This is because dominance is achieved at the expense of competition and independent, alternative voices.

There are also concerns that in a dominant-party system, boundaries between state and party become more blurred the longer the ruling party stays in power. The warning bells should start ringing when a dominant party changes legislation because taking over the state is then only a few steps away.

Dominant-party systems are not only found in developing countries. Sweden, Israel and Japan are examples of developed nations with dominant-party systems.

“Part of our conclusions found that unlike the four cases of India, Mexico, Taiwan and South Korea, where dominant parties accepted defeat at the ballot box, and

handed over power, in Zimbabwe, the one Southern African case where electoral defeat did occur during the 2000 referendum, the response was to dismantle the democratic regime altogether, despite the deep social and economic hardship the citizenry had to endure as a result.

“This response may be due to the unique form of personal rule Robert Mugabe has succeeded in constructing. In the other three Southern African cases, leaders have been replaced, if not parties, and these parties remain open to influences from the domestic, regional and global context, and we can therefore expect them to not necessarily follow the example of Zimbabwe. Multi-party democracy may still be considered to be a viable prospect for them.

“It appears, if we compare Zimbabwe to India, Mexico, Taiwan and South Korea, that the quality of democracy is most negatively impacted by a prolonged combined incumbency of both party and leader. Unlike Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa have experienced leadership turnover in a democratic setting, thus better preparing them for a more competitive system in the future.”

Dominant-party systems are a complex issue. De Jager and Du Toit’s book will clearly look at this complexity close to home. – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Navorsers ondersoek impak van bendes op Kaapse Vlakte

Wat is die impak van georganiseerde misdaad, en meer spesifiek die bendes op die Kaapse Vlakte, op die sosiale beheer van die staat?

Dit is een van die vrae wat me Derica Lambrechts, ’n dosent in die Departement Politieke Wetenskap, probeer om te beantwoord met haar doktorsale navorsing getiteld: *The Impact of Organised Crime on the Social Control by the State*.

“Ek is nie ’n sosioloog of antropoloog of kriminoloog nie. Ek probeer nie die gedrag van die bendes op die Kaapse Vlakte analiseer nie. Ek kyk suiwer na wat die impak van bendes is as ’n voorbeeld van georganiseerde misdaad op die staat op plaaslike vlak en op die plaaslike samelewing.”

Die onderwerp het haar belangstelling al in 2000 geprikkel toe daar gereeld geweld was wat gegaan het met die vigilante-groep People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD). Daarna het sy haar M-tesis geskryf oor of die bendes op die Kaapse Vlakte getransformeer het na georganiseerde misdaadgroepe.

Een van die hipoteses waarmee sy werk is dat daar wisselwerking tussen die bendes en die plaaslike gemeenskap en die plaaslike owerhede is.

Dis geensins ’n simbiotiese verhouding nie, sê Lambrechts, maar voeg by dat van die amptenare van die plaaslike en provinsiale regering op verskeie



Me Derica Lambrechts.

geleentehede al erken het dat daar soms met die bendes onderhandel word ten einde die vrede te bewaar.

“Wanneer die owerhede onderhandel met ’n akteur wat buite die regeringstrukture optree, gee hulle erkenning

dat daardie speler belangrik is en word die speler deel van die magstruktuur. Dit is gevaarlik vir die voortbestaan van die staat.”

Sy voeg by: “Ons het ’n Wesfaalse konsep van die staat waarvolgens die staat die soewereine handhawer van orde is en die belangrikste rolspeler.

“Die vraag is egter of die staat inderdaad die belangrikste agent is. Dit wil voorkom asof ’n gedeelte van die staat se mag op die Kaapse Vlakte weggeneem word omdat bendes die mag oorneem. Die veronderstelling is ’n skerp teenstelling met die werklikheid van die Stad Kaapstad wat die bes bestuurde munisipaliteit in die land is. Tog is daar op die Kaapse Vlakte ’n vakuum in sekere pligte wat die staat moet vervul.

“Daar is funksionele gapings wat betref sekuriteit, behuising, opvoedingstrukture, sanitasie en ontspanning. Die stad het nie noodwendig die kapasiteit om al die gapings te vul nie.”

Sy gee erkenning aan die Stad Kaapstad se pogings om bendes in die gebiede vas te vat.

“Kaapstad het wel in die afgelope paar jaar goed vordering gemaak om nuwe operasies en eenhede te skep om die bendes te bekamp. Hiervoor kry die stad erkenning.

“Tog, daar kan nie wegbeweeg word van die teenswoordige situasie dat die bendes aanhou om sekere funksies van die plaaslike regering te vul waar daar leemtes is nie. Dit is welbekend dat bendes kos en geld verskaf aan sekere families op die Kaapse Vlakte om armoede en werkloosheid te verlig.

“Hierdie tendens kom ook na vore in die befondsing van gemeenskapsbedrywighede. Dit kom natuurlik in ruil vir iets. Die fokuspunt moet dus nie net wees op die inhegtenisname van bendelede en die aankeer van die leiers nie, maar ook op die sosiale en maatskaplike hernuwing van die gebied, veral omdat die bendes ’n

integrale deel uitmaak van die samelewing op die Kaapse Vlakte. Ek glo sosiale en maatskaplike hernuwing sal ’n groot positiewe bydrae kan maak.”

Lambrechts het drie maande lank veldwerk in Manenberg gedoen waartydens sy gemiddeld drie keer per week na die woonbuurt toe gegaan het.

“Ek sou nie die navorsing kon doen sonder my navorsingsassistent wat die gebied en die mense baie goed ken nie. Sy het my in kontak gebring met een van die mense wat baie hoog op was in die bendestrukture en hy het op sy beurt weer vir my toegang gegee tot ’n groot groep mense.”

Lambrechts het fokusgroepe saamgestel met bendelede en mense uit die gemeenskap, en strategiese onderhoude gevoer met individue in die plaaslike regering en die beskermingsdienste.

Die ontmoetings het meestal op “neutrale” grond plaasgevind waar geen bende beheer gehad het nie sodat haar veiligheid, sowel as die van die respondente, nie in die gedrang gekom het nie.

’n Sielkundige was tydens die meeste fokusgroepbyeenkomste teenwoordig om mense wat traumatiese ervarings herleef het by te staan.

Lambrechts het deurentyd letterlik-gesproke gevaarlike terrein betree. Maar sy dring daarop aan dat Manenberg nie net ’n plek van onbeheersde geweld is nie.

“Daar is duisende doodgewone mense wat daar woon. Dit is vir hulle die plek wat hulle hul huis noem.”

As navorser het sy ook geheg geraak aan die mense wat sy leer ken het.

“Ek is dankbaar teenoor die mense wat bereid was om hul stories met my te deel. Ek het ook die gevoel gekry die meeste van hulle wil graag hul stories vertel aan iemand wat sou luister.” – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Politieke wetenskaplike navorsingsgenoot in Rio de Janeiro



Prof Janis van der Westhuizen van die Departement Politieke Wetenskap was in Mei en Junie navorsingsgenoot aan die BRICS Beleidsentrum (Policy Centre) in Rio de Janeiro, Brasilië. Hier is hy saam met drie ander navorsingsgenote: Proff Aparajita Biswas (Centre for African Studies, University of Mumbai, Payal Banerjee (Smith College, Massachusetts) en Dr. Lucy Corkin, ’n oud-student van die Departement Politieke Wetenskap. Foto:Thalytha Gomes Ferraz.

Giving a voice to those with disabilities

People working professionally in a variety of academic disciplines often write about those with disabilities. But those with disabilities seldom get the opportunity to speak or write about themselves.

A three-year training programme that included people with disabilities from ten African countries, including Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Malawi, contributed to giving a group of twenty people a stronger voice. It is hoped that in turn they will reach out to others and help them speak out strongly.

“Like everybody else, these people have the right to have some control over what is written and said about them – they want to be more than objects of other people’s scrutiny,” says Prof Leslie Swartz of the Department of Psychology at Stellenbosch University (SU). “They do not want to be the subject of research. They want to be the agents for research.”

SU, under the leadership of Swartz, partnered with the Southern African Federation on Disability (SAFOD) for this programme, which culminated in an accredited short course.

The people on the programme came from a diverse group – not only in relation to their geographical origin, but also regarding their levels of skills and literacy.

“Some of the people were barely literate, having finished only grade 10, while others had degrees. However, I found that prior education was not an indicator of how well people on the programme did. Some of the people with the worst educational background fared exceptionally well. Many disabled people who have talent are excluded from formal educational opportunities.”

Many of the trainees lived in remote areas with limited access to the internet – a tool that, for the more affluent, is an indispensable part of their daily lives. These trainees had to travel great distances to an internet cafe

and would sometimes on arrival find that the internet connection is down. They then had to travel back home and return at a later stage.

The training consisted of quarterly three-day workshops over three years. During the workshops, the focus was on building qualitative and quantitative skills, and the trainees had to do assignments throughout the year. They learnt interviewing and presentation skills, basic statistical skills, and how to formulate research questions and read research reports.

“Because of educational backlogs, some of them, including some of the most talented trainees, will never be able to write a research report on their own and will need to partner with others to produce research outputs,” says Swartz, “But they have such great empathy and ability to understand the issues at hand that it makes up for their lack of reading skills. In academia we assume there is continuity between people’s own lives and how they engage with certain issues. During the programme this link was proved.”

Swartz adds that the trainees forced him to think carefully about everything he said.

“We had to do research in a participatory way and this also forced me to be more creative. Because it was participatory, we often had to change direction according to what the trainees wanted and as a result of the issues that concerned them – issues I had not always anticipated.”

“The trainees developed an understanding of how tentative we have to be about knowledge,” says Swartz. “When one of the trainees told me the most important thing she had learnt was not to accept anything at face value, I felt that my work was done.”

Swartz hopes that funds will be made available to continue with this programme. – **Stephanie Nieuwoudt**



This group of disabled people from ten African countries participated in a three-year programme aimed at helping them to speak out about their needs and desires.

New initiative in Social Anthropology takes off with appointment of researcher



Ethnographic research is often done in resource-poor communities leading to perspectives “from below”.

Photo: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Stellenbosch University has provided generous support, through the Strategic Fund, for a new initiative in Social Anthropology that aims to strengthen the discipline and make its contribution to ethnographic research felt in Southern Africa and beyond. The initiative, Ethnographic Research on Transformation in Africa (ERETA), will make a substantial contribution to the strategic objectives of the University by realising the potential of social anthropological knowledge for cultural analysis, insight into contemporary southern African and African realities, and knowledge for social transformation. The appointment of Mandisa Mbali from July 2012 is a first step in the realisation of the initiative.

The new initiative will be an important mechanism towards the following ends: strengthening ethnographic research at Stellenbosch University on issues relevant to societal transformation; training of a cohort of postgraduate students in ethnography; developing undergraduate teaching and service learning and thereby contributing to students’ professional development and socially sensitive citizenship; enhancing the complementarity of Sociology and Social Anthropology in research; contributing to training in the African Doctoral Academy; developing research partnerships; and linking the ERETA project to a research programme focused on citizenship, social movements and human rights.

Social anthropological (ethnographic) research and teaching make unique contributions to insights into contemporary social realities. Due to the long-term intensive fieldwork-based mode of ethnographic research, often in resource-scarce neighbourhoods, social anthropological insights provide crucial perspectives “from below”. These insights can have positive implications for development policy and intervention, as well as the humanistic orientation of professionals, students and the wider public. Social

Anthropology is a growing, but still under-represented discipline in African universities. It is fitting that Stellenbosch University should support rebuilding a Social Anthropology that trains students to think critically. The University was the key institutional site for the emergence of the Afrikaner Volkekunde that provided the intellectual justification for the policy of separate development. The small component of Social Anthropology that has developed at this University since 1998 has worked towards critiquing and challenging the racist, social evolutionist and essentialist thinking of the apartheid era. One of the major challenges of the ERETA initiative, especially given the highly unequal nature of South African society, is to understand social and cultural processes shaping policy, implementation and active citizenship. Research in fields of high social importance (e.g. health, development and community participation) will inform debate and decision-making processes in the country and on the continent.

Training in Social Anthropology will also be formative in terms of the aims of the HOPE Project and will prepare a core group of committed students for further professional development. These students will eventually make their contribution to South Africa and the continent by engaging as professionals in processes such as Social Impact Assessment; cultural analysis; providing culturally informed insights into health and other social services; and engaging as researchers on questions of human rights, development and transformation. The training will also contribute to training in critical thinking, ethnographic methods and sensitivity towards the challenges of diversity and socio-economic transformation on our campus and nationally.

Mandisa Mbali set to make a strong impact

Dr Mandisa Mbali was appointed in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology to help achieve the aims of the Ethnographic Research on Transformation in Africa (ERETA) initiative. She is a young researcher with a strong research and social activism record.

She obtained her doctoral degree in 2009 at Oxford, where she was a Rhodes scholar, with a dissertation in Modern History on the topic: *The New Struggle?: A History of AIDS activism in South Africa 1982-2003*. She was a postdoctoral associate at the Yale School of Medicine from 2009-2011 and, more recently, an honorary research and postdoctoral fellow at the School of Built Environment and Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal. Her publications on AIDS policy-making and the political history of AIDS in South Africa link with the work of Prof Steven Robins in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology. Mbali is currently co-editing an issue of *Agenda* on ‘The Politics of Women’s Health in South Africa’. She is also completing her book *South African AIDS Activism*

and *Global Health Politics* under contract to Palgrave Macmillan. Her book will be published as part of their Global Ethics series in late 2012.

According to Prof Kees van der Waal, senior lecturer in the Department, Mbali's experience as a research consultant on global health, gender and development issues, as well as her teaching experience, will make a strong contribution to the development of Social Anthropology and the ERETA initiative.

Dr Mandisa Mbali took some time out to answer a few questions for *Letter*:

Why the interest in the history of Aids Activism?

South Africa has the highest number of people living with HIV and AIDS globally, as measured in sheer numbers. AIDS has, therefore, had very serious socio-economic and demographic implications for South Africa.

In the post-apartheid era, AIDS activists have been critical in holding the government accountable in terms of the constitutional right to access to health care. Internationally, South African AIDS activists have also influenced global health policies and programmes, through playing an important role in the international HIV treatment access movement.

What about the South African context in the field of Aids activism makes you hopeful/desperate about the trajectory of this illness?

A recent multi-country study showed a 96% reduction in HIV transmission between partners when those with the disease were taking combination antiretroviral (ARV) drug therapy.

Ending AIDS is now theoretically possible, provided enough political will is mustered and exercised by world leaders, including our own President and the government he leads.

But ending AIDS in South Africa will require at least two policy reforms. In the context of the current global economic downturn, we need to put more of our own national financial resources into the effort.

The National Health Insurance (NHI) scheme could prove critical in this regard and could also prove very effective in reducing unequal access to quality health services, including those for people living with HIV. South African patent law also needs to be reformed to



Dr Mandisa Mbali.

facilitate greater access to cheaper, generic medicines. Health activists, including AIDS activists can, and are, working to promote such policy reforms.

In the case of the NHI scheme, they are also keen to ensure that its equity-promoting goals are not stymied by government corruption or powerful private-sector groups, which are opposed to its introduction.

In what way do you think your previous experiences prepared you for the appointment at Stellenbosch University?

I obtained my doctorate in Modern History at Oxford and I taught courses in the History of Medicine at Yale. I also supervised senior essays (the equivalent of a BA Hons in South Africa) in the History of Medicine at Yale.

My teaching at Yale was based on texts from the disciplines of History and Social Anthropology, and in my research I use both historical and ethnographic methods.

I look forward to applying this experience to my teaching and research at Stellenbosch.

Feestelike houding kan Afrikaans net baat



Prof Kees van der Waal was die spreker by die derde Stellenbosch Forum van 2012.

Photo: Desmond Thompson

Die tyd het aangebreek om gemarginaliseerde groepe se bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van Afrikaans formeel te erken. Só het prof Kees van der Waal van die Departement Sosiologie en Sosiale Antropologie aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) op Donderdag (3 Mei) gesê.

Hy was die spreker by die derde Stellenbosch Forum van 2012 – 'n lesingreeks wat daarop gemik is om navorsing vir die publiek meer toeganklik te maak.

Volgens Van der Waal sou die woordeskat en spelling van bruin en swart Afrikaanssprekendes

by Standaardafrikaans ingesluit kon word. Hierdie verandering moet nie as 'n katastrofe vir Afrikaans gesien word nie, maar as 'n natuurlike proses in die ontwikkeling van die taal, het hy gesê.

“'n Meer feestelike en minder morbiede houding jeens Afrikaans kan die taal help versterk.”

Van der Waal het gesê taal-aktiviste voel bedreig wanneer hulle meen die status van Afrikaans kom in gedrang.

Hy het daarop gewys dat taal-aktiviste dikwels bruin en swart Afrikaanssprekendes vir hul gebrek aan aktivisme vir Afrikaans blameer.

“In teenstelling met die houding en ervaring van vrees onder sommige wit Afrikaanssprekendes, vier bruin en swart Afrikaanssprekendes die Kreoolse aard van die taal en die feit dat dit veel wyer en in vele vorme gebruik word.” 'n Kreoolse taal ontstaan as gevolg van die vermenging van twee of meer tale.

Van der Waal het gesê baie bruin en swart Afrikaanssprekendes in die Kaap-omgewing gebruik daaglik 'n vorm van Afrikaans wat nie aan etnisiteit en suiwerheid gebind is nie.

“Die vermenging van Afrikaans en Engels weerspieël die identiteit van bruin en swart Afrikaanssprekende Kapenaars en dien as 'n vorm van weerstand teen die dominante posisie van Standaardafrikaans met sy suiwerheid en eksklusiwiteit.”

Van Der Waal het aangevoer dat aansprake oor die Afrikaanse kultuur, taal en identiteit dikwels gemaak word in terme van suiwerheid, tradisie en identiteit wat vasgestelde kulturele grense veronderstel.

Hy meen Afrikaanssprekendes moet gemeenskaplikhede vind en wegbeweeg van eksklusiewe idees rondom taal en etnisiteit.

Studente van Amerika kry hier 'n ryke ervaring

Die Universiteit Stellenbosch was vanaf Maart tot Junie vanjaar vir die sesde jaar gasheer vir studente van die Northwestern Universiteit (Chicago).

Die groep is almal ingeskrewe studente van Northwestern se Public Health and Development Program in Suid-Afrika.

Hierdie program is een van baie wat wêreldwyd deur Northwestern aangebied word vir studente met Globale Gesondheid as vak. Van die ander programme word aangebied in Uganda, Meksiko, Parys, Kuba en China.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse program bestaan uit formele klasse en ervaringsleergeleenthede wat studente blootstel aan gesondheid- en ontwikkelingskwessies in Suid-Afrika.



Me Zandile Kondowe gesels met die groep Amerikaanse studente wat Suid-Afrika besoek het as deel van 'n openbaregesondheidsontwikkeling-program.

“Met hierdie ervaring is die hoofdoel om vir die studente die geleentheid te gee om vir drie maande deel te wees van ’n ander kulturele konteks en om uit hierdie ervaring iets te leer wat hulle altyd sal bybly,” sê die programkoördineerder mnr Jacob du Plessis van die Departement Sosiologie en Sosiale Antropologie.

“Talle studente noem na afloop van hierdie ervaring dat hulle graag weer wil terugkeer na Suid-Afrika en dat dit vir hulle persoonlik van groot waarde was. Van hulle vind die ervaring beïnvloed ook verdere beroepskeuses.”

Die Nagraadse en Internasionale Kantoor speel ’n belangrike logistieke en ondersteuningsrol in die program. Die program bestaan uit vier modules, naamlik Openbare Gesondheid in Suid-Afrika, Ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika, Suid-Afrikaanse politiek, en, laastens, ’n module oor Kultuur, Taal en Identiteit. Hierdie modules word deur verskeie kundiges in hul onderskeie velde aangebied. Prof Amanda Gouws van die Departement Politieke Wetenskap is een van die koördineerders van twee van die modules.

Aan elke module word ervaringsleerkomponente gekoppel. Studente doen byvoorbeeld op Donderdae vrywilligerwerk in klinieke en in die namiddae is hul werkzaam by NRO’s wat insluit die Pebbles-projek, Stellenbosch Voedingsaksie, Huis Horison en die Legacy-projek in Kayamandi.

In die Openbare Gesondheid-klasse word op die temas van MIV/VIGS, Tuberkulose, Rehabilitasie, Menslike Voeding, Omgewingsgesondheid en

Fetale Alkoholsindroom (FAS) gefokus. Vir weeklikse temas word ekskursies onderneem na prominente gesondheidsfasiliteite in die groter Wynlanddistrik.

Doelgerigte kontaktyd word met Suid-Afrikaanse studente georganiseer en die studente van Northwestern woon vir ten minste een naweek by Suid-Afrikaanse gesinne. Benewens deelname aan die kampuslewe, word geleenthede geskep om plekke van besondere kultuur-historiese waarde te besoek. Dit sluit in Grootte Schuur, Robbeneiland, die Rhodes Gedenkmonument, Distrik Ses, Kirstenbosch, Tafelberg en Kaappunt. Studente reis voorts na Johannesburg en hier kry hulle geleentheid om Soweto, Newtown, die Konstitusionele Hof, die Wieg van die Mensdom, en ’n myn te besoek.

Na afloop van die Johannesburg-besoek gaan die studente vir ’n week Krugerwildtuin toe. Hier sien hulle wilde diere, maar woon ook klasse by wat aangebied word deur verskeie kundiges van Amerikaanse universiteite wat besig is met navorsing in die Krugerwildtuin.

In die Limpopo-provinsie kry hulle die geleentheid om in Hamakuya ’n naweek saam met plaaslike gesinne te woon en om te leer van die uitdagings wat mense in afgesonderde landelike areas daagliks moet trotseer.

Volgens Du Plessis is hierdie program “uniek en ryk in inhoud en omvang. Nie alleen is dit ’n ryk ervaring nie, maar word baie noue bande met nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse vriende gesnoer. Die studente geniet veral die klasse waar hulle isiXhosa en Afrikaans geleer word.”



Dis hoe ’n mens op ’n Xhosa-liedjie dans. Me Zandile Kondowe en me Zameka Sijadu van die Departement Afrikatale het onlangs vir ’n groep Amerikaanse studente van Northwestern Universiteit meer geleer oor die Xhosa-taal en -kultuur.

Foto's: Stephanie Nieuwoudt.

Lecturers contribute to publication mapping SA art history

Prof. Lize van Robbroeck and Kathryn Smith, both from the Department of Visual Art, contributed to the making of the four-volume box set *Visual Century – South African Art in Context from 1907 to 2007*.

The Visual Century project – published by Wits University Press – tells the story of one hundred years of South African visual art from a post-apartheid perspective. Based on a selection of essays from over 30 academics around the country, the process was skillfully managed by series editor Mario Pissara of the Africa South Art Initiative.

It is the first wide-ranging survey of its kind to incorporate multiple writers and perspectives, which makes it an essential resource for students, historians, artists and curators.

At the launch, project director Gavin Jantjes noted that “if we are going to tell our own stories we have to tell them ourselves and publish them ourselves in our own voices, as too much of our history has been told by others”.

Jantjes compares South African art history to a river “meandering through the southernmost part of the African continent, growing in stature as it glides towards the estuary of the present. It connects to the history of the world’s art just as rivers inevitably connect to the great oceans of our planet.”

Van Robbroeck, an associate professor and co-ordinator of Visual Studies in the department, edited Volume Two: 1945 – 1976 and contributed two chapters.

Her essay ‘That magnificent generation’, focuses on

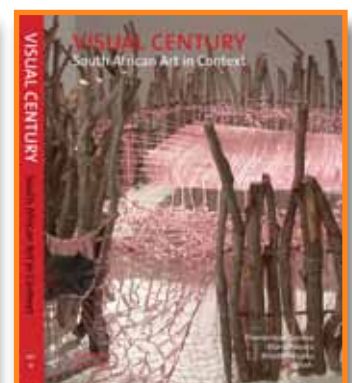
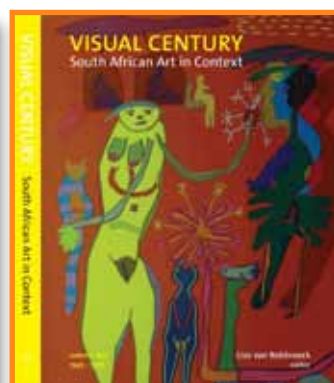
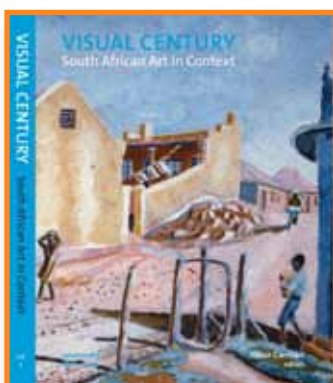
the emergence of modern black artists in South Africa, including George Pemba, Gerard Sekoto and Ernest Mancoba. She suggests that their perspectives as artists emanate from a mixture of pride and alienation from their African heritage, whilst trusting in modern ideas and progress.

In ‘Race and art in apartheid South Africa’, Van Robbroeck explores how the apartheid system determined the reception and interpretation of the work of black artists by a dominant white community of critics, academics and journalists.

Kathryn Smith, senior lecturer and co-ordinator of the Fine Arts programme, contributed a chapter to Volume Four: 1997 – 2007 titled ‘The Experimental Turn in the Visual Arts’. Surveying notions of the ‘avant-garde’, the ‘contemporary’ and the ‘experimental’, Smith discusses the introduction of South African contemporary art to the international scene from 1990 onwards, in the context of a gestational political democracy. She proposes links to experimental and interdisciplinary forms of art practice in South Africa post-1960 which echo similar concerns evidenced in international art of the period.

These ‘experimental turns’ marked a shift away from institutionalized forms and how they influence the way we think about culture and society. Her questioning provokes a re-evaluation of the art market as a producer of meaning: just who are artists producing work for now?

Visual Century was supported by the Department of Arts and Culture; the Foundation for Arts Initiatives; the Africa South Art Initiative and the Strategic Planning Division of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. – **Kathryn Smith**



Visuele Kunste-student verwerf studiebeurs van Skye-stigting



Abri de Swardt as offerande in die installasiewerk *Saint: myself*.

Abri de Swardt, wat verlede jaar die Rektorstoekenning vir Uitnemende Prestasie in die Kunste en Sosiale Wetenskappe verwerf het, is onlangs in kennis gestel dat hy ook die Skye-stigting Studiebeurs ontvang het.

Die beurs dek al De Swardt se studie- en lewenskoste terwyl hy werk aan sy MSK in die visuele kunste by Goldsmiths, Universiteit van Londen. Sy studiejaar skop af op 24 September 2012.

“Prof Hennie Kotzé, dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe, het my vir die beurs genomineer,” sê De Swardt. “Ek vind dit verfrissend dat die trustees van die Skye-stigting nie hiërargies na studieverdele kyk nie. Dit is juis daarom dat die toekenning van die beurs ’n groot eer is. Om in ’n wêreldberoemde kunssentrum soos Londen te studeer, is die droom van menige kunstenaar. Dit bied ’n fantastiese geleentheid om die stad uit ’n nagraadse akademiese perspektief te beleef saam met ander studente van die uithoeke van die aarde. Dit maak die opwinding nog groter.”

De Swardt het sy BA in Visuele Kuns (Skone Kunste) in 2010 met lof verwerf en het sy honneursgraad in Visuele Studies ook met lof verwerf in 2012. Sedert middel-2011 gee hy deelyds klas in Visuele Studies aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch en is hy ook ’n gasdosent by die Akademie vir Ontwerp en Fotografie.

Sy video-installasie “Walk on Water” (2009, 2011) is hoog deur kenners aangeslaan, asook sy opvoering-gebaseerde foto-uitstalling “Saint: myself” in 2011, toe hy deur die tydskrif *Wanted* aangewys is as een van die tien YAA’s, oftewel Jong Afrika-kunstenaars, ’n terugwysing na die Jong Britse Kunstenaars soos Damien Hirst en Tracey Emin wat internasionale erkenning verwerf het in die vroeë jare negentig.

Vir “Saint: myself” – die fotografiese hoogtepunt van ’n weeklange installasiekunsoepvoering “refrain:refrain” – is De Swardt verheerlik as offerrande “deur my eie liggaam te posisioneer as die monsteragtige oorblyfsel van ’n steniging”. Terwyl hy vir die installasiewerk ’n

collage-kostuum vir die fotosessie gereed gekry het, het hy vir ’n week lank nie gepraat of geëet nie. Die finale foto was van De Swardt in ’n vlak graf. Hy is onder meer bedek met klippe en halfedelgesteentes. Die werk is nou verwant aan sy werk waarin sy familie in ’n altaarstuk uitgebeeld word as die Heilige Drie-eenheid en wat kommentaar lewer op die verspreiding van geloof.

“Hierdie proses is gelyksoortig aan ’n akteur wat hom vir ’n rol voorberei en my uitbeelding het genoodsaak dat ek die self oorskry. Ek lewer kritiek op die masochistiese onderstromings in geloof wat manifesteer in optredes van self-uitwissing – ’n bittersoet oorgawe,” sê De Swardt.

“Net soos wat die gees geoffer word, so word die vlees van die gelowige geoffer met volslae nederigheid. Hierdie erotika van lyding, soos weerspieël in die visuele leksikon van die martelaar gedurende die Renaissance, word diagrammaties op my liggaam geposisioneer. Die bene, geheel en al beplek deur my eie vreesbevange ontlasting, word onder die gewig van klippe vasgepen, terwyl die bolyf versier is met klippies, halfedelstene en kristalle, wat dui op die praktyk van alternatiewe geneeskunde. Die gesig, ’n glansryke skedel van diamante, sit uiteindelik die gruwel van die steniging om in iets verhewe, net soos wat die ontvelde torso transformeer in ’n krans wat meer aan Valentynsdag herinner as aan ’n ’ruimtewese’.”



Abri de Swardt aan die werk.

Vir sy “Walk on Water” video-installasie (’n projeksie oor ’n kaskade van gebroke spieëls) het hy drie historiese kunsmeesterstukke – Michelangelo Caravaggio se “Narcissus”, John Millais se “Ophelia” en Jacques-Louis David se “The death of Marat” – verweef met die sneeuwoepel-sterftoneel in die rolprent *Citizen Kane* om die ongemaklike oorvleueling tussen narsissisme en opoffering aan te spreek. Die werk was die sentrale komponent van sy debuut-solo-uitstalling “Walk on Water” by blank projects in Kaapstad verlede jaar. In hierdie uitstalling ondermyn hy ook die manlike argetipe van die egosentriese, gespierde sportster soos versinnebeeld deur Bryan Habana wat sê: “Om die beste in die wêreld te wees, is die grootste uitdaging.”

In 'n onderhoud met Linda Stupart vir die tydskrif *Mahala* sê De Swardt oor sy werk met die manlike lyf: "Ek dink aggressie is slegs 'n simptoom van 'n groter probleem, en liggaamlikheid is goed – oefening is goed vir 'n mens! Ek dink dit is hierdie gevoel van gebrekkig 'wees', om nie genoeg te wees nie, wat die kwessie is. Die strewe na die onmoontlike deur voortdurende aksie: klim elke berg uit, slaap by die mooiste vroue, kry daardie verhoging, koop daardie motor, loop op water. Niks is ooit genoeg nie... ek ondersoek 'n ongesonde kultus van die liggaam."

Wanneer De Swardt in September in Londen aankom, sal dit sy eerste besoek wees aan dié stad met sy veelvoudige fasette van kuns en kultuur.

Dit sal interessant wees om te sien hoe hierdie stad en die blootstelling aan die groot kunsgeeste van oor die wêreld De Swardt se eie werk sal beïnvloed. En natuurlik ook hoe sy werk dié van ander sal beïnvloed.
– **Saamgestel deur Stephanie Nieuwoudt**

Finale produk verras boekbinder steeds elke keer

Heléne van Aswegen wou aanvanklik net 'n praktiserende visuele kunstenaar word. Maar soms word jy half toevallig op 'n sekere pad geplaas, en weens 'n reeks onvoorsiene gebeure is Van Aswegen vandag die mees gesoute boekbinder in die Departement Visuele Kunste aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) en bied sy ook boekbindslypskole aan.

Haar betrokkenheid by boekbindery is grootliks te danke aan haar eertydse mentor, Arthur Wadman, wat na 'n stryd met longkanker dood is.

"Ek het half verplig gevoel om ter herinnering aan Wadman as boekbinder by die Departement Visuele Kunste, te bly werk," sê Van Aswegen wat haar MPhil in Illustratiewe Kuns voltooi het.

Wadman, meesterboekbinder en -restoureerder, was verbonde aan die JS Gericke-biblioteek, maar het ook boekbind- en boekherstelklasse in die Departement Visuele Kunste aangebied.

Wadman is in 2009 weer genooi om die M-studente te leer om boeke te bind. Hy was toe al met longkanker gediagnoseer en om sy las ligter te maak, het prof Keith Dietrich, Voorsitter van die Departement, vir Van Aswegen gevra om hom met slypskole te help.

Hulle was besig met 'n projek om vir Dietrich, wat ook as boekkuns-kunstenaar groot aansien geniet, boeke te bind, toe Wadman die leisels aan Van Aswegen oorhandig het.

"Hy het gesê hy het volle vertroue in my om die werk af te handel," sê sy.

Kort na Wadman se dood is besluit om die JS Gericke-biblioteek se boekbind- en restourasieafdeling te sluit. Dietrich en Van Aswegen het egter onderhandel om die gereedskap oor te neem en na die Departement Visuele Kunste oor te skuif.

Sy sê dis harde werk om 'n boek te bind.

"Dit bly egter vir my 'n uitdaging en ek hou van uitdagings. Ek sien myself as 'n versamelaar van vaardighede en ek wil deurentyd nuwe dinge leer."



Heléne van Aswegen by van die boeke wat sy gebind het. Die boek regs is deur haar geskryf, geïllustreer en gebind.

Foto: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Oor boekbind sê sy 'n boek moet goed kan werk. Die blaaië moet stewig genoeg gebind word sodat dit nie uitskeur nie en dit moet maklik wees om te kan omblaai. Die boekbinder moet oor 'n grondige kennis van papier beskik en weet watter papier en omslag die beste by 'n bepaalde soort boek sal pas.

Mense in verskeie velde woon haar boekbindslypskole by. Veral mense in kreatiewe beroepe soos illustreerders, skrywers en grafiese ontwerpers wil boekbindery integreer in hul werk.

Dit verskaf haar groot plesier as mense uiteindelik 'n voltooide boek in die hand hou.

"'n Mens werk tydens die proses so nou met die boek dat dit eintlik nie 'n verrassing behoort te wees as alles klaar is nie. Tog kan jy nie anders as om elke keer opnuut verras te wees nie."

Connecting disparate thoughts, objects

Karolien Perold recently completed her post-graduate studies in Visual Art and was consequently nominated for the SU medal for the best master's student in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, 2011, for her work titled *Designing in-between: an experimental research process*.

She explains her research methods and the significance of her creative work.

My work explored alternative ways of doing research within the field of art and design; ways that respect complexity and acknowledge the expansive, relational and performative nature of signification in arriving at 'new' knowledge. I attempted to consistently resist limiting the scope of my work as one would normally do when approaching a research study. I used what I termed designing in-between as a method to immerse myself within the complexity of my everyday life within the context of South Africa.

This allowed me to purposefully and continuously forge fresh relations between what I found. I was guided to identify a select set of concerns (translation, complexity, dialectics, rhizome theory, relationality, visual perception, language, design process, representation, the Other, structuralism/poststructuralism, space, liminality, figure/ground, movement), which were then related to one another in various combinations.

I creatively employed language to design these relations in open, multisensory form, blurring the lines between text and image, and playing with preconceived 'rules' of academic structure, layout and typography. The result was a multidimensional work that took the form of an exhibition and thesis.

While momentarily allowing viewers/readers access to my mind, the open structure of my work enabled individuals to make their own connections between seeming disparate elements of thought. Through engaging subtle play of difference, the structured non-structure of the research facilitated active negotiation of its physical and mental spaces, and this led to individual experiences, and accordingly heightened awareness, of the fragile connections embodying our known world.

Through processes of designing in-between, I have thus been moving through opposites, connections, and de(re)constructing structure.

The transdisciplinary scope of the work seemed to have perpetually broadened, while theory and practice have dissolved in mercurial in-between states. My interest in the intersections of opposite streams of thought and diverse fields of interest most probably sprung from my heterogenous background. I completed a BSc in Physiotherapy in 2004, did community service in Frankfort, Free State in 2005, and continued practicing as a physiotherapist while completing my undergraduate studies in Visual Art and Communication Design. I also worked at the Peggy Guggenheim Collection in Venice,



Cross-pollination – a work by Karolien Perold.

Italy, for a few months in 2009/10. This has all definitely contributed to making me critically aware of how multiple ways of knowing exists and how we daily negotiate our way amid its ever expanding, complex scope.

Such exuding expansiveness has, at times, unsettled and unnerved, but ironically it has also intensely resembled our everyday 'realities'. I believe designing in-between – compared to traditional, science-based research methods operating in more barricaded systems of thought – thus allows for more faithful interrogation of the complexity of the world we live in. This can be of great value in any attempt at innovative knowledge production, but especially attempts from within the field of art and design - a field often defined by its ability to challenge conventional ways of knowing.

My work should not be regarded as yet another predetermined guideline for future research. It should rather be read as an example of a "conceptual tool" or "thought strateg[y]" (Hurst, 2010:242) suited to the complexity of the open systems we form part of every day. Neither the challenging, nor the advantageous, aspects of my work should be regarded as superior and exclusive to the other. The existence of dissonance and contrast is productive; a life force propelling the search for new significance and knowledge.

Since 2010 I have been lecturing part-time at the Visual Arts Department, Stellenbosch University, as well as the Graphic Design Department at CTI Education, Durbanville campus. I am involved in the teaching of practical as well as theoretical modules. I am also actively pursuing my career as a practical artist, designer and researcher. An abstract of my Masters research has been accepted for the 10th European Academy of Design conference, *Crafting the Future*, in 2013.

Woordfees bekroon presteerders

Twee romansiers het weggestap met die louere as Woordfees 2012 se uitstaande Woordkunstenaars. Sonja Loots, skrywer van *Sirkusboere*, en Theo Kemp, wat in 2011 gedebuteer het met *Skool*, is onderskeidelik as gevestigde en debuutskrywer bekroon vir hul feesgesprekke oor hul romans.



Sonja Loots, skrywer van *Sirkusboere* het die WOORDtroFEE vir haar feesgesprek oor haar roman ontvang. Sy is in die kategorie gevestigde skrywer bekroon.

Beide Loots en Kemp het voorgraads aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) studeer. Loots is ook besig met haar PhD in die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands. Volgens prof Ronel Foster, sameroeper van die beoordelaars, is dié twee Woordfeespryse nie literêre pryse wat die bekroning van 'n gepubliseerde teks as doel het nie. "Dit is feespryse, dit wil sê dit gaan om die gesprek met die skrywer wat by die Woordfees plaasvind – hoe informatief, verhelderend, diepsinnig, substansieel, ensovoorts is die gesprek?" Naas Foster, was Marita van der Vyver en Steward van Wyk beoordelaars in hierdie kategorie.



Die skrywer van *Skool*, Theo Kemp, het die WOORDtroFEE (debuutskrywer) vir sy feesgesprek ontvang.



Lede van Cape Consort, Hans Huyssen en Lente Louw, met hul WOORDtroFEE vir beste klassieke musiek-kunstenaars.

Wessel Pretorius se *Ont* het die trofee as beste dramaproduksie ontvang. Pretorius is skrywer, regisseur en akteur van dié eenmanstuk wat Woordfees-gehoore gaande gehad het. Amanda Strydom het die ATKV se gesogte beeldjie in die kategorie kontemporêre musiek ontvang. Strydom was op die Sanlam Musiekfees saam met Janine Neethling te sien in Hertzogprys-wenner Deon Opperman se *Binnekamer*. Dit is die beoordelaars se keuse of hulle die kunstenaar of die produksie wil bekroon. Met Strydom se uitstekende vertoning het die keuse op die kunstenaar geval. Cape Consort is aangewys as beste klassiekemusiek-kunstenaars vir hul uitvoering van Italiaanse madrigale in die Enderl-saal.



Amanda Strydom lewer haar bedankingstoespraak nadat sy aangewys is as beste kontemporêremusiek-kunstenaar.

Willem Strydom, wie se aanskoulike marmerbeelde tydens die Woordfees in die Rupert Kunsmuseum uitgestal is, is aangewys as hoogstaande visuele kunstenaar. Die Woordfees se feeskunstenaar (vanjaar Paul Emsley) kom nie vir 'n WOORDtroFEE in aanmerking nie omdat die feeskunstenaarskap reeds 'n uitsonderlike ereposisie is.

Twee WOORDtroFEES, gekoppel aan die fees se WOW (Woorde Open Wêreld)-projek, is aan presteerders in die onderwys toegeken. Mnr America van der Merwe van Hoër Tegniese Skool Proteus is bekroon vir sy bydrae ter bevordering van Afrikaans in die gemeenskap.

Volgens die WOW-projekbestuurder, Fiona van Kerwel, is Van der Merwe sedert 2005 'n entoesiastiese koördineerder van sy leerders se deelname aan WOW-projek-aksies. "Hy stap die ekstra myl met sy leerders en maak elke ervaring in die klaskamer 'n wow-

ervaring," sê sy. "Hy skep op uitnemende wyse by sy leerders 'n gevoel van trots vir Afrikaans en beklemtoon die funksionaliteit daarvan in hul alledaagse lewens." Mnr Ivor Fortuin, Afrikaans-vakhoof van New Orleans Sekondêr in Paarl, het namens New Orleans Sekondêr 'n WOW-trofee ontvang vir die skool se uitsonderlike bydrae tot die bevordering van Afrikaans. Volgens Fiona van Kerwel neem dié skool inisiatief met WOW-projek-aksies wat in die Wes-Kaap aangebied word. "New Orleans se betrokkenheid by WOW-aktiwiteite en uitreik-aksies van die Universiteit Stellenbosch is inspirerend." Die WOW-projek bied jaarliks sowat 30 projek-aksies gerig op leesbevordering by skole regoor die Wes-Kaap aan. New Orleans dien dikwels as wegspringplek vir nuwe WOW-projek-aksies wat geloods word. – **Dié artikel is deur die Woordfeeskantoor geskryf.**