



Fakulteit
Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe
kennisvennoot – gespreksgenoot
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
sharing knowledge – shaping debate

LETTER



UNIVERSITEIT
STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY

Nuusbrief van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe

Newsletter of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

Volume/Jaargang 9 # 2 August/us 2013



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Herinneringskamer vertel van ONTWRIGTING, VERSOENING EN TOEKOMS

Prof Russel Botman wys tydens die openingsaand vir besoekers van die foto's in die Herinneringskamer.

Foto: Anton Jordaan

Op 31 Julie vanjaar is die Wilcocks-gebou waarvan die boonste verdieping tydens 'n brand in Desember 2010 in puin gelê is, heropen.

Terselfdertyd is 'n herinneringskamer wat, in die woorde van prof Russel Botman, rektor en visekanselier van die Universiteit Stellenbosch, "vertel van ontwrigting, versoening en toekoms" geopen.

Die kamer is 'n eietydse uitstalruimte waar die versweë geskiedenis van die mense van Die Vlakte en die Slag van Andringastraat vertel word.

Die Slag van Andringastraat het die naweek van 27 – 28 Julie 1940 plaasgevind toe US-studente betrokke was in skermutselings met bruin inwoners van Die Vlakte – soos die gebied omgrens deur Muller-, Van Ryneveld-, Banghoek-, Smuts-, Merri-

man-, en Birdstraat eers bekend was. Die Wilcocks-gebou sluit geografies aan by Die Vlakte.

Op 25 September 1964 is Die Vlakte kragtens die Groepsgebiedewet van 1950 tot 'n wit groepsgebied verklaar. Benaamens die 3 700 inwoners, is ses skole, vier kerke, 'n moskee, 'n bioskoop en tien sakeondernemings hierdeur geraak.

Botman sê die idee van 'n simboliese herinneringsruimte het begin by die verskoning van studenteiers in die manskoshuis Dagbreek oor die Slag van Andringastraat asook die gevolglike ontmoeting tussen studente en destydse inwoners van Andringastraat by sy huis.

Hy het die kamer beskryf as 'n "simbool van iets nuut" wat 'n bydrae tot heling tussen die gemeenskap en die US kan lewer.

Vir die 96-jarige mnr Aaron Cupido wat oorkant die ou Lückhoff Skool gewoon het, was dit 'n trotse oomblik om te sien dat 'n stuk versweë geskiedenis op die manier erken word.

"Wat vandag hier gebeur is belangrik omdat die Universiteit en die gemeenskap vir lank ver van mekaar geleef het," het mnr Willie Ortell, voormalige uitvoerende brugemeester van Stellenbosch en destydse inwoner van Die Vlakte gesê. Die verskuiwing uit Die Vlakte en die Slag van Andringastraat was vir dekades nie deel van die amptelike geskiedenis van Stellenbosch nie. Eers met die verskyning van *In ons bloed* (2006) en *Nog altyd hier gewees: Die storie van 'n Stellenbosse gemeenskap* (2007) is die gebeure ter boek gestel.

– Alec Basson

Nuwe gebou vir Nuwe uitdagings

Na die brand wat die boonste verdieping van die Wilcocks-gebou in 2010 verbietig het, en groot verliese van personeellede se boeke, artefakte en ander persoonlike besittings tot gevolg gehad het, is daar nagedink oor die soort geriewe wat 'n 21 ste eeuse universiteit behoort te hê.

"Hierdie historiese ou Universiteit is voortdurend besig om die uitdagings van die toekoms die hoof te bied," het die Rektor en Vise-kanselier, prof Russel Botman, tydens die heropening van die Wilcocks-gebou op 31 Julie gesê.

"Goeie ontwerp het gelei tot 'n hele nuwe verdieping. Ons kon nie hoër bou nie, en het gebruik gemaak van die ruimte binne-in die dak. Sodoende het die beskikbare vloeroppervlakte in hierdie gebou met 32% toegeneem. Die benutting van die ruimte het ook verander – met meer doelgerigte werk en leerareas. Meer

departemente, personeel en studente as voorheen word nou hier op innoverende, sosiale maniere gehuisves. Die Wilcocks-gebou het 'n moderne baadjie gekry – en só 'n daadwerklike tree in die toekoms gegee."

Lesinglokaal is toegerus met 'n gevorderde leer-en-onderrigtegnologie, die gebou is toegerus met energiebesparende ligte en lugversorgingstelsel en ontspanningsruimtes vir studente en geriewe vir mense met gestremdhede is ook ingerig. Die gebou, waarvan die herstel- en herinrig-koste nagenoeg R58 miljoen beloop het, huisves die Departement Geskiedenis en Sielkunde, die Afdeling Navorsingsontwikkeling, die Nagraadse en Internasionale Kantoor, die Afrika Doktorale Akademie en die US Argief.

Die RW Wilcocks-gebou is in 1965 opgerig en vernoem na prof RW Wilcocks, 'n eertydse professor in Siel-



Grant Leukes en Eric Saal, het tydens die geleentheid spesiale erkenning ontvang vir hul deel om hul kollegas Bradley Rink en Theresa van Rooyen, tydens die brand na veiligheid te bring.

Foto: Anton Jordaan

kunde en Rektor van die Universiteit (1935 – 1954). Hy was ook die voorsitter van die Wilcocks-kommissie wat in 1937 gewaarsku het dat die strenge klassifisering van wit- en bruinmense ongroot skade kan berokken.

– Ilse Arendse

Brief van die Dekaan

Veels geluk aan almal in die Fakulteit wat vanjaar die Rektorstoekening vir Algemene Prestasie ontvang het. Aan die einde van Mei het hierdie toekennings 'n bonus van ongeveer een maand se salaris vir alle betrokkes beteken.

Soos in die verlede, is die Rektorstoekennings in die Fakulteit toegeken aan diegene wat in die jaarlikse prestasiebeoordelings in die top 20% binne hulle betrokke posvlak geval het.

Om seker te maak die prestasiebeoordelings is so billik as moontlik, het drie vlakke van yking plaasgevind. Eerstens was daar op departementele vlak gesprek tussen die departementele voorsitter en personeellid, gegrond op die selfevaluering van die betrokke individu. Hierby het die visedekane ingesit om aan elke prestasiebeoordeling binne hul betrokke vakgroep te kan aandag gee. Tweedens was daar op fakulteitsvlak gesprekke tussen die voorsitters en die Dekaan waarby die visedekane ook ingesit het en ten tye waarvan die hele departement se prestasiebeoordelings bespreek is.

Derdens het die bestuurspan van die Fakulteit by die finale vasstelling van wie die Rektorstoekennings gaan ontvang, na die top 40% van die personeel in elke poskategorie gekyk om vas te stel of iemand met voortreflike prestasie wat 'n Rektorstoekening verdien, nie dalk iemand in die top 20% uitpresteer nie. In elke poskategorie is bevind die aanvanklike prestasiebeoordeling het uiteindelik tog 'n billike rangorde daargestel.

Deursigtigheid

Ter wille van deursigtigheid sal daar binnekort op Sharepoint 'n lys beskikbaar wees van almal wat vanjaar Rektorstoekennings ontvang het asook 'n aanduiding van wat op elke posvlak die afsnypunt vir die bepaling van die top 20% van presteerders was.

Dit is uiteraard 'n onbevredigende proses om op hierdie manier Rektorstoekennings toe te ken en die argumente hieroor is reeds by herhaling op verskillende forums aan die Universiteit gestel. Een van die besware is die koppeling van prestasiebeoordeling met die toekening van dit wat effektief 'n beperkte en dus ontoereikende aantal finansiële bonusse is. 'n Ander beswaar is dat prestasie in eie reg nie beloon word nie, omdat die toekening of nie-toekening van 'n bonus aan

'n individu afhanklik is van hoe ander op dieselfde posvlak in daardie besondere jaar presteer het. Hierdie stelsel kan dus 'n demoraliserend weeg en personeel skepties maak oor die proses van prestasiebeoordeling.

Met hierdie soort besware in gedagte, het die Universiteitsraad by sy laaste vergadering 'n besluit geneem om Rektorstoekennings (bonusse) uit te brei na die top 40% in elke Fakulteit en uitbetalings van bonusse op 'n glyksaal te plaas, gekoppel aan die prestasievlak wat in die prestasiebeoordeling behaal is.

Voorts het die Raad besluit om Kanselierstoekennings in te stel vir onderrig, navorsing en gemeenskapsinteraksie waarvoor personeel hulle op 'n kompetisiegrondslag kan aanmeld. Meer besonderhede hieroor sal mettertyd deur Menslike Hulpbronne aangekondig word.

Intussen het die Viserektor: Navorsing en Innovasie 'n lys saamgestel van die top 50 navorsers aan die Universiteit, gegrond op die syfers vir subsidiedraende publikasies wat in 2012 afgelewer is. Elkeen op hierdie lys het 'n bedrag van R50 000 ontvang wat vir navorsing gebruik moet word.

Ons het die navorsers in ons Fakulteit wat op hierdie lys verskyn, reeds gelukkig. Daar is egter ook probleme verbonde aan die bepaling van hierdie navorsingstoekennings en sonder om afbreuk te doen aan die prestasie-waarde daarvan om in hierdie lys opgeneem te word, sal die probleme eersdaags by 'n dekaansberaad bespreek word.

Die uitslag van hierdie gesprek sal in 'n adviesdokument van die Fakulteit aan die Viserektor: Navorsing deurgegee word met die doel om hierdie aanspooring te verfyn en die grondslag daarvan te versterk.



Johan Hattingh
Augustus 2013

Letter from the Dean

Congratulations to all in the Faculty who received the Rector's Award for General Achievement this year. At the end of May this brought with it a bonus to all recipients – the equivalent of approximately one month's salary.

As in the past, this award was made to those who were found to be in the top 20% of their job level during the annual performance review.

To ensure that the performance review was absolutely fair, assessment was done at three levels. First, discussions took place at departmental level between the heads of departments and the staff members involved – these were based on the self-evaluation of the staff members and were attended by the Vice-Deans in order to focus their attention on each performance review done in their specific subject group. Second: the Vice-Deans also attended discussions at faculty level between chairpersons and the Dean.

Third: in determining who would receive the Rector's Award, the Faculty's Management Team also took a close look at the top 40% of staff in each job category to establish whether anyone whose achievement was deserving of a Rector's award had not outperformed a fellow staff member who was in the top 20%. In each job category it was found that the initial performance review had in fact set a fair order of ranking.

For the sake of transparency, a list will soon be available on

Sharepoint bearing the names of all staff members who were recipients of Rector's Awards this year. An indication will also be given of each job level's cut-off point for determining the top 20% achievers.

Given the nature of the work, it is of course unsatisfactory to determine the recipients of Rector's Awards in this way and so alternative approaches have repeatedly been put forward at various forums within the University. One of the objections raised against the current approach is linking performance reviews with awarding what is effectively a limited and thus insufficient number of financial bonuses. Another objection is that achievement is not rewarded in its own right, because the awarding, or non-awarding, of a bonus to a single person depends on how others on the same job level fared in that specific year. This system could have a huge demoralising effect and generate scepticism among staff members with regard to the process of performance review.

With these objections in mind, the University Council decided at its last meeting to extend the Rector's Awards (i.e. bonuses) to the top 40% in each Faculty and to place the payment of bonuses on a sliding scale linked to the achievement level which is attained during the achievement review.

The Council also decided to introduce Chancellor's Awards for teaching, research and community interaction, and staff will be able to compete with each other for these awards. Further details on this will be announced in due course by HR.

Meanwhile, the Vice-Rector: Research and Innovation has compiled a list of the University's top 50 researchers based on figures for subsidy-bearing publications in 2012. Each person on this list has received R50 000, which must be used for research.

We have already congratulated the researchers in our Faculty whose names appear on this list. There are, however, also problems with regard to determining these research awards and, without prejudice to the prestige value of having one's name on the aforementioned list, a Dean's meeting will soon be held in the Faculty to address these problems.

The findings of this meeting will be handed to the Vice-Rector: Research and Innovation in the form of an advice document with a view to fine-tuning this incentive and augmenting its basis.

Johan Hattingh
August 2013



MARTHINUS BASSON

– groot gees van die teaterbedryf

Die knie. Dis jare se abuse.

Marthinus Basson, een van die groot geeste van die Afrikaanse teaterwêreld praat half onderlangs – so asof hy met homself praat – terwyl hy die trap uitklim na sy kantoor in die gebou agter die HB Thom-teater op die kampus van die Universiteit Stellenbosch.

“Dit kom maar met die ouderdom. Ek loop oral waar ek wil wees en met die ouderdom gee alles uiteindelik maar mee,” verduidelik hy.

Uiterlik is daar egter geen teken dat enigiets anders besig is om mee te gee nie. Die ghoeroe van die teater, wat op 7 April vanjaar 60 geword het, loop steeds flink en fier regop, sy oë flits steeds wakker agter die klein brilletjie en ’n mens is keer op keer verstom oor die uitstekende produksies wat hy verhoog toe bring.

Die afgelope dekade al gee hy klas by die Universiteit Stellenbosch se dramadepartement in onder meer regie, toneelspel, kabaret en teaterontwerp. Die afgelope 40 jaar al staan hy met sy hele lyf in die teaterwêreld – as regisseur, teaterontwerper, akteur. Wanneer die begroting knap is, spring hy self in en stik (en brei selfs) aan kostuums.

Hy is al 38 keer vir sy werk bekroon met een of ander toekenning. By kunste-

feeste hardloop hy soms tussen vier of vyf produksies rond. Sedert 1994 is kunstenaars toenemend afhanklik van die feeste vir oorlewing.

Bekommerd

Hy is egter diep bekommerd oor dit wat die kunstefeeste aan jong talent doen.

“Daardie is briljante, talentvolle jong mense van net oor die dertig wat reeds op pad uit die bedryf is. Die druk om te oorleef is te groot. Jy kan nie ’n gesin onderhou op dit wat jy in die teater verdien nie.”

Om met studente te werk, verskaf groot plesier, sê Basson. Maar hy raak dikwels gevul met paniek want “ek weet nie wat ek nog vir hulle kan doen nie. Ek maak hulle wel bewus van hoe moeilik dit is om daar buite ’n bestaan te voer”.

Die probleem met die uitvoerende kunste lê by befondsing, meen Basson.

“Daar is geen planne op nasionale vlak in die land om dit wat ons kultuur moet wees te ondersteun nie. En groot borge monopoliser die feeste.”

Hy ervaar soms groot vertwyfeling oor of dit wat hy na ’n verhoog toe bring werklik voldoen aan sy eie standaarde.

“Jy weet jou produksies is meestal onder gruwelike druk geskep. Jy weet nie

wat die gehalte daarvan is totdat die fees verby is en jy terugskouend daarna kan kyk nie.”

Teatergeselskappe

Basson meen daar moet weer in die rigting van toneelgeselskappe – wat met die oorgang na die nuwe regering ontbind is – gedink word.

Binne dié veilige ruimtes kan kunstenaars vas aangestel word en verseker wees van deurlopende, vaste inkomste. Dit sal ook geleentheid bied om deurdragte produksies te skep.

“Nie net die akteurs en regisseurs is geraak deur die ontbinding van die kunsterade nie. By KRUIK (Kaapse Raad vir die Uitvoerende Kunste) was Moslemvroue wat tot laat snags gesit en kostuums maak het. Nou sit van hulle by die huis en doen naaldwerk vir ’n inkomste. Die groot kundigheid is vir die teater verlore. By KRUIK kon ek by enigiemand instap en betrokke raak. Ek kon sien hoe die dirigent met sy orkes werk. Ek kon sien hoe die balletmeesters werk. Dis waarom ek nou ook operas en dansproduksies kan aanbied.”

Hy bieg skielik: “Ek is by verskillende aspekte van die teater betrokke want ek wil nie net regisseur wees nie. Ek haat die gedagte dat die akteurs jou na die oeningsaand nie meer nodig het nie as jy net regisseur is.”

Met sy 60ste verjaardag reeds verby, sê Basson hy dink toenemend aan die toekoms.

“My broer en suster is op 63 dood. Ek het nog ’n bultjie om oor te reis, en ek probeer om sin te maak dat dit wat ek doen nog van waarde is. Oor vyf jaar moet ek by die US aftree. Dit sal moeilik wees om afstand te doen van die klassee wat soveel vreugde verskaf. Ek besef ook ek moet ’n lewe skep wat los is van die een by die universiteit. Ek het darem baie boeke en fliks en musiek – dinge waarvoor ek obsessief is. Ek wou aanvanklik kuns gaan studeer – dalk doen ek dit nog...”

“Nee,” antwoord hy op ’n vraag. “ek dink nie ek is besonder trots op enigiets wat ek al gedoen het nie. Ek is wel soms verbaas dat ek so lank in die bedryf gehou het. Ek is verbaas oor hoe goed uitgewerk het en dat my werk by mense aanklank gevind het.”

Marthinus Basson in sy kantoor op die kampus van die Universiteit Stellenbosch.

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Drag performers put on a show like any other stage actor

There are certain misconceptions about drag performers. And one of them is that men who perform on stage in women's clothes have a desire to be women.

"Dressing up in clothes of people of the opposite sex and performing on a stage is simply that: a performance," says Lindy-Lee Prince who was recently awarded her master's degree in Social Anthropology at Stellenbosch University based on her research on drag performances in the Western Cape. She conducted her research interviews with drag performers at Bubbles Bar on the border of De Waterkant and the Bo-Kaap. This venue is the only dedicated drag club in the province.

"As a queer individual – I prefer this term as it is inclusive of all difference to the hegemonic heteronormative society – I too had preconceived ideas about men in drag," says Prince who is a part-time drag king – a woman who performs in men's clothes.

"I believed that men who put on make-up and dresses are not really masculine men. I also had to overcome my own fears that people who see me dragging as a male, would think that I want to be a man. I feared being marginalised."

Yes, Prince admits that drag shows are sensational.

"It is indeed sensational. In the same way that other stage performances are sensational or spectacular. But once the

make-up comes off and the clothes are exchanged for male clothes, ordinary men emerge. You would not have the slightest inkling that they are drag performers when you see them in their 'normal' clothes. They create a certain persona for the stage that is far removed from the personas they present away from the stage."

The over the top make-up and hair are part of a certain stage persona.

"The way they dress on stage is certainly not the way most people would appear on the streets. The hair and make-up serves to emphasise the fact that a stage personality is created. The audience is also completely aware that they are watching an individual who identifies as male in a feminine costume, performing an act that is wrapped up in femininity."

Prince says that she was surprised to find that there are still strong anti-gay and anti-drag sentiments in the area around Bubbles Bar because De Waterkant is generally seen as a popular residential and entertainment space for the gay community.

"There is still a social stigma attached to drag performers because of the way gender is presented. It has a lot to do with projection and personal fears as drag, and in some way subverts and challenges the ways in which many people understand the presentation and performance of gender. People often fear alternative ways of understanding gender that does not fit into a binary model – where male/masculine is on the one end of the scale and female/feminine is placed in opposition on the other side of the scale. Often when people deviate from these binaries, they are met with social prejudice and stigma."

Many of the performers Prince interviewed make a living elsewhere in full-time jobs although they drag frequently.

"They find drag performances extremely enjoyable and believe that it enriches their lives. These are also the reasons why I perform as a male. As a drag artist one has complete control over the show. You chose your own music, you decide what to wear and you are in charge of the choreography. Having control in this way, is sometimes more

rewarding than being an actor in conventional theatre who has to do what the director says.

"Most of the performers are quite candid about what they do. Their families and friends know about their performances, but some of them, especially the less frequent performers, fear being marginalised and keep their dragging a secret."

The drag artists and the people who come to watch the shows are mostly middle-class, as the act of doing drag can become expensive, and frequenting entertainment spaces can become quite expensive if one does it regularly

Although Prince has always enjoyed dressing up as a male for parties, she says she did not really understand the sub-culture of drag performance until she started with her research.

"For my honours degree I looked at access to health care and social support for transgender people in Cape Town.

"The research for my honours degree was quite academic and I decided to work with something that I am passionate about for my masters. I have always loved the arts in all its forms and because of my own interest in performing in drag, I decided to do my research into this art form."

It is an art form which sometimes has a strong political message.

"I believe that all art has a political element to it. Dressing up in clothes of the opposite sex is already a political statement about gender. However, not all drag acts are overtly or consciously political. Mostly it is just about people who want to perform on stage.

"However, through action and engaging with the audience the drag performer is humanised to the audience. They are not just fantastical individuals putting on a show on stage, but they are ordinary people – I think this is a strong political statement that is made when engaging with difference."

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Lindy-Lee Prince



Professor Ayo Bamgbose.



Piet van Sterkenburg and Frieda Steurs.

Seminar on ENDANGERED LANGUAGES, multilingual terminology, draws wide interest

More than forty language practitioners from government, parastatal bodies, tertiary institutions and the private sector attended an intensive seminar on endangered languages, multilingual terminology and language policy at Stellenbosch University recently.

This seminar (27 – 31 May) was co-organised by Professors Ilse Feinauer of the Department of Afrikaans and Dutch, Frieda Steurs (CU Leuven – Antwerp campus), TermNet and Professor Emeritus Piet van Sterkenburg (University of Leiden. He is also the President of the Permanent International Committee of Linguistics (CIPL).

According to Feinauer the seminar aimed at equipping participants with the knowledge and skills necessary for the development of indigenous South African languages.

“Some of them might become endangered if they are deprived of high status functions in public domains such as education, government and commerce,” she says.

“One way of ensuring that languages

can be used in high status domains is through terminology development. This was the main focus of the seminar.”

But why a seminar on terminology development in regard to language policy, multilingualism and endangered languages?

“These issues were recently brought to the fore in South Africa with the Use of Official Languages Act (2012) which came into effect on 2 May 2013 and the plans of the Minister of Basic Education, Angie Motshekga, to introduce an African language from Grade R in all schools from 2014. The South African government’s plans to introduce African languages in high function domains thus necessitates terminology development in these languages.”

The speakers included Prof Ayo Bamgbose from the University of Ibadan (Nigeria). He spoke about Language Policy: The African experience.

Bamgbose is regarded as one of the most influential contributors to the discourse on language policy in Africa.

Other speakers spoke on issues such as terminology planning and practice in

South Africa: What is being done, what should be done and what can be done (Prof Elsabé Taljaard – Department of African Languages at the University of Pretoria); The need for collaboration between the different institutions concerned with terminology development in South Africa (Dr Dion Nkomo, School of Languages at Rhodes University), and challenges in specialised communication and the ways in which these challenges could be overcome through terminology planning (Prof Frieda Steurs, Founder and former President of the Dutch Terminology Association).

“That this seminar was a success is evident from the request by participants that a follow-up session be held,” says Feinauer.

Equipped with knowledge regarding terminology development, participants said they would now like to hear more about practical ways in which they can contribute to the development of terminology in the indigenous South African languages. A follow-up session is planned for either the end of 2013 or the beginning of 2014.

Citybooks

stel Stellenbosch met woord en beeld bekend

Die skoonheid van Stellenbosch word onder die leierskap van 'n nagraade student as 'n multimediaprojek in foto's, een-minuutfilms en 12 luisterverhale van dertig minute elk vir 'n internasionale gehoor vasgelê.



Rentia Bartlett-Möhl (foto), 'n nagraadse student van die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) se Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands is die koördineerder van die Stellenbosch citybooks-projek. Dit is 'n uitvloeisel van 'n groter projek van die Vlaams Nederlandse kultuurhuis Huis deBuren in Brussel waardeur verskillende stede op dié manier in die kollig geplaas word.

Rentia, wat werk aan haar meestersgraad oor die Nederlandse skrywer Arnon Grunberg, het tydens 'n sesmaande-internskap by deBuren kennis gemaak met die citybooks konsep – daar was reeds projekte oor Grahamstad en Johannesburg. Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers soos Toast Coetzer, Rondelda Kamfer en Ingrid Winterbach het ook reeds luisterboeke geskryf. By deBuren was sy verantwoordelik vir die Afrikaanse vertaling van 12 Vlaamse luisterverhale wat gratis op die internet gehoor kan word en ook vir die koördinering daarvan in Suid-Afrika.

“Van die mooiste stemme in Afrikaans, insluitend dié van Richard van der Westhuizen, Lochner de Kock en Rika Sennett, het van die verhale voorgelees en ons het dit in Johannesburg opgeneem.”

Met die agtergrond was sy dus die aangewese mens om die Stellenbosch-

projek te koördineer.

“Vir die projek het vyf skrywers – die Vlaamse Saskia de Coster, die Nederlander Arjen Duinker en drie Suid-Afrikaners – Marlene van Niekerk, Clinton V du Plessis en ek (as debuutskrywer) bydraes gelewer. Die Woordfees wat reeds goeie skakels met Nederlandse en Belgiese skrywers het, is ons vennoot en die skrywers is gekies omdat hulle vanjaar by die Woordfees opgetree het.”

Die fotograaf Stefan Arno Möhl het 'n reeks stadspotrette gemaak en die studente van die Departemente Joernalistiek en Departement Visuele Kunste het 'n reeks cityoneminutes gemaak. Dit is kort eenminuut filmpies wat 'n 24-uur dag op Stellenbosch verteenwoordig. Dit is gratis op die internet beskikbaar. Die verhale moet egter nog opgeneem en vertaal word in Frans, Nederlands en Engels voordat die hele projek waarskynlik einde September voltooi sal wees.

“Die studente kon enigiets afneem, op voorwaarde dat dit op 'n bepaalde tyd afgeneem word en dat dit iets of iemand in Stellenbosch is,” sê Rentia. “Hulle kon onderhoude doen of mense, geboue, strate, natuurtonnele, berge ens vanuit enige perspektief afneem. Die proses is wel gemonitor en as die video

nie goed genoeg was nie, het ons die student aangemoedig om veranderinge aan te bring deur alternatiewe sigoëke te gebruik en skeppend met die medium om te gaan. Ons het dit gesien as 'n opleidingsgeleentheid vir studente. Hulle is egter ook goed betaal vir 'n filmpie wat tegnies en konseptueel geslaagd is”

Afrikaanse citybooks voorlesings is baie gewild.

“Die Afrikaanse vertaling van die verhaal “Hoëbesoek” van Adriaan van Dis het in sy eerste week meer as 800 aflaaie gehad. citybook Grahamstad het tot dusver nog die meeste aflaaie van al die deelnemende stede gehad,” sê Rentia.

Die teikeknark vir die projek is “enigeiemand wat belangstel in letterkunde, graag lees en ook graag 'n alternatiewe medium (“luisterboeke”) wil probeer”.

Elke verhaal is net 30 minute lank en kan dus in die motor oppad werk toe, op 'n oefenfiets of voor slaaptyd geluister word.

“Dit is 'n doeltreffende manier om vinnig met die letterkunde en verskillende skrywers kennis te maak,” sê Rentia.

Gaan kyk hier vir meer oor citybooks: <http://bit.ly/14guuA8>. Ook hier is inligting: <http://bit.ly/191cTne>

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Kotzé is *trots* op Nagraadse Skool en PANGeA

Hy is trots daarop dat daarin geslaag is om die Nagraadse Skool van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe en die Partnership for Africa's Next Generation of Academics (PANGeA) te vestig en dat die inisiatiewe suksesvol is.



So gesels prof Hennie Kotzé, die inisieerder van die twee inisiatiewe. As uittredende voorsitter van PANGeA is hy ook nou besig om die leisels aan sy opvolger, prof Edward Kirumira van Uganda te oorhandig.

Hy het al in 2002 in die aanloop tot die dekaansverkiesing van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe in sy beleidstandpunt uitgewys dat hy sterker bande met universiteite noord van die Limpopo wil vestig.

Sy argument was dat die Fakulteit sterker moet beweeg na relevante navorsing deur studente en dosente en dat hulle met sulke skakeling gesamentlik meer Afrika-uitdagings kan aanpak. 'n Vestigingsfonds toekenning vanaf die US se Oorhoofste Strategiese Plan (later die Hoop-projek) het die uitbou van PANGeA en die Nagraadse Skool moontlike gemaak.

“Daar was ook 'n finansiële oorweging met die groter klem wat in die Fakulteit op nagraadse studie geplaas is. Die Fakulteit se voorgraadse studente het vanaf 2002 dramaties toegeneem, maar daar was nie dieselfde groei op nagraadse gebied nie. Die staat se befondsingsmodelle is meer voordelig vir nagraadse studente, veral as hulle in die minimum tyd hul grade kan voltooi”

Deur voltydse PhD-studente in die verskillende departemente onder die vaandel van die Nagraadse Skool op te lei, sou dit ook sin maak om PANGeA te gebruik vir nouer skakeling met ander universiteite in Afrika ten einde saam te werk aan navorsingsprojekte wat 'n bydrae kan maak tot moontlike oplossings vir Afrika se uitdagings.

“Onder die studente wat onder die vaandel van die Nagraadse Skool inskryf, is 'n groot aantal junior akademici van hierdie universiteite. Dit dui daarop dat by die meeste PANGeA-lede ook 'n ernstige behoefte aan kapasiteitsbou op PhD-vlak bestaan,” sê Kotzé.

Na aanvanklike kontak – in sy eerste termyn as dekaan – met sy akademiese eweknieë aan die universiteite van Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi en Malawi oor moontlike samewerking, is in 2006 weer 'n gesprek in Stellenbosch gevoer met dié dekane wat hy en drie kollegas in 2004 besoek het, naamlik Makarere (Uganda), Dar-es-Salaam en Nairobi; hierby is die Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskap dekane van Botswana en Malawi ook uitgenooi om die moontlikheid van samewerking in 'n amptelike netwerk te ondersoek.

Tydens sy tweede termyn as de-

“Aanvanklik was ons kollegas elders in Afrika nogal skepties. Hulle het gevrees dat daar 'n soort akademiese kolonialisme sou wees en daar was ook vrese dat ons akademici wat hier opgelei word sou afrokkel. Dit is vir ons belangrik om dit deurentyd vir nagraadse studente van elders duidelik te maak dat hulle na hul land van oorsprong moet terugkeer. Ons bied ook nie werk aan die afgestudeerdes nie. Die meeste PhD-studente is middelvlak akademici wat deur hul fakulteite kan aansoek doen vir beurse van die Nagraadse Skool of hulle kan deur hul fakulteite genomineer word.”

Deur die Nagraadse Skool kry PhD-studente in hul eerste jaar weekliks opleiding in sowel die harde en sagte vaardighede (soft and hard skills). Dit sluit in navorsing- en aanleertegniese (harde vaardighede) en hoe om die biblioteek te gebruik, hoe om vir projekte te begroot en die etiek van navorsing (sagte vaardighede). Die studieleiers word aangemoedig om deurgaans hulp en leiding te verskaf – die studente het byvoorbeeld almal studiegeriewe by die departemente waar hul ingeskryf is, wat gereelde kontak tussen student

en studieleier moontlik maak.

Aan die einde van sy termyn as voorsitter van die PANGeA Raad, sê Kotzé, wat steeds betrokke is as PANGeA-koördineerder, “die grootste uitdaging bly om beursfondse te werf en om die navorsingsnetwerke verder uit te brei en te verstewig. Die ideaal is dat akademici van die verskillende universiteite aktief saamwerk om as studieleiers op te tree, slypskole aan te bied en om boeke en navorsingsartikels te skryf.”

- Stephanie Nieuwoudt

19 kry graad — Sedert die Nagraadse Skool vier jaar gelede gestig is, het 88 kandidate van 14 Afrikalande vir doktorsale studies aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch geregistreer. Vanjaar het 19 van die kandidate wat in 2010 en 2011 geregistreer het, hul grade ontvang. “Dit is nou duidelik dat voltydse PhD-studente met behulp van die toegewyde studieleiers en die uitstekende ondersteuning wat die Nagraadse Skool bied, hul grade binne drie jaar kan afhandel,” sê prof Hennie Kotzé.

kaan is in 2009 in alle erns begin om die Nagraadse Skool en PANGeA 'n werklikheid te maak – veral met die moontlikheid van vestigingsfondse vir voltydse PhD-beurse deur die OSP. In 2010 is die eerste voltydse PhD-studente onder die vaandel van die Nagraadse Skool ingeneem en is 'n amptelike samewerkingsooreenkoms met die PANGeA-lede gesluit. In 2011 het die Universiteit van Ghana (Legon) die eerste Universiteit in Wes-Afrika geword om saam te werk in PANGeA.

Statisticians key to implementation of Constitution

– Minister Trevor Manuel



Trevor Manuel, Minister in the Presidency for the National Planning Commission speaking at the Stats SA conference at Stellenbosch University. Photo: Mbongiseni Mndebele

South Africans are privileged to have an amazing Constitution, and statisticians have a key role to play in its implementation, Minister in the Presidency for the National Planning Commission (NPC) Dr Trevor Manuel told a Statistics SA gathering in Stellenbosch on 15 July.

“The Constitution asks of South Africans to recognise the injustices of the past, honour those who suffered for freedom, respect those who worked to build and develop the country, and believe that all South Africans are united in their diversity,” he said.

“The Constitution is justiciable. Judges and lawyers are responsible for interpreting policy intent. However, statisticians have to provide a measure to answer if the commitments of the Constitution are met.”

Manuel was the keynote speaker of the first ISibalo Symposium on Evidence-based Decision-making at Stellenbosch

University. The three-day event was a joint venture between Statistics SA and the Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation and Statistical Exploration (CRUISE) in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies of Stellenbosch University’s Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

Manuel said statisticians have an enormous responsibility: “It requires that official statistics be collected fearlessly and that they be of unimpeachable quality.”

He emphasised that statistics have to be presented in an easily understood format. Even outputs of the most esoteric research should be simple to understand so that the statistical community can easily engage with policy makers. Manuel said that he is proud of the format through which Statistics SA makes information available online.

“Available now are the results of Census 2011 broken down in amazing detail. I do not know of any other statistical agency in the world that releases even a fraction of this information in such a user-friendly format.”

“Statisticians have an enormous responsibility – it requires that official statistics be collected fearlessly and that they be of unimpeachable quality.”

– Trevor Manuel

Manuel also touched on the National Development Plan (NDP), a document that was produced by the NPC, which he chairs. He said the Commission had to rely on statistics when asked by the President to formulate the NDP.

Manuel criticised decision makers who “act as though they do not need statistics because they have the answers even before the question is formulated.”

He said, “This could be because of ignorance – people who are expected to have access to information simply do not have the knowledge to access information and sometimes it may be decision-makers not caring because there are no consequences.”

Manuel received an Honorary Doctorate in Commerce from SU in 2001.

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Students view *masterpieces* on German tour



Students from the Department of Ancient Studies at the historic square of Marienplatz, Munich. They are Roxanne Eastes, Jean-Luc da Silva, Daniel Rom, Aimee Fouche, Susan Brits, Tessa Kleynhans, Michael Coombes, Dr. Samantha Masters (lecturer), Nicholas Vlok, Alexander Maré, Gabriele Kuchenbecker and Mila de Villiers. Photo: Jonathan Westhead

On 19 June, twelve students from the Department of Ancient Studies left Cape Town to begin a 10-day Ancient Studies museum tour of Germany. The tour, funded by DAAD and the International Office's Summer School Programme, was led by Ancient Studies lecturer, Dr Samantha Masters.

The goal was to visit universities and museums in Munich, Tübingen and Berlin, to view masterpieces of material culture from ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt and the Near East and to learn more about them from leading German academics and curators.

In Munich, the group was hosted by Prof Rolf Michael Schneider, classical archaeologist and renowned scholar at Ludwig Maximilians-Universität München. The welcoming function at the Museum für Abgüsse Klassischer Bildwerke was attended by Ms Ogaufi Masibi, South African Vice-Consul for Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. Prof Schneider organised a visit to classical archaeologist and stonemason, Prof Michael Pfanner, where the students experienced a marble workshop and learned about the techniques used by ancient stonemasons and sculptors. In the Antikensammlungen, the group was given privileged access to the storage magazines.

In Tübingen, the International Office and their main host at Universität Tübingen, Herbert Niehr, Professor of Classical Archaeology welcomed the group and Thomas Schafer took them around the university museum and cast gallery. Dr Stephan Blum of the Troia Project (the current excavation team at Troy) brought the group up to date with the latest developments at the archaeological site.

In Berlin activities were concentrated on the famed Museum Island. The Director of Antiquities at the Altes Museum, Prof. Andreas Scholl, gave a guided tour of the classical collections and the group enjoyed visits to the Armana exhibition at the Neues Museum, the Pergamon Museum, and the cast collection at the Abguss-Sammlung Antiker Plastik.

On route home to South Africa, a day stopover in Istanbul provided a fitting finale. The students visited the magnificent Hagia Sophia, Blue Mosque, Basilica Cistern, Archaeological Museum, Spice Market and enjoyed a memorable boat trip and dinner on the Bosphorus at sunset.

– **Samantha Masters**

Ancient Studies student awarded Skye Foundation Scholarship

Stellenbosch University graduate, Meg Moodie, has been awarded a Skye Foundation Scholarship to begin an MSc in Classical Archaeology at Edinburgh University later this year.

Moodie completed her MPhil in the Ancient Studies Department in early 2013, where she specialised in Ancient Greek culture and in Attic pottery of the 5th century BCE in particular. Her thesis, which she completed under the supervision of Dr Samantha Masters, explores the iconography of certain Athenian vases, considering whether these painted scenes offer insights into Athenian self-identity through the portrayal of foreigners – mythical and otherwise.

While waiting to commence her new degree, Moodie has been offering her services as a valuable member of the Stellenbosch University-Iziko digitisation project team. The goals of the project have been to study and digitise the collection of classical artefacts owned by Iziko Museums of South Africa.

– **Samantha Masters**



Graduate Meg Moodie and her supervisor Dr Samantha Masters of the Department of Ancient Studies.

– Photo: Eva Raal.



Prof Ilse Feinauer.

Foto: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Ilse Feinauer van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch is vanaf 1 Julie bevorder tot Hoogleraar.

Sy is die eerste vrou in die Afrikaanse Taalkunde wat hierdie titel by Stellenbosch ontvang. Daar is wel 'n aantal vroue-professore in die afdeling Afrikaanse Letterkunde.

“Ek vermoed dis omdat vroue van my ouderdomsgroep in die verlede meer belang gestel het om in die letterkunde as in taalkunde te studeer en studente wat meer taalkundig onderlê was, het ook eerder buite die akademie gaan werk,” sê Feinauer wat sedert 1982 aan die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands klasgee en van 2005 tot 2008 Voorsitter van die Departement was. “Ek het nog altyd 'n groot belangstelling in taalkunde gehad en terwyl my medestudente destyds na die letterkunde toe beweeg het, ek by taalkunde gebly.”

Volgens Feinauer is daar egter 'n toenemende getal vroue-studente wat in die taalkunde studeer.

“Dis asof die jonger geslag minder skrikkerig is vir die wetenskaplike aard van taalkunde,” sê sy.

Feinauer het onder wyle prof Johan Combrink haar meestersgraad met die onderwerp “Die taalkundige gedrag van vloekwoorde in Afrikaans” verwerf.

“Ek is steeds berug vir dié navorsing,” lag Feinauer. “As die media iets oor vloek wil weet, bel hulle my. Omdat ek so nou

met vloekwoorde gewerk het, het van die woorde hul taboe-waarde verloor. Gevolglik het ek soms nie 'n wag voor my mond nie. My tesis vir my PhD onder prof Fritz Ponelis was veel stigteliker en het gehandel oor die sinsvolgorde in Afrikaans.”

Feinauer het deur die jare ook toenemend in die wêreld van die vertaalkunde inbeweeg en is stewig gevestig in die internasionale vertaalwêreld. Binne die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands is sy die koördineerder van die nagraadse vertaalprogramme.

“Een van die groot voordele van my werk is dat ek internasionale kongresse kan bywoon en wêreldwyd op akademiese vertaalgebied 'n bydrae kan maak. Dis ook 'n voorreg om met internasionale nagraadse studente te kan werk, veral as eksterne eksaminator of studieleier.”

Onder haar leiding is die Nagraadse Diploma in Vertaling wat in die 1980's deur Combrink ingestel is, in 2000 uitgebrei na 'n meestersgraad in vertaling en sedert 2002 is dit moontlik om 'n PhD in vertaling te verwerf.

Feinauer beantwoord die vraag oor waarom vertalings nodig is, met 'n paar teenvrae: “Hoeveel mense sou die Bybel of sprokies kon lees as dit nie vertaal is

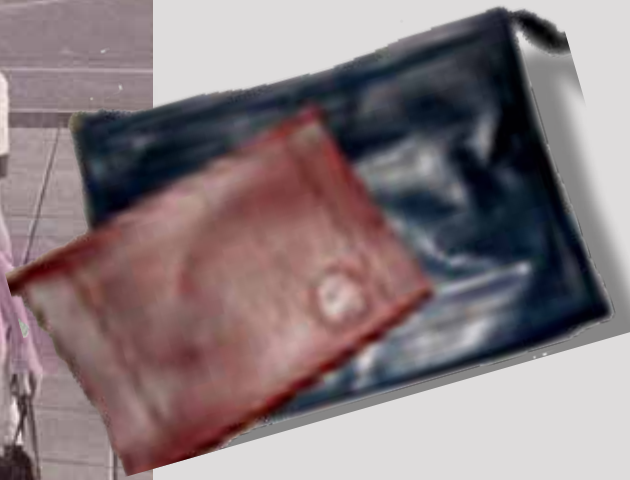
Feinauer tot Hoogleraar bevorder

nie? Hoe min mense sou van skrywers soos Marlene van Niekerk of Ingrid Winterbach se werke bewus wees as hulle nie vertaal is nie? Kyk net hoeveel wen jy met letterkundige vertalings van die skrywers se werke byvoorbeeld vir Suid-Afrika, Afrikaans en die (Suid-) Afrikaanse kultuur. Vertalings maak die wêreld vir jou oop – op letterkundige en tegniese gebied. Ek kan my nie die lewe sonder vertalings voorstel nie. Op Stellenbosch dra die vertaalprogramme by uitstek daartoe by om Afrikaans in 'n meertalige omgewing te bevorder, want naas Afrikaans, Engels en die amptelike Afrikatale, kan studente onder meer ook Frans, Duits en Chinees as taalopsies kies.”

Feinauer glo daar is nog baie ruimte vir studente om in die Afrikaanse taalkunde en/of Afrikaanse vertaling opgelei te word.

“Studente leer steeds om Afrikaans-onderwysers te word, hulle moet nog steeds in Afrikaans kan skryf. Daar is ook nog talle geleenthede vir Afrikaanse joernaliste en vir mense wat in die vermaaklikheids- of kunstebedryf wil werk insluitend TV, die uitvoerende kunste en die radiobedryf. Wat vertaling betref, mense kan nog 'n bestaan maak deur as Afrikaans/Engels/Afrikaans-vertalers te werk. Die feit dat die studentegetalle – voor- en nagraads – in dié Departement die afgelope tien jaar al stabiel bly, is vir my 'n bewys dat daar nog 'n groot behoefte aan Afrikaans is.”

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Bo: 'n Dankie Tannie-sakkie.

Links: JB Willers (die seuntjie in die foto), 'n voormalige soldaat was 'n seuntjie toe die foto van hom en sy ma en soldaatpa geneem is.

Dankie Tannie-pakkies

help om moraal hoog te hou

Die Dankie Tannie-pakkies wat Suid-Afrikaanse soldate vanaf 1969 tot aan die einde van die Suid-Afrikaanse grensoorlog in die laat 1980's ontvang het, het daartoe bygedra om die moraal van die manne in uniform te verhoog.

Só sê Anneke van Heerden, wat aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch besig is met haar meestersgraadtesis in Geskiedenis oor die Suiderkruisfonds (SKF) en die organisasie se mag om die burgers van die land te mobiliseer.

Die Dankie Tannie-pakkies is die bynaam wat soldate gegee het aan die pakkies wat deur die SKF aan soldate gegee is. Dit het onder meer lekkergoed, gedroogde vrugte, seep, 'n T-hemp, skryfblok, pen, sleutelhouer, watersak, knipmes, sigarette en kougom bevat. Die kougom het glo gehelp om die aaklige smaak van die malariapille meer aanvaarbaar te maak.

Deur 'n Facebook-groep vir weermagveterane het Van Heerden met 50 oud-soldate kontak gemaak en onderhoude gevoer. Sy het ook met dr Carl Albrecht, seun van Elizabeth Albrecht, stigter van die SKF onderhoude gevoer. Deur Carl het sy toegang gekry tot sy ma se dagboeke.

“Van die oud-soldate het steeds die sakkie waarin hul die goed gekry het,” sê Van Heerden. “Dit word gebruik om pistole in te bêre of om persoonlike dokumente te bewaar. Een van die oud-soldate het gesê die pakkies was 'n geskenk en geskenke is en was nog altyd welkom. Literatuur oor moraal

maak dit duidelik dat klein gebare 'n groot verskil kan maak aan 'n individu se gemoedstemming.”

Albrecht het in 1969 die SKF gestig nadat verslae verskyn het oor “ongeskeerde, ongedissiplineerde soldate wat doelloos op weermagbasisse rond dwaal”. Die inligting is opgeteken in verskeie Operasie Oorlogsdagboeke, dagboeke wat elke kommandant vir militêre gebruik moes byhou. Albrecht het die swak moraal ook eerstehands ervaar toe sy weermagbasisse besoek het. Maar eers sou sy betrokke wees by hulpverlening aan Portugese soldate in Suid-Afrika se buurlande.



“Suid-Afrika se bufferstate – Mosambiek, Suidwes, Botswana en Rhodesië – was belangrik vir SA se veiligheid. Soos die meerderheid Suid-Afrikaners het Albrecht geglo as ’n staat onder ’n weermag nie meer goedgunstig teenoor Suid-Afrika was nie, sou dit druk op die Apartheidregering plaas en die ANC meer ondersteuning bied,” verduidelik Van Heerden.

Met opstande in Mosambiek en Angola teen die Portugese koloniale regeringis geglo SA se veiligheid word bedreig. Albrecht wou graag help en het na Angola en Mosambiek gereis waar sy die nood van die Portugese soldate gesien het. Sy het die Mosambiekse/Angolese Soldatefonds gestig en in samewerking met die Movimento Nacional Feminico, ’n Portugese vroueorganisasie, geld ingesamel om humanitêre hulp te bied. Dit het hospitaalbeddens, ambulansse, mediese toerusting en noodhulp-toerusting ingesluit. Hulp is tot 1974 – toe Portugal uit Suider-Afrika onttrek het – aan die Portugese gebied.

Nood op grensbasisse raakgesien

Tydens haar besoeke aan die buurlande het Albrecht ook die nood van SA soldate op die grensbasisse raakgesien. Drie maande na die stigting van die Mosambiekse/Angolese Soldatefonds brei sy die hulp uit aan Suid-Afrikaanse soldate en verander die naam na die Suiderkruisfonds. In Desember 1969 het Suid-Afrikaanse soldate hul eerste Kerspakkies ontvang.



Anneke van Heerden is besig met navorsing oor die Dankie Tannie-pakkies wat soldate tydens die Bosoorlog ontvang het.

Foto: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Van Heerden het in die Weermag-argiewe gaan soek na inligting, maar gou besef bitter min dokumentasie van die SKF het behoue gebly.

“Toe die SKF in 1996 ontbind is, moes alle dokumente wetlik aan die regering oorhandig word. Daar is egter onsekerheid aan wie dit oorhandig is. Ek vermoed die dokumente is dalk vernietig omdat die amptenare van die nuwe regering nie veel waarde geheg het nie aan dit wat hulle van ’n burgerlike organisasie ontvang het.”

Sy het ook koerante, tydskrifte en die Weermagtydskrif *Paratus* gefynkam vir inligting oor die SKF.

Die SKF was egter meer as net geskenkpakkies aan soldate. Die fonds het ook gesorg dat swembaddens by basisse gebou, en ontspanningstoerusting soos biljarttafels en veerpyltjieborde aangekoop is.

“Die meeste soldate het geen benul gehad dat die dinge deur die SKF moontlik gemaak is nie. Hulle het maar aanvaar dit is deur die Weermag verskaf.”

Die SKF het 260 takke landwyd gehad.

“Dis moeilik om te sê presies hoeveel mense vir die SKF gewerk het,” sê Van Heerden. “Maar daar was derduisende. Benewens die hoofbestuurslede, was almal vrywilligers. Daar was ook by elke tak veel meer as net die vereiste vier vroue betrokke. Suid-Afrika se vroue wou betrokke raak en het by kerkbasaars en feeste pannekoek gebak en koekverkopings gehou om geld in te samel. Deur die vroue te bertrek by die Suiderkruisfonds, is die impak van diensplig versag.”

Elizabeth Albrecht het ook verskeie kere in haar dagboek geskryf dit was altyd vir haar ’n hoogtepunt om by ’n basis aan te kom en pakkies aan die soldate uit te deel.

SKF naas die Rooikruis grootste

Volgens van Heerden was die SKF naas die Rooikruis die grootste wel-synorganisasie in Suid-Afrika.

“97% van die befondsing vir soldatewelsyn – wat ingesluit het ontspanningsgeriewe en hulpverlening aan soldate se families – het vanaf die SKF gekom.”

Die SKF het 123 gesinne geldelik ondersteun tydens die Bosoorlog.

“Die geld is as lenings aan die gesinne



Elizabeth Albrecht, stigter van die Suiderkruisfonds.

gegee, maar dit is later afgeskryf,” sê Van Heerden.

Van die grootste finansiële bydraes het gekom van maatskappye soos Sanlam, Krygkor en Anglo American en die Italiaanse krygsgevangene-gemeenskap van Suid-Afrika. Seep, skeermesse en ander voorwerpe is onder meer deur winkelgroepe en apteke geskenk.

“Met my navorsing probeer ek nie bepaal of die oorlog en die totale aanslag gereverdig was nie want dit kan nie objektief gemeet word nie,” sê Van Heerden op die vraag of die oorlog terugskouend beskou gereverdig kan word.

“Ek dink ook nie die SKF, ’n nie-politiese organisasie het probeer om die oorlog te regverdig nie. Die SKF het egter wel daartoe bygedra dat diensplig makliker aanvaar is en dit het gehelp om die impak van diensplig op die samelewing te versag.

“Die SKF het voortgebou op ’n lang tradisie in SA om soldate te ondersteun. Tydens die eerste en tweede wêreldoorloë het onderskeidelik die Goewerneur-generaal se fonds en mev. Issie Smuts, vrou van die staatsman Jan Smuts, se SA Gifts and Comforts Fund geld vir Suid-Afrikaanse soldate ingesamel. Tydens die Tweede Wêreldoorlog is glory bags soortgelyk aan die Dankie Tannie-pakkies aan soldate gestuur. Van die glory bags word in die militêre museum in Bloemfontein bewaar, maar hier is geen SKF sakkies nie.”

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Lots of work to do, but loving it...

Professor Sandra Swart (picture) of the Department of History at Stellenbosch University was recently appointed President of the Southern African Historical Society. **Stephanie Nieuwoudt** asked her a few questions:

What does this appointment mean for you?

The SAHS is the professional body for our discipline in the region (Southern Africa). The Society promotes professional historical research, the teaching of history at university level, the monitoring of public history and both the preservation of and access to historical materials.

I was voted in as President, after a two year term as Vice-President, at an excellent international conference in Botswana - where (I am pleased to report) one of my PhD students, Wesley Mwatwara who is studying at Stellenbosch University on a an African Doctoral Academy/Postgraduate School Scholarship, won the award for Best Post-Graduate Article.

Southern Africa has very few historians and a lot of history! It is an honour to serve our discipline in this capacity ... but I have a hell of a lot of work to do.

What are your goals as President of this body for the next two years?

In 2015 we will be bringing a huge international historical conference to Stellenbosch University - brace yourself. I will also organize a history film festival and several smaller academic colloquia. In addition, I want to organise some post-graduate workshops on academic publishing. Finally, our biggest worry as historians at the moment is the horrifying state of the national archives - this requires strategic liaison with government.

As an editor of the *South African Historical Journal*, I have just finished a special edition on the 'State of the Archives' and my next specific project is a special edition on 'Sex and History'. We plan to wrap it in brown paper and put it on the highest shelves of libraries.

What are your fields of speciality as an academic?

I am an Oxford-trained social and environmental historian. In the last few years I have written on subjects as diverse as laughter, livestock and land - I am not constrained by the fetters of specialization, although I suppose all those themes are contained in a socio-environmental paradigm. I simply research the things that interest me. I agree with Pliny the Elder: "*Life is my subject.*"

I am very lucky to be in a department filled with kind, funny, supportive humans. And it is a great privilege to be surrounded by my wonderful post-graduate students from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Malawi in the research group called "History Friday Mornings.

Together we are approaching the histories of southern

Africa in new ways, with a great deal of research still ahead of us. Which is a Good Thing.

After all, as the Patrician of Ankh-Morpork once observed "History changes all the time. It is constantly being re-examined and re-evaluated, otherwise how would we be able to keep historians occupied? We can't possibly allow people with their sort of minds to walk around with time on their hands".

Why do you think teaching and studying History is relevant today?

I could give you some banal quote about learning from the past - especially that truly annoying one about "those who don't learn from the past are doomed to repeat history". Actually, only my first years who discover Tollies (the pub where students hang out) are doomed to repeat History. Of course one learns from history - but it mainly offers lessons like "Do not invade Russia in the winter". Instead, I think the real value of learning about the past is to defamiliarise the present. To know that it was not always so is amazingly powerful. It can empower humans to challenge a status quo that they are otherwise taught to believe is "natural", "biological" and incontrovertible. My job is to to expose that it has a history. Thus if it has changed, it can be further changed.

Anything else exciting that happened in your life recently?

I have just returned from Outer Mongolia, a country whose own - frankly colourful - history was long suppressed by the Soviets. I did some oral history interviews with nomadic families, livestock owning men and women, for a comparative historical ethnography of horse-based societies. My fieldwork was conducted on horseback (so some of my rapier-witted post-grads are calling me "Gender Khan") I camped mostly or stayed in gers with families, pastoralists who live in a state of near autarky.

I love my job.



How does the literary world reflect on the post-2000 crisis in Zimbabwe?

This was in broad terms the subject of the PhD thesis of Oliver Nyambi, a Zimbabwean scholarship holder who is completing his doctorate in English literature through the Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences at Stellenbosch University.

Based on the strength of his research, Nyambi was also awarded a two month scholarship to attend Duke University in the USA as part of the university's Africa Initiative Programme. He participated in seminars and symposia on Africa and attended PhD classes – sitting in on a course on post-colonialism in the era of the anthropocene.

“There is a huge attempt at Duke to link humanities with natural sciences. There is great emphasis on studying how literature can engage with environmental issues and reflect on the damage done to the ecological balance by humans.”

His own research focused on Zimbabwean authors – in both Zimbabwe and in the diaspora – and how they deal with the years following the economic crash of 2000. Some of the authors he studied include Mary Ndlovu, Olley Maruma, Virginia Phiri, and Lawrence Hoba. Zimbabwean writers living elsewhere include Christopher Mlalazi, Valerie Tagwira, Petina Gappah, Brian Chikwara and NoViolet Bulawayo.

“Literary representations gives us alternative impressions of the crisis,” says Nyambi. “The state’s grand narrative tries to shift the blame for the crisis away from its policies and one therefore gets bastardised official impressions of what has been going on since 2000.”

The crisis precipitated an unprecedented exodus and many writers are working from countries such as the USA, Britain and South Africa.

“These writers write from positions of favourable political freedoms. They can write without fear of political intimidation. In contrast those writing from within Zimbabwe have to refrain from writing about certain issues. Many of them are afraid of engaging specific topics for fear of censorship. Others, like Pettina Gappah, who has a successful legal practise in Switzerland, and Chenjerai Hove who writes from Norway, are openly political and anti-government. Gappah and Hove supplement their literary discourses with regular opinion pieces grappling with contemporary Zimbabwean politics.”

Zimbabwean literature offers fascinating look at country



Oliver Nyambi during a presentation at Duke University

But even those who are still living in Zimbabwe are critical albeit in a covert way.

“The short story writer, Mary Ndlovu, writes about a family dispute in her story ‘Hands’. On the surface it deals with a father and son at loggerheads, but it has a deeper allegorical meaning. The story is very political and reflects on how the Zimbabwean government and political elite has used the liberation struggle to claim political fatherhood of the country.”

An interesting trend is emerging: former ruling party politicians are writing critical autobiographies.

“Joshua Nkomo was a deputy-president of Zimbabwe but when he died he was in an uneasy government of national unity. His autobiography deals with his personal struggle as a politician, particularly his persecution at the hands of Mugabe. Edgar Tekere was one of the founding members of the ruling party, but he was expelled when he challenged Robert Mugabe. He wrote about his experiences in *A lifetime of struggle*. These writings bring interesting insights because they are by people who were previously close to the ruling party who are now looking from the outside in.”

According to Nyambi the Zimbabwean authorities are not as harsh on writers as they are on those in the performing arts.

“Most writings of those writers in Zimbabwe are not as openly critical of government as the performing artists are. *Rituals* was an overtly political play

based on the violence that rocked the 2008 disputed election in Zimbabwe. The whole cast along with the director and playwright were arrested.”

Is it worth being critical through art if arrest is a real possibility?

“We need creative writers and other artists because in their subtle artefacts they play an important role in keeping government in check,” says Nyambi. “Artists and writers produce counter narratives to what is happening in Zimbabwe and this helps to democratise the expressive space. The government does not speak about corruption or how the chaotic nature of its land reform programme disrupted the economy. It does not openly deal with the fact that the post-2000 hyperinflation started in 1997 when government provided veterans of the liberation movement with compensation packages. Because of this the local currency depreciated by 75% on Black Friday, 14 November. It is widely accepted that this is among the reasons for the crisis Zimbabwe is still facing. Before these events, Zimbabwe was flourishing – the economy was growing, literacy rates were high and some of the best schools on the continent was found in the country.

“The arts in its many forms bring these issues to light. I study literature because it offers an alternative archive of the Zimbabwean story.”

- Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Laai-verhaal maak van student finalis

DANIE STANDER 'n meestersgraad-student in die Departement Engels se Afrikaanse kortverhaal *Terug* is onlangs aangewys as een van die finaliste in die *PEN Afrikaans Jong Stemme-kortverhaal-kompetisie*. Hy vertel meer hieroor.

Jy is 'n Meestersgraad student in die Departement Engels. Wat is die onderwerp van jou navorsing?

My voorgraadse kursus was drama en toe het ek besluit om eerder nagraads in letterkunde te doen. Ek dink ek is 'n beter leser/kyker as speler. Ek dink ook ek het eintlik drama geswot omdat ek hou van letterkunde en omdat 'n mens 'n teks so anders leer ken wanneer jy dit moet vertolk. Met my meesterstesis kombineer ek my passies vir teater en letterkunde: my verhandeling is oor die werke van Reza de Wet.

Is skryf iets wat jy gereeld doen, of het jy gedink die wedstryd is 'n goeie plan en toe 'n storie uitgedink?

Ek skryf graag dagboek en briewe en uit die aard van my kursus skryf ek daaglik essays en moet ek baie lees. Saul Bellow het gesê "A writer is a reader moved to emulation." Ek dink meeste mense wat verskriklik lief is vir lees probeer soms self iets skryf, al is dit glad nie met die doel om te publiseer nie. 'n Vriendin van my praat van "laai-gedigte"



- gedigte wat 'n mens skryf omdat jy behoefte het om 'n gedig te skryf, nie omdat jy 'n skrywer wil word of gelees moet word deur enigiemand anders behalwe jyself nie. Die storie wat ek ingestuur het vir PEN was in 'n sekere sin 'n "laai-verhaal", alhoewel ek dit vir drie van my vriende gegee nadat ek dit geskryf het.

Vertel meer van die verhaal?

Ek het 'n hele paar sulke "laai-verhale" waarvan "Terug" die enigste een is waarvan ek nog hou. Dit was vir my nogal 'n opwindende proses, omdat ek dit aanvanklik in Engels geskryf het. Ek het die storie in Engels geskryf omdat ek geneig is om baie sierlik en oordadig in Afrikaans te wees. Dit was 'n jaar gelede. Toe ek van die kompetisie hoor het ek 'n kans gevat en die storie vertaal. Nou is dit weer deur Esla Silke in Engels vertaal en sy het dit so meesterlik gedoen!

Waarom is dit vir jou belangrik dat jy as finalis aangewys is?

Dit maak my beslis opgewonde en spoor my aan om meer uit die laai te skryf. Die kompetisie het my beslis aangemoedig. Ek weet nie of so 'n geleentheid my ooit weer gegun sal word nie, maar ek sal beslis aanhou skryf soos ek nog altyd geskryf het en as daar weer so 'n geleentheid is sal ek dit aangryp.

- Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Bestuurders in Maatskaplike Werk opgelei

Prof Lambert Engelbrecht van die Departement Maatskaplike werk het van 16 tot 18 Julie 'n kortkursus vir sowat 120 maatskaplikewerk-bestuurders aangebied. Op die foto is hy saam met me Trix Marais, waarnemende uitvoerende direkteur van Child Welfare SA, en me Shanie Boshoff, direkteur van die ACVV. Die kursus oor Toesighouding van Maatskaplike Werkers is deur verteenwoordigers van 25 welsynorganisasies landwyd bygewoon.

Foto: Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Mandeladag laat Dekaan *moue oprol*

Hy is gevra om skottelgoed te was en om sy vaardighede as verwer op die proef te stel.

Prof Johan Hattingh, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe, het op Mandeladag (18 Julie) met oorgawe sy hulp verleen by Jeuguitreik, 'n sentrum in Stellenbosch waar hawelose kinders en jeugdige vir 60 tot 90 dae in tydelike veilige sorg geplaas kan word. Hy is voorsitter van die direksie van Jeuguitreik en was in 1997 een van die stigterslede.

“Ek is hier betrokke want ek dink die projek help om 'n verskil te maak aan talle kinders se lewens. Kinders is van die mees weerlose groepe in die samelewing,” het Hattingh gesê.

“Dit is vir my inspirerend om te sien hoeveel mense op dié dag waarop ons hulde bring aan oud-president Nelson Mandela probeer om iets daadwerklik te doen.”

Prof Jerome Slamet, Senior Direkteur van Gemeenskapsinteraksie by die Universiteit Stellenbosch en prof Maureen Robinson, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde het ook by Jeuguitreik moue opgerol. Die mikpunt was om twee vertrekke wat as speelplek ingerig is met 'n nuwe laag verf in moderne kleure te tooi. Checkers-Shoprite

het speelgoed geskenk. Die vertrekke sal ook as terapiekamers gebruik word.

Die sentrum kan 20 kinders en jeugdige (10 seuns en 10 meisies) huisves – meisies en seuns woon geskei in verskillende eenhede. Volgens me Mariette Cawood, maatskaplike werker en bestuurder van die sentrum, word kinders van vier tot agttien hier ingeneem.

“Ons kry gereeld skenkings soos kos en klere, waaraan ons altyd 'n behoefte het en waarvoor ons altyd dankbaar is,” het Cawood gesê. “Die grootste behoefte is egter dalk aan vrywilligers wat bereid is om tyd met die kinders deur te bring of wat van hulle kan uitneem vir 'n ete. Hulle smag na individuele kontak met ander sodat hulle vir 'n paar ure spesiaal kan voel.”

Die kinders by Jeuguitreik word weens mishandeling, verwaarlosing, verwerping, en blootstelling aan ongewenste huislike omstandighede deur die hof verwys.

“Van die kinders openbaar uiters aggressiewe gedrag wanneer hulle hier aankom. Maar wanneer jy eers hul vertroue gewen het, besef jy hulle is nie wekrliek aggressief nie. Hul omstandighede maak net dat hulle frustrasie en pyn opkrop wat dan as aggressie uiting vind.”

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Prof Johan Hattingh, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe wys op Mandeladag hy weet hoe om 'n verfkwas te gebruik. Hy was een van verskeie personeellede van die Universiteit Stellenbosch wat by Jeuguitreik gaan help het om mure te verf, boksies oor te trek en boekrakke te bou.

Foto: Justin Alberts.



Rapport- redakteur is 'n alumnus

Waldimar Pelser wat onlangs die leisels as redakteur by die Sondagkoerant, *Rapport*, oorgeneem het, is 'n alumnus van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe en Regsgeleerdheid. Hy het eers in die regte en daarna in die joernalistiek studeer.

Challenges faced by women in SPOTLIGHT at Feminist Table



In May this year a number of women from academia as well as grassroots activists got together for a two day workshop, The Feminist Table, to discuss old and new challenges that affect women.

They sang old struggle songs and passionately debated issues.

“The Feminist Table emerged out of a workshop I was involved in organising in 2012 while still at Wits,” explains Dr Khayaat Fakier, of the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Stellenbosch University. “The goal was to foster an environment of mutual learning between community based and non-governmental organisations and feminist academics. A strong need was expressed for a space where we could discuss South Africa’s social crisis and develop responses from a feminist perspective. We called this space The Feminist Table to emphasise the equality of all participants, the sharing of resources and time and the openness of discussion.”

Fakier says one of the important needs that emerged from the workshop, is for women on the ground to understand and engage with broader policy processes regarding decisions on energy. Women bear the brunt of the energy crises – because of a lack of electrical power, they are the ones who have to walk far to collect firewood, they buy paraffin from limited amounts of money and they and their children are often victims when fires break out in shacks.

“Participants said that if they knew

more about policies it would be easier to become involved in it,” says Fakier.

Another important insight gained is that many women are actively engaged in improving conditions in their households and communities. However, organisational resources to connect with other, similar forms of organising are missing.

Other issues that were debated, were the strain on female-headed households

A strong need was expressed for a space where South Africa’s social crisis could be discussed and responses developed from a feminist perspective.

in economically desperate communities; and drug abuse amongst women which seem to be on the increase – it has dire consequences for food security, care of children and collective organisation.

“The need for a feminist consciousness amongst younger women, especially affected by teenage pregnancy and drug abuse, was also expressed.

“The Feminist Table discussions reaffirmed that the crisis facing communities – such as a lack of housing, the need to put food on the table, violence and drug abuse – has a feminine face,” says Fakier. “Women bear the brunt of these responsibilities. One of the heart-wrenching experiences shared was of a community

who was forced to dig holes in the ground to live in. They were evicted from an informal settlement but they were not allowed to erect structures on the piece of land they were given to occupy. Women who are regarded as ‘natural carers’ are especially affected by having to raise children, care for others and lose loved ones in such conditions,” explains Fakier.

Fakier says that as an academic she was forced to reflect on “our” role when a number of community activists described how academics and students research their activities and communities.

“Once theses or articles are published, they are not seen or heard of again. Another important insight is that community activists make the link between their individual plight and collective struggle. Much of their time organising communities is spent on educating their neighbours that solidarity is needed to ensure their rights and to struggle effectively to improve conditions.”

According to Fakier there will “definitely be future workshops”.

“One of the main outcomes was to link the struggles of women in Gauteng – ie the Marikana mine crisis – to activists in the Western Cape Marikana township in Phillippi. Solidarity visits were undertaken to sites of struggle in the Cape. The workshop concluded with a proposal to host another Feminist Table in one of the other provinces.”

- Stephanie Nieuwoudt

Desmond Tutu *verleen luister* aan Kamermusiekfees

Die optrede van Emeritus-Aartsbiskop Desmond Tutu was dalk dié hoogtepunt van bykans twee weke van hoogtepunte tydens die Stellenbosch Internasionale Kamermusiekfees (SIKMF) wat van 5 tot 14 Julie in die Konservatorium aangebied is.

Tutu het op 13 Julie in 'n volgepakte Endlersaal as verteller in die Suid-Afrikaanse komponis Péter Louis van Dijk se *The Selfish Giant* opgetree. En die gehoor het hom staande toegejuig.

“Emeritus-Aartsbiskop Tutu se optrede sal ongetwyfeld vir baie jare as een van die groot momente onthou word,” het prof Nina Schumann, Artistieke Direkteur van die Fees gesê.

Meer as 300 Suid-Afrikaanse musiekstudente het in Julie na Stellenbosch gestroom om deel te wees van SIKMF. Die studente het afrigting ontvang en meesterklasse bygewoon deur

'n fakulteit van 19 oorsese en 8 plaaslike musici, wat ook in die SIKMF se reeks van tien aandkonserte in die Endlersaal opgetree.

“Die fees is belangrik, nie net oor die gehalte van die konserte wat aangebied word nie, maar die geweldige hoë vlak van onderrig wat die studente ontvang,” het Schumann, kort voor die fees, wat vanjaar vir die tiende keer aangebied is, gesê.

Om die geleentheid te vier, is 'n herdenkingsboek, *Celebrating 10 years* wat die geskiedenis van die fees deur onder meer resensies en foto's karteer, bekendgestel.

Nog 'n hoogtepunt was toe die Konservatorium se nuwe C7X Yamaha-vleuelklavier op die openingsaand ingewy is. Die Italiaans-Amerikaanse pianis Antonio Pompa-Baldi, wat 'n klavierprofessor aan die gesogte Cleveland Institute of Music is en deel is van die SIKMF se fakulteit, was

Saterdag die eerste pianis om die nuwe Yamaha in 'n konsert te bespeel.

'n Eerste vir die fees was die toekenning van 'n 10 x 10 beurse. Die beurse, behels dat tien studente geleentheid kry om tien dae met een van die professionele, internasionale musici wat die fees bywoon, deur te bring. Die studente sal in die musici se tuislande saam met hulle werk, Die wenners ontvang R30 000 en retoervliegkaartjies en gratis verblyf.

– Wayne Muller

Onder: Emeritus-Aartsbiskop Desmond Tutu is staande toegejuig toe hy by die tiende Stellenbosch Kamermusiekfees opgetree het.



BEURSWENNERS

- Die violis **Odile Lesch (foto, links)**, 'n MMus-student aan die US, gaan 10 dae in Oostenryk bestee saam met die violis Frank Stadler by die Mozarteum Orchester.
- **Myles Roberts (foto, regs)** (fluit), 'n derdejaar BMus-student aan die US, gaan die Amerikaanse fluitspeler Demarre McGill na die Dallas Simfonie-orkes vergesel.
- **Rebecca Brouckaert (foto, middel)**, 'n klarinetstudent wat ook aan die US studeer, gaan vir 10 dae na die Oostenryker Ferdinand Steiner, 'n lid van die Mozarteum Orchester in Salzburg, Oostenryk.
- 'n Musiekstudent van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, **Brandon Ruiters**, gaan meer leer by Billy Ray Hunter, hooftrumpetspeler van die gesogte Metropolitan Opera-orkes in New York, VSA.
- **Ryan Kierman**, 'n tromboonspeler wat aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad studeer, gaan ook na New York om daar by Weston Sprott, tromboonspeler van die Metropolitan Opera-orkes, lesse te neem.
- **Richard Rheeder**, 'n pianis van Bloemfontein, vertrek reeds op 1 Augustus na die Perugia-fees in Italië vir lesse by die Italiaans-Amerikaanse pianis Antonio Pompa-Baldi.
- **Chad Hendricks** van Kaapstad, 'n lid van die Kaapse Filharmoniese Jeugorkes, gaan sy tien dae in Duitsland spandeer as dirigeerstudent van die Russiese dirigent Daniel Raïskin.
- **Abel Salaocoe** (tjello) gaan in Graz en Berlyn sy 10 dae deurbring by die Duitse tjellis Julian Arp. Salaocoe kom van Johannesburg en studeer tans in Manchester, Engeland.
- Die kontrabasspeler **Emma Ferrett** van Kaapstad gaan na die Universiteit van Noord-Texas in die VSA om daar lesse te neem by Jeff Bradetich.
- **Jaco van Staden** (Franse horing), 'n MMus-student van die Universiteit van Pretoria, gaan vir 10 dae na Portugal saam met Abel Pereira om meer te leer by die Porto Simfonie-orkes.

Academic reflection ON RACE

A seven week module about race was introduced in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology in February. **Stephanie Nieuwoudt** asked Prof Rob Pattman about this course.



Why should a university such as Stellenbosch have such a module?

In 2008 a Ministerial report was published which raised concerns about the ‘pervasiveness’ of racism and sexism in higher education institutions in South Africa. In response to this universities have been asked to indicate what they are doing to promote ‘social cohesion’ and to produce ‘documents on ‘Transformation’. A key aim of the module is to open up race as a topic for discussion and academic reflection rather than rendering it taboo.

One of the challenges of teaching a course on race in Stellenbosch is to make the course *relevant* in a context in which there may be indifference or hostility to discourses of transformation on the very grounds that they invoke the idea of race – understood as an anachronistic category – which ought to have died with apartheid.

How Stellenbosch University, itself, was implicated in the production of race and racism under apartheid is addressed: first as a white only elitist institution, second as one which produced apartheid leaders and had apartheid leaders serving as Chancellors, third as being constructed as white by occupying white space. In the case of the University’s Arts and Social Science Building, (which had been called the BJ Vorster building) being erected on land which had been cleared of coloured people during the forced removals. Telling students in the lecture theatre that we are discussing apartheid in a building whose very construction exemplifies how race was relationally constructed under apartheid is surreal and powerful.

The course also raises questions about the significance of what some writers have referred to as *race thinking* in post-apartheid South Africa, or the unconscious tendency of people to think racially and use race as a lens through which to see and interpret the world, to identify themselves and others in terms of racial categories and to interact with people in particular ways according to understandings of race.

There is a strong commitment in the Department to engage in research or teaching or developing linkages with local communities, which is concerned with addressing material inequalities and power relations linked with class, gender

sexuality and race in work places, schools, informal settlements etc.

The discovery of a human skull among the remnants of the defunct Department of Anthropology raised questions about pedagogic practices and assumptions about race which informed these when anthropology was taught at Stellenbosch at the time of apartheid. This has given impetus to a research project involving several members in the department who aim to investigate the historical breaks and continuities in the human sciences at Stellenbosch.

Do you find that the perceptions of race change when this module is taught?

There has certainly been a dramatic change in the way students write about race in their essays, engaging with race as something which is constructed historically and which is constructed in their everyday lives rather than taking it as an important characteristic they possess. A number of students have spoken to me after the lectures to chat about aspects of the course. They have been pretty enthused, saying how challenging the course was and also how it got them to think about issues such as the racialization of spaces and identities and the social construction of race which they had not considered before.

Has this module helped to build bridges or add to cohesion amongst different groups?

It’s difficult to say. If I was teaching a smaller group it might be more easy to tell. It would be easier to see in the dynamics of the group. People might feel more free to talk about this in a smaller group But there are over 270 students taking the course and because of this I don’t get to know the students as well as I would in smaller groups. This is a really important question and I think I might conduct some interviews with students to explore the impact the course had on them in relation to the themes you mention.

Hoë verering

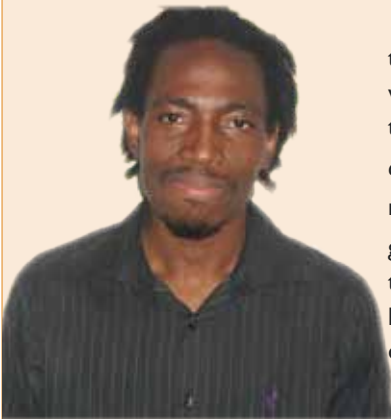
vir nagraadse studente op SASOV-kongres

Twee nagraadse studente van die Departement Sosiologie en Sosiale Antropologie het onlangs tydens die Studenteskripsiekompetisie van die Raad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologievereniging (SASV) hoë eerbewys ontvang vir referate wat hulle tydens die Raad se jaarkongres (2012) voorgedra het. PhD-student Gugulethu Siziba is as wenner aangewys en Sean Beckett, wat met sy meestersgraad besig is, was die naaswenner.

GUGULETHU SIZIBA

Siziba se referaat getiteld (en vertaal as) *Taal, onderhandeling van identiteit en die Anatomie van sosiale ruimte: Voorlopige kommentaar op Zimbabwiese trekwerkers in Suid-Afrika*, is gegrond op navorsing wat hy vir sy doktorsgraad gedoen het as student in die US se Departement Sosiologie en Sosiale Antropologie.

“Die tesis handel oor Zimbabwiese trekwerkers (Shona- en Ndebelesprekend) en hoe hulle in verskillende woonbuurte van Johannesburg die uitsluitende politiek van identiteitskarakterisering in Suid-Afrika verwerk,” verduidelik Siziba.



“Om te kon deurdring tot die sosiale binnekring van die Zimbabwiese trekwerkers, of *amakwerekwere* (’n neerhalende term wat gebruik word vir Afrika-trekwerkers in Suid-Afrika) het ek hoofsaaklik gesteun op die gebruik van taal as

hulpmiddel om dieper te kon delf in die makro en mikro tussenwerkende vlakke (stedelike-, tuis- en werksgebiede, en dies meer), wat gesamentlik Zimbabwiërs se bestaanswyse uitmaak.”

“Ek fokus op taal, want dit is ’n kernfaktor in die identifisering van buitelanders in Suid-Afrika. Ek vind dat daar nie ’n homogene vorm van interaksie is wat Zimbabwiërs as *amakwerekwere* kan identifiseer nie

“Die normatiewe strukture en magsverhoudings verskil van buurt tot buurt, en elke trekwerker ervaar die prosesse en politiek rondom andersheid (“othering”) op verskillende wyses.”

Siziba sê voorts sy skripsie is tot ’n groot mate beïnvloed deur Pierre Bourdieu se werk rakende die ekonomie van die praktyk “wat ek plaas binne die breër teoretiese literatuur oor identiteit en kontekstuele gesprekke.”

Hoe voel Siziba oor die SASV-erkenning?

“Ek het nie die werkstuk geskryf met die doel om te wen nie, maar om ’n bydrae te lewer tot die deurlopende sosiologiese debatte oor identiteit en algemene teoretiese werk in die gebied. Dit is ’n groot aansporing om dié tipe erkenning te ontvang en dien as bewys/e dat die onderwerp van my studie van belang is en die moeite werd is om verder na te vors.”

SEAN BECKETT

Die M-student, Sean Beckett, se inskrywing kyk na Suid-Afrikaners se houding teenoor rondom betaling vir



natuurbewaring. Dit is gedeeltelik gegrond op sy verhandeling wat ’n ontleding doen van sekondêre data wat deur die Wêreld Waardeopname (World Values Survey) ingesamel is.

“Die hoofdoel van die referaat was om te bepaal of daar in die verskillende rassegroepe verskille is wat hul houding teenoor natuurbewaring betref. Ek wou ook probeer vasstel of die bereidwilligheid van Suid-Afrikaners om vir natuurbewaring te betaal beïnvloed word deur sosio-ekonomiese status en ras in ’n na-apartheid era,” verduidelik Beckett.

Beckett sê hy het nie verwag om ’n tweede plek in die kompetisie te behaal

nie want dit was oop vir alle nagraadse studente in Suid-Afrika wat die SASV-konferensie in 2012 bygewoon het, asook gesoute PhD-studente met baie meer ervaring as hy.

“Om ’n tweede plek in so ’n kompetisie te behaal, is ’n groot aansporing vir my navorsing – ek beoog om eersdaags my verhandeling vir eksaminering in te dien.”

Ten slotte voeg hy by: “Ek wil graag die SASV bedank vir die fondse wat hy beskikbaar gestel het om my na twee konferensies te stuur. Danksy dié geleentheid kon ek skouers skuur en belangrike gesprekke voer met ander akademië in my studieveld.”



Worldwide research shows disabled people are at risk of sexual abuse

South Africa is facing an epidemic of sexual violence and the disabled are at an increased risk writes Dr Sumaya Mall who received her PhD in Psychology at Stellenbosch University in December 2012.

In 2013, the gang rape and murder of Bredasdorp teenager Anene Booysen made headlines. Despite identifying Jonathan Davids as one of her killers, the National Prosecuting Authority has dropped all charges against Davids.

Booyesen was thought not to be cognitive after being given morphine after the brutal gang rape. Her communication abilities were understandably impaired after her attack and thus her claim of Davids' role in her rape and murder was not taken seriously.

Recently a teenage girl with epilepsy and intellectual disability was raped by two men known to her family in Khayelitsha. She was later found with her clothes covered in blood, crying and unable to communicate what had happened to her. A medical examination verified signs of sexual assault. A community impatient about the country's general lack of justice beat the two men accused of the crime senseless before handing them over to the police. The crime incited further violence. This is unsurprising considering the already violent context and the continual risk of violence for community members.

Emerging research conducted globally has found that disabled people are at risk of sexual abuse for a number of reasons. Perpetrators believe that disabled people cannot always report what has happened to them (if their disability has resulted in communication difficulties) nor can they always identify the perpetrator.

My PhD research explored some of these issues for deaf and hard of hearing adolescents in South Africa who struggle to communicate without a sign language interpreter. In my research I found that educators and parents often feel the desire to protect their deaf children from sexual abuse. This sometimes results in social isolation and limited sexuality education.

Young deaf people themselves fear sexual abuse. They are at heightened risk of sexual abuse as they cannot hear an

Research found that educators and parents often feel the desire to protect their deaf children from sexual abuse. This sometimes results in social isolation and limited sexuality education.

attacker who may follow them and they cannot cry out for help. My PhD further showed that assistance in communication for young deaf people has positive results, particularly in the areas of drug rehabilitation or HIV prevention

Training deaf people

One of the most important findings in this regard is the training of deaf people to deliver voluntary counselling and testing services for HIV/AIDS. These

counsellors are well trained to deal with social issues such as financial or domestic violence. They are also fluent in sign language and understand the importance of delivering counselling sessions in this medium of instruction.

There are other means of assisting disabled people to report sexual assault. For example, Cape Mental Health, a Non-Profit Organisation based in Observatory, Cape Town developed the Sexual Abuse Victim Empowerment (SAVE) Programme. SAVE provides a number of services including assessment of intellectually disabled survivors' of sexual assault and their ability to testify in court. SAVE also trains public prosecutors and defence attorneys in their interviewing skills when they are questioning an intellectually disabled complainant. Presently, the Justice Department refers more than 100 cases per annum to SAVE for psychometric assessment, court preparation, case planning and support through the court process.

The police and justice system are short sighted if they believe that a complainant cannot testify due to a pre-existing communication disability or as a result of the attack, as was the case with Anene Booyesen. There are in fact resources available to help complainants testify in court so that justice can be served.

- This article was also published in the online magazine *Spice4Life.co.zz*

Woorde *open* Wêreld vir 161 783 mense in sewe provinsies

Slypskole, debatte, koerantkursusse, voorlesings... Dit is alles deel van die US Woordfees se WOW-projek waardeur jaarliks derduisende leerders bereik word. Fiona van Kerwel (foto) staan aan die hoof van die US Woordfees en die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe se Woorde Open Wêreld (WOW) projek. Sy verduidelik waarom WOW veel meer is as net 'n lees- of boekprojek.



Verduidelik asb wat is die WOW-projek.

Ons streef daarna om minder bevoorregte leerders te bereik en hul visie te verruim deur lees- en skryfbedrywighede; hulle bewus te maak van die wonder van boeke en die letterkunde, om 'n liefde en trots vir hul moedertaal te kweek, om kreatiwiteit, kennis en waardering vir die kunste te stimuleer en verdere studie aan te moedig. Die belang van lees en spelling word voortdurend uitgelig.

Daar is ook verskeie WOW-studiebeurse vir voornemende en huidige studente in die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe.

Skole word besoek en daar word daar met die leerders oor hul voorgeskrewe werke gesels, daar is skryfskole deur bekende skrywers, spelfeeste en -slypskole, debatfeeste en debatslypskole, opvoerings van grepe uit boeke 'n skoolkoerantprojek met slypskole, 'n skoolkoerantwedstryd en die toeken van beurse aan studente en boekeverkopings in samewerking met Lapa.

Ons werk hoofsaaklik met kinder suit mindergegoede agtergronde en probeer vir hulle wys hoe Afrikaans (die meeste se moedertaal) wêreld kan open. Afrikaans is 'n wonderlike, skeppende erfgoed van 'n verskeidenheid voorvaders. Die kultuurman Oscar Petersen het by een van ons WOW-byeenkomste gesê Afrikaans is vir hom die stilte tussen sy woorde.

Hoeveel kinders word tien jaar na die aanvang van die WOW-projek bereik?

WOW het begin as 'n klein projek met drie projek-aksies in 2003. Vanjaar is daar drie kernfokusse met 25 projek-aksies. Ons het van 8 654 leerders en 205 onderwysers in 38 skole gegroei tot 135 712 leerders en 2 221 onderwysers in 777 skole in 2012. Saam met die ouers en lede van die publiek wat die jaarlikse WOW Karnaval saam kom geniet, het ons verlede jaar 161,783 mense in sewe provinsies deur hierdie projek geraak en verryk.

Ons word jaarliks oorval deur skole van alle oorde om deel te neem aan ons landwyde WOW-spelfees. Ons verwag dus dat ons

getalle skerp sal styg. Die getalle is altyd indrukwekkend, maar vir ons is gehalte nog belangriker.

Die spelfees gaan dalk ook nou onder die vaandel van die SA Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns uitgebrei word.

Dit volg na 'n vergadering in Oktober 2012 oor die moontlikheid van een groot Afrikaanse spelkompetisie waarvan WOW ook deel was (juis danksy die suksesse van ons Spelfeeste), het ons via die vergadering opdrag gekry om onder die vaandel van die SA Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns 'n meesterplan vir die ontwikkeling van 'n Nasionale spelfees te skryf. Hierdie stap is reeds afgehandel en op Maandag 22 Julie is daar 'n werkskomitee gestig waar WOW aktief sal meewerk met ander rolspelers wat betref die formaat, beheer, bestuur, implementering en monitering (en alles wat daarmee gepaard gaan, soos begrotings opstel ens) van hierdie spelfees. Gesprekke word nog gevoer en op 8 Augustus is gesprekke verder geneem by die ATKV se kantore in Randburg waar WOW dan ook 'n praktiese demonstrasie van ons spelfees sal doen.

Wat is die grootste uitdagings van die WOW-projek?

Daar is baie uitdagings, maar ek dink die grootste is ons dinamiese groei en ontwikkeling. Die groei is verblydend, maar ons moet dit baie goed beheer en bestuur. Deur harde werk en baie ondersteuning van ons skenkers en vennote het ons 'n goeie reputasie gevestig. Maar ons moet voortdurend werk om dit te beskerm en dinge beter te doen.

Met groei kom allerlei uitdagings en geleenthede waarvan ons nooit kon droom nie, maar met kundigheid, kreatiwiteit, deursettingsvermoë en gebed sien die WOW-span vir alles kans. Ons is verskriklik opgewonde dat ons WOW-spelfees reeds so gewild in verskeie plekke in ons land is, en net so opgewonde oor die skrywersbesoeke wat vanjaar in die Noord-Kaap afgeskop het.

- Stephanie Nieuwoudt



REKORDGETAL referate in taalpraktyknavorsing

Die gesamentlike jaarkongres van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Taalonderrig (SAVTO), die Suider-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Toegepaste Linguistiek (SAALA) en die Linguistevereniging van Suider-Afrika (LVSA) het anjaar 'n rekordgetal referate in taalpraktyknavorsing opgelewer.

Hierdie kongres (vanjaar van 1 – 4 Julie aangebied) is 'n jaarlikse instelling wat taalkundiges van regoor Suid-Afrika sowel as die buiteland lok. Dit bied 'n waardevolle grondslag vir die uitruil van idees, die aanbied van nuwe navorsing en stimulerende interaksie met kollegas uit verskillende velde binne die taalkunde.

By vanjaar se kongres, met die tema “Taal: beleid, beplanning, praktyk en beginsels”, is 127 referate in parallele sessies oor vier dae gelewer. Opmerklik vanjaar was die groot aantal referate wat spesifiek binne die taalpraktyk gelewer is – die eerste keer in die geskiedenis van die kongres dat hierdie afdeling so 'n aansienlike deel van die program uitmaak. Om hierdie referate sowel as ander relevante bydraes te publiseer, beplan die akademiese vaktydskrif *Stellenbosch Papers in Linguistics (SPIL)* Plus 'n spesiale uitgawe met die fokus op taalpraktyknavorsing. Meer inligting hieroor is op die vaktydskrif se webblad beskikbaar (<http://spilplus.journals.ac.za/>

pub/announcement/view/1).

Referate wat spesifiek op vertaling, tolking en redigering gefokus het, was deel van die taalpraktyk-afdeling met sprekers uit verskeie verwante velde, waaronder opvoedkundige tolking, mediavertaling, akademiese redigering en oudiovisuele vertaling. Die diverse aard van die



Prof Ilse Feinauer (links) van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands aan die US en prof Christina Schäffner, genooide hoofspreekster van Aston Universiteit in Birmingham, Engeland.

onderwerpe van referate in hierdie afdeling dui op die groot behoefte en potensiaal vir navorsing in hierdie velde. Veral in referate waarin op die wisselwerking tussen die teorie en die praktyk gefokus is, was die bydrae wat navorsing tot die praktyk kan lewer besonder opmerklik. In haar hooflesing het prof Christina Schäffner (Aston Universiteit in Birmingham) die verband tussen die teorie en die praktyk

beklemtoon deur te wys hoe analyses van verskeie vertaalpraktyke 'n invloed op beeldvorming van politici, regerings en lande kan hê.

Veeltaligheid is 'n kwessie wat voortdurend tydens die kongres onder die loep gekom het, en dit is uit verskeie perspektiewe benader. Binne die taalpraktyk-afdeling het deelnemers aan die spesiale werksessie oor opvoedkundige tolking byvoorbeeld besin oor die rol van tolke in veeltalige klaskamersituasies. Veeltaligheid sowel as tolking was ook op 'n praktiese vlak by die kongres sigbaar met tolke wat die 17 referate wat in Afrikaans gelewer is, in Engels getolk het. Die tolke is geborg deur die Taalsentrum van die Universiteit Stellenbosch, mede-organiseerder van die kongres saam met die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands en die Departement Algemene Taalwetenskap aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch.

Te midde van die insiggewende referate en stimulerende debatte en gesprekke oor onderwerpe soos veeltaligheid en taalbeleid, was daar een spesifieke saak waarvoor daar konsensus is: Die taalkunde en taalkundenavorsing in Suid-Afrika is 'n dinamiese, lewendige veld waarbinne taalpraktyk – vertaling, redigering en tolking – 'n groot bydrae te lewer het.

– Lelanie de Roubaix

Goeie vordering word by US gemaak met tolking

Opvoedkundige tolking aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch (US) mag dalk in sy kinderskoene wees, maar daar is reeds baie goeie vordering in die verband gemaak.

Dit is die mening van me Juanli Theron (foto), Projekkoördineerder van Tolking by die US Taalsentrum..

Sy was op Dinsdag 3 Julie een van die sprekers by die gesamentlike jaarlikse kongres van die Linguistevereniging van Suider-Afrika (LVSA), die Suider-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Toegepaste Linguistiek (SAALA) en die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Taalonderrig (SAVTO) wat by die US gehou word.

Theron het gesê die US beweeg in 'n belangrike en opwindende rigting wat tolking betref. Tolking bevorder meertaligheid op die kampus, het sy bygevoeg.

Theron het genoem dat die huidige 13 tolke binnekort na 20 uitgebrei gaan word, en dat alle fakulteite van tolking gebruik sal kan maak.

“Ons het vinnig gegroei en moes in die proses ook negatiewe persepsies rondom tolking afbreek.”

Sy het genoem dat sommige dosente baie positief is oor

tolking en dat hulle ook hieruit voordeel trek.

“Die opnames van tolking in die klaskamer word aan dosente beskikbaar gestel sodat hulle 'n idee kan kry van waaroor dit werklik gaan. Dosente vind die opnames baie interessant.”

Tolke aan die US ontvang die nodige opleiding om te verseker hulle is goed voorberei vir hul taak, het Theron gesê.

Hulle is instaat om self termlyste vir verskillende vakgebiede op te stel, het sy bygevoeg.

Met verwysing na opvoedkundige tolking in die Fakulteit Regte, het me Carmen Brewis, wat 'n meestersgraad hieroor in die Fakulteit gedoen het, gesê baie studente glo dit is nodig.

Sy het daarop gewys dat 83% van die studente wat aan haar studie deelgeneem het positief was oor tolking.

“Veral Engelssprekende studente was meer positief oor opvoedkundige tolking. Hulle kon lesse beter verstaan en het meer tuis gevoel.”

Tolking help om regs-konsepte vir studente in hul eie taal verstaanbaar te maak, het Brewis gesê.

– Alec Basson

Psychology Clinic takes SERVICES TO COMMUNITY

Surrounded by vineyards and Stellenbosch University's Experimental Farm lies the Welgevallen Community Psychology Clinic.

At this clinic members of Stellenbosch's surrounding communities including Jamestown, Cloetesville, Klapmuts and Kayamandi receive a range of clinical psychology services from students who are busy with their masters training in clinical psychology.

Welgevallen, which was until recently known as the Psychology Unit, received funding from Stellenbosch University earlier in 2013 to extend its services to low-income individuals in the surrounding communities.

"Our Masters students receive their training and practical experience at Welgevallen," says Carla Dukas, Manager of the Clinic. "In the past these students would offer psychological services primarily to other SU students. Now we work towards offering a full range of psychological services, including psychometric testing, to people from the greater Stellenbosch area who might not otherwise have access to these kinds of services."

These services are also taken to the communities.

"People who work on farms and who need psychological services often have to take off a day from work to see a counsellor" says Dukas. "Some cannot afford to do this. By going into the communities to make services available there, the student psychologists from Welgevallen help their clients to save

on transportation costs."

The clinic is setting up ties with the Women of Farms Project (which promotes women's rights on farms including being treated with dignity, access to water and electricity and basic health services) as well as the Pebbles Project (which helps to support children whose parents work on the local farms).

"We have had wonderful feedback from both groups. The people working at the Pebbles Project know when children need help, but sometimes they cannot diagnose a specific problem. We can help them by attending to these children and identifying what the correct course of action might be. We can, for example, write letters of motivation for admittance to schools for children with special needs or we can liaise with social services," says Dukas.

While the focus is increasingly on taking services into the community, Welgevallen is also equipped with consulting rooms for individual, group or family therapy, and also has toys and play rooms to facilitate therapy with younger clients.

- Stephanie Nieuwoudt



AU has to critically reflect on its role

He is not an Africa pessimist nor an Africa optimist but an Africa pragmatist. But he believes that the African Union is setting itself up for failure with some of the promises it has made in celebration of the 50th anniversary celebration of the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) – the forerunner of the AU. It is also little more than a decade since the formation of the AU.

"The anniversary commemorations in May was an opportune time to critically reflect on the organisation's past successes and failures, its present challenges and an uncertain future as the AU commences planning for the next 50 years towards 2063," said Mr Gerrie Swart, lecturer in the Department of Political Sciences at a Policy Dialogue (27 June) on the role of the African Union. This event was hosted by Stellenbosch University's Security Institute for Governance and Leadership in Africa (SIGLA).

Agenda 2063

Of particular interest to Swart is the AU's envisioned Agenda 2063- a document that is set to guide AU policymaking for the next 50 years. According to Swart the AU's 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration reveals important insights into the

continental body's current posture as well as its envisioned future agenda.

The ambitious Declaration expressed the AU's determination to achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa, to make peace a reality for all of the continent's people and to rid the continent of wars, civil conflicts, human rights violations, humanitarian disasters and violent conflicts and to prevent genocide. Most significantly the Solemn declaration also reflected upon Africa's place in the world, and its endeavour for Africa to take its rightful place in the political, security, economic and social systems of global governance.

Deficit

Swart's identified a number of weaknesses confronting the AU – in particular the AU's funding deficit. The AU's self-reliance has been deemed a key principle of the new strategic plan for the next five years, which leaders had adopted as a first big step towards its Agenda 2063 to transform the continent. The AU's economic sovereignty will thus be a pivotal part of achieving its stated intentions and implementing its policies.

But the organization has an estimated budget of \$274 million of which about half is operational. Some member states omit

paying subscriptions, and much of the running costs is carried by development partners.

Effectively South Africa's Dr Nkosoza

na Dlamini-Zuma became the new Chair (2012) of a body of which over 95% of the programmes are funded by Western donors.

"Securing African independence in this critical realm will be of the utmost importance to ensure the ultimate success of the continent's development agenda," said Swart.

The Chair has a massive and unenviable task ahead as the AU readies itself to activate its Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and its loftier Agenda 2063. It would be quite a feat to get Africa to speak with one voice given the competing interests present amongst AU member states themselves.

Swart warned that the AU should guard against adopting a lofty and utopian vision that looks too far into the future and in the process loses sight of immediate and short-term priorities.



Mr Gerrie Swart
Photo: Adrian Baillie-Stewart

FIVE Faculty members among 50 LEADING RESEARCHERS at SU

Five researchers in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences have been recognised as among the 450 leading researchers at Stellenbosch University. This award was initiated by Prof Eugene Cloete, Vice-Rector: Research and Innovation at SU.

The awards went to researchers who have had the biggest research outputs in accredited publications, conference papers, books and chapters in books within a specific year.

Awards were made in two categories: Researchers who made the largest contribution in terms of the Department of Higher Education and Training's publication units; and researchers who produced the highest number of research publications in cooperation with their national and international research partners and students.

A research incentive of R50 000 was awarded in each category. Researchers who were recognised in both categories, therefore received R100 000.

PROF ASHRAF KAGEE, Department Of Psychology

Kagee was one of two people in the Faculty who received the award in two categories. He says the main reason he does research is to help promote social transformation.

"Having said that, the award is a wonderful recognition and yet again makes me realise that I made the best career decision when I decided to come and work at Stellenbosch University. I think the university, the DVC for Research, and Research Office all do a wonderful job in creating a positive and supportive environment for research and innovation. I think we are holding our own with the best in the world"

Kagee's main field of research is mental health problems among persons living with HIV and how this influences health behaviours such as medication adherence.

"My research is located at the interface between behavioural science and public health."

He has published several papers in accredited journals on the behavioural aspects of living with HIV, barriers to adherence to antiretroviral treatment, and ways to assist persons living with HIV to live health and productive lives.

Other awards are:

- 2012: Winner of the European Union Literary Award (for the novel *Kalil's Journey*).
- 2009: Rector's Award for Excellence in Community Interaction, Stellenbosch University.
- 2007: Rector's Award for Excellence in Teaching, Stellenbosch University.
- 2006: Rector's Award for Excellence in Research, Stellenbosch University.



PROF LESLIE SWARTZ, Department of Psychology

Prof Swartz, who received the award in two categories, works mostly in the disability and mental health fields.

"I am interested in how social exclusion on the basis of a range of factors, including race, class and disability, can affect the quality of people's lives and access to resources such as health care, education and employment," he says. My work focuses on increasing participation by all in society, within a human rights framework."

About the award, he says: "I am very grateful to have my work recognised and to be as well supported as I am by Stellenbosch University. Stellenbosch is a wonderful place to build a research career and I am lucky to be working here. Many people contribute to my research success, including colleagues and students who work hard in other areas. It is important that awards like this are seen as the product of joint efforts by many people. It is also important that the quality of research is looked at rather than just the number of accredited research outputs, as quality of work rather than quantity is what really counts in the longer term."



Photo: Christine Fourie.



PROF SCARLETT CORNELISSEN Politieke Wetenskap

Prof Cornelissen, wat spesialiseer in Internasionale Politieke Ekonomie, sê die toekenning was “onverwags maar ’n welkome meevaller”.

“Dit is vir inkomste wat deur middel van subsidiedraende publikasies vir 2011 ontvang is. 2011 was ’n produktiewe jaar. Ek het onder meer drie geredigeerde boeke, ses artikels in subsidiedraende internasionale vaktydskrifte en vier hoofstukke gepubliseer. Daar was ook ander toekennings waaronder ook genootskappe by Japannese universiteite.”

Die prysgeld sal so aangewend word dat sy ’n bydrae kan maak tot “die verdieping van bestaande navorsing oor die rol wat lande in Noordoos Asië speel in die ekonomieë van Afrika.”

PROF LIZETTE RABE Departement Joernalistiek

Prof Rabe doen navorsing in hoofsaaklik twee fokusgebiede: mediageskiedenis en kultuurgeskiedenis. Haar biografie, *Rykie: ’n lewe met woorde*, oor die joernalis Rykie van Reenen, het oral positiewe resensies ontvang.

“My uitsette vir 2011 (die jaar wat gemeet is/die jongste geouditeerde navorsingsjaar) was hoofsaaklik vir werk in die mediageskiedenis, maar daar was ook ’n joernalartikel en ’n hoofstuk in ’n internasionale boek in die kultuurgeskiedenis.

“2011 was vir my ’n bonuspublikasiejaar omdat die vrugte van ’n navorsingstydperk daarin gepluk is – wat bewys dat navorsingsverlof baie duidelike meetbare verhoogde uitsette het.”

Sy sê sy die toekenning was ’n verrassing. “Omdat dit die eerste jaar is dat die US topnavorsers erken, was dit ’n absolute verrassing, maar ook absoluut aangenaam dat navorsing op so ’n manier erken word. Van my kant af was dit ’n gevoel van dankbaarheid dat die US sulke erkenning gee aan ons belangrike taak van navorsing, ook in die veld van die sosiale wetenskappe.”

Rabe sê sy sou nie wou kies tussen haar twee navorsingsvelde nie, hoewel sy meer mediahistoriografiese navorsing doen as kultuurgeskiedenis.

“Wat navorsing in die algemeen betref: ek sê vir die M’s: *it’s all about falling in love with footnotes*. Ander dink daar is iets verkeerd met jou, maar as jy eers onder die ban van voetnotas is, moet jy weet daar is eintlik nie redding vir jou nie. Maar op ’n ernstiger noot: dis eintlik ’n verlenging van die joernalistiek/dieselfde soos die joernalistiek: jy wil en moet meer weet van ’n onderwerp; vir sosiaalwetenskaplike navorsing doen jy dit net in ’n ander register en styl en verpakking as vir die joernalistiek.”



DR TILLA SLABBERT Departement Engels

Die erkenning dat sy aangewys is as een van die top 50 navorsers aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch is vir Dr Mathilda Slabbert van die Departement Engels ’n geweldige “eer en voorreg”.

“Die bedrag is ’n groot motivering om verdere navorsing te doen,” sê Slabbert wat nege jaar gelede die korporatiewe wêreld vir die akademie verruil het.

In 2011 het die boek: *David Kramer: a biography* (wat ook in Afrikaans vertaal is) uit Slabbert en medeskrywer en kollega, dr Dawid de Villiers, se penne verskyn. Die boek is besonder goed ontvang – in akademiese kringe sowel as onder nie-akademiese lesers. Bykomende referate en akademiese publikasies vir die tyd was die resultaat van Slabbert se post-doktorale navorsing. Die Kramer-biografie is onder meer ’n uitvloeiing van haar belangstelling en werk in die veld van lewensbeskrywing (life writing).

“Eintlik is ek iemand wat alles interessant vind. Daarom dat ek ook klasgee en navorsing doen oor ekokritiek en genderstudies.”

Sy het ook al geskryf oor hoe vroue in herskrywings van sprokies in die letterkunde uitgebeeld word as deel van haar gender-navorsing. Haar werk is onder meer gepubliseer in die boek *Fairy Tales Reimagined: Essays on New Retellings* onder die redakteurskap van Susan Redington Bobby.



Prof Rufus Gouws met *festschrift vereer*

Hy is onder valse voorwendsels uit sy kantoor gelok. En eers met sy aankoms by AFRICAN SUN MeDIA se kantore het prof Rufus Gouws, voorsitter van die Departement Afrikaans en Nederlands agtergekom daar is maande lank in die geheim beplan en gewerk aan 'n festschrift ter ere van hom.

“Dit was 'n geweldige verrassing. Ek het glad nie geweet daar word aan so iets gewerk nie,” sê Gouws. Hy word allerweë beskou as een van die land se voorste woordeboekmakers en teoretiese leksikograwe.

Hy verduidelik wat is 'n festschrift: “Dit is 'n huldigingsbundel waarmee 'n kollega vereer word. Dit val dikwels saam met 'n ronde verjaarsdag, 'n aftrede of een of ander mylpaaldatum in so 'n persoon se lewe. Vir my is dit gelukkig nog nie 'n teken dat ek moet aftree nie maar net 'n aansporing om voort te gaan met my navorsing.”

Hy voeg by: “Wat hierdie festschrift vir my so besonder maak, is dat dit hoegenaamd nie deur kollegas beplan of geskryf is nie maar deur 'n aantal oudstudente wat hul meestersgraad of PhD onder my studieleiding voltooi het. Twee van die studente, prof. Paul Mavoungou en dr. Dion Nkomo het met die idee aan dr Willem Botha, hoofredakteur van die WAT wat ook onder my studieleiding sy proefskrif voltooi het, voorgelê. Saam het hulle begin beplan en toe wel my kollega prof. Ilse Feinauer en ons kantoorbestuurder, me. Liana Roos, se hulp gekry met die konseptualisering van die boek en die opspoor van oudstudente.”

Die voorwoord en die 18 artikels is uitsluitlik deur oudstudente geskryf.

“Dit beteken vir my geweldig baie. Die bydraes is aan keuring onderwerp met die oog op subsidiedoeleindes. Dit beteken elke artikel is 'n volwaardige wetenskaplike bydrae. Die boek is nie



net 'n stukkie akademiese vertoon of kosmetiese huldiging nie maar dit word 'n akademiese publikasie in eie reg.”

Gaan die boek dus aan sy klasse voorgeskryf word?

“Ek is darem nie so arrogant dat ek dit sal voorskryf nie,” glimlag hy.

Val die boek saam met 'n belangrike verjaarsdag of ander belangrike gebeure in Gouws se lewe?

“Nie noodwendig 'n belangrike verjaarsdag nie maar 'n noodwendige een. Ek het op 30 Januarie 60 jaar oud geword.”

– Stephanie Nieuwoudt



Plantjies gedy in kweekhuis

Prof Hennie Kotze by sy splinternuwe kweekhuis. Dit was met sy aftrede as Dekaan van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe 'n geskenk van die Fakulteit.



The top learners from the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape who will next year become Maties when they enrol for programmes in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

TOP LEARNERS receive SU bursaries

“I cannot wait to become a Matie.”

This was the comment from Mikhaila Coerecius from Oudtshoorn High School after a week jam-packed with activities to introduce her and 29 other future students of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at Stellenbosch University to campus life.

During the Arts and Social Sciences Winter Week (2-5 July) 30 top achievers from mostly the Western Cape, with some learners from Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape attended information sessions by the Departments of History, Psychology, Law, Political Science, English, Modern Foreign Languages, Sociology and Education.

They also participated in a creative/lateral thinking workshop presented by the Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert Leadership Institute and had the opportunity to speak to Helene Prinsloo, Editor at Naledi Publishing House.

They were also taken off campus for a day of excitement including an interactive visit to the Democratic Alliance’s national office, a visit to Seventeen magazine’s offices, the Young Blood Art Centre where they were welcomed by Marie Vogts a SU Alumna and treated to lunch. The matrics were taken on a guided tour of the gallery and heard Iranian artist Neda Tavallee speak about her works on exhibition.

“The Winter Week is aimed at helping learners understand that there is indeed a future for those studying in the Arts and Social Sciences fields,” says Ms Lovelyn Nwadeyi, organiser of the Winter Week and CPS Advisor. “There are good career prospects for those graduating with a BA/BED or LLB degree.”

On the final day of their visit (Friday 5 July), the learners were awarded recruitment bursaries at a special awards and closing ceremony at Den Bosch Learning

and Teaching Centre. The learners were also offered a place in residence. These bursaries are for the full duration (up to a maximum of four years), of their undergraduate studies.

The last word goes to a learner, Michaila Pause: “This week was an unforgettable experience filled with laughter and many memories.”

The learners who attended the Winter Week are: Lauren Hattingh, Lerissa Roopalm Tshidi Green, Siphokazi Mbatani, Tasneem Padayachee, Prenola Naaidoo, Arlence Combrinck, Heidi Kroukamp, Keneatha Wanza, Micaela Pause, Cody Cloete, Siyasanga Jonas, Lemeeze Davids, Nomxolisi Masango, Robyn Malan, Lorenzo van Wyk, Arno Schwarz, Ayesha Williams, Gretchen Jansen, Gabisile Shabangu, Izack Julies, Jenay Abrahams, Mikhaila Coerecius, Sikhulekile Duma, Lauren Jimmy and Leila Mansoor.

– Elanza van der Merwe

