



# Arts and culture



**SOUTH  
AFRICA**  
YEARBOOK  
2011/12

South Africa's arts and culture are as varied as one might expect from such a diverse nation. The blend of local cultures and diverse influences make for a melting pot of creativity that never disappoints.

As custodians of South Africa's diverse cultural, artistic and linguistic heritage, the Department of Arts and Culture aims to develop and preserve South African culture to ensure social cohesion and nation-building.

## Funding

The department allocated its budget for 2011/12 as follows:

- administration: R178,757 million
- performing arts, including arts-related institutions: R549,379 million
- National Language Service (NLS), including the Pan South African Language Board (PanSalb): R101,570 million
- cultural development: R180,717 million
- heritage, which includes the heritage institutions and museums: R763,702 million
- National Archives and Language Services, including conditional grants for community libraries: R694,452 million.

## Arts and culture summit

A national consultative summit on the contribution of the arts, culture and heritage sector to the economy was held in April 2011 and took a number of far-reaching resolutions. The aim of the summit was to craft a new growth plan to enhance the cultural industries' contribution to the national effort to grow the economy and create jobs.

The more than 1 000 delegates at the summit resolved that the following be established:

- an art bank
- a public art programme
- cultural precincts in all provinces.

A tour company is expected to be established to support exhibitions and performances to tour locally and internationally.

The summit also resolved to continue the implementation of the National Liberation Heritage Route (LHR) Project, which will tell the stories of the country's liberation struggle.

The summit committed to initiating a process that will lead to the establishment of the National Skills Academy for the Arts.

The academy will pool all the activities of the various arts training organisations in the country. It is planned as a centre of excellence responsible

for developing the best talent in South Africa to compete successfully on the world stage.

The department is also working with the Department of Basic Education to include visual and performing arts in the curriculum.

The departments will identify and nurture artistic talent at an early age, promote the arts as a career of choice and develop an appreciation of the arts among learners.

By June 2011, the implementation of some of the resolutions of the summit was well underway. This included the establishment of multi-stakeholder task teams and ongoing discussions with provinces and municipalities to ensure joint implementation of these resolutions.

## 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.

In 2011, the NHC hosted provincial summits on the LHR Project to ensure full participation and the contribution of all communities and organisations towards the identification of liberation routes throughout the country.

The LHR Project is a process of identifying liberation milestones around the country that will be recognised as liberation routes – a network of sites reflecting South Africa's liberation struggle and the road to democracy. These sites will be listed with the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco).

## South African Heritage Resources Agency (Sahra)

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

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.

In July 2011, Sahra declared the Voortrekker Monument, situated outside Pretoria, a national heritage site.

The monument was constructed between 1937 and 1949, and commemorates the pioneer history of southern Africa and the Afrikaner. This sight is architecturally renowned for its art deco style designed by well-known South African architect, Gerhard Moerdijk.

### South African Geographical Names Council (SAGNC)

The SAGNC is an official government body established in terms of the SAGNC Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998), to advise the Minister of Arts and Culture 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 Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommended the renaming of geographical features as a form of symbolic reparations to address South Africa's past, as many of the existing names of geographical features were not reflective of South Africa's society and its quest for national unity.

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.

### National Arts Council of South Africa (NAC)

The NAC, formed in 1997, is a statutory public entity with the Department of Arts and Culture as its executive authority.

The institution is subject to a complex governance framework that includes the NAC Act, 1997 (Act 56 of 1997), and the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999).

The NAC is governed by a council whose members are appointed by the Minister of Arts and Culture after a process of public nominations. The current council was appointed in March 2011.

The mandate of the NAC is set out in its founding legislation as follows:

- to provide and encourage the provision of opportunities for persons to practise the arts
- to promote the appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the arts
- to promote the general application of the arts in the community
- to foster the expression of a national identity and consciousness by means of the arts
- to uphold and promote the right of any person to freedom in the practice of the arts
- to give the historically disadvantaged such additional help and resources as are required to give them greater access to the arts
- to address historical imbalances in the provision of infrastructure for the promotion of the arts
- to promote and facilitate national and international liaison between individuals and institutions in respect of the arts
- to develop and promote the arts and encourage excellence in this regard.

In 2010/11, the NAC met its legal mandate of disbursing 75% of its allocated budget to projects and organisations, and bursaries to individuals and institutions across all the seven arts disciplines.

### Arts institutions

The following arts institutions contribute to 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 is a not-for-profit company whose primary aim is to promote mutually beneficial and sustainable business-arts partnerships that will benefit society as a whole.

Basa was founded in 1997 as a joint initiative between the then Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology and the private sector. Basa has peer agencies in the United Kingdom and Australia, and has over 160 corporate members.

Its mission is to ensure the relevance and sustainability of the arts in South Africa by providing expertise in developing partnerships between business and the arts.

The annual *Business Day Awards* pay tribute to those businesses that are actively making a difference by sponsoring arts and culture events throughout the country.

### Arts and Culture Trust (ACT)

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

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.

Several capacity-building and sustainability initiatives have been supported by the ACT Building Blocks Programme.

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.

### Community art centres and other cultural organisations

More than 160 community art centres are in operation, varying from community-initiated to government-managed centres. They operate at different levels, ranging from general socio-cultural promotion to advanced programmes and vocational training.

The centres also vary from craft centres to community halls and theatres. Many art centres are functioning well and have made impressive contributions to local socio-economic development.

#### 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.

The Department of Arts and Culture endorses and supports programmes in needy centres that are community-initiated or non-governmental.

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.

## 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 flag

South Africa's flag is one of the most recognised in the world. It 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. 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 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 schoolteacher, Enoch Sontonga, in 1897.

## 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 man and woman, 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:/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 the country, through its President, can bestow on



National orders and symbols



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



The coat of arms



National animal: springbok

individual South Africans and eminent foreign leaders and personalities. They are presented on 27 April, Freedom Day:

- the Order of Mapungbwe 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, 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

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

The winners of the PanSalb 2010/11 Multilingualism Awards were announced at a ceremony held at the Sandton Convention Centre in Johannesburg in March 2011. The awards recognise individuals and organisations which actively promote and preserve South Africa's 11 official languages as well as the Khoi, San, Nama and Sign languages.

The Lifetime Achievement Award went to Pixley ka Isaka Seme, a founder and president of the African National Congress.

The Department of Arts and Culture launched the Multilingualism Campaign in February 2010, recognising the national wealth in linguistic diversity and the importance of multilingualism in heritage, culture, education, science and technology.

Through its bursary scheme, the department offers language-learning opportunities as well as training in language practice.

In promoting multilingualism, the department has partnered with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's (CSIR) Meraka Institute on the Lwazi Project to:

- develop a multilingual telephone-based information system aimed at improving communication between government and communities
- facilitate access to reliable information whatever the location of citizens (whether living in an urban or remote rural area), whatever their level of literacy and whatever their language of choice.

More than R14 million has been allocated for this project, which will target mainly underdeveloped parts of the country.

## Pan South African Language Board

PanSalb is a constitutional organisation that was established in 1995 to support and safeguard the language rights of all South Africans.

In terms of Section 4 of the PanSalb Act, 1995 (Act 59 of 1995), the board is an independent organ of state, subject only to the Constitution and its founding legislation, and must perform its duties without fear, favour or prejudice.

- PanSalb is mandated to, among other things:
- make recommendations with regard to any proposed or existing legislation, practice or policy dealing directly or indirectly with language matters at any level of government
  - promote awareness of multilingualism as a national resource
  - promote the development of previously marginalised languages

- initiate studies and research aimed at promoting and creating conditions for the development and use of:
  - all the official languages of South Africa
  - the Khoi, Nama and San languages
  - Sign Language
- promote and ensure respect for all other languages commonly used by communities in South Africa
- facilitate cooperation with language-planning agencies outside South Africa
- establish provincial language committees and national language bodies to advise it on any language matter affecting a province or a specific language
- establish national lexicography units.

## Arts and culture initiatives Investing in culture

The Investing in Culture Programme promotes job creation, skills development and economic empowerment, supporting business start-ups and poverty-alleviation projects.

Funds are transferred to participants in the programme's projects and are disbursed on the basis of annual business plans and service level agreements between the department and the individual or group contractors.

## Legacy projects

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: The objective of this project is to commemorate the contribution of the women of South Africa to the struggle for freedom. The monument was unveiled at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 9 August 2000.
- 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 statue at the KwaDukuza municipal grounds. President-General of the African National Congress (ANC) from December 1952 until his death in 1967, and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1960, Chief Luthuli was one of the most widely known and respected African leaders of his era.
- The 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 war against the Voortrekkers in 1838.
- The Samora Machel Project: The Samora Machel Monument in Mbuluzini, Mpumalanga, was unveiled on 19 October 1998. Machel was a Mozambican military commander, revolutionary socialist leader and eventually President of Mozambique. He led the country from independence in 1975 until his death in 1986, when his presidential aircraft crashed in mountainous terrain where the borders of Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa converge.
- The Nelson Mandela Museum: This museum in the Eastern Cape was opened on 11 February 2000. It comprises a museum in Mthatha, a youth and heritage centre at Qunu and conference facilities in Mvezo. The Mthatha site was temporarily closed for renovations at the end of October 2011. The museum is now operating from the multifaceted Qunu site. The upgrade will take 30 months and result in a state-of-the-art museum.
- The Constitution Hill Project: The Old Fort Prison in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, was developed into a multidimensional and multipurpose precinct that houses the Constitutional Court and accommodates various constitutional commissions.
- The Sarah Baartman Centre of Remembrance in Hankey in the Eastern Cape and the Sarah Baartman Human Rights Memorial in the Western Cape: These centres include a multi-purpose space, a library, exhibition spaces, an indigenous garden and a nursery. Baartman (1789 – 1815) was a famous Khoikhoi woman who was displayed around Britain in the 1800s as a "scientific freak" because of her physical features. In 2002, her remains were returned to South Africa.
- 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 pre-history, colonisation and the struggle for democracy, and ending with a vision for the future.
- The Khoisan Heritage and Culture Institution in Hankey, Kouga Municipality, as part of the



Laduma Ngxokolo, a textile graduate from the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, made the international fashion industry sit up and take notice in 2011.

It all started as a BTech research project – Ngxokolo developed a Xhosa-inspired range of knitwear for *amakrwala*, or new Xhosa initiates.

Before *amakrwala* attend circumcision school, all their clothes are given away, symbolising the end of their boyhood. They must be bought new clothes, including high-quality men's knitwear. Usually these are imported brands, bearing no connection to Xhosa tradition. Seeing a gap, he developed knitwear using only traditional Xhosa designs and colours.

When he entered an international competition initiated by the Society of Dyes and Colourists, Ngxokolo won the national leg of the competition, earning him a trip to London, some prize money and the Veronica Bell Trophy. In London, he competed against eight other countries, walking away with first prize.

Khoisan Legacy Project: Sites under consideration include the Kat River valley settlement, which rose in rebellion against British colonialism in 1850; Adam Kok's grave in Griqualand (he was a leader of the Griqua people in South Africa); 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: This 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 Matola Raid Memorial Project: In February 2011, the 30th anniversary of the 1981 Matola Raid in Mozambique was celebrated. The highlight of this event was the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Mozambique and the unveiling of the design of the Matola Raid Monument and Interpretation Centre.
- The Bhambatha Project: The aim is to construct a statue of Chief Bhambatha and a plaque of heroes and heroines to commemorate their contribution in resisting the poll tax of 1906 imposed by the colonial government.
- The Albert Luthuli Annual Memorial Lecture, which is funded by the Department of Arts and

Culture and held at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Other projects underway are the rehabilitation and development of the Lock Street Women's Prison in East London into a women's museum and rehabilitation centre; the development of the former apartheid state security farm Vlakplaas into a heritage memorial site; and the OR Tambo Memorial Project in Mbizana in the Eastern Cape.

## Indigenous Music and Oral History

The Department of Arts and Culture has entered into partnerships with the universities of Venda, Fort Hare and Zululand. The mandate for these universities is not only to conduct research into indigenous music and instruments, but also to 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 indigenous dance and music competitions. These showcase the diverse indigenous music and dance in South Africa.

In October 2011, the Annual National Oral History Conference was held in North West in partnership with the North West Archives and the Oral History Association of South Africa, under the theme *Past Distortions, Present Realities; Reconstructions and Reconfigurations of Oral History*. This gathering enabled practitioners to share knowledge of South Africa's past that contributed to nation-building and encouraged the establishment of community oral history groups.

## Heritage Month celebrations

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

The provinces host heritage activities during Heritage Month. These culminate in National Heritage Day on 24 September.

The theme for 2011's celebrations was *Celebrating the Heroes and Heroines of the Liberation Struggle in South Africa*.

## 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, Packaging Sector Education and Training Authority (Mappp-Seta).

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 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 that wish to offer arts curricula.

In 2011, the Department of Arts and Culture completed an audit on skills in the heritage sector. The audit identified critical, priority and scarce skills in the sector, as well as a number of challenges that impede skills development. The audit findings have been used to develop the Heritage Human Resources Development Strategy. The strategy is a medium- and long-term framework for skills development in the sector.

## 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. South Africa's natural heritage, measured by the value of ecotourism, contributes R21 billion a year to the economy.

Professional and innovative museums, galleries and theatres are key attractions for cultural tourists.

## Cultural villages

In recent years, many cultural villages have been established throughout South Africa to reflect the different cultures and traditions of the country's people. (See Chapter 22: *Tourism*.)

These projects also offer insight into rituals in rural areas, as well as 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

South Africa's cultural and creative industry is a good revenue generator, and still has great potential to produce more and contribute to job creation.

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.

In September 2011, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Paul Mashatle, announced the National Liberation Heritage Route Project, to honour the women and men who fought against apartheid.

Among other things, R20 million has been set aside for the construction of a museum at OR Tambo's home in the Eastern Cape, while R50 million has been set aside for Ngquza Hill, where the Pondoland revolt and massacre of 1960 took place.

In Mvezo, the birthplace of Nelson Mandela, the Department of Arts and Culture is building a museum and a proposal for funding of R70 million has been developed. Roads and other infrastructure in the areas around museums and monuments will also be upgraded.

The restoration of Liliesleaf, the farm where many of the Rivonia Trial members were seized during a 1963 police raid, has been completed, while work on the Steve Biko Centre in King Williams Town in the Eastern Cape is also underway.

The department is also looking at setting up museums and sites across the border in countries such as Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania and Zambia.

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

Cabinet has identified the creative and cultural industries as one of the drivers of economic growth and job creation in the implementation of the New Growth Path.

The Industrial Policy Action Plan 2 identifies the cultural industries, in particular the craft sector, music, jewellery production, clothing, leather, footwear and textiles as some of the sectors that will be subjected to focused and significant support by the State.

### **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, 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, China, Cuba, India, New Zealand and many more.

South Africa ratified the Convention on the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Diversity in 2006, becoming the 35th member country to do so.

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

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco)**

Unesco works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilisations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the world can achieve the global vision of sustainable development, encompassing the observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty.

Unesco's mission is to contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable

development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and the sharing of information.

### **Cultural diplomacy**

The Department of Arts and Culture continues to encourage and support initiatives to promote South African artists on the world stage.

A priority is the finalisation of the policy on cultural diplomacy in partnership with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation.

Among other things, the policy will result in the deployment of cultural attachés in South Africa's diplomatic missions.

### **Southern African Development Community (SADC) 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.

### **African World Heritage Fund (AWHF)**

The AWHF was launched in May 2006 in South Africa to support the effective conservation and management of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value in Africa.

Heritage sites are catalysts in transforming Africa's image and stimulating socio-economic growth.

The AWHF works in close cooperation with key partners: the AU, Unesco/World Heritage Centre, heritage institutions and economic development organisations.

### **Africa and the Diaspora**

Discussions around a structured relationship between Africa and Africans in the Diaspora to ensure strong beneficial ties are 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 global markets.

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

### **Bilateral cooperation**

The Department of Arts and Culture has signed a number of cultural agreements and programmes

Celebrated South African playwright Athol Fugard received special honours at the 2011 Tony Awards.

Fugard received a Special Tony Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Theatre. Over the years, he has received six Tony nominations, including four for Best Play, for *Sizwe Bansi is Dead* and *The Island* (1975), *A Lesson from Aloes* (1982), *Master Harold ... and The Boys* (1982) and *Blood Knot* (1986).

of cooperation with foreign-partner countries outside the African continent, including several film co-production treaties.

## Arts festivals

A range of arts festivals is held in South Africa annually. These have become popular events, with many of them seeing growing attendance numbers.

South Africa's National Arts Festival is held in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape. In 2011, the festival featured about 2 500 performances of 600 shows on the main and fringe programmes, spanning theatre; dance; opera; cabaret; fine art; craft art; classical music; jazz; poetry readings and lectures. It is one of the most diverse festivals in the world.

The 2011 National Arts Festival saw a 7,45% increase in overall attendance, with 200 771 people attending the various events on offer. This continued the trend of growth over the last seven years.

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 in communities destroyed by apartheid, such as Vrededorp (Fietas) in Johannesburg.

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

The Aardklop National Arts Festival, 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. The 2011 festival hosted more than 100 productions of which 41 were theatre productions.

Other festivals that attract visitors on both national and international levels 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; the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg; and Innibos, in Nelspruit.

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

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.

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 here 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,

In May 2011, the Handspring Puppet Company's Adrian Kohler and Basil Jones were awarded a special Tony Award for their work in the successful play, *The War Horse*. The play took Broadway by storm and received rave reviews. It also had a successful run at West End.

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 *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.

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 enjoy in capitals of the world testifies to the high quality of indigenous South African theatre.

In nurseries such as the Market Theatre Laboratory, the Liberty Theatre on the Square, Saturday Children's Theatre Workshops, the Cape Town Theatre Lab and the National Children's Theatre, new shoots of talent are burgeoning and blooming, nurtured by events like the Market's Community and Young Writers' Festivals. Many new names are being added to the roll call of South African playwrights such as Lesego Rampolokeng, Xoli Norman, Mondli Mayepu, Heinrich Reisenhofer, Oscar Petersen, Mark Lottering, Nazli George, Craig Freimond and Rajesh Gopie.

In January 2011, the Ministry of Arts and Culture launched the New Plays Writing Programme at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. The programme is a partnership between the Department of Arts and Culture, the university, the British Council and Sustained Theatre.

The objective of the programme is to equip a new generation of South African writers with skills that will enable them to develop dramatic work that resonates with the challenges of the world around them. The programme comprises a series of playwriting workshops, the development of new plays and the production of selected work, both locally and internationally.

## Music

South Africa's music industry was worth around R1,7 billion in sales and ranked 17th in the world in 2007.

South Africa is the 25th-largest market for recorded music, with the industry employing more than 20 000 people. Local music accounts for a third of all the music bought by South Africans.

Township jazz and blues, especially the kwela music of the forties and fifties, are being redefined, while the country has a rich choral tradition and pop and rock musicians have made their mark internationally. Even techno-rave and house music have found their own variations in local culture. Kwaito and hip-hop are very popular, combining elements of rap, reggae and other musical styles into a distinctly South African style. Kwaai Jazz is also 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 this industry, 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 2011

The *Marché International du Disque et de l'Édition Musicale* (Midem) is an international music market, held in Cannes, France. The fair, which has been held annually since 1967, brings together major players in the international music industry, including musicians, businesspeople, members of the media and cultural policy-makers.

In 2011, the Department of Arts and Culture, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry, again supported the South African Music

The Cape Town International Jazz Festival contributed more than R498,6 million to the economy of Cape Town in 2011. As a result, South Africa's gross domestic product benefited by R761 million, and 2 700 jobs were created for staff and service-providers.



Pretty Yende, a graduate of the South African College of Music, won the prestigious Operalia Competition in Moscow, Russia, in July 2011.

Operalia took place in three stages with 40 contestants selected to compete during the quarter- and semi-finals from 18 to 23 July. Only 13 contestants made it to the finals on 24 July – these included past winners, Erwin Schrott and Rolando Villazon.

Founded in 1993 to give young, early-career singers exposure on an international scale, Operalia is held in a different city each year. The 2011 edition was the 19th.

Yende, the only African to compete, won the US\$30 000 (R200 000) first prize for Best Female Singer and the Audience Favourite Prize.

Recording Industry's participation at Midem, which took place from 22 to 26 January 2011.

The event was attended by 850 delegates and 3 120 companies from 77 countries. A number of local music industry experts, stakeholders and learners also attended.

South Africa was also offered an opportunity to showcase its own talent once more at the 2012 Midem edition.

## Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition

The Department of Arts and Culture continues to host the annual Moshito Conference and Exhibition, which has become a key music event on the African continent.

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

## South African Music Awards (Samas)

The 17th MTN Samas were held in Johannesburg in May 2011. More than 5 000 guests and members of the public attended the ceremony. Winners included:

- Album of the Year: Liquideep – *Fabrics of the Heart*
- Newcomer of the Year: Locnville – *Sun in my Pocket*

- Male Artist of the Year: Professor – *University of Kalawa Jazmee*
- Female Artist of the Year: Thandiswa Mazwai – *Dance of the Forgotten – Free Live In Concert*
- Best Music Video of the Year: The Parlotones – *The Stars Fall Down*
- International Achievement Award: Die Antwoord
- Lifetime Achievement Award: Lance James, Sipho Gumede
- Best Pop Album: English: Jax Panik – *I am Jax Panik*
- Best Pop Album: Afrikaans: Juanita du Plessis – *Engel van my Hart*
- Best Popular Classical Album: Peter Martens and Luis Magalhães – *Beethoven Cello Sonatas*
- MTN Best-Selling Mobile Music Download: DJ Mzi featuring DJ Cleo – *Nababantwana*
- Best Reggae Album: Jah Seed – *No Retreat No Surrender*
- Best Afrikaans Traditional Music Album: Mooiplaas Boere Orkes – *Boere Lekkerkry*
- Best Adult Contemporary Album: English: Freshlyground – *Radio Africa*
- Best Alternative Music Album: English: Yoav – *A Foolproof Escape Plan*
- Best Global Dance Album: Goldfish – *Get Busy Living*.

## Dance

Dance has become a prime means of artistic expression, with dance companies expanding and exploring new territory.

Music and dance are pulling in new audiences and a number of home-grown productions, particularly those aimed at the popular market, have taken South Africa and, in some cases, the world, by storm.

Contemporary work ranges from normal pre-conceptions 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 Dance Umbrella is an annual platform for South African contemporary dance at which new choreographic creations are presented. It is an open platform, which includes performances of youth and community groups, the efforts of young choreographers and commissioned works from professional practitioners.

Foreign dance companies also show their work, often with assistance from their respective diplomatic missions.

The FNB Dance Umbrella 2011, held in association with the NAC and the Market Theatre, ran from 24 February to 6 March.

There were performances at various Johannesburg theatres: the University of Johannesburg Arts Centre in Auckland Park, the Wits Theatre, Wits Campus, Wits Downstairs, The Dance Factory, The Nunnery and Goethe on Main.

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 newly 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 is the South African Ballet Theatre (SABT), based in Johannesburg.

The SABT celebrated 10 years of existence in February 2011. Marking this celebration, the SABT's two full-length seasons in 2011 included productions of *Romeo and Juliet* and *Sleeping Beauty*, as well as its annual year-end concert.

## Visual arts

The visual arts sector has a turnover of nearly R2 billion a year. An estimated 17 000 people work in the sector.

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. These include collections housed in the Gertrude Posel

Gallery of the University of the Witwatersrand, the University of South Africa 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 KwaZulu-Natal.

Corporate collections of national interest include those of Standard Bank, 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.

## 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.

## Architecture

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

Today, this is evident in the variety of architectural structures found all over the country, ranging from humble dwellings, historical homesteads and

South African Jodi Bieber's iconic and shocking *Time* magazine cover portrait of 18-year-old Afghani girl Bibi Aisha, whose face was mutilated by her Taliban husband, was selected as the World Press Photo of 2010.

Bieber, who previously won eight World Press Photo awards, is only the second South African photographer to win the highest honour in the prestigious contest.

The portrait of Aisha, which featured on the cover of the 1 August 2010 issue of *Time*, was also awarded first prize in the Portraits Singles Category of the 2011 contest.

South African paintings broke three records at an auction in London in March 2011, according to auctioneers Bonhams. A painting by Irma Stern was sold for R34 million, one by Alexis Preller for R8,4 million and one by Gerard Sekoto for R6,7 million. The sale total was just under R101,2 million and was expected to end closer to R112,4 million with the after sales.

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 mountains, especially the Drakensberg range and those in the Cape, are home to a myriad of 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 their 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 can also be 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 some 10 200 years old, was discovered in a living floor at the Wonderwerk Cave near Kuruman in the Northern Cape.

The oldest painted stones (around 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 some 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 sector contributes R11 billion annually to gross domestic product (GDP) and employs approximately 38 000 people.

The crafts industry can be used as a catalyst for rural economic development and can create opportunities for expanded participation in the economy, especially by women and young people.

The Vhutsila a vhu Tibiwi Art and Craft Gallery is a dream come true for the ideals of skills development and the preservation of heritage and the indigenous knowledge system 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 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 CSIR, which operates within a national framework, optimising the contributions of service-providers throughout the country in the field 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

In 2011, Duduzile Cynthia Jele won the Commonwealth Writers' Prize (Africa Region) with her debut novel, *Happiness is a Four Letter Word*.

Lauren Beukes received the Arthur C Clark Award for her book, *Zoo City*, beating some well-known international best-selling authors.

Cape Town hosted the 29th International Publishers Association Publishers Congress from 12 to 14 June 2012 in the week preceding the sixth Cape Town Book Fair.

- the Cape Craft and Design Institute
- the awarding of design learnerships through Create SA to assist and support 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, marketplace, school and theatre, featuring the finest original South African design, covering everything from homeware and jewellery to architecture, fashion, film, multimedia and graphic design.

The 2011 Design Indaba attracted 379 exhibitors and some 38 000 visitors. It contributed R261 million to GDP, up from R232 million in 2010 and R191 million in 2009.

## Literature

The South African book sector has become globally competitive and the country's writers continue to command respect across the world.

The Department of Arts and Culture is committed to the preservation, development and promotion of South African literature.

Its strategic objective is to promote the culture of reading and writing and to develop a sustainable book industry that supports the equitable development of all South African languages.

The total net turnover of the book publishing industry in 2007 was estimated at R3,2 billion. More than 16 000 authors earn an estimated R308 million in royalties. The publishing industry employs about 3 000 individuals full-time and 2 400 freelancers.

More than 7 000 people are employed in the printing industry.

The 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 are 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 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 to 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.

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

The South African Literary Awards include categories such as the Literary Lifetime Achievement Award, the National Poet Laureate Prize, the K Sello Duiker Award for Young Novelists, the Literary Journalism Award and many other categories. Other awards include the M-Net Awards and the BTA/Anglo Platinum Short Story Award.

In 2010, the Department of Arts and Culture, in collaboration with the National Library of South Africa (NLSA), undertook to reprint various out-of-print books that are considered classics in indigenous African languages.

In December 2010, the department launched 20 additional titles as part of this initiative.

It is continuing with the Indigenous Languages Publishing Programme, a partnership with the SABDC, to produce new material in the nine previously marginalised indigenous languages.

South African crime-fiction writer Deon Meyer's *Thirteen Hours* won the prestigious American Barry Prize for Best Thriller of 2011.

The book, originally published in Afrikaans, was nominated in the Best Thriller Category alongside works such as Vince Flynn's *American Assassin* and Charles Charters' *Bolt Action*.

The Barry Prize, presented by America's top crime-fiction magazine *Deadly Pleasures*, is named after the book critic Barry Gardner. The winners were announced at the Bouchercon 2011, a crime-fiction conference held in St Louis, Missouri.

The programme offers publishing opportunities to emerging writers and support to independent small publishers.

By June 2011, the programme had produced titles such as *A Hi Fambe Munghaname* (Xitsonga), *Tikhatsi Tegugcina* (isiSwati) *Ziyodlula Izinsizwa* (isiZulu) and *Boiteko Ba Ka* (Sesotho).

The Department of Arts and Culture, in collaboration with the SABDC, established the very first National Book Week (NBW) with resounding success in September 2010.

With government's support of this platform, the book sector and civil society have established a dynamic partnership for the promotion of the culture of reading and writing. NBW in 2011 was celebrated from 5 to 10 September throughout the country.

The Department of Arts and Culture supports the *Baobab Literary Journal* with the purpose of providing a regular publishing platform for budding writers to appear alongside seasoned ones. This publication includes contributors from various countries across the African continent and the Diaspora.

The department continues to support the Time of the Writer and the Poetry Africa festivals held annually in Durban. These also deliver developmental workshops for young emerging writers, a schools programme and an initiative with the Department of Correctional Services to promote writing among inmates. WorldFest, a literary component of the Grahamstown Arts Festival, focuses on promoting literature in indigenous languages.

Also popular are the Johannesburg and Franschhoek literary festivals.

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's mission is to promote a culture of reading, writing and publishing in all local languages, and easy access to books for all South Africans.

## Film

The first ever newsreel was shot in South Africa during the Anglo-Boer/South African War, which ended in 1902. The weekly newsreel ran for more than 60 years. Film production began in 1916 when IW Schlesinger set up Killarney Studios in Johannesburg, and the studio produced 42 movies between 1916 and 1922.

In February 2011, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Paul Mashatile, launched the French Film Festival in Johannesburg.

As signatory to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, South Africa will continue to support initiatives such as the French Film Festival in South Africa, whose purpose is to promote diversity in the fields of arts and culture.

The festival is also part of ongoing efforts to strengthen ties between the South African and French film industries. It offers film-makers and producers from both countries an opportunity to exchange ideas, learn from each other and identify opportunities for collaboration.

The Department of Arts and Culture in South Africa and the French Ministry of Culture and Communication signed a film co-production treaty in May 2010.

When access to international markets became limited in the 1920s, the so-called 30-year lull began, and it was only in the 1950s that the market picked up again, when Afrikaans film-makers developed an interest in the industry.

In the 1980s, South Africa gave foreign companies the opportunity to film movies in the country by giving them tax breaks.

The local film industry has matured and has earned international recognition. The film *Tsotsi* won an Academy Award in 2006 in the category Best Foreign Language Film. In 2009, the sci-fi hit *District Nine* was nominated for an Oscar for Best Film.

The South African film and television industry is valued at around R12 billion a year and creates direct and indirect jobs for more than 30 000 people.

There was an estimated 20% increase in the number of bed nights used by film producers in Cape Town in the 2010/11 summer season compared with the previous summer. Most came from Britain and Europe (Germany, Italy, Spain and the Scandinavian countries), but also from the United States of America (USA) and, increasingly, India.

By the third quarter of the 2010/11 financial year, 3 793 permits had been issued for, among other productions, South African, Italian, Dutch, US, British and Indian productions.

The National Film and Video Foundation 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



South African literary classic *Jock of the Bushveld* was turned into the country's first 3D animation film and featured the voices of, among others, Bryan Adams and global peace icon Desmond Tutu.

The film, which opened in 2011 in southern Africa, is based on the 1907 bestseller by Percy Fitzpatrick, who details his true-life bush adventures during the 1880s gold rush with his pup Jock, which became a national icon.

The film drew top names, with the narrator "Fitz" voiced by Donald Sutherland and Oscar-winner Helen Hunt playing Jock's mother. South Africa's singer Johnny Clegg and English lyricist Tim Rice worked on the music.

addresses historical imbalances in infrastructure skills and resources in the industry.

In 2010, the Department of Arts and Culture supported the NFVF with a R10-million grant to set up cooperatives in rural areas and townships that focus on taking cinemas to the people, and developing skills in areas related to film production.

Through the NFVF, in 2010, the Department of Arts and Culture trained 142 writers, scriptwriters, commissioning editors and producers.

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. These programmes paid out R209 million to 44 projects in 2009.

In the past, South Africa's tax rebate programme was restricted to R20 million per project. From October 2011, there is no limit on the tax refunds productions can claim. Any international production that qualifies for the scheme can claim the 15% tax rebate on the entire local spend for its South African shoot. Foreign productions still need to qualify for the tax reimbursement by adhering to a list of requirements. A foreign production must shoot in South Africa for a minimum of four weeks so that at least half of the film's principle photography makes up the final product. A minimum spend of R12 million has been set in place for foreign productions, including feature films, mini-series, TV-movies, documentaries, long-running dramas and animation.

In July 2011, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Paul Mashatile, opened a new cinema in KwaMashu, Durban. The KwaMashu Cinema is a pilot project led by the Department of Arts and Culture and will precede the national roll-out of state-of-the-art cinema equipment for viewing by the public.

The project is part of the department's efforts to stimulate appreciation for film products and to promote the culture of movie-going in communities.

The project is expected to contribute to the growth and sustainability of the local film industry by bringing film products closer to communities, thus strengthening efforts aimed at audience development and increasing demand, especially for local film products.

The department, through the NFVF, was allocated R10 million in 2010/11 for the roll-out of this project throughout the country.

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 International 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 that identify classifiable elements such as strong language, violence, sex, nudity, drug abuse, blasphemy and religious prejudice.

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.

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.

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 spearheads a national anti-child-pornography campaign to educate learners about ways to avoid victimisation. Child-pornography websites can be reported on the board's toll-free number 0800 148 148.

## 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.

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.

Visitors can find exhibits, both conventional and eccentric, on every conceivable topic – from beer to beadwork, from fashion to food.

New additions are those reflecting the apartheid era, and commemorating those who fought and died in the cause of establishing a democratic country.

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 function autonomously.

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

- Ditsong museums of South Africa
- 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 Ditsong museums of South Africa consist 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 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.

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.

In April 2009, the Department of Arts and Culture declared Freedom Park, Pretoria, a cultural institution under the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998).

In 2011, Xoliswa Sithole won the British Film and Television Award for the documentary *The Orphans of Nkandla*. Sithole was nominated in two categories. She was also the winner of the Peabody Award in the United States of America.

Freedom Park opened the doors of its museum //hapo (meaning “dream” in Khoisan) to the public in June 2010. Other elements include a vast wall commemorating those who paid the ultimate price for freedom; an eternal flame paying tribute to the unknown and unsung heroes and heroines; a gallery dedicated to the legends of humanity; a symbolic resting place for those who have died; and the story of southern Africa’s 3,6 billion years of history.

Apart from the declared museums that fall under the department, there are other museums 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 Zwartkop Air Force Base (Pretoria) with its satellites in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban; the museum of the Department of Correctional Services (Pretoria).

The best-known natural history collections in South Africa are housed in the Iziko museums, the Ditsong museums of South Africa, the National Museum and the KwaZulu-Natal Museum.

The following natural history museums do not fall under the Department of Arts and Culture but work closely with the national heritage institutions:

- 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 and the Ditsong museums, and in the following:

- Durban Local History Museum
- Museum Africa, Johannesburg.

The following art galleries report to the Department of Arts and Culture:

- South African National Gallery, Cape Town
- 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 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 cultures 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 gold field was discovered. The entire village has been conserved and restored.

Agriculture in South Africa is depicted mainly in two museums. These are Kleinplasië in Worcester, Western Cape, which showcases the wine culture and characteristic architecture of the winelands; and the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum between Pretoria and Bronkhorstspuit 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 apartheid years. Exhibitions in the museum include, 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 several international awards.

One of the most common types of museum in South Africa is the “house” museum. Examples include an entire village nucleus in Stellenbosch; 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 Sahra includes the upkeep of graves of victims of the struggle for South Africa’s liberation.

## Archives

The 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 and Records Service 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 nine provinces now run their archiving services independently from the National Archives.

The retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the National Automated Archival Information System ([www.national.archives.gov.za](http://www.national.archives.gov.za)), which includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs, 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’ outreach programme promotes the use of its facilities and functions.

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

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

In April 2011, South Africa hosted the 67th Federation of International Film Archives Congress and summer school.

The National Film and Video Archives of South Africa was co-opted into the executive of this body to represent the interests of African film archivists.

The Convention for a Democratic South Africa and the Multiparty South African collections have

been nominated and provisionally registered for the Unesco Memory of the World International Register. This is part of South Africa's contribution to the documented collective memory of the peoples of the world.

## Library and information services (LIS) sector

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

The Library and Information Association of South Africa (Liasa) conducts an annual survey of the number of libraries in South Africa.

In 2010, there were 7 384 libraries, made up of:

- 366 community libraries within the six metropolitan areas
- 1 386 community libraries affiliated to the nine provincial library services
- 210 HE libraries
- 5 310 school libraries
- 112 special and government departmental libraries.

By June 2011, government was consolidating the implementation of the Community Library Recapitalisation Programme and the first three years of this project had been successfully completed. Government has allocated an additional R1,6 billion to be used over the next three years to expand access to LIS, especially in previously disadvantaged communities.

Between 2008 and 2011, more than 600 professional and support staff members were appointed at community libraries across the country.

In addition, 170 libraries were upgraded and 20 new libraries built. To bridge the digital divide, public Internet access facilities are being established in all libraries.

## National Library of South Africa

The NLSA was constituted in 1999 in terms of the NLSA Act, 1998 (Act 92 of 1998), which is administered by the Department of Arts and Culture.

This institution was established after the merger of the former State Library in Pretoria and the former South African Library in Cape Town, and includes a specialist unit, the Centre for the Book in Cape Town. The new building of the Pretoria Campus, funded by the Department of Arts and Culture, was inaugurated in August 2008. It

covers 33 000 m<sup>2</sup> and has seating for 1 300 library users. The NLSA offers free Internet access to users in Cape Town and Pretoria. The Centre for the Book promotes the culture of reading, writing and publishing in all official languages of South Africa.

The NLSA is a custodian and provider of the nation's key knowledge resources. It is mandated to collect and preserve intellectual documentary heritage material and make it accessible worldwide. 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 special interest, including Africana material and newspapers.

The functions of the NLSA are to:

- build a complete collection of published documents emanating from or relating to South Africa
- maintain and preserve these collections
- provide access to them through bibliographic, reference, information and interlending services
- promote information awareness and 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.

The Bookkeeper Mass De-Acidification has been installed at the National Library in Pretoria to treat books and archival non-book material to extend the useful life of paper collections. The National Library is also able to offer moderate services to local libraries, archives and museums.

## Library and Information Association of South Africa

Liasa, which was constituted in 1997, is a professional non-profit organisation, uniting and representing all institutions and people working in libraries and information services in South Africa. It strives to unite, develop and empower all people in the library and information field into an organisation that provides dynamic leadership in transforming, developing and sustaining library and information services for all people in South Africa.

The national office is based at the Pretoria Campus of the NLSA. The association has a



paid-up membership of 1 189 and is divided into 10 branches that reside in each of the nine provinces in the country, with two branches based in Gauteng. The association is governed by a representative council elected by its members. An executive committee consisting of elected officials is mandated by the council to implement its policies and programmes.

Liasa is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and has a number of members who serve in various leadership positions in IFLA. The current Liasa President is the Chair of the IFLA Africa Section.

Liasa has two flagship programmes, namely South African Library Week and the Liasa Annual Conference. South African Library Week is celebrated annually during March and aims to promote the role of libraries in the community. Programmes and activities are presented across the country and a national launch event is hosted in one of the provinces. The theme celebrated during 2011 was *Read in Your Language @ Your Library*, promoting the 11 official languages of South Africa.

The annual conference is attended by an average of 700 library practitioners and hosts an exhibition in which at least 50 library suppliers and vendors participate.

### Provincial library services

Hundreds of public libraries situated in local municipalities, excluding some larger metropolitan areas, are affiliated to their provincial library services within their respective provincial departments of arts and culture.

These provincial services provide, among other things, centralised buying and distribution of processed library material in all formats to libraries through regional distribution centres. Professional support, training, a centralised reference and information service, and a network library computer system are included in this service. The provision of free Internet access to the public via libraries is a current focus of development. Most provinces also provide a library infrastructure programme to fund an increase in access to facilities. Promotion of the culture of reading is a major function of the services, offering outreach, literacy and reading, and school programmes.

### National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS)

The NCLIS was established in terms of the NCLIS Act, 2001 (Act 6 of 2001), which is administered by the Department of Arts and Culture. 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. It developed the Library and Information Services Transformation Charter, which aligns the role of libraries with the vision and strategic framework of government.

### Legal Deposit Committee

The Legal Deposit Committee was appointed in terms of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997, which is administered by the Department of Arts and Culture. The committee was reconstituted in July 2010. The members serve on the committee for a renewable term of three years.

The aims of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 are to:

- provide for the preservation of the national documentary heritage through the 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.
- The core functions of the Legal Deposit Committee are to:
- advise the Minister on any matter dealt with in this Act
  - make recommendations to the Minister concerning any regulations which the Minister may make under this Act
  - coordinate the tasks carried out by the places of legal deposit
  - advise any place of legal deposit regarding any matter dealt with in this Act
  - establish subcommittees or working groups when necessary to
    - investigate any matter dealt with in the Act
    - execute any tasks relating to the implementation of this Act
    - co-opt persons to such subcommittees or working groups for the duration of the investigation or task.

The places of legal deposit are the NLSA (both the Pretoria and Cape Town campuses); the Library of Parliament in Cape Town; the Mangaung Public Library in Bloemfontein; the Msunduzi Municipal Library in Pietermaritzburg; and the National Film, Video and Sound Archives in Pretoria.

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, with the Phuthaditjhaba Public Library in the Free State the second. The North West Provincial Library, Information and Archives Service was designated OPD status with effect from 1 January 2009.

### **South African Library for the Blind (SALB)**

The SALB is a statutory organisation located in Grahamstown, in the Eastern Cape. 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 funds from the private sector and the general public.

The SALB also produces documents in special media such as Braille, audio and tactile 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. The SALB is based on five broad objectives, namely to significantly contribute to:

- helping to 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 and visually impaired 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.

The SALB has a membership of more than 3 655 people, an audio and Braille collection of over 25 626 books, and an annual circulation of more than 133 222 books in Braille or audio format. To make library services more accessible, the SALB partners 82 public libraries, providing accessible reading material and assistive devices.

### **Blind SA**

Blind SA is an organisation of the blind, governed by the blind, and is located in Johannesburg. One of its primary 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 (including 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 the official languages.

## Acknowledgements

BuaNews  
Department of Arts and Culture  
Department of Arts and Culture's 2011 Budget Vote  
*Estimates of National Expenditure 2011*, published by National Treasury  
FNB Dance Umbrella  
*The Sunday Times*

[www.act.org.za](http://www.act.org.za)  
[www.artsculturetrust.co.za](http://www.artsculturetrust.co.za)  
[www.actonline.co.za](http://www.actonline.co.za)  
[www.artzone.co.za](http://www.artzone.co.za)  
[www.basa.co.za](http://www.basa.co.za)  
[www.beeld.com](http://www.beeld.com)  
[www.bizcommunity.co.za](http://www.bizcommunity.co.za)  
[www.blindsa.org.za](http://www.blindsa.org.za)  
[www.businessday.co.za](http://www.businessday.co.za)  
[www.capetownbookfair.com](http://www.capetownbookfair.com)  
[www.createsa.org.za](http://www.createsa.org.za)  
[www.gautengfilm.co.za](http://www.gautengfilm.co.za)  
[www.gov.za](http://www.gov.za)  
[www.litnet.co.za](http://www.litnet.co.za)

[www.medioclubsouthafrica.com](http://www.medioclubsouthafrica.com)  
[www.nac.org.za](http://www.nac.org.za)  
[www.nelsonmandelamuseum.org.za](http://www.nelsonmandelamuseum.org.za)  
[www.nelsonmandela.org](http://www.nelsonmandela.org)  
[www.news24.com](http://www.news24.com)  
[www.nlsa.ac.za](http://www.nlsa.ac.za)  
[www.pansa.co.za](http://www.pansa.co.za)  
[www.risa.org.za](http://www.risa.org.za)  
[www.sahra.org.za](http://www.sahra.org.za)  
[www.salb.org.za](http://www.salb.org.za)  
[www.sapa.org.za](http://www.sapa.org.za)  
[www.southafrica.info](http://www.southafrica.info)  
[www.tonight.co.za](http://www.tonight.co.za)

## Suggested reading

- Brink, Y. 2008. *They Came to Stay: Discovering Meaning in the 18th Century Cape Country Dwelling*. Stellenbosch: SUN Press.
- Coplan, DB. 2008. *In Township Tonight! South Africa's Black City Music and Theatre*. Chicago, Ill: University of Chicago Press.
- Dubin, SC. 2009. *Mounting Queen Victoria: Curating Cultural Change in South Africa*. Auckland Park: Jacana.
- Jaji, S. 2008. *An Aspect of the South African Experience in Literature and Reading*. Ibadan: HEBN Publishers.
- Kombuis, K. 2009. *Short Drive to Freedom: A Personal Perspective on the Afrikaans Rock Rebellion*. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau.
- Kumalo, A. 2009. *Through my Lens: A Photographic Memoir*. Cape Town: Tafelberg.
- Mojapelo, M. 2008. *Beyond Memory: Recording the History, Moments and Memories of South African Music*. Somerset West: African Minds.
- Muller, CA. 2008. *Focus: Music of South Africa*. New York: Routledge.
- Newbury, D. 2009. *Defiant Images: Photography and Apartheid South Africa*. Pretoria: Unisa Press.
- Ngatane, E. 2009. *Ephraim Ngatane: A Setting Apart*. Johannesburg: Blank Books.
- Peffer, J. 2009. *Art and the End of Apartheid*. Minneapolis: University of Minneapolis Press.
- Watterson, L (ed). 2009. *Standard Bank Young Artist Awards, 25 Years*. Randburg: DeskLink Media.
- Williamson, S. 2009. *South African Art Now*.
- Zapiro. 2009. *Don't Mess with the President's Head: Cartoons from the Mail & Guardian, Sunday Times and The Times*. Auckland Park: Jacana Media.