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## Arts and culture

The Department of Arts and Culture seeks to preserve and develop South Africa's richly diverse cultural, artistic and linguistic heritage.

### Funding

The department's budget grew at an average annual rate of 22,9% between 2002/03 and 2005/06, mainly due to additional resources for capital projects such as the development of Freedom Park, and upgrading and maintenance of the Robben Island Museum. Transfers to heritage and arts institutions still dominate expenditure. The 2006 Budget increased the department's allocation to R84,1 million in 2006/07; R309,2 million in 2007/08; and R687,5 million in 2008/09.

### National symbols

#### 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 the Rev ML de Villiers in 1921. *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* was composed in 1897 by Enoch Sontonga, a Methodist mission schoolteacher.

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.

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. The flag was designed by the State Herald.

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 it is 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 not only symbolises a life-giving force, but 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 in the world.

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, *!ke e:/xarra//ke*, written in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, means 'diverse people unite' or 'people who are different joining together'.

### National orders

National orders are the highest awards that the country 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.

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, co-operation 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.

### **National symbols**

South Africa's national symbols are:

- National animal: Springbok
- National bird: Blue Crane
- National fish: Galjoen
- National flower: King Protea
- National tree: Real Yellowwood.

## **Arts and culture organisations**

### **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 enabling environment for preserving, protecting and promoting South African heritage. Its other objectives are to protect, preserve and promote the content and heritage that reside in orature to make it accessible and dynamic; to integrate living heritage in the council and all other heritage authorities and institutions at national, provincial and local level; to promote and protect indigenous knowledge systems; and to intensify support for promoting the history and culture of all South Africans.

Transfers to the NHC started at R16,7 million in 2004/05; rose to R17,4 million in 2005/06; and are expected to reach R19,6 million in 2007/08.

### **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), established the SAHRA to manage the heritage resources of the country in co-operation with similar provincial agencies.

The SAHRA has established the National Heritage Resources Fund to provide financial assistance, in the form of a grant or a loan, to an approved body or individual, for any project which 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 over 60 years old
- burial grounds and graves
- fossils (palaeontology) and archaeology
- rock art
- 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 generally be avoided:
  - approved names of places elsewhere in South Africa
  - names of places in other countries, and names of countries
  - 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 the standardisation of geographical names.

### **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

# 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

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

In 2005/06, the council allocated grants to about 800 projects and 57 performing arts companies in theatre, dance, music, literature, visual arts and craft. The NAC received R62,08 million for its work in 2006/07.

### *Mmino*

Mmino, a South Africa-Norwegian education and music programme, hosted by the NAC in close co-operation with the Norwegian Concert Institute, is the only funding programme in South Africa that funds music projects exclusively.

Mmino aims to support projects with national impact in the areas of music education, documentation, research and exchange, choral music and festivals.

### *Living Treasures*

The Living Treasures Project aims to create a living treasure of artists who are still alive and who have contributed to a democratic South Africa. Award recipients include Jackson Hlongwane, Matshidiso Motemele, Es'kia Mphahlele, Winston Ntshona and Gibson Kente.

## **Arts institutions**

The following arts institutions assist in creating 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 and sponsorships.

## **Business and Arts South Africa (Basa)**

Basa was launched in 1997 as a joint initiative between the Government, through the Department of Arts and Culture, and the business sector. It promotes and encourages sustainable partnerships between the business and the arts sectors, to their mutual benefit and that of the community at large. With funding from government, Basa has introduced the supporting grant scheme, whereby additional funds are made available to sponsor arts organisations or events.

Basa is a member of the International Network of Business Arts Associations and links with similar organisations internationally.

Basa's first and ongoing initiative is its supporting grant scheme intended to encourage corporate sponsorship of the arts. In 2004/05, Basa allocated grants totalling R3,5 million, leveraging a further R15,5 million in corporate support for the arts.

Basa has about 105 corporate members.

The *Business Day/Basa Awards* are presented annually.

## **Arts and Culture Trust (ACT)**

The ACT was launched in October 1994 to finance and manage funding for the arts in South Africa. The trust, with former President Nelson Mandela as its chief patron, has Nedbank, Sun International, the Ministry of Arts and Culture, Vodacom and the Dutch Government as its major funders. The trust also seeks to build a better arts and culture dispensation through proactive initiatives including:

The year 2006 was an important milestone in celebrating South Africa's heritage. Apart from being the 50th anniversary of the Women's March to the Union Buildings in Pretoria, it was also the centenary of the Bhambatha anti-poll-tax rebellion; Satyagraha – the technique of non-violent resistance pioneered by Mahatma Gandhi while he was in South Africa; the 30th anniversary of the Soweto Students' Uprising; the 60th anniversary of the African Mineworkers' Strike; and the 10th anniversary of South Africa's Constitution.

## 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.



- fora, conferences and campaigns concerning strategic issues, such as support for the arts through the National Lottery
- the annual ACT Awards, which recognise the important contributions of role-players such as administrators, journalists and educators
- establishing mutually beneficial relationships between the trust and the arts and culture community.

The ACT is the oldest independent body established to fund arts and culture in post-apartheid South Africa. It has funded more than 500 projects across the spectrum in arts, culture and heritage. Early in 2006, the ACT Board approved support to the value of R1 million for a further 31 projects in 11 disciplines.

The ACT focuses on the development of job creation, creative skills, management skills, cultural diversity and cultural tourism marketing.

### Other cultural organisations

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations and other cultural projects that were previously not considered for funding are now being funded.

Community art centres are positioned to be leading centres for poverty-alleviation programmes in both rural and urban communities.

The Community Arts Centre Programme contributes to ensuring optimally functioning community arts centres in South Africa. This has led to the development and implementation of many strategies that changed the face of these centres in South Africa.

Following a binational agreement with the Flemish Government, the department's new vision is to promote and position community arts centres as institutions of development. A network of vibrant policy-driven community arts centres that have the capacity for sustainable delivery of appropriate services in terms of national, provincial and local socio-economic development is envisaged.

The Community Arts Centre Programme received a budget of R5 million in 2005/06. As part of the agreement with the Flemish Government, the department has allocated R833 000 towards the development of community arts centres in Limpopo, the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal.

To ensure programmes in music, craft, heritage and sewing, and that these directly benefit members of targeted communities, an additional R2,2 million has been allocated. Support for some of the programmes will continue, to help district festivals, the Mosadi Wa Konokono initiative, performing arts and music training programmes achieve excellence.

Arts, culture and heritage projects range from music development, craft training and development, and jewellery-making, to leather works and other cultural innovations that have potential to grow as small businesses.

### Arts and culture initiatives

#### 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 celebrate its heritage.

The legacy projects include the:

- Women's Monument: On 9 August 2000, President Thabo Mbeki unveiled a monument at the Union Buildings in Pretoria to commemorate the contribution of the women of South Africa in the struggle for freedom. The ceremony marked the day, in 1956, when 20 000 women marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against government's pass laws.
- Chief Albert Luthuli's house in KwaDukuza, KwaZulu-Natal, 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.

In November 2006, South African music group Freshlyground became the first local act to win an MTV Europe music award. They received the Best African Act Award.

- Samora Machel Project: The Samora Machel Monument in Mbuzini, Mpumalanga, was unveiled on 19 October 1998. South Africa's provincial and national arts and culture departments are expected to spend R11,2 million on upgrading the monument marking the site where the late Mozambican President died. A statue of Machel will also be commissioned.
- 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 Umtata, a youth centre at Qunu, and a visitors' centre in Mvezo, where the former President 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 precinct to accommodate the CC, the Constitution Museum, the Women's Jail, the Old Fort and a commercial precinct.
- Khoisan Project: Consultation with relevant role-players at national, provincial and local level has been initiated to promote and protect the Khoisan heritage. A trail will be developed to showcase the heritage of the Khoisan people.
- Freedom Park Project: Construction of the Freedom Park Project, a memorial to the anti-apartheid struggle at Salvokop in Pretoria, began in 2002. It is expected to open in 2009.

The first phase of the R560-million memorial site was handed over to government in March 2004. This phase, costing R45 million, involved the design and construction of the Garden of Remembrance in honour of the country's departed freedom fighters. The intermediate phase commenced in October 2005 with the development of Sikhumbuto and Moshate. The construction of the second phase, namely the //hapo museum, Pan African archives (a living archive), administration block and tiva, is planned for 2007.

A tiva is a still body of water surrounded by a botanical garden which arouses reflection.

The word //hapo means a living museum. //hapo is taken from the Nama (Khoi-San) saying: 'a dream is not a dream until it is realised by the community'.

In May 2006, Cabinet agreed to the proposed development of the following legacy projects:

- Mangaung Hall in Bloemfontein, where the African National Congress was founded
- Bram Fischer's home
- JR Tolkien's home.

### **Mosadi wa Konokono (women of substance)**

Mosadi Wa Konokono is an initiative of the Department of Arts and Culture to encourage the active participation of ordinary women in the development of their communities through arts and culture.

The project identifies and acknowledges female cultural workers who play a pivotal role in the transformation of society using artistic disciplines. In August 2006, an awards ceremony was held to recognise women who have done outstanding work in 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 Media, Advertising, Publishing, Printing and Packaging Sector Education and Training Authority (Mappp-Seta).

Recognising the challenges facing this sector, the Mappp-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 Create SA (Creative Research Education and Training Enterprise South Africa) 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.

Through Create SA, learnerships driven by industry demand have been awarded in a wide range of areas, including music, design, crafts, arts management, heritage and the performing arts.

To grow the economy and to narrow the gap between the first and second economies, the Department of Arts and Culture has invested 31,5% (of available funds) in cultural projects in nodal municipalities to support the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development and Urban Renewal programmes. The successes achieved



include the R55 000-labour contract awarded by Woolworths to the Tsohang ke Iketsetse Basotho Project, located in QwaQwa in the Free State.

Award-winning projects like the Hothouse Film Incubator in Gauteng and the Cape Craft Design Institute and the Grandmothers Against Poverty in the Western Cape, have been celebrated for innovation and their contributions to national life.

Arts and culture in peri-urban and in rural areas have transformed the lives of many and contributed directly to the fight against poverty. By March 2006, 1 612 new jobs had been created in the sector. The overwhelming majority of beneficiaries (68%) were women and 8,2% were people with disabilities. By mid-2006 they had performed 196 154 person days of work, 44 526 of which were devoted to training.

More than 100 learners have been enrolled in learnerships and skills-development programmes directly linked to arts and culture.

More information is available at [www.createsa.org.za](http://www.createsa.org.za).

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

## Access to arts

The Arts, Social Development and the Youth Programme is working towards arts access for all communities, particularly marginalised groups.

The range of arts services includes art therapy and art for social and economic development. Through the support of the Art Therapy Centre, the department funded the training of 20 community arts counsellors. With additional support during 2006/07, 12 more community arts counsellors had their training upgraded to meet South African Qualification Authority requirements. They completed their internships in community facilities and were likely to be placed in employment at community arts centres.

The department launched the National Youth Expressions Campaign in May 2006 to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the Soweto Uprising. This campaign targets young people and provides educational and skills-training opportunities, as well as viable and sustainable employment opportunities.

The department envisages running accredited learnerships in community arts centres and other sites

of learning, situated within those targeted communities. Learners are expected to complete a nine-month programme that will be assessed continuously.

The pilot Art in Correctional Facilities Programme was introduced at three facilities in 2005. As a result of its success, the project will be implemented in 36 other identified correctional facilities.

The programme provides skills training and a creative outlet for inmates.

The department has also designed an early childhood development programme for children under the age of five, who live with their mothers in correctional facilities.

The department has introduced the Cultural Fluency Campaign, which addresses the creation of a progressive society that understands and accepts that cultural differences make up the nation, and fosters tolerance and social dialogue.

## 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 21: *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 QwaQwa Nature Reserve near Harrismith, 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 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. It was announced in February 2006 that R100 million would be channelled into the creative industries, making a major contribution to closing the gap between the first and second economies. The department also announced that it would launch hubs in the craft and music industries.

To promote literature in indigenous languages, a national book and publishing strategy to stimulate the publication and export of local literature is being pursued, which is likely to result in more books being translated from indigenous languages into English and vice versa.

 In October 2005, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Dr Pallo Jordan, attended the 33rd United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) General Conference in Paris.

South Africa helped to draft and the minister read, on behalf of the African member states, the Declaration of the Draft Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression.

The convention, which was adopted with an overwhelming majority, must be ratified by at least 30 member states to enter into force.

The convention is the first international normative instrument that provides for the promotion and protection of the diversity of cultural expression.

South Africa also received a prestigious seat on the Executive Board of Unesco, which is its most senior decision-making body. Prof Brian Figaji, former vice-chancellor of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology represents South Africa on the board.

In addition, the establishment of a black economic charter for the books and publishing industry is expected.

To address monopolies in the recording industry, the department, through the Moshito Music Market and the South African Music Export Council, is creating an environment that encourages small-scale music recording labels to grow their number of artists.

These developments are expected to create employment for more than 5 000 people in the next three to five years.

## 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.

Collaborations involve about 39 countries, including Mexico, Tunisia, France and Brazil, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Southern African Development Community. Overseas development-aid programmes and international agreements or partnerships have been established with a number of countries.

Together with the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, South Africa has embarked on the road to restore, preserve and protect African heritage.

South Africa reached cultural agreements with a number of countries during 2005/06. Thanks to a cultural agreement with France, South Africa hosted the first-ever exhibition of the work of Pablo Picasso in Africa.

In terms of another agreement between South Africa and France, South Africa hopes to reciprocate by mounting a major South African cultural festival, spread across a number of artistic disciplines, in France before 2009.

South Africa signed a film co-production agreement with the United Kingdom (UK) that builds on an existing memorandum of understanding.

In the performing arts, with the aid of the British Council, performers from South Africa and the UK will participate in another's arts festivals. South Africa expects to stage several performances during the Commonwealth Games, in Manchester, in 2008.

South Africa participated in the Venice International Biennale during September 2006 and

soon thereafter staged performances alongside India at the invitation of Brazil. In June 2006, Cartagena, in Spain, Cervantes's native land, hosted South Africa at its annual festival.

South Africa flew the 'Africa's Time Is Now' flag during the 2006 Soccer World Cup in Germany. South Africa presented a cultural programme that included the performing arts and crafts in Berlin and Cologne to create awareness of the country as the host of the 2010 World Cup.

## 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, palaeoanthropology and relaxing in some of South Africa's most beautiful spots.

The Department of Arts and Culture is involved in the South African Presidential Initiative of South African and Malian Co-operation on the Timbuktu Manuscripts. This has been adopted as a New Partnership for Africa's Development cultural project.

The historically important West African town of Timbuktu was once a regional centre of commerce and scholarship.

The Timbuktu manuscripts cover a range of subjects, including astronomy, optics, chemistry, mathematics, botany, traditional medicines, law, philosophy, conflict resolution and musicology. The immediate challenge is to preserve and conserve this wealth of knowledge.

This forms part of reclaiming and embracing Africa's rich cultural heritage. South African and Malian leaders believe that the manuscripts will stimulate academic study and research in a range of subjects.

The South Africa-Mali project has entered a new phase of the construction of the new library and archive buildings for the Ahmed Baba Institute in Timbuktu. The department, in conjunction with Standard Bank, presented an exhibition of a selection of manuscripts from Timbuktu at the Standard Bank Gallery in Johannesburg.

The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings of its kind staged in Africa, rating favourably with similar international festivals. It showcases southern African talent in all arts disciplines.

There is also growing interest and participation from artists in other African countries and from the rest of the world.

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 performance-poetry.

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

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

Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, 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 environmental affairs and tourism have established 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.

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 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 *Cincinatti – 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.

The National Theatre Indaba, held in 2006, was a partnership between the Community Theatre Development Network and the Department of Arts and Culture to create a platform for theatre practitioners to meet at national level to deliberate on important challenges facing theatre in South Africa.

Interesting theatre developments in 2006 included the staging of Samuel Becket's *Waiting for Godot* in Pollsmoor Prison by inmates, as part of the Arts in Prison Project run by the departments of arts and culture and of correctional services.

## Music

South African music is characterised by its fusion of diverse musical forms. 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 music are very popular. They combine elements of rap, reggae, hip-hop and other musical styles into a distinctly South African style. Popular kwaito musicians include Arthur Mafokate, Mzekezeke, Bongo Maffin, Zola, Skwatta Kamp, Mandoza and Mdu.

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 Education, and the Moshito Music Market and Exhibition.

Launched in 2004, Moshito is a private-public partnership that produces an annual music industry trade show comprising a conference, exhibition, sale of music products and services, as well as music-business seminars. The Moshito Music Conference

During February and March 2006, some 60 works by the world-famous artist, Pablo Picasso, were exhibited at the Standard Bank Gallery in Johannesburg as part of the *Picasso and Africa* Exhibition. The exhibition was also hosted at Cape Town's Iziko National Gallery in April and May 2006.

In addition to Picasso's works, a selection of African sculptures, similar to those with which Picasso may have been familiar, were also exhibited.

With President Thabo Mbeki and his French counterpart Jacques Chirac as patrons, the exhibition had the full support of the South African and French governments.

Part of the exhibition consisted of a book in which South African artists, including poets Wally Serote and Peter Clark, discuss Picasso's fascination with African art.

and Exhibition is a section 21 company that helps newcomers to the music industry gain an understanding of how it operates.

### **Indigenous music**

The department funds the annual National Traditional Dance and Music Festival called *Zindala Zombili*, under the auspices of the African Cultural Heritage Trust. This platform showcases and promotes the rich and diverse indigenous traditional dance and music of South Africa.

The festival entails 22 regional and eight provincial competitions, culminating in a national festival.

### **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 (USA).

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.

This annual festival of contemporary choreography and dance offers a free platform for original new work

to promote the development of creative talent on every level.

The FNB Dance Umbrella hosts community and youth groups, young up-and-coming choreographers, and established South African and international dance companies.

In 2006, the FNB Dance Umbrella celebrated its 18th anniversary.

The festival hosted two foreign companies, featuring two collaborative works created by South African and international artists.

There were 18 programmes of work representing all forms of contemporary choreography and dance.

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

### **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 works.

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

### **Photography**

With its scenic beauty, abundant wildlife, diversity of cultures and rich historical heritage, South Africa is a photographers' 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.

The second South African Pavilion at Midem, Cannes, the world's biggest music market, was staged in January 2006.

The pavilion is a Department of Arts and Culture project supported by the Moshito Conference and Exhibition. The number of independent music companies using the pavilion as their business base in 2005 doubled in 2005 from 14 to 36.

National and international photographic exhibitions and competitions are held in South Africa annually, and various national awards are bestowed on local photographers. South Africa is especially well-known for its excellent wildlife photography. 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.

In February 2006, five South African photographers attained top honours at the World Press Photo Awards, the most prestigious annual international competition in press photography.

Pieter Hugo, Shayne Robinson, Sydney Seshibedi, Joao Silva and Halden Krog competed against 4 448 professional photographers from 122 countries, with a total of 83 044 images entered.

## 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

In 1940, a painting by Gerard Sekoto, one of South Africa's most critically acclaimed artists, was bought by the Johannesburg Art Gallery – the first work by a black person to be exhibited there.

In May 2006, another painting, a self-portrait and probably Sekoto's most famous work, was sold for a record £117 600 (R1,38 million) by Bonhams auctioneers in London. This was 10 times the initial estimate of £18 000 (R210 000) and broke the previous world auction record price for a Sekoto painting of about £31 000 (R363 000).

The self-portrait was painted in October 1947, shortly before Sekoto left South Africa for Paris, where he spent the rest of his life in exile.

In March 2006, South African David Goldblatt was named the recipient of the 2006 Hasselblad Foundation International Award in Photography, the most important photographic prize in the world.

The award came with US\$70 000 and a gold medal. It was presented at a ceremony in Göteborg, Sweden, in November 2006. A new exhibition of Goldblatt's work, curated and organised by the Hasselblad Centre, opened at the same time.

technology and designs that match the best in the world. Schools of architecture exist within various South African universities.

The 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 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 mainly depict 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, Khoikhoin 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, was discovered in a living floor some 10 200 years old at the Wonderwerk Cave near Kuruman in the Northern Cape.

The oldest painted stones (6 400 years) were recovered at Boomplaas Cave in the Cango 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

It is estimated that the crafts industry in South Africa employs over 1,2 million people and generates an income of R3,5 billion a year. The crafts they produce are exported all over the world.

The mandate for activities and programmes undertaken by government in the development of the craft sector is derived primarily from the *White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage* and the Cultural Industries Growth Strategy.

The development of South Africa's crafts industry is an ongoing priority for government, through the Department of Arts and Culture. Numerous stakeholders are involved in various initiatives to develop this sector. The development policy focuses on addressing the co-ordination of the sector, preserving indigenous knowledge systems, acknowledging living treasures, product development and training, skills development, market access, access to information, raw material and funding.

Notable programmes being undertaken include the National Craft Imbizo, which is an exhibition and marketing platform for South African crafts. The Beautiful Things Exhibition is a design concept that originated in 2002 when it was commissioned for the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. A national strategy is to replicate the exhibition in all nine provinces to provide ongoing showcasing and retail opportunities.

The National Crafts Development Initiative, spearheaded by the NAC and supported by several national bodies, provides a platform for developing the local market by staging craft fairs at various levels.

As a joint venture with the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Arts and Culture is developing a craft marketing strategy

The South African Music Awards ceremony was held in May 2006. Some of the winners were:

- Best Female Artist: Judith Sephuma (*New Beginnings*)
- Best Male Artist: Jimmy Dlodlu (*Corners Of My Soul*)
- Best Duo or Group: Bongo Maffin (*New Construction*)
- Best Xitsonga Music Album: Thomas Chauke (*Xidudla Kedibone*)
- Best Maskandi Album: Phuzekhemisi (*Sthandwa*)
- Best Newcomer: Brickz (*Face-Brick*)
- Best Music Video: Lara Hollis/Zamajobe (*Magic*)
- Best Instrumental Album: Wessel Van Rensburg and Mccoy Mrubata (*Kulturation*)
- Best Jazz Album: Jimmy Dlodlu (*Corners Of My Soul*)
- Best Kwaito Album: Brickz (*Face-Brick*)
- Best Adult Contemporary Album (English): Arno Carstens (*The Hello Goodbye Boys*)
- Best Adult Contemporary Album (Afrikaans): Anna Davel (*Godinne Op Die Grondpad*)
- Best Adult Contemporary Album (African): Phinda (*Mbheka Phešheya*)
- Best Pop Album: Watershed (*Mosaic*)
- Best African Pop Album: Malaika (*Vuthelani*)
- Best Rock Album: The Parlotones (*RadioControlledRobot*)
- Best R&B Album: Ishmael (*Long Way Home*)
- Best Dance Album: Black Coffee
- Best Rap Album: Tuks Senganga (*Mafoko A Me*)
- Best Contemporary Gospel Album: Soweto String Quartet (*Plays Gospel*)
- Best African/Traditional Gospel Album: Rebecca (*Qaphelani*)
- Best DVD: MIC (*Moving Pictures*)
- Best-selling Album of the Year: Shwi Nomtekhalala (*Wangisiza Baba*)
- Most Popular Song of the Year: Ntando (*Dali Wam*)
- Most Popular Artist of the Year: Ntando
- Lifetime Achievement Awards: Piet Botha, Joe Correia, Al Debbo, Thandi Klaasen, Rex Rabanye.

to enhance export opportunities to curb the exploitation of crafters.

Examples of successful craft projects include the rural development projects in Limpopo, where the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

linked up with various rural craft projects to develop new products. In Thohoyandou, in Limpopo, the Ifa Textile Project is producing fashionable handbags in traditional Venda designs. Crafters of the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative in northern KwaZulu-Natal have incorporated minimal interventions in their designs to produce butter dishes, thus creating new marketing opportunities.

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.

## Design

The Department of Arts and Culture has launched a number of initiatives aimed at creating centres of expertise. These have promoted collaborative ventures between the private and public sectors in areas of product design and the use of computer-aided design (CAD) engineering. The initiatives involve:

- A partnership with the South African Fashion Week on developmental initiatives to address the Second Economy.
- Established designers facilitating workshops in an effort 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 computer-aided design 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 vibrant and rich oral tradition. This form of expression goes back many centuries and has been passed down from generation to generation as an important way of sharing advice, remembering history, telling stories and reflecting on contemporary society.

A comprehensive study on the print industry, funded by the Print Industries Cluster Council, established that the industry has an estimated annual turnover of R1,5 billion, pays royalties to some 8 300 authors/other parties, and employs more than 3 000 people.

The African Languages Literary Museum at Unisa caters for all indigenous languages. Featured authors include Maja Serudu, EM Ramaila, OK Matsepe and Semakaleng Monyaise. The museum also features books, manuscripts, old typewriters used by certain African writers, antiques and authors' portraits.

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, home of the Bernth Lindfors collection of African literature, was officially launched in 2004. The centre is committed to preserving and adding to the collection in order to maintain the largest library of African literature on the continent.

In an effort to promote the craft of writing, particularly in indigenous languages, the Department of Arts and Culture is collaborating with Umgangatho Media in the Xihlovo xa Vutivi (Fountain of Knowledge) Project that focuses on publishing emerging writers in all languages and across all genres. By April 2006, more than 300

During 2005, the first consignment of works collected by the Ifa Lethu Foundation were exhibited in Bryanston, Gauteng. They comprised paintings and other visual works by black South African artists during the 1970s and 1980s that were bought by diplomats serving in this country. With the support of the Ministry of Arts and Culture, the foundation is collecting these to preserve a significant chapter in this country's art history. By mid-2006, some 200 works had been identified.



manuscripts had been received and 21 books had been produced in different languages.

The Literature Development Series Project aims to encourage multilingualism in South African literature, and to enhance writing, particularly in indigenous African languages.

To stimulate writing and publishing in indigenous languages, in 2005 the department awarded prizes to authors of works in Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Sesotho sa Leboa and isiZulu. The department aimed to augment the awards with the Literary Heroes Campaign that would also celebrate the life and works of Solomon Plaatje.

By February 2006, government was finalising the National Book and Publishing Strategy to stimulate the publication and export of local literature. Significantly more books will be translated from indigenous languages into English and vice versa.

It was also working towards the establishment of the Black Economic Charter for the Books and Publishing Industry.

## Film

At the dawn of the 20th century, South Africa was the site of the earliest films shot. The Anglo-Boer/South African War of 1899 – 1902 was the first-ever war to be filmed.

The South African film industry, which is based mainly in Cape Town and Johannesburg, generates some R518 million a year. The industry has a strong skills base, boasting more than 1 000 registered producers. Outstanding production and post-production facilities are also in place. The cost of film production in South Africa is 30% to 40% lower than in the USA, and 20% lower than in Australia.

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.

In 2005, the foundation disbursed grants to the value of R28,6 million for developing and producing feature films, short films, television series, documentaries and animation projects, as well as for 74 bursary students. The grants also ensured a South African presence at major local and international film markets, festivals and exhibitions. Grants awarded in support of the industry amounted to R16,1 million in 2006/07.

The NFVF's budget increased to R35,08 million in 2006/07. The Department of Arts and Culture is exploring new and more creative ways of funding films so that the NFVF will not be exclusively dependent on government for its finances.

Developing and producing local content in genres with wide appeal is a high priority for the foundation. This will be achieved by:


- establishing the South African Film Portfolio
- supporting script development and producing specific genre films that reflect and develop a South African aesthetic
- supporting development of the local market
- supporting co-production projects.

The foundation plans to research 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 industry received a major boost with the launch of the Film and Television Production Rebate by the Department of Trade and Industry in June 2004.

The rebate complements existing support measures. It provides for the production of both foreign and local large-budget films made in South Africa or under co-production agreements.

For a company to be eligible for the rebate, it must be a South African resident company, or a non-South African resident company with a South African business registration that operates with a permanent establishment in the country.

A number of large South African media companies have acquired production companies to increase their capabilities in the media and entertainment sector.

 The Department of Arts and Culture supported the 2006 Time of the Writer and Poetry Africa festivals – the biggest international literary festivals hosted on South African soil every year. Time of the Writer is a six-day festival of writers where a selection of about 20 writers from more than 12 countries read and discuss their work. The festival includes community outreach programmes.

Poetry Africa, a week-long festival of poetry, celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2006.

The increase in the number of television channels available to South African viewers has resulted in an increased demand for local programming, due to local-content quotas. In South Africa, locally produced television productions are extremely popular.

South African broadcasters are exploring opportunities to distribute local productions in the rest of Africa through direct sales and a form of bartering, where content is exchanged for advertising airtime. This is expected to increase the demand for locally produced television content.

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 Sithengi Film and Video Festival and Market in Cape Town; 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 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 certain films by means of classification, the imposition of age restrictions, and giving consumer advice
- make exploitative use of children in pornographic publications, films or on the Internet punishable.

The FPB helps the public to make informed choices about whether a particular film is appropriate. Films are examined against guidelines which identify such classifiable elements as strong language, violence, sex, nudity, drug abuse, criminal techniques and racial, gender or religious prejudice.

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

During 2004/05, the board classified 4 829 films and interactive computer games.

Compliance inspectors have been appointed in the major cities to monitor distributors on site to ensure that films are distributed in compliance with the provisions of the Act. This service will be extended to other areas in the country during the next financial year.

In 2005/06, the FPB embarked on a national campaign to fight child pornography. The public may report child pornography by telephoning 0800 148 148 toll-free. 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; and showing or describing the body, or parts of the body of such a person in a manner that amounts to sexual exploitation.

It has become almost impossible to prevent children from being exposed to material that might be harmful to them. Children need to be given the tools to assist them to understand the different media, and how media messages can influence feelings, thoughts and choice.

The FPB is conducting the Can Learn to Access and Interact with Media Project with partner organisations. The project aims to test media-education tool kits in selected schools throughout

In March 2006, South Africa's official entry for the 2006 Academy Awards, Gavin Hood's *Tsotsi*, won an Oscar for the Best Foreign Language Film.

*Tsotsi*, based on the novel by Athol Fugard, is the story of six days in the violent life of a young Johannesburg gangster.

*Tsotsi* stars Presley Chweneyagae, Terry Pheto, Bonginkosi 'Zola' Dlamini, Kenneth Nkosi, Mthusi Magano, Rapulana Seiphemo and Zenzo Ngqobe, among others.

*Tsotsi* cost US\$5 million dollars to make and was filmed on location in Kliptown, Gauteng. The film was co-funded by South African and United Kingdom financiers, with local financiers including the Independent Development Corporation (IDC) and the National Film and Video Foundation.

In March 2006, the IDC announced that it would distribute an extra R177 million for feature films, documentaries and television series productions following the success of *Tsotsi*.

The IDC has invested more than R330 million in such films since 2001, funding the Oscar-winning *Tsotsi* to the tune of R12 million.

the country. The long-term objective is to integrate media education into the school curriculum.

## 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 (Act 119 of 1998), the declared museum institutions in Gauteng and Cape Town have been grouped together into two new 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, Umtata
- Luthuli Museum, KwaDlangezwa.

The Northern Flagship 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, 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, which 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, as well as 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, supports the Presidential imperatives by combining 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 Kleinplasia 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.

One of the most common types of museum 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 former residence of President Paul Kruger in Pretoria.

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 which 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 the SAHRA includes the upkeep of graves of victims of the struggle for South Africa's liberation.

## Archives and heraldry

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 (NAFVSA). 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. Provincial archive repositories in Pretoria, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Ulundi, Mthatha, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein house archives dating from before 1910, as well as the relevant provincial archives. Record centres for archives less than 20 years old exist in Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Cape Town.

 In 2006, the Red Location Museum of the People's Struggle in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, won the Royal Institute of British Architects' inaugural Lubetkin Prize for the most outstanding work of architecture outside the United Kingdom and Europe.

The retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the automated archival information system ([www.national.archives.gov.za](http://www.national.archives.gov.za)), which includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs and audio-visual material. The National Archives also renders a comprehensive record-management service for current records, aimed at promoting efficient administration.

During 2004, the National Archives collaborated with the South African Bureau of Standards to adopt a national standard for records management.

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 Project seeks to build the National Archives' capacity to document the spoken word, and to develop a national oral history programme. The automated National Register of Oral Sources is an important element of the project.

The Act also provides government with a measure of control over private collections. Archives are taken to the people through co-ordinated national and provincial archive services. At the same time, National Archives is responsible for ensuring effective, transparent and accountable management of all public records, as far as possible.

The Bureau of Heraldry is responsible for the registration of coats of arms; badges and other emblems such as flags, seals, medals and insignia of rank and offices of order; as well as the registration of names and uniforms (colours) of associations and organisations, such as universities.

## 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 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 mid-2003, South Africa had more than 11 373 libraries, with 77 HE libraries, 9 416 school libraries, 79 government departmental libraries, one national library with two branches, and 1 800 public libraries provided by provincial and local government (library services and metro libraries). Less than 10% of secondary schools had school libraries.

### Provincial library services

The nine provincial library authorities provide, in partnership with local governments, extensive public library services. Public libraries, increasingly render community and general information services, and provide study material and facilities for school and tertiary students.

The approximately 1 800 public libraries in the country have to provide services to a total population of about 47,4 million.

Some R1 billion has been set aside for the development of libraries over the next three years. The Library Transformation Charter is also being developed to cultivate a reading culture among South Africans. The new library-development pilot project in Mdantsane, Buffalo City, will be a trial run for a new vision of public libraries as more than depositories for books, but rather cultural centres that can also serve communities by providing access to government services.

### Library services at national level

#### *Meta-information*

The Subdirectorate: Meta-Information of the Department of Arts and Culture is the national focal point within national government that handles certain policy matters pertaining to LIS at national level. Meta-information means information about information.

The subdirectorate is located within the Chief Directorate: National Archives, Records, Meta-Information, and Heraldic Services of the Department of Arts and Culture, and reports to the National Archivist.

The vision of the subdirectorate is to create and maintain an effective meta-information system that promotes access to information, ensuring that all communities participate in the information society, thereby contributing to the development of the country.

Its mission is to advise the Minister of Arts and Culture on the development, co-ordination and maintenance of the national meta-information policy and infrastructure.

The national meta-information system in South Africa consists of various types of library and other information organisations, and is enabled by a legislative framework. The subdirectorate's remit, within this framework, pertains specifically to:

- the National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS)
- the NLSA
- the South African Library for the Blind (Blindlib)
- the Legal Deposit Committee and those libraries and archives that function as places of legal deposit and/or official publication depositories
- Blind SA (formerly the South African Blind Workers' Organisation) and the Braille Services Trust, as well as the South African National Council for the Blind regarding Braille projects.

By mid-2006, the National Archives building in Pretoria was being refurbished and new infrastructure developed. Extensions to the value of some R700 million had been approved and were being designed.

Some R1 billion will also be made available over the next three years to fund public libraries. This is to ensure the transformation of the sector and to promote a reading culture among South Africans.

### *National Council for Library and Information Services*

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 education on matters relating to LIS in order 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 co-ordinate LIS in the country.

In 2005/06, the Department of Arts and Culture and the NCLIS jointly hosted symposia on promoting a culture of reading, and a workshop on the revision of national library and information-services legislation.

### *National Library of South Africa*

The NLSA was formed on 1 November 1999 through the NLSA Act, 1998 (Act 92 of 1998), with the amalgamation of the State Library in Pretoria and the South African Library in Cape Town.

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 the collections, and to provide access to them through bibliographic, reference, information and interlibrary-lending services; and to promote information awareness and literacy. The Centre for the Book in Cape Town, a specialised unit, promotes the culture of reading, writing and publishing in all South Africa's official languages.

In terms of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997), the NLSA, as one of five legal deposit libraries, receives two copies of each book, periodical, newspaper, map, manuscript material or other publication that is published in South Africa in any medium, print or electronic, for its campuses in Pretoria and Cape Town.

### *South African Library for the Blind*

Blindlib is a statutory organisation located in Grahamstown. Its object 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 needed by people with visual disabilities to read.

The vision of 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
- Africa's development by providing advice, expertise and documents in accessible formats for blind persons and the institutions that serve their information needs.

### *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 to find sustainable employment
- advocacy (to act as a pressure group for disability rights)
- Braille publications at affordable prices in all official languages.

### *Legal Deposit Act, 1997*

The purpose of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 is to:

- provide for the preservation of the national documentary heritage through legal deposit of published documents
- ensure the preservation and cataloguing of, and access to, published documents emanating from, or adapted for, South Africa
- provide for access to government information
- provide for a legal deposit committee
- provide for matters connected with it.

The places of legal deposit are: NLSA, Pretoria Campus; NLSA, Cape Town component; Mangaung Library Services; Msunduzi Municipal Library; Library of Parliament; and the NAFVSA.

(See Chapter 8: *Education*.)

## Acknowledgements

*BuaNews*

Department of Arts and Culture

Department of Home Affairs

*Estimates of National Expenditure 2006*, published by National Treasury

Film and Publication Board

*Sunday Times*

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