



SA YEARBOOK 2009/10
ARTS AND CULTURE



As South Africa prepares to welcome guests to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, there will be a focus on sharing the country's arts and culture with visitors and creating a legacy for the future.

The Department of Arts and Culture is tasked with creating an environment conducive to the growth, development and flowering of South Africa's arts, culture and heritage landscape.

The department leads and coordinates efforts to promote national identity and social cohesion.

Among its key objectives are the improvement, reorientation and expansion of the arts and culture sector to serve South Africa's cultural needs.

It focuses on creating sustainable jobs through supporting initiatives in training, skills development and by expanding opportunities for cultural workers. The department is eager to expand its contribution to economic growth.

The arts, culture and heritage sector prides itself on its potential to create sustainable jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities even in areas where people have minimum or no formal education.

Arts and culture organisations and institutions

National Heritage Council (NHC)

The NHC, a statutory body that aims to bring equity to heritage promotion and conservation, was officially constituted on 26 February 2004 in terms of the NHC Act, 1999 (Act 11 of 1999). The council creates an environment for preserving and promoting South African heritage.

Its other objectives are to protect and promote the content and heritage that reside in orature; to integrate living heritage into the council and all other heritage authorities and institutions at national, provincial and local level; to promote and protect indigenous knowledge systems (IKS); and to intensify support for promoting the history and culture of all South Africans.

The NHC spearheads campaigns to revive the values of ubuntu and is developing the Heritage Transformation Charter.

South African Heritage Resources Agency (Sahra)

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), established the Sahra to provide for the identification, protection, conservation, and promotion of South Africa's heritage for the present and future generations.

The Sahra aims to introduce an integrated system for the identification, assessment and management of heritage resources and to enable provincial and local governments to adopt powers to protect and manage them.

Sahra has established the National Heritage Resources Fund to provide financial assistance to an approved body or individual, for any project that contributes to the conservation and protection of South Africa's national heritage resources.

Conservation categories include:

- national heritage sites, registers, areas and objects
- protected areas
- structures of more than 60 years old
- burial grounds and graves
- fossils (palaeontology) and archaeology
- rock art
- underwater cultural heritage, including historical shipwrecks.

South African Geographical Names Council (SAGNC)

The SAGNC is an advisory body appointed by the Minister of Arts and Culture in terms of the SAGNC Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998). The council advises the minister on the transformation and standardisation of official geographical names in South Africa. The council has jurisdiction over all names of geographical features and entities falling within the territories over which the South African Government has sovereignty or jurisdiction acquired by treaty.

The following principles are adhered to:

- each individual feature or entity should have only one official name
- the following types of geographical names should be avoided:
 - approved names of places elsewhere in South Africa
 - names of places in other countries, and names of countries

In October 2009, the National Heritage Council conferred its annual Ubuntu Awards on Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt as the international recipient and King Sabata Dalindyebo as the local recipient. The awards recognise people who have consistently lived the humanitarian values of the African philosophy of ubuntu.



- names that are blasphemous, indecent, offensive, vulgar, unaesthetic or embarrassing
- names that are discriminatory or derogatory
- names that may be regarded as an advertisement for a particular product, service or firm
- names of living persons.

Geographical names committees have been established in all nine provinces. These committees play an important role in standardising geographical names. A list of all approved names is available at <http://sagns.dac.gov.za>.

By June 2009, the SAGNC was conducting public hearings on a policy for name changing.

National Arts Council of South Africa (NAC)

The NAC aims to:

- support arts practice by creating and providing opportunities to achieve excellence in the arts, within a climate of freedom
- achieve equity by redressing imbalances in the allocation of resources
- promote and develop appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the arts through strategies that include education, information and marketing
- enhance support for and recognition of the arts by promoting and facilitating national and international liaison between individuals and institutions
- establish and recommend policy in the development, practice and funding of the arts.

It also offers bursaries to tertiary institutions for undergraduate students. Individual bursaries are offered for studies towards a postgraduate qualification in South Africa and abroad.

The NAC funds the Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng philharmonic orchestras and the Cape Town Jazz Orchestra.

The NAC and International Federations of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies co-hosted the fourth World Summit on Arts and Culture in Johannesburg in September 2009.

The summit coincided with the Arts Alive Festival, an annual programme of cultural events hosted by the City of Johannesburg. The theme of the summit was *Meeting of Cultures: Making Meaning Through the Arts*.

The summit was also supported by the Department of Arts and Culture and the Gauteng Department of Sport, Arts and Recreation.

Mmino

Mmino, the South African-Norwegian music education and exchange project has since its inception in 2000 been the only funding organisation in South Africa that solely funds music projects.

In the past 10 years, Mmino funded more than 230 projects and/or individuals located all over South Africa, as well as some outstanding exchanges with Norwegian artists and institutions.

The Mmino Project is linked to the NAC, but has a separate budget and funding procedures, and works in partnership with the Norwegian *Rikskonsertene*.

Arts institutions

The following arts institutions assist to create a sustainable performing arts industry based on access, excellence, diversity and redress, and encourage the development of the full range of performing arts:

- State Theatre, Pretoria
- Playhouse Company, Durban
- ArtsCape, Cape Town
- Market Theatre, Johannesburg
- Performing Arts Centre of the Free State, Bloemfontein
- Windybrow Theatre, Johannesburg.

The institutions receive annual transfers from the Department of Arts and Culture, but also generate revenue through entrance fees, donor assistance, sponsorships and rental income.

Business and Arts South Africa (Basa)

Basa, a joint initiative of government and the business sector, was founded in 1997. It is registered as a Section 21 company and a public-benefit organisation, and aims to promote mutually beneficial and sustainable business and arts partnerships that will benefit civil society in the long term.

Basa receives annual funding from the Department of Arts and Culture to implement its supporting grant scheme. It is designed to attract funding or in-kind support from the business sector by offering a grant to arts projects, specifically for additional marketing or other benefits for the business sector.

In addition, Basa initiates or enters into partnerships with programmes and projects designed to mainstream the arts and lift their public profile, including a range of media partnerships and high-profile arts projects with

national reach. Basa boasts some 130 companies as corporate members nationally. This number fluctuates as companies merge and shift their focus areas.

The *Business Day/Basa Awards* are presented annually. The awards encourage current and new corporate sponsors to see the results that have been achieved in the arts and culture world, and to motivate other corporates to see the opportunities that arts and culture offer to their diverse demographic audiences.

The Bureau of Heraldry

The Bureau of Heraldry, located in the Department of Arts and Culture, is responsible for registering coats of arms; badges and other emblems such as flags, seals, medals and insignia of rank and offices of order; registering names and uniforms (colours) of associations and organisations, such as universities; and promoting national symbols. The Bureau of Heraldry is governed by the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act 18 of 1962), as amended.

National symbols

South Africa's national symbols are the:

- national animal: springbok
- national bird: blue crane
- national fish: galjoen
- national flower: king protea
- national tree: real yellowwood.

National anthem

South Africa's national anthem is a combined version of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* and *The Call of South Africa (Die Stem van Suid-Afrika)*. *The Call of South Africa* was written by CJ Langenhoven in May 1918. The music was composed by Rev ML de Villiers in 1921. *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* was composed by a Methodist mission school-teacher, Enoch Sontonga, in 1897.

The words of the first stanza were originally written in isiXhosa as a hymn. Seven additional stanzas in isiXhosa were later added by the poet Samuel Mqhayi. It has been translated into most of South Africa's official languages.

National flag

South Africa's national flag was launched and used for the first time on Freedom Day, 27 April 1994. The design and colours are a synopsis of the principal elements of the country's flag history.

It is the only six-coloured national flag in the world and one of the most recognisable.

The central design of the flag, beginning at the flag-pole in a "V" form and flowing into a single

horizontal band to the outer edge of the fly, can be interpreted as the convergence of diverse elements within South African society, taking the road ahead in unity.

When the flag is displayed vertically against a wall, the red band should be to the left of the viewer, with the hoist or the cord seam at the top.

When displayed horizontally, the hoist should be to the left of the viewer and the red band at the top. When the flag is displayed next to or behind the speaker at a meeting, it must be placed to the speaker's right. When it is placed elsewhere in the meeting place, it should be to the right of the audience.

National coat of arms

South Africa's coat of arms was launched on Freedom Day, 27 April 2000.

A focal point of the coat of arms is the indigenous secretary bird with its uplifted wings, crowned with an image of the rising sun. The sun symbolises a life-giving force, and represents the flight of darkness and the triumph of discovery, knowledge and understanding of things that have been hidden. It also illuminates the new life that is coming into being. An indigenous South African flower, the protea, is placed below the bird. It represents beauty, the aesthetic harmony of the different cultures, and South Africa flowering as a nation. The ears of wheat symbolise the fertility of the land, while the tusks of the African elephant, depicted in pairs to represent men and women, also represent wisdom, steadfastness and strength.

The shield, placed in the centre, signifies the protection of South Africans from one generation to the next. The spear and a knobkierie above it are representative of the defence of peace rather than the pursuit of war. This shield of peace, which also brings to mind an African drum, conveys the message of a people imbued with a love of culture. Its upper part is a shield imaginatively represented by the protea.

Contained within the shield are some of the earliest representations of humanity. Those depicted were the very first inhabitants of the land, namely the Khoisan people. These figures are derived from images on the Linton Stone, a world-famous example of South African rock art. The motto on the coat of arms, *Ike e:ǀxarra//ke*, written in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, means "diverse people unite" or "people who are different joining together".

National symbols and orders



The Order of the Baobab



The Order of Luthuli



The Order of Mendi for Bravery



The Order of Mapungubwe



The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo



The Order of Ikhamanga



National bird: blue crane



National flower: king protea



National fish: galjoen



National tree: real yellowwood



National animal: springbok

National orders

National orders are the highest awards that the country, through its President, can bestow on individual South Africans and eminent foreign leaders and personalities.

The Order of Mapungubwe is awarded to South African citizens for excellence and exceptional achievement.

At the presidential inauguration in May 2009, outgoing President, Mr Kgalema Motlanthe, presented President Jacob Zuma with the Order of Mapungubwe (platinum).

The Order of the Baobab is awarded to South African citizens for distinguished service in the fields of business and the economy; science, medicine and technological innovation; and community service.

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo is awarded to heads of state and other dignitaries for promoting peace, cooperation and friendship towards South Africa.

The Order of Luthuli is awarded to South Africans who have made a meaningful contribution to the struggle for democracy, human rights, nation-building, justice and peace, and conflict resolution.

The Order of Ikhamanga is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport.

The Order of Mendi for Bravery is awarded to South African citizens who have performed extraordinary acts of bravery.

Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country. The country's Constitution guarantees equal status to 11 official languages to cater for South Africa's diverse peoples and their cultures. These are: Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, SiSwati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

Other languages used in South Africa are the Khoi, Nama and San languages; Sign Language; Arabic; German; Greek; Gujarati; Hebrew; Hindi; Portuguese; Sanskrit; Tamil; Telegu; and Urdu.

South Africa has various structures and institutions that support the preservation and development of languages.

National Language Service (NLS)

The NLS is located in the Department of Arts and Culture. It is tasked with meeting the constitutional obligations on multilingualism by managing language diversity through language planning,

Celebrated South African music group, Ladysmith Black Mambazo, received their third Grammy in February 2009 at the 51st annual Grammy Awards held in Los Angeles, California. The group took home the Best Traditional World Music Album Award for their album, *ILembe; Honouring Shaka Zulu*. Founded in 1964 by lead singer Joseph Shabalala, Ladysmith Black Mambazo has recorded more than 50 albums. The group has earned a total of 13 Grammy nominations, more than any South African band.



human-language technologies (HLTs) and terminology projects. It also provides a translation and editing service in the official and foreign languages.

As part of its strategy to strengthen and promote social cohesion through multilingualism and to transform the South African society into an information society, the NLS has embarked on the development of HLT applications that will connect South Africans equipped with nothing but a normal telephone to government information and services regardless of the level of literacy and location.

The development of spell checkers and machine-aided translation tools will contribute to consistency and quality of documents rendered in or translated into all official languages, as required by the National Language Policy Framework. Once the National HLT Strategy, aimed at coordinating HLT activities in government structures, has been approved by Cabinet, it will be implemented and the key element, the National Centre for HLT, will be established.

To address the status of indigenous languages, the NLS introduced a bursary scheme to encourage students to study in specialised language fields as well as the most disadvantaged languages: Siswati, isiNdebele, Xitsonga and Tshivenda.

In 2009, 90 students received language bursaries.

The NLS is facilitating the establishment of the African Language Practitioners' Council, which will regulate the language profession. It will also go a long way to elevating the status of language practitioners in general and ensure that the services provided by language practitioners are of an acceptable standard.

Telephone Interpreting Service of South Africa (Tissa)

Tissa provides telephone-interpreting services to people who need to access government, and

The national anthem

Nkosi sikelel' i Afrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke,
O se boloke setjhaba
sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika –
South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee.

Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.



aims to improve verbal communication between citizens and government agencies, thus allowing citizens to exercise their right to use the language of their choice when dealing with government.

Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB)

PanSALB promotes multilingualism in South Africa by fostering the development of all 11 official languages, while encouraging the use of many other languages spoken in the country.

The board was created in terms of Section 6 of the Constitution and defined by the PanSALB Act, 1995 (Act 59 of 1995). Section 4 sets out the organisation's independence and impartiality, and also provides that no organ of state or any person is allowed to interfere with the board or its staff's activities.

PanSALB also provides services such as research, standardisation and terminology development, compilation of dictionaries, translations, interpreting and mediation. The primary role of PanSALB is to create a conducive environment for all languages and allow language speakers access to almost everything that has to be communicated.

PanSALB may investigate the alleged violation of any language right, policy or practice. It may also summon any person, body or state organ to give evidence.

It is furthermore empowered to negotiate or mediate in cases of language conflict and attempts to achieve conciliation.

PanSALB works through provincial language committees, national language bodies (NLBs) and national lexicography units (NLUs).

The NLUs have produced monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

NLBs were created for each of the 11 official languages and for the Khoi, Nama, San and South African Sign Language.

The aim is to develop each of the designated languages through the technical subcommittees, such as the Standardisation Subcommittee that standardises terminologies, spelling and orthography rules; and the Literature Subcommittee that develops forums for the production and recognition of literature for each of the designated languages. The revised spelling and orthography rules of nine of the official South African languages, isiZulu, isiXhosa, isiNdebele, Siswati, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, Tshivenda and Xitsonga were launched in January 2009.

The Language in Education Subcommittee looks into matters that deal with language in

education, while the Communication Subcommittee attends to communication issues such as the production of journals on issues related to language development. The NLBs also do research and initiate projects for the various designated languages.

PanSALB has nine provincial offices that carry out the administrative function of PanSALB, and form the base on which PanSALB's three structures operate in the provinces.

Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities

The Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities aims to contribute to social transformation and nation-building. Its mission is to promote and develop peace, friendship, humanity, tolerance and national unity among linguistic communities. To achieve this, the commission:

- is a channel of communication between the State and communities
- monitors compliance by the State and civil society
- mediates in intercommunity conflict situations and facilitates harmonious co-existence
- facilitates the development of programmes that foster sensitivity, respect for and understanding of cultural, religious and linguistic diversity
- lobbies government departments and legislative authorities to identify laws undermining or supporting those rights, and recommends the repeal of laws that undermine those rights and the enactment of laws that support them.

Community art centres and other cultural organisations

More than 160 community art centres are in operation, varying from community-initiated to government-managed. The centres operate at different levels, ranging from general socio-cultural

The National Writers' Guild of South Africa (NAWGSA) is an organisation of writers and their respective associations. It is committed to the creation, protection and development of excellent, innovative, rich and original literary material in indigenous languages, which are reflective of a unique environment and cultural context.

The NAWGSA strives to achieve fundamental social change for the benefit of all budding and established writers.



promotion, advanced programmes and vocational training.

The centres also vary from craft centres, community halls and community theatres. Many art centres are functioning well and have made impressive contributions to local socio-economic development. The Department of Arts and Culture supports programmes in most needy centres that are community-initiated or non-governmental.

With its provincial counterparts and community art centres, the Department of Arts and Culture developed a national framework to address the challenges facing community art centres, including funding, the quality of programmes and management capacity.

The framework categorises community art centres into four levels based on organisational capacity. Each level has its own funding model and criteria for operation in relation to programming and skills development.

The department aimed to place 400 artists in schools and community art centres during 2009/10.

Arts and Culture Trust (ACT)

The ACT is the oldest funding agency in democratic South Africa. It was established to secure financial and other resources for arts, culture and heritage; and to project the needs and role of the sector into the public domain. Its vision is to establish a self-sustaining perpetual fund for the development of arts, culture and heritage in South Africa.

Its mission is to attract and provide funding for the sustainable development and growth of the arts, culture and heritage in South Africa, realised through mutually beneficial partnerships between the corporate, public and cultural sectors focused on making a positive difference to the lives of all South Africans.

The ACT is responsible for:

- developing and promoting arts, culture and heritage in general
- advancing artists and cultural and heritage practitioners
- promoting arts, cultural and heritage education
- constructing facilities and creating and developing an infrastructure for these purposes.

Due regard is given to ensuring a spread of projects across all the cultural and artistic disciplines, including but not limited to, arts administration, arts education, community art, festivals, heritage,

craft, fine art, dance, music, theatre, literature, multidisciplinary and new media.

The annual ACT Awards recognise the significant contributions made by communities, artists, administrators, educators and journalists towards the development and advancement of arts and culture in South Africa.

Arts and culture initiatives Investing in culture

The Department of Arts and Culture has, through the Investing in Culture Programme, funded and supported more than 390 projects totalling R285 million since 2005.

About 10 938 beneficiaries were provided with job opportunities primarily in the craft sector. About 45% of jobs were created for women, 39% for youth and 4% for people living with disabilities.

The sector prides itself on its potential to create sustainable jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities even in areas where people have minimum or no formal education.

The department entered into a training partnership with the Media, Advertising, Publications, Printing and Packaging Sector Education and Training Authority (Mapp-Seta) in November 2006 to ensure that the supported entities receive accredited training while in short-term employment, in compliance with the Expanded Public Works Programme.

This empowers beneficiaries to increase their skills base and employability potential and subsequently land meaningful opportunities. It is also aimed at transforming and expanding the training-provider base for the sector through Master Crafter (train-the-trainer).

Achievements include:

- During 2008/09, competency certificates (Craft Production, National Qualifications Framework [NQF] Two) were awarded to 156 crafters, 58 assessors and seven moderators from various provinces. In addition, 560 successfully completed Adult Basic Education and Training (Abet) from levels one to three.
- Provincial coordinators had already been trained and qualified as assessors and moderators on Craft Production, Craft Enterprise and Craft Operations Management, NQF Two, Four and Five, respectively.
- In 2009/10, 120 crafters were undergoing training on a 12-month Arts and Culture Administration course (NQF Four), which commenced in January 2009. A further 120 crafters had

been placed on the five-month Prior Learning Against Craft Production (NQF Two) Programme that was completed in June 2009. About 300 crafters completed the Abet Level Four in June 2009.

Legacy projects

Monuments, museums, plaques, outdoor art, heritage trails and other symbolic representations create visible reminders of, and commemorate, the many aspects of South Africa's past.

Government has initiated several national legacy projects to establish commemorative symbols of South Africa's history and to celebrate its heritage.

The legacy projects include the:

- **Women's Monument:** On 9 August 2000, former President Thabo Mbeki unveiled a monument at the Union Buildings in Pretoria to commemorate the contribution of the women of South Africa to the struggle for freedom. The ceremony marked the day, in 1956, when 20 000 women marched to the Union Buildings to protest against government's pass laws.
- **Chief Albert Luthuli's house in KwaDukuza, KwaZulu-Natal:** This house has been restored by the Department of Arts and Culture as a museum with a visitors' interpretative centre. The project also involved the unveiling of Chief Luthuli's sculpture at the KwaDukuza municipal grounds.
- **Battle of Blood River/Ncome Project:** Following the unveiling of the Ncome Monument and Wall of Remembrance on 16 December 1998, the Ncome Museum was opened on 26 November 1999. The structures honour the role played by the Zulu nation in the battle.
- **Samora Machel Project:** The Samora Machel Monument in Mbuzini, Mpumalanga, was unveiled on 19 October 1998.
- **Nelson Mandela Museum:** This museum in the Eastern Cape was opened on 11 February 2000. It is being developed as a single component comprising three elements, namely a museum in Mthatha, a youth centre at Qunu, and a visitors' centre in Mvezo, where former President Mandela was born.
- **Constitution Hill Project:** The Old Fort Prison in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, was developed into a multidimensional and multipurpose precinct that houses the Constitutional Court (CC) and accommodates various constitutional commissions. The Constitution Hill Project involved the development of the Constitutional Hill pre-

inct to accommodate the CC, the Constitution Museum, the Women's Jail, the Old Fort and a commercial precinct.

- **The Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance in Hankey in the Eastern Cape and the Sarah Baartman Human Rights Memorial in the Western Cape:** The centre will include a multipurpose space, a library, exhibition spaces, an indigenous plants garden and a nursery.
- **The Freedom Park Project:** The objective of this project is to establish visible cultural structures that celebrate and commemorate diverse and important South African events, spanning prehistory, colonisation and the struggle for democracy, and ending with a vision for the future. The park was declared a cultural institution in terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998), from April 2009. On completion, the Freedom Park will be a national monument and museum.
- **The Khoisan Heritage and Culture Institution in Hankey, Kouga Municipality, as part of the Khoisan Legacy Project:** An estimated R5 million was allocated for the first phase. Sites under consideration include the Kat River valley settlement, which rose in rebellion against British colonialism in 1850; Adam Kok's grave in Griqualand; the graves at Kinderlê, where 32 Khoi children were killed in 1804; Wonderwerk Cave; Phillipolis; Ratelgat, owned by the Griqua Ratelgat Development Trust; the sites of Griqua churches and other institutions in the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Western Cape; as well as battle sites associated with the war of 1799 to 1803.
- **The Dulcie September Legacy Project:** It aims to acknowledge the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the attainment of freedom and democracy in South Africa. The project also highlights the contribution of anti-apartheid activist Dulcie September in fighting cultural intolerance and building a democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and cohesive society.
- **The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ legacy projects:** The Department of Arts and Culture is supporting FIFA 2010 legacy projects that seek to document cultural histories of the host cities as well as cities in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. The department is also looking into rural communities benefiting from the projects through the establishment of cinemas in rural areas as a legacy of the public viewing areas established for the 2010 event. Other projects underway are the 1981 Matola Raid Memorial in Maputo, Mozambique; the rehabilita-

tion and development of the Lock Street women's prison in East London into a museum; development of the former apartheid state security Vlakplaas farm into a heritage memorial site; and the OR Tambo Memorial Project in Bizana in the Eastern Cape.

Indigenous Music and Oral History Project

The Department of Arts and Culture has partnerships with the universities of Venda, Fort Hare and Zululand. The mandate for these universities is not only to conduct research on indigenous music and instruments, but to also identify and collect all aspects of intangible cultural heritage in their provinces.

The department and the African Cultural Heritage Fund promote indigenous music by hosting regional, provincial and national competitions on indigenous dance and music. These competitions showcase the diverse indigenous music and dance in South Africa.

Some of the winners of the 2008 Naledi Theatre Awards, held in April 2009, included:

- Best New South African Play Produced: *Karoo Moose* - Produced by Baxter Theatre Centre in association with Absa and Aardklop. Written and directed by Lara Foot Newton.
- Best Production of a Musical: *Beauty and the Beast* - Produced by Pieter Toerien and Hazel Feldman in association with Disney Theatrical Productions. Directed by Robert Jess Roth.
- Best Performance by an Actress in a Lead Role (Play): Dorothy-Ann Gould - *Hello and Goodbye*.
- Best Performance by an Actor in a Lead Role (Play): Mdu Kweyama - *Karoo Moose*.
- Best Performance in a Musical (Female): Gina Shmukler - *Chess*.
- Best Performance in a Musical (Male): Jonathan Roxmouth - *Beauty and the Beast*.
- Best Performance by a Newcomer/Breakthrough (Female): Chuma Sopotela - *Karoo Moose*.
- Best Performance by a Newcomer/Breakthrough (Male): Sibu Radebe - *Beauty and the Beast*.
- Best Comedy Performance (Male) (Play, Musical or Revue): A tie between *Beauty and the Beast*'s Jonathan Roxmouth (Gaston) and Sibu Radebe (Lefou).
- Best Comedy Performance (Female) (Play, Musical or Revue): Judy Page - *The Full Monty*.
- Best Community Theatre Production (Sponsored by Computicket): *8 o' Clock*. Written and directed by Moses Muyela. Produced by Extroverts Entertainment, Witbank.



Heritage Month celebrations

The Department of Arts and Culture is responsible for the Heritage Month celebrations. Heritage Month promotes and celebrates various aspects of South African heritage.

The theme for the 2009 Heritage Month was *Celebrating South African Craft, Our Heritage*.

Provinces host various heritage activities during Heritage Month. These activities culminate in national Heritage Day, on 24 September.

Mosadi wa Konokono (Woman of Substance)

Mosadi wa Konokono is a flagship campaign of the Department of Arts and Culture. It is a socio-cultural-economic campaign that was conceptualised as a vehicle for elevating the profile of ordinary women in grassroots communities.

The campaign uses arts and culture to foster social cohesion and to nurture a spirit of economic self-determination. The campaign has also been created as a platform to enable the emergence of talented women and youth who are already instrumental in and proactively building their communities.

Education and training

Training is critical for the development of arts and culture to achieve both the developmental and economic potential of the sector.

The creative industries form part of the Mapp-Seta.

Recognising the challenges facing this sector, the Mapp-Seta, in partnership with the departments of arts and culture and of labour, the NAC, and the National Film and Video Foundation (NFVF), initiated the Creative Research Education and Training Enterprise South Africa (Create SA) Strategic Project to develop a comprehensive on-the-job training framework for the creative industries. The project is funded by the National Skills Fund and the Department of Arts and Culture, and focuses on people who otherwise might not have had access to training opportunities.

The Artists in Schools Project places artists with a flair for education and teaching within schools wishing to offer arts curricula.

Cultural tourism

Cultural tourism is one of the most rapidly growing sectors of the multibillion-rand international tourism industry, and is an area in which South Africa is well placed to compete. Professional and innovative museums, galleries and theatres are key attractions for cultural tourists.

Cultural villages

Most tourists visiting South Africa are eager to explore the country's cultural diversity. At the same time, an increasing number of local tourists want to learn more about the people they were separated from under apartheid. (See Chapter 22: *Tourism*.)

Various projects around the country offer insight into South Africa's cultural wealth, ranging from traditional dances and rituals in rural areas, to excursions into the urban and township milieux that give South Africa its defining features.

These include Khaya Lendaba near Port Elizabeth; the Basotho Cultural Village, situated in the Golden Gate Highlands National Park, Free State; the Makhosini Cultural Village and Tourism Initiative in the Valley of Kings at Umgungundlovu in KwaZulu-Natal; the Lesedi Cultural Village near Johannesburg; Tlholego in Magaliesburg; the KoMjekejeke Cultural Village, north of Pretoria; the Mapoch Ndebele Village in Winterveld, north-west of Pretoria; the Gaabo Motho Cultural Village in Mabopane; the Rainbow Cultural Village, west of the Hartbeespoort Dam, North West; Botshabelo in Middelburg, Mpumalanga; and Shangana in Hazyview, Mpumalanga.

Cultural industries

The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) has identified the creative industries as one of the key areas in which South Africa can achieve the goals of job creation and greater economic growth in South Africa.

The Cultural Industries Growth Strategy capitalises on the economic potential of the craft, music, film, publishing and design industries. The Department of Arts and Culture provides support in the form of financing, management capacity, advocacy and networking, and by developing public-private partnerships and other initiatives that use culture as a tool for urban regeneration.

Worldwide, the turnover of cultural industries makes this the fifth-largest economic sector, which comprises design, the performing arts, dance, film, television, multimedia, cultural heritage, cultural tourism, visual arts, crafts, music and publishing.

The Department of Arts and Culture has entered into partnership with significant stakeholders to map the cultural industries.

In November 2008, the department bought the Downtown Music Hub in Johannesburg from Gallo/Avusa, with the aim of developing sustainable cultural industries.

Pursuant to South-South cooperation, the Department of Arts and Culture is forging trilateral partnerships with strategic countries in the North and with countries on the continent to access resources and tap into their experiences and skills.

These include the South Africa, Belgium and Democratic Republic of Congo partnership in the area of local cultural policy development; and the South Africa, Mexico and Botswana Trilateral Partnership in the area of conservation and management of rock art.



The music hub is expected to become a unique and innovative music-production entity that will empower all stakeholders in the music industry, especially previously disadvantaged artists.

The hub is a partnership involving corporate and community-based entities.

International relations

The Department of Arts and Culture's participation in various activities in the international cultural arena helps to identify, promote and exploit mutually beneficial partnerships for social and economic development in South Africa.

Together with the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad), South Africa has embarked on the road to restoring, preserving and protecting African heritage.

The department's mandate is to ensure that South African talent takes its rightful place on the global stage and to use artistry as a tool for economic self-liberation. Bilateral agreements have been signed with France, the United Kingdom (UK), China, Cuba, India, New Zealand and Belarus. South Africa ratified the Convention on the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Diversity in 2006, becoming the 35th member country to do so.

In 2009, South Africa launched a new library building for the Ahmed Baba Institute in Timbuktu, Mali, as a result of the success of the first Nepad project, the South Africa Mali Timbuktu Manuscripts Project, which was aimed at providing assistance on the preservation and popularisation of the manuscripts in Timbuktu.

In the area of international cooperation on cultural development, the Department of Arts and Culture is committed to promoting the African Agenda.

More than 100 South African artists took part in the Pan-African Arts Festival in Algiers in July 2009 and more than 200 participated in the World Festival of Black Arts in Senegal in December 2009.

The South Africa-Nigeria 10th anniversary celebrations in October 2009 showcased fashion designers and South Africa's film industry.

Southern African Development Community initiative

The Department of Arts and Culture initiated the establishment of the Forum of Directors-General of Culture in the SADC region to implement and monitor the recommendations by the ministers of culture in the region.

In partnership with Namibia, the department hosted the follow-up colloquium of SADC ministers of culture to review progress made since the adoption of the Pretoria Statement and also to come up with a regional strategy for the cultural industries, creating a bargaining block for SADC cultural goods and services.

African Union and New Partnership for Africa's Development initiatives

The Department of Arts and Culture aims to continue to engage intellectuals in the fields of arts, culture and heritage from Africa and the Diaspora in efforts to come up with a streamlined and consolidated approach and policy frameworks to ascertain a place in the global cultural arena.

The establishment of the Africa Heritage Fund is a step towards the realisation of the Africa Renaissance and the protection of valuable tangible and intangible heritage.

In September 2009, South Africa and the African Cultural Music and Dance Association hosted the Gcwala Ngamasiko *Africa Unite in Cultural Diversity* Festival.

The festival, in its sixth year, was a nationwide celebration of traditional music and dance.

Africa and the Diaspora

Discussions around a structured relationship between Africa and Africans in the Diaspora to ensure strong beneficial ties, has been on the agenda of the annual Nairobi Summit of African Ministers of Culture. This partnership presents an opportunity for cultural goods and services from the developing world to access the global markets.

The AU Africa and Diaspora Summit is a culmination of efforts to establish sustainable partnership between Africans and the continent and those in the Diaspora.

Contributing towards post-conflict reconstruction and development

The Department of Arts and Culture is actively involved in capacity-building initiatives in the

fields of arts management and skills development in identified countries as part of the Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Programme, such as Ethiopia, Lesotho, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Sudan.

Cultural agreements between South Africa and African states

The Department of Arts and Culture has signed 18 agreements of cooperation in the fields of arts, culture and heritage. By May 2009, agreements had been signed with:

- Gabon
- Ghana
- Benin
- Ethiopia.

Bilateral cooperation India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA)

The IBSA countries signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural Cooperation during the IBSA Summit that was held at the Presidential Guest House in Pretoria in September 2007.

The Njapedi Cultural Group represented South Africa at the cultural evening and two chefs represented South Africa at the IBSA Food Festival.

The recipes used by chefs from India, Brazil and South Africa had been collated into a book, *Flavours of IBSA*, which was showcased at the 2009 IBSA Summit that was held in Brazil in October 2009.

South Africa hosted the Indian festival in July 2009 and India hosted the South African festival in November 2009.

China

The Department of Arts and Culture and the Ministry of Culture in China enjoy good relations. The two countries have had numerous cultural exchanges under the auspices of the Programme of Cooperation signed in 2001 and 2006.

The department has been invited to participate in the Shanghai World Expo in 2010 in China.

Arts festivals

The range of arts festivals around South Africa offers visitors the opportunity to combine their pursuit of culture with sightseeing, wine tasting, beach visits, wildlife viewing, history, palaeo-anthropology and relaxing in some of South Africa's most beautiful spots.

The National Arts Festival, held annually in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings of its kind staged in Africa.

It showcases southern African talent in all arts disciplines and there is also growing interest and participation from artists from the rest of Africa and the world.

The 2009 festival attracted 3 840 performances of 433 fringe productions (equivalent to 86 days) and 406 performances of 210 main productions (equivalent to 59 days).

The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees is a vibrant festival for the performing arts, presented mainly, but not exclusively, in Afrikaans. It is held annually in Oudtshoorn in the first quarter of the year.

Disciplines include drama, cabaret and contemporary and classical music.

The Arts Alive International Festival, held in Johannesburg, is an annual festival of music, dance, theatre and visual arts. Over the years, Arts Alive has become synonymous with high-quality performances by artists from around the globe.

Heritage-reclamation festivals are also held at local level in communities destroyed by apartheid, such as Vrededorp (Fietas) in Johannesburg.

The Mangaung Cultural Festival (Macufe) in Bloemfontein is gaining status as one of the biggest cultural tourism events in southern Africa.

Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character. The festival provides a platform for the creativity and talent of local artists.

Other festivals that attract visitors at both national and international level are the Joy of Jazz International Festival; Oppikoppi; Calabash; the One City Festival in Taung, North West; the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban; the Spier Summer Festival at Spier Estate in the Western Cape; and the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg.

The Department of Arts and Culture and the NAC support numerous festivals throughout South Africa, including the Cape Town International Jazz Festival, Port St Johns Festival, Splashy Fen Music Festival in Durban and the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown.

The departments of arts and culture and of tourism have a forum of festival directors to maximise tourism opportunities.

Theatre

The theatre scene in South Africa is vibrant, with many active spaces across the country offering everything from indigenous drama, music, dance, cabaret and satire, to West End and Broadway hits, classical music, opera and ballet.

The Soweto Gospel Choir performed at the Academy Awards ceremony in February 2009, in California, United States of America. This was the first time that the Grammy-nominated group performed at the Oscars.



South African theatre is internationally acclaimed as unique and top-class.

Apart from early productions, notably the ground-breaking musical *King Kong* in the 1960s, theatre created in South Africa by South Africans only began to make an impact with the advent of Johannesburg's innovative Market Theatre in the mid-1970s, just as the cultural, sporting and academic boycott was taking hold.

The Market Theatre was formally opened on 21 June 1976. It was there that Johannesburg theatregoers were introduced to the work of most of South Africa's leading playwrights and directors, including Welcome Msomi, Zanemvula (Zakes) Mda, Pieter-Dirk Uys, Gibson Kente, Paul Slabolepszy, Mbongeni Ngema, Adam Small, PG du Plessis, Kessie Govender, Bartho Smit, Maishe Maponya, Percy Mtwa, Deon Opperman, Reza de Wet, Matsemela Manaka and many others.

It was to the Market Theatre that Athol Fugard brought his *A Lesson from Aloes*, *Master Harold ... and the Boys*, *The Road to Mecca*, *A Place with the Pigs*, *My Children! My Africa!* and *Playland*. At the Market, Barney Simon and his actors developed in workshop *Cincinnati – Scenes from City Life*, *Call Me Woman*, *Black Dog Inj'emnyana*, *Outers*, *Born in the RSA* and *Woza Albert!*

The performing arts marketed South Africa to overseas audiences most effectively during the 1980s, specifically through theatre and musical productions.

However, with the new century underway, the pendulum is swinging back, and, in nurseries such as the Market Theatre Laboratory, the Liberty Theatre on the Square's Saturday Children's Theatre workshops, the Cape Town Theatre Lab and the Johannesburg Youth Theatre, new shoots of talent are burgeoning and blooming, nurtured by events like the Market's community and young writers' festivals.

In recent years, South African theatre has taken the entertainment world by storm with commendable reviews for *Umoja*, *The Lion King* and *Kat and The Kings*. The reception these productions receive in capitals of the world testifies to the high quality of indigenous South African theatre.

Music

South Africa has nurtured the development of an array of distinctive styles of music, and it has contributed significantly to music heard on the continent.

These styles range from South African jazz, which describes a range of music from early marabi-inspired sounds in the late 1930s and 1940s by bands like the Merry Blackbirds Orchestra, to current performers such as trumpeter Hugh Masekela, Jonas Gwangwa, Abdullah Ibrahim, Jimmy Dlodlu, Judith Sephuma and others.

Kwaito and hip-hop are very popular. They combine elements of rap, reggae and other musical styles into a distinctly South African style. Kwaai Jazz is gaining momentum.

Music is one of the key cultural industries identified in the *Cultural Industrial Growth Strategy Report*, and government has committed itself to harnessing its potential. In addition to its cultural value, music plays an important economic role in the country, generating significant copyright revenue.

In music, the department has solid foundations to build on. These include the annual South African Music Week, the in-school education programme run in conjunction with the Department of Basic Education, and the Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition.

The Taking South African Music to the World Programme is aimed at improving export opportunities for South African music.

The Department of Arts and Culture funds a number of musical ensembles directly and indirectly, through the NAC.

Midem 2009

The *Marché International du Disque et de l'Édition Musicale* (Midem) is an international music market, held annually in France, and attracts in excess of 10 000 music-business practitioners who showcase their products. It is the most prestigious music trade-show in the world. The event is also designed to provide opportunities for business networking. South Africa had its first pavilion at Midem in January 2005.

South Africa continues to participate in the Midem. The aim of the department's participation is to market and promote South African music abroad and learn from peers so that the country can be globally competitive.

South Africa was given the status of "Country of Honour" at Midem in 2010. This means that the country was given the opportunity to market and

promote South African music through live events, publicity and exclusive branding.

South African Music Week

The South African Music Week is an annual project that celebrates South African music on radio, television and through live events in the community. The project is considered the largest platform for developing South Africa's live and recording music industry through broadcasting, workshops, awareness and the promotion of local music products.

During Music Week, many broadcasters increase airplay of South African music, providing artists with a platform to market their products.

Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition

The Department of Arts and Culture continues to host the annual Moshito Conference and Exhibition, which has become the key African continent music exhibition and marketing point.

The exhibition is aimed at promoting collaboration among players from both the private and the public sectors.

The annual event is designed to provide opportunities for business networking; information exchange; music-business education; promotion and product development for national music producers, performers, individuals and entities providing support services; as well as to strengthen business opportunities for the music industry and related media.

Support for the Southern African Electronic Music Conference

The electronic music sector is one of the strategic platforms for growth of the local music industry. The sector has shown its strength in appealing to the youth market in terms of music sales.

In 2006, the Department of Arts and Culture for the first time entered into a partnership with

In July 2009, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Ms Lulu Xingwana, launched the programme for the Moral Regeneration Movement at an event in Polokwane, Limpopo. South Africans were reminded of the importance of positive values and the responsibility of creating moral communities, to ensure lasting democracy, peace and prosperity in Africa.

The Moral Regeneration Movement was launched in April 2002, established as a Section 21 company with the then Deputy President, Jacob Zuma, as its patron.



In July 2009, South African opera singer Pretty Yende (24) achieved a world-first by taking home all the main prizes at the prestigious International Hans Gabor Belvedere Singing Competition in Vienna, Austria.

The University of Cape Town School of Music graduate won the first prize in the opera and operatta categories and took home the Audience Prize as well as the International Media-Jury Prize. She also won seven special prizes, which are sponsored by the jurors and donors.



Deejays United (DJU) a body formed by individual DJs and music-industry practitioners to address the plight of aspiring practitioners through skills development.

The partnership has strengthened the efforts of the DJU and the conference, and played a critical role in increasing the scale at which the project was pitched, thus allowing many aspiring music producers to be accommodated.

The 2009 conference was held in July in Durban. Music-making participants at the conference had an opportunity to have their songs included on a CD for release by Sony Music.

South African Music Awards (Samas)

The 15th annual Sama ceremony took place in May 2009. Categories and winners included:

- Album of the Year: Lira – *Soul in Mind*
- Best Male Solo Artist: Abdullah Ibrahim
- Best Female Solo Artist: Lira
- Best Newcomer: Andile Mseleku
- Best Duo/Group: Soweto Gospel Choir
- MTN Record of the Year: *Rhythmic Elements*.

Dance

South African dance is unique in its vitality and energy. More and more South African dance companies, individual dancers and choreographers are being invited to perform at festivals throughout Europe, Australia and the United States of America.

Contemporary work ranges from normal preconceptions of movement and performance art or performance theatre to the completely unconventional.

Added to this is the African experience, which includes traditional dance inspired by wedding ceremonies, battles, rituals and the trifles of everyday life.

An informal but highly versatile performance venue in Johannesburg, The Dance Factory, provides a permanent platform for a variety of dance and movement groups.

The Wits Theatre (part of the University of the Witwatersrand) is also a popular dance venue. It is home to the annual First National Bank (FNB) Dance Umbrella.

The FNB Dance Umbrella 2009 ran from 22 February to 14 March. The festival took place in various venues: the Wits Theatre Complex in Braamfontein, the Dance Factory, the Market Theatre Laboratory in Newtown and the University of Johannesburg Centre for the Arts in Auckland Park.

The highlight of the Dance Umbrella 2009 was the opening of Dance Space, where the Dance Forum was based from March 2009.

Activities ranged from face-to-face discussions with selected choreographers/dancers, photo exhibitions, dance-film screenings, networking events, discussions and debates, books and other dance material for sale.

The festival featured choreographers and companies from all over South Africa, and presented work ranging from community-based/youth groups, young up-and-coming choreographers and new commissioned work from South African artists to international companies.

The Cape Town City Ballet, started in 1934 as the University of Cape Town Ballet Company, is the oldest ballet company in the country.

The largest ballet company is the South African Ballet Theatre, situated in Johannesburg.

Visual arts

Art galleries in South Africa's major cities (such as the Durban Art Gallery in KwaZulu-Natal; the Johannesburg Art Gallery in Gauteng; the South African National Gallery in Cape Town; and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Art Museum in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape) display collections of indigenous, historical and contemporary work.

Universities also play an important role in acquiring artwork of national interest.

Renowned South African choreographer and performance artist, Robyn Orlin, was honoured with a prestigious award from French President Nicolas Sarkozy, in recognition of her significant contribution to choreography and the arts.

Sarkozy made Orlin a *Knight of the Ordre National du Mérite* – the French National Order of Merit. The award is bestowed upon French nationals and foreigners in recognition of distinguished civil and military achievements.

Orlin received the award at a ceremony held in Johannesburg in February 2009.



The Arise Africa Fashion Week took place from 12 to 20 June 2009. The designers who participated came from South Africa, Madagascar, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Ghana, Cameroon, Guinea, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Angola, Ivory Coast, Namibia, Martinique, Mozambique, Egypt, Botswana and Morocco.



The awards were as follows:

- Designer of the Year Award: David Tlale of South Africa
- Most Promising Designer Award: Heni of South Africa
- Fashion Business Award: Maponya Mall, Soweto, Johannesburg
- Fashion Creative Award: Anglo Gold and Susan Hayes of South Africa
- Africa Red Carpet Award: Kluk CDGT of South Africa.

These include collections housed in the Gertrude Posel Gallery of the University of the Witwatersrand, the University of South Africa (Unisa) Gallery in Pretoria, the Edoardo Villa Museum and other galleries at the University of Pretoria, and a collection of contemporary Indian art at the University of Durban-Westville.

Corporate collections of national interest include those of Standard Bank, Amalgamated Banks of South Africa (Absa) and the MTN cellular phone network.

The Department of Arts and Culture supports a number of projects that promote the visual arts. These range from arts publications and women-empowerment programmes to national and international exhibitions and infrastructure funding.

The Department of Arts and Culture's art collection has been restored and the works are displayed in the building occupied by the department.

The Visual Century Project is undertaking research on the visual arts in South Africa over the last century.

The project will involve exhibitions at all major galleries, publications and documentary films.

It was conceived as a research project to produce a range of art historical resources that invite further research. The project is managed by the Africa South Art Initiative.

The project has received initial funding from the Department of Arts and Culture, and is housed in the Department of Historical Studies at the University of Cape Town. Subtitled *South African Art in Context, 1907 to 2007*, the project seeks to produce a concise record of a century of South African contemporary art production.

In 2009, the first phase of the Visual Century Project created four publications and a website.

Each book focuses on a particular historical period. The second phase of the project aims to produce a series of documentary films.

Photography

With its scenic beauty, abundant wildlife, diversity of cultures and rich historical heritage, South Africa is a photographer's paradise. Many South African photographers have been acclaimed for their work, which features in coffee-table books, documentaries, local and overseas exhibitions, magazines and newspapers.

National and international photographic exhibitions and competitions are held in South Africa annually, and various national awards are bestowed on local photographers. The Agfa Wildlife and Environment Photographic Awards, presented for the first time in 1981, have become one of Africa's most prestigious wildlife photographic competitions, attracting entries from top wildlife photographers, not only from Africa, but across the world.

Architecture

South Africa has a rich architectural heritage to which all the cultural groups in the country have contributed. Through the centuries, a trend in South Africa's architectural style has developed, which has been referred to as an innovative marrying of traditions.

Today, this is evident in the variety of architectural structures found all over the country, ranging from humble dwellings, historical homesteads and public buildings, to modern commercial buildings reflecting state-of-the-art technology and designs that match the best in the world. Schools of architecture exist within various South African universities. Sahra conserves buildings of historical or architectural value. More than 4 000 buildings, sites and other objects (including trees) have been declared national monuments.

Heritage South Africa is a non-profit private organisation that conserves South Africa's variety of architectural gems.

Rock art

There are many traces of ancient cultures that existed in the country in the distant past. Experts estimate that there are 250 000 rock-art sites south of the Zambezi.

The San people left a priceless and unique collection of Stone Age paintings and engravings in South Africa, which is also the largest of its type in the world.

The Department of Arts and Culture intends to undertake a national audit on the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in South Africa. The objective of the audit, among other things, is to provide the department with an indication of the scope of the ICH in South Africa, a register of the different categories of ICH as well as measures to preserve and protect it, including the benefits thereof. The audit will form the basis of the promotion, protection and transmission of South Africa's living heritage.



The mountains, especially the Drakensberg range and those in the Cape, are home to fascinating rock-art panels.

Rock engravings are scattered on flat rock surfaces and boulders throughout the interior. The artworks depict mainly hunter-gatherers and their relationship with the animal world and historical events, as well as interaction with and observation of newcomers encroaching upon their living space. Indigenous people with spears and Nguni cattle, Khoikhoi fat-tailed sheep, European settlers on horseback with rifles and wagons, and ships and soldiers in uniform were captured in surprising detail.

Immortalised visions of the artists' spiritual world are found on the sandstone canvases. These depict complex symbols and metaphors to illustrate the supernatural powers and potency they received from nature.

The oldest dated rock art in South Africa, an engraved stone 10 200 years old, was discovered in a living floor at the Wonderwerk Cave near Kuruman in the Northern Cape.

The oldest painted stones (6 400 years) were recovered at Boomplaas Cave in the Congo Valley near Oudtshoorn.

Three painted stones were also found at the Klasies River caves, which yielded the second-oldest painted stone, dating back 3 900 years.

The Department of Arts and Culture supports a number of projects, including a rock-heritage project in Clanwilliam in the Western Cape.

Crafts

The craft industry has been identified as a strategic sector for the economic upliftment of South Africans. The crafts industry has the potential to create meaningful jobs and the Department of Arts and Culture has begun to consolidate the marketing and distribution of South African products to international markets such as Art Mundi in Brazil.

In 2009, the department established the annual National Craft Awards where 60 crafters across the nine provinces were recognised and awarded for their contribution to craft development.

The department has craft projects in all nine provinces. The products of these and other projects can be viewed at a number of venues, including two state-assisted outlets at the Bus Factory in Newtown, Johannesburg, and the Boardwalk in Port Elizabeth.

The Annual Beautiful Things Craft Supermarket continues to provide market access for this young industry.

The Department of Arts and Culture is also running a special ministerial project of craft competitions in the genres of textile, embroidery and indigenous clay pottery to discover new talent. In recognition of the wealth of indigenous knowledge, the department spearheaded the opening of a rural-based arts and craft gallery.

The Vhutsila a vhu Tibiwi Art and Craft Gallery is a realisation of a dream come true for the ideals of skills development and the preservation of heritage and the IKS in the Vhembe district, Limpopo.

Design

The Department of Arts and Culture has put in place several initiatives to improve product design and the use of computer-aided design (CAD).

These include:

- a partnership with the South African Fashion Week on developmental initiatives to address the Second Economy
- established designers facilitating workshops to unearth new talent and fuse design with craft
- the National Product Development Centre at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), which operates within a national framework, optimising the contributions of service-providers throughout the country in the area of design technology
- the CAD initiative at the CSIR, which is linked to the technology station at the Free State University of Technology and similar institutions in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape
- the Cape Craft and Design Institute
- the awarding of design learnerships through Create SA to help emerging designers
- the annual Design Indaba Conference and Expo held in Cape Town in February.

The indaba is regarded as one of the premier design events in the world. The expo is a gallery, a marketplace, a school and a theatre, featuring

the finest original South African design, covering everything from homeware and jewellery to architecture, fashion, film, multimedia and graphic design.

Literature

South Africa has a rich history of literary output that has been well received locally and internationally. Fiction is written in all of South Africa's 11 official languages – with a large body of work in Afrikaans, in particular.

The net turnover of the book sector was estimated at about R5 billion in 2007. This included about R3,2 billion earned through publishing and R1,8 billion from book sales.

The new pop culture in poetry, often referred to as “spoken word poetry”, is one of the most celebrated art forms throughout the country and beyond. Poets such as Lesego Rampolokeng, Lebogang Mashile, Kgafela oa Magogodi, Blaq Pearl, Jessica Mbangeni and Mark Manaka are household names in the genre. There are regular platforms created to give these poets opportunities to hone their skills.

The current generation of writers is also making their mark on the world stage, with writers such as Zakes Mda, Niq Mhlongo and the late K Sello Duiker having their novels translated into languages such as Dutch, German and Spanish. The youngest winner of the Noma Award, the most coveted literary award on the continent, is Lebogang Mashile, a vibrant South African poetess. A young writer from KwaZulu-Natal, John van der Ruit, debuted with *Spud* in 2005, a novel that sold more than 130 000 copies in less than three years, thus breaking all records for a South African novel.

The past three years have recorded a rapid growth in the South African book sector. The establishment of the South African Book Development Council (SABDC), which was launched in June 2007, has created a platform for the book industry to develop an integrated growth strategy. Among other accomplishments, the SABDC has been able to consolidate industry indicators that are fundamental in the development of the sector. One of the major projects of the SABDC is the development of the Draft Framework for the National Book Policy to serve as a legislative framework to guide growth and development strategies in the book sector.

The Cape Town Book Fair broke its own record in 2009 with 50 494 people attending over four days. About 7 194 children visited the fair.

Thousands of members of the public, representatives of publishing houses, and trade delegations from 31 countries and other African countries spent hours poring over the latest offerings.

WorldFest, a literary component of the Grahamstown Arts Festival, focuses on promoting literature in indigenous languages.

The Johannesburg and the Franschoek literary festivals are welcome additions to the growing literary culture in South Africa.

Magazines and literary journals have always played a pivotal role in the development of the South African literary contours. In the recent past, a number of literary magazines and journals have emerged and continue to provide regular publishing space for both seasoned and budding writers.

A number of writers contribute to publications such as *Chimurenga*, *Timbila*, *Botsotso*, *Afropolitan*, *Words*, *Baobab* and *New Contrast*. These journals create a platform for emerging writers to hone their skills while also opening space for literary criticism.

In December 2005, the Write Associates, an independent communication and arts-and-culture event-management company, supported the Department of Arts and Culture in inaugurating the South African Literary Awards. Since their establishment, the awards have developed to include categories such as Literary Lifetime Achievement Awards, the National Poet Laureate Prize, the K Sello Duiker Award for Young Novelists, Literary Journalism Award and many other categories. Other awards include the M-Net Awards and the BTA/Anglo Platinum Short Story Award.

South African literature was also recognised at the 2009's *Sunday Times* Literary Awards held in August in Johannesburg.

In a Different Time by Peter Harris claimed the Alan Paton Award for Non-Fiction to mark the 20th anniversary of the prize, while Anne Landsman's *The Rowing Lesson* was awarded 2009's Fiction Prize.

The Department of Arts and Culture, as the custodian of the nation's heritage, embraces its diverse cultures and encourages the promotion, preservation and use of various languages in both oral and written forms of literature. The publication of books is a critical vehicle for developing

In September 2009, JM Coetzee was nominated for the prestigious Booker Prize for Fiction for his work *Summertime*. Coetzee won the prize previously for *Life and Times of Michael K* and *Disgrace*.



Mandla Langa won the Commonwealth Writers' Prize Best Book Award, Africa Region, in 2009 for his novel, *The Lost Colours of the Chameleon*.



and preserving languages and literature to ensure social cohesion.

Through the National Library of South Africa (NLSA), the Department of Arts and Culture reprinted 24 titles of classics in African languages, which were distributed to libraries throughout the country. The second phase of the project started in June 2009.

There is an English literary museum in Grahamstown and an Afrikaans museum in Bloemfontein. The Centre for African Literary Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal is home to the Bernth Lindfors Collection of African literature. The centre is committed to preserving and adding to the collection to maintain the largest library of African literature on the continent.

Film

South Africa continues to participate in, among other festivals, the Cannes Film Festival. This has helped to catapult the film industry into the world cinema fraternity. The department is assisting the Federation of Pan-African Film Producers while it is headquartered in South Africa, following the Pan-African Film Summit that South Africa hosted in 2006. This body provides a creative home for film-makers from the African continent and serves as a marketing platform for African films.

South Africa has risen from being a film-maker destination to a film-producing country.

The NFVF was established to develop and promote the film and video industry in South Africa. It provides for and encourages the creation of opportunities for people from disadvantaged communities to participate in the industry. The foundation also promotes local film and video products, supports the development of and access to the industry and addresses historical imbalances in infrastructure skills and resources in the industry.

Developing and producing local content in genres with wide appeal is a priority for the foundation. Research has begun on a national strategy for film education and training, and to develop sector-information systems to measure sector performance and the related economic and job-multiplier effects.

The department, together with the foundation, is looking at ways of setting up cooperatives in rural areas that focus on bringing cinemas to

South Africans and developing skills in areas related to film production. The department has also established a partnership with Canada on cooperation in the film industry.

A revised rebate for foreign and local film and television production was launched in March 2008.

The film and television production incentive comprises the Location Film and Television Production Scheme, and the South African Film and Television Production and Co-Production Scheme. The incentive is intended to increase local content generation and improve location competitiveness for filming in South Africa.

This component is only available to foreign-owned productions with Qualifying South African Production Expenditure (QSAPE) of R12 million and above.

It provides a rebate of 15% of the QSAPE to qualifying productions in the following formats: feature films, telemovies, television drama series, documentaries, animation and short-form animations. Its aim is to attract large-budget overseas film and television productions to South Africa.

The three largest film distributors in South Africa are Ster-Kinekor, United International Pictures and Nu-Metro. Ster-Kinekor has a specialised art circuit called Cinema Nouveau with theatres in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria.

Film festivals include the Durban Film Festival; the North West Film Festival; the Apollo Film Festival in Victoria West; the Three Continents Film Festival (specialising in African, South American and Asian films); the Soweto Film Festival; and the Encounters Documentary Festival, which alternates between Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Film and Publication Board (FPB)

The FPB assists the public to make informed choices about whether a particular film is appropriate by displaying guidelines, which identify classifiable elements such as strong language, violence, sex, nudity, drug abuse, blasphemy and religious prejudice.

In August 2009, *District 9*, a space alien movie shot and set in Johannesburg with a cast of "unknowns", opened as the number one film in the United States of America, grossing more at the box office in its first weekend than it cost to make. The film was directed and co-written by South African Neill Blomkamp.



The FPB was established by the Film and Publications Act, 1996 (Act 65 of 1996), to:

- regulate the creation, production, possession and distribution of certain publications and films by means of classification, the imposition of age restrictions and giving consumer advice
- make punishable the exploitive use of children in pornographic publications, films or on the Internet.

The board also alerts the public, through age restrictions and consumer advice, about the frequency and intensity of these classifiable elements in a particular film.

During 2008/09, R50,9 billion was allocated to the FPB.

Any person who distributes or exhibits a film or interactive computer game in South Africa must first register with the board as a distributor or exhibitor of films or interactive games.

Any film intended for distribution or exhibition must first be submitted to the board for classification in terms of the Film and Publications Act, 1996.

To monitor distributors on-site and to ensure that films are distributed in compliance with the provisions of the Act, the board has appointed compliance monitors. They advise distributors and exhibitors of films and interactive games of the Act's requirements and ensure that all products display the classification reference number, age restriction, consumer advice and such other conditions as may have been imposed by the board. The Film and Publications Act, 1996 recognises the right of adults to freedom of expression, except with respect to child pornography, and requires the board to intervene where there is a risk of harm to children.

By mid-2009, the Cape Town Film Studios were under construction near Khayelitsha. The studios, hailed as the industrialisation of film-making in the country, could have positive spin-offs for other industries.

The goal is for the Cape Town Film Studios to become the film-making gateway between Africa and the international world.

The studios received a R16,3-million allocation from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Phase One, which includes sound stages, production offices, workshops, retail spaces, commercial offices and light industrial facilities was scheduled for completion during the first quarter of 2010.

Cape Town Film Studios are the first custom-built, Hollywood-style studios in South Africa's history.

South African film-maker John Barker's script, *The Umbrella Men*, earned him a place in the prestigious *L'Atelier de Cinefondation* Programme of the 2009 Cannes Film Festival.

Aimed at supporting the development of a new generation of film-makers, the festival's workshop selects 15 up-and-coming young directors from around the world and assists them in financing the completion of their film projects, while putting them in touch with some of the world's most respected film-industry professionals.

Child pornography is defined as any image, however created, or any description of a person, real or simulated, who is depicted or described as being under the age of 18 years, engaged in sexual conduct; participating in or assisting another person to participate in sexual conduct; or showing or describing the body, or parts of the body, of such a person in a manner that amounts to sexual exploitation.

The board runs a national anti-child-pornography campaign to educate learners of ways to avoid victimisation. The board has a toll-free number (0800 148 148) to report child-pornography websites.

The Film and Publications Amendment Act, 2009, (Act 3 of 2009), was signed into law by President Jacob Zuma in August 2009. It aims to increase the FPB's capacity and make the department's endeavour to protect children from abuse even more effective.

The FPB has been accepted as a member of the International Association of Internet Hotlines. This will strengthen the Department of Home Affairs' cooperation with other member countries in the fight against child pornography.

The Department of Home Affairs is working with law-enforcement agencies, non-government organisations (NGOs) and the 2010 Organising Committee to ensure that there is heightened focus on child protection to ensure that the 2010 World Cup is child-friendly.

Ministerial Task Team on Child Pornography

The task team has forged strategic partnerships with mobile phone operators and Internet service-providers, the South African Broadcasting Corporation and other government departments.

Established in 2006, it has assessed the work done by all these institutions to help in the fight against child pornography. To assist in the task, the FPB commissioned the Human Sciences Research Council to conduct research on the extent of child pornography in South Africa and

on the capacity to deal with it in the form of laws, policies and institutions.

Museums

Museums are the windows to the natural and cultural heritage of a country. South Africa can justifiably be called the museum country of Africa, with the earliest of its museums dating back to the first half of the 19th century.

Today, more than 300 of the approximately 1 000 museums in Africa are situated in South Africa. They range from museums of geology, history, the biological sciences and the arts, to mining, agriculture, forestry and many other disciplines.

Most of the country's national museums are declared cultural institutions (national museums that have framework autonomy and are managed by their own councils), and fall under the overall jurisdiction of the Department of Arts and Culture. They receive an annual subsidy from the department, but are mostly autonomous.

In terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998, the declared museum institutions in Gauteng and Cape Town have been grouped together into two organisations known as flagship institutions.

While the components of these two museum flagships (the museums from which they have been constituted) continue to operate as semi-independent museums regarding their core functions (collection, preservation, research and education), other functions, particularly administration, financing and human-resource management, have been centralised.

The following museums report to the Minister of Arts and Culture in terms of the Act:

- Northern Flagship Institution, Pretoria
- Iziko museums, Cape Town
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- National Museum, Bloemfontein
- Afrikaanse Taalmuseum, Paarl
- National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown
- Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley
- Engelenburg House Art Collection, Pretoria
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha
- Luthuli Museum, KwaDukuza.

The Northern Flagship Institution consists of the National Cultural History Museum (NCHM) and its former satellite museums (Kruger House,

Tswaing Meteorite Crater, Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum, Pioneer Museum, Sammy Marks Museum and the Coert Steynberg Museum), the Transvaal Museum and the South African National Museum of Military History in Johannesburg.

The Iziko museums of Cape Town, formerly known as the Southern Flagship Institution, consist of the South African Museum, the South African Cultural History Museum and its satellite museums, the South African National Gallery, the William Fehr Collection and the Michaelis Collection. In terms of the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998, the declared museums in other provinces continue to operate as before. These include the National Museum and the War Museum of the Boer Republics, the William Humphreys Art Gallery, the Natal Museum and the Voortrekker Museum, the National English Literacy Museum and the Afrikaanse Taalmuseum.

The Act also provides for the National Museums Division, comprising the CEOs and directors of the flagship museums and other declared museums.

The Robben Island Museum was established as a national monument and museum, and declared South Africa's first world heritage site in 1999. Guided tours are offered to historical sites on the island, including the cell in which former President Mandela was imprisoned.

The Robben Island Museum has its own council and is a separate declared institution, independent of Iziko.

Apart from the declared museums that fall under the department, there are also a number of other national museums that are administered by central government departments or research councils. Notable examples are the Museum of the Council for Geoscience (Pretoria); the Theiler Veterinary Science Museum at Onderstepoort (Pretoria); the South African Air Force Museum at Air Force Base Zwartkop (Pretoria) with its satellites in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban; the museum of the Department of Correctional Services (Pretoria); and the Porcinarium (the world's first pig museum) outside Pretoria on the Irene Campus of the Agricultural Research Council.

A number of museums fall directly or indirectly under the provincial government departments responsible for arts and culture. In some provinces, these museums render museum-support services at provincial level, while other provinces, notably Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and the Free State, have separate museum-service organisations.

However, many museum and heritage services are also rendered by the declared

national museums on a consultancy basis. Many municipalities also manage museums.

Other museums fall under universities and university departments, or are owned and managed by private-sector companies, NGOs or individuals.

The largest museums are situated in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Bloemfontein.

The best-known natural history collections in South Africa are housed in the Iziko museums and the Northern Flagship Institution, as well as in the following:

- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- National Museum, Bloemfontein
- McGregor Museum, Kimberley
- East London Museum
- South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown
- Port Elizabeth Museum
- Durban Museum of Natural History.

The best-known cultural-history collections are housed in the Iziko museums and the Northern Flagship Institution, and in the following:

- National Museum, Bloemfontein
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- Durban Local History Museum
- Museum Africa, Johannesburg.

Art museums include the:

- South African National Gallery, Cape Town
- Johannesburg Art Gallery
- Pretoria Art Museum
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley.

The South African Cultural History Museum (Slave Lodge) in Cape Town houses the oldest cultural history collection in the country.

The South African Museum (Cape Town) showcases the natural history of South Africa, as well as relics of the early human inhabitants of the subcontinent. The huge Whale Hall houses possibly the most impressive of all its exhibitions. This is the only collection in South Africa with a planetarium attached to it.

The Transvaal Museum in Pretoria houses the skull of Mrs Ples, a 2,5 million-year-old hominid fossil, and depicts the origin and development of life in South Africa, from the most primitive unicellular form of life to the emergence of mammals and the first human beings. It has an impressive collection of early human fossils and houses some of the largest herpetological and ornithological collections in southern Africa.

The Tswaing Meteorite Crater, situated to the north-west of Pretoria, combines a museum with a cultural-development initiative.

The NCHM (former African Window) in Pretoria is a centre for the preservation and promotion of the culture and heritage of all South Africans. It explores cultural diversity and commonalities, links the present and the past to offer a better understanding of both, and nurtures the living culture of all South Africans.

Mining is best represented by the De Beers Museum at the Big Hole in Kimberley, where visitors can view the biggest hole ever made by man with pick and shovel. It includes an open-air museum, which houses many buildings dating back to the era of the diamond diggings.

Another important mining museum is at Pilgrim's Rest, Mpumalanga, where the first economically viable goldfield was discovered. The entire village has been conserved and restored.

Agriculture in South Africa is depicted mainly at two museums. These are Kleinplasië in Worcester, Western Cape, which showcases the wine culture and the characteristic architecture of the winelands; and the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum between Pretoria and Bronkhorstspruit in Gauteng. This museum comprises two "house" museums, and runs educational programmes based on their extensive collection of early farming implements, vehicles of yesteryear and indigenous farm animals.

The Absa Museum and Archives in Johannesburg aims to preserve the banking group's more than 110 years of history. It also houses a unique and very valuable coin and banknote collection.

The Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg offers a realistic view of the political situation in South Africa during the 1970s and 1980s. Exhibitions in the museum feature, among other things, audio-visual footage recorded during the apartheid era.

The Red Location Museum in Port Elizabeth highlights the struggle against apartheid and has won three international awards.

One of the most common types of museums in South Africa is the "house" museum. Examples include an entire village nucleus in Stellenbosch; an example of the lifestyle of the wealthy wine farmer in Groot Constantia in the Western Cape; the mansion of the millionaire industrialist Sammy Marks, outside Pretoria; the Victorian affluence mirrored in Melrose House, Pretoria; and the Kruger House Museum in Pretoria, the residence of Paul Kruger, former President of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek.

Simpler architectural variations have not been neglected, for instance the pioneer-dwelling in

Silverton, Pretoria; and the humble farmhouse at Suikerbosrand near Heidelberg in Gauteng.

There are several open-air museums that showcase the black cultures of the country, for example Tsongakraal near Letsitele, Limpopo; the Ndebele Museum in Middelburg, Mpumalanga; the Bakone Malapa Museum in Polokwane, Limpopo; and the South Sotho Museum in Witsieshoek, Free State.

South Africa has two national military history museums. The South African Museum for Military History in Johannesburg reflects the military history of the country, while the War Museum in Bloemfontein depicts the Anglo-Boer/South African War in particular. The famous battlefields of KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape and North West are also worth a visit.

The work of the War-Graves Division of Sahrha includes the upkeep of graves of victims of the struggle for South Africa's liberation.

Archives

Archives of governmental bodies are transferred to archive repositories after 20 years, and are accessible to the public and to the office of origin.

The National Archives functions in terms of the National Archives and Records Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996).

The National Archives in Pretoria includes the National Film, Video and Sound Archives. Its primary functions are to obtain and preserve films, videotapes and sound recordings of archival value and to make these available for research and reference purposes.

The archives of central government are preserved in the National Archives' repository in Pretoria. The provincialisation process has been completed. All the nine provinces now run their archiving services independent from the National Archives.

The retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the National Automated Archival Information System (www.national.archives.gov.za), which includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs and audiovisual material, etc. The National Archives also renders a regulatory records-management service with regard to current records in governmental bodies, aimed at promoting efficient, transparent and accountable administration.

The National Archives is responsible for collecting non-public records with enduring value of national significance. In so doing, it is obliged to pay special attention to aspects of the

nation's experience neglected by archives of the past.

The Oral History Programme seeks to build the National Archives' capacity to document the spoken word, and fill the gaps in the archives of previously disadvantaged communities. The automated *National Register of Oral Sources* is an important element of the programme. The National Oral History Association, which was established in 2006, hosts annual oral history conferences.

The National Archives also has an outreach programme, which promotes the use of the National Archives' facilities. This programme allows the public to tour the archives and get insight of other functions performed by the National Archives and Records Services of South Africa.

The Act also provides government with a measure of control over private collections. Archives are taken to the people through coordinated national and provincial archive services.

The National Archives is also responsible for ensuring effective, transparent and accountable management of all public records, as far as possible.

Library and Information Services (LIS) sector

South African libraries have developed over a period of more than 150 years. The world's first free public library service was established here by Lord Charles Somerset in 1820, by levying a tax on the sale of wine. When he returned to England, tax reforms by the new governor spelt the end of the free library, but it formed the basis of what is today the National Library of South Africa (NLSA) in Cape Town.

By 1900, subscription libraries were operating in most towns and cities, financed by annual membership fees and, in most cases, grants from local authorities. An investigation in the 1930s by the Carnegie Corporation of New York found that most of these libraries were inadequate and poorly funded. The necessity for government support to ensure free public libraries was recognised.

By the 1950s, all four provinces of the Union of South Africa had ordinances that set out the

Izulu Lami, meaning *My Secret Sky* in isiZulu, a feature film directed by South Africa's Madoda Ncayiyana, received the Dikalo Best Feature Film Prize at the International Pan-African Film Festival, held in Cannes, France, in April 2009.

The 11-year-old Sobahle MKhabase of KwaZulu-Natal won the Best Actress Award at the Tarifa Festival in Spain for her role in the film.



functions of local and provincial government, and public-library development gathered momentum.

In 1985, librarians commissioned Unisa to investigate the role that libraries could and should play in developing South Africa.

The result was that greater emphasis was placed on providing material that would support formal and informal education. Outreach programmes to schools and pre-schools received priority. Many libraries also started presenting literacy classes for adults.

South Africa's growing LIS sector includes a national library, public/community libraries, special libraries, government libraries and higher education (HE) libraries.

By the end of 2008, South Africa had about 12 000 libraries, including HE libraries, school libraries, government departmental libraries, one National Library with two campuses, and public libraries provided by provincial and local government (library services and metro libraries).

Provincial library services

The Department of Arts and Culture is in the process of drafting the South African Community Libraries Bill to set the norms and standards for a transformed community library sector. This Bill is expected to be tabled in Parliament in 2010. Libraries in the nine provinces offer outreach, literacy, information technology, reading and children school-information programmes to various extents.

National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS)

The NCLIS was established in terms of the NCLIS Act, 2001 (Act 6 of 2001), (Annexure A). The NCLIS advises the ministers of arts and culture and of basic education on matters relating to LIS to support and stimulate the socio-economic, educational, cultural, recreational, scientific research, technological and information development of all communities in the country.

The functions of the council are to develop and coordinate LIS in the country. The council was reconstituted in March 2008. Its main activity in 2008 was to finalise the development of the Library Transformation Charter that was initiated in August 2006. The aim of the charter is to align the role of libraries with the vision and strategic framework of government.

National Library of South Africa

The NLSA is a custodian and provider of the nation's key knowledge resources. It is mandated

by the NLSA Act, 1998 (Act 92 of 1998), to collect and preserve intellectual documentary heritage material and to make it accessible worldwide. It ensures that knowledge and information are not lost to posterity and are available for future research.

The National Library's collections contain a wealth of information sources, including rare manuscripts, books, periodicals, government publications, foreign official publications, maps, technical reports, and books on special interest, including Africana material and newspapers. These may also be available on CD, microfilm, in digital format or on the web.

The functions of the NLSA are to build a complete collection of published documents emanating from or relating to South Africa; to maintain and preserve these collections; to provide access to them through bibliographic, reference, information and interlibrary/interlending services; and to promote information awareness and information literacy.

In terms of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997), the NLSA receives two copies of each book, periodical, newspaper, map, manuscript material or other publication that is published in South Africa in any medium, whether print or electronic.

Other legal deposit libraries are the Library of Parliament in Cape Town; the Mangaung Public Library in Bloemfontein; the Msunduzi Municipal Library (formerly the Natal Society Library) in Pietermaritzburg; and the National Film, Video and Sound Archives.

The Legal Deposit Act, 1997 also provides for the establishment of official publications depositories (OPDs) in line with sections 6 (2) and (3) of the Act. The Constitutional Court Library was the first OPD to be designated and the Phuthaditjhaba Public Library in the Free State the second. North West Provincial Library, Information and Archives Services was designated OPD status with effect from 1 January 2009.

The NLSA and the Department of Arts and Culture are in the process of revitalising and transforming public and community libraries in adherence with the national priorities, mainly to promote accessibility to books and supporting African literature.

The new building of the Pretoria Campus, funded by the Department of Arts and Culture, was inaugurated on 1 August 2008. The new premises cover 33 000 m², have seating for 1 300 library users and cost about R347 million.

South African Library for the Blind

Blindlib is a statutory organisation located in Grahamstown. Its aim is to provide, free of charge as far as is reasonably possible, a national LIS to serve blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa. It is partly state-funded and depends for the remainder of its financial needs on soliciting funds from the private sector and the general public. Blindlib also produces documents in special media such as Braille and audio formats. It develops standards for the production of such documents and researches production methods and technology in the appropriate fields.

It also acquires, manufactures and disseminates the technology people with visual disabilities need to read.

Blindlib is based on five broad objectives, namely to significantly contribute to:

- helping build a nation of readers
- assisting the organised blind community
- improving the lives of individuals with print disabilities by meeting their information needs
- helping the State to discharge its cultural mandate and its obligations to blind people
- assisting Africa's development by providing advice, expertise and documents in accessible

formats for blind persons and the institutions that serve their information needs.

Blindlib has a membership of more than 5 500, an audio and Braille collection of over 22 700 books and an annual circulation of more than 170 000 books, in Braille and audio format.

Blind SA

Blind SA is an organisation of the blind, governed by the blind, and is located in Johannesburg. One of its prime objectives is to provide services for blind and partially sighted individuals to uplift and empower them by publishing books, magazines and other documents in Braille. Blind SA provides:

- study bursaries for blind and partially sighted students
- interest-free loans (for adaptive equipment)
- information (free Braille magazines)
- assistance in finding sustainable employment
- advocacy (to act as a pressure group for disability rights)
- Braille publications at affordable prices in all official languages.

Acknowledgements

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