



IZINDABA ZABABHALI : NEWS FOR AUTHORS

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In the Shadow of King Makgoba

ANFASA's 5th AGM

Keyan Tomaselli



Editor Keyan Tomaselli with King Makgoba's statue

ANFASA was launched in Durban at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in 2004. The event was organised under the auspices of the Southern African and South-South Working Group in Communication, Media and Culture. A *Critical Arts* theme issue (2006) on intellectual property rights in Africa was the outcome. Among the contributors to this Kopinor-funded issue was Helge

Rønning, Kopinor's then president, and other Norwegian colleagues who had been working with Monica Seeber in establishing ANFASA. The funds and proposal for the week-long seminar were sourced from the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) that was funding international seminars on the idea of a creative commons. The WACC position arguing for open access was in some conflict with that represented by Kopinor that proposed an all-inclusive royalty regime. The 2004 workshop and ensuing publication considered both paradigms for the first time in an African context. Ruth-Teer Tomasell and my discussions with Kopinor in Oslo considerably opened up our own horizons on what could be possible given appropriate policies. We then, with WACC, revised the original seminar proposal to negotiate the two previously different positions.

Links to the ANFASA E-Bulletin

Minutes of the AGM:

[13 March 2010, Magoebaskloof Hotel](#)

AGM Workshop:

[How to Turn a PHD Thesis into a book](#)

AGM Keynote Address:

[Trond Andressen](#)

ANFASA

Dedicated to empowering authors

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Nation Building and Non-Fiction Writing

by Keyan Tomaselli

Trond Andreassen, Secretary General of the *Norwegian Non-Fiction Writers and Translators Association* drew parallels in nation-building between the Norwegian 400 year struggle for autonomy and the much newer South African experience in his address at the 2010 ANFASA AGM. The AGM was held on the 13th March at Magoebaskloof Hotel. Literature, he argued, plays a key role in nation-building, as this activity is related to “the language question”, and enlightenment via library dissemination. But non-fiction writers work at a disadvantage in comparison with fiction writers regarding both corporate investment and markets.

In summary, Andreassen’s address described the pillars of every literary system as follows:

- a) **Freedom of expression**, and the threats imposed by multinational corporations that may impede innovation;
- b) **Copyright law**. The rights of cultural goods producers need to be protected. A gap between policy and practices however exists, and piracy steals from authors the nation as a whole, while political considerations are an ever-present issue that results in contradictions affecting the arts.
- c) The **fixed price** of books is a problem. Market regulation is necessary to protect national integrity and literary diversity.
- d) **VAT should be removed from books**. This will result in increased book sales;
- e) **Libraries are a cornerstone of any society** and must be pro-active in dissemination services and information.
- f) **Reprographic rights**: the photocopy machine presaged rights organisations’ working on appropriate regulation and legislation. Kopinor was established in 1980 and represents publisher and author associations in Norway.
- g) Kopinor and ANFASA both offer **grant schemes**:
 - i) travel grants to facilitate research; and
 - ii) writers (working) grants where writers are provided with resources to complete a book. Kopinor has been the mid-wife since 1983 of 4000 new books being published.
- h) **Public lending rights** schemes are being introduced to bring some compensation to authors, as a means to generate new books. He puts forth that the state should automatically buy new books for libraries.



ANFASA delegates discussing the AGM's proceedings



ANFASA’s Mission Statement

- To promote the recognition and fair remuneration of authors, and respect for their rights;
- To facilitate the creation, publication and dissemination of quality works by both published and aspiring authors;
- To make and maintain links with and encourage cooperation between authors and others in the book value chain.



2009 ANFASA Grantees by Dawn Garisch



The Norwegian Ambassador's house, Pretoria, hosted the 2010 Grant Scheme for Authors function.

On 19th February 2010, I was one of sixteen grantees of the Academic and Non-Fiction Authors' of South Africa (ANFASA) 2009 Grant Scheme for Authors, who were invited to the residence of the Norwegian Ambassador, Tor Chr. Hildan. This initiative is intended to assist writers of non-fiction to commit knowledge and ideas to paper, and to support publication of non-fiction works and thereby increase and improve the record of innovation, insight, history and biography on the subcontinent.

The scheme owes its existence to the generosity of the Norwegian Non-fiction Writers and Translators association, Kopinor and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The 2009 winners are: Munyaradzi Murove, Rachel Wynberg, Gabeba Baderoon, Tanya Farber, Ufrieda Ho, Kevin Thomas, John Kannemeyer, Luyanda Ka Msumza, Fiona Forde, Pearlie Joubert, Mxolisi Mgxashe, Kevin Durrheim, Mark Peters, David Glasser and Diane Hilderbrandt, and me.

The subject matter of the proposals is wonderfully diverse, ranging from African ethics, experiences in exile, creativity, science and health, membrane permeation in the petrochemical industry, taxi history, biodiversity and traditional knowledge, culture and African women, immigrants from China and difficulties of minority groups in South Africa, substance use and abuse, the collected writings of A. P. Mda, the women in Nelson Mandela's life, racial subjectivity and African privacies in sexuality and spirituality. The director of ANFASA, Kundayi Masanzu, impressed us all by introducing not only the grantees, but also their projects from memory.

In conversation with two of the judges over delicious food, they expressed the desire for the scheme to reach a larger number of aspiring writers, and the organisation's determination to do so. I came away from the function very grateful that there is such assistance and goodwill in the world.



2010 grantees



Luli Calinicos chats with Dawn Garisch



Development and dreams – The Urban Legacy of the 2010 Football World Cup

Edited by Udesb Pillay, Richard Tomlinson and Orli Bass

Review by Sarah-Jane Bosch

Although the early estimates of the economic benefits to South Africa from the 2010 World Cup seem to have been too optimistic, the event has created a platform for South Africans to exchange opinions on issues of national interest.

This is the gist of Udesb Pillay's afterword to this book, which is a spotlight on the management, costs and benefits associated with the 2010 World Cup.

"Only 11% of tickets sold so far for the FIFA World Cup have been bought by South Africans, which is 9% lower than FIFA's target of 20%. If local sales don't pick up, the tournament could lose money, unless more foreigners buy tickets," Human Sciences Research Council researcher Pillay told a Cape Times reporter recently.

Since the December World Cup draw, MATCH, the official accommodation provider for FIFA, has relinquished almost half a million 'room nights' (one room occupied for one night) countrywide, and the association has been quoted as saying demand for the rooms had been overestimated. MATCH was therefore handing them back to accommodation service providers to sell directly to the public. Also, Fifa recently announced it would slash ticket prices, making more category 4 tickets, the cheapest variety, available to South Africans.

The book edited by Pillay, Tomlinson and Bass found that although the tournament would leave many positives, the economic benefits were overstated.

According to Pillay, the more pronounced material benefits were the new integrated public transport system and the huge investment in infrastructure.

The tournament's 0,2 to 0,5% contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), although small, is described as not entirely insignificant. He states this in relation to the fact that economic growth had contracted by 1,8% last year.

Tourism is expected to contribute 0,5% to the GDP and given that the economy is only just beginning to rebound

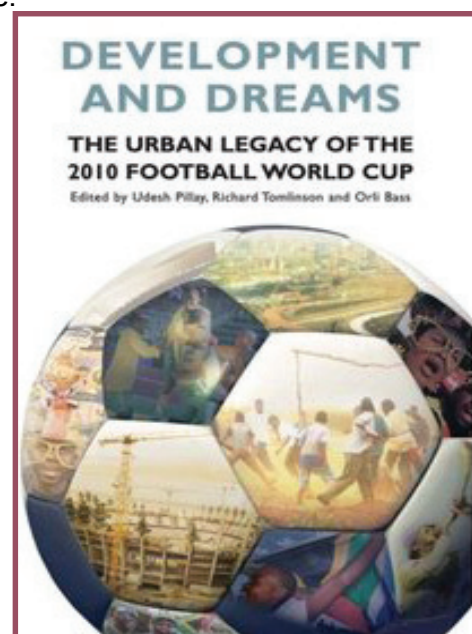
after the economic downturn, this seemingly small percentage is also not insignificant, said Pillay.

However, he adds that it was unfair to assess the potential of the event based solely on the material legacy it left behind.

In just over 300 pages the contributors discuss a wide range of topics from: the build-up, to the hosting of the event, to economic perspectives, the use of events as a means of reducing poverty, the selection of venues and the stadiums built in the various centers, urban tourism, and the expected benefits on rural areas.

The book also deals with the feel-good factors of the event and the excitement it has created. Some of the positive factors mentioned are the potential for nation building and the celebration of the country competently hosting a sports tournament on this scale.

Pillay ends by saying: "It is not always the case that dreams are realised through development, but if the articulation between the two in a developing economy context is well formulated and then scrupulously applied, the prospects of a better life for all are that much more easily realisable and social justice so much more attainable."





The Emergence of English

By Alfred Mautsane Thutloa

Alfred is currently writing a thesis titled “investigating language shift from Afrikaans to English in two semi-urban communities in the Western Cape.” His research is for the fulfillment of an MPhil degree in Intercultural Communication, at the University of Stellenbosch.



Celebrated as the epitome of African democracy, South Africa’s multicultural and multilingual nation is regarded as Africa’s hope for a better tomorrow.

In the throes of a new found democracy, the emergence of English as a language of social mobility and prestige has led to the investigation of the role of indigenous languages in the South African context (Kamwangamalu: 2008; Bekker: 2005; De Klerk: 2006). Gough (1996) explains that in South Africa, like in several other countries, English is the *lingua franca* and the language of government, business and commerce.¹

The emergence of English and to a lesser extent, New Englishes,² as well as Black South African English (BSAE), calls for a look at the position of indigenous languages as a medium of communication and identity among black South Africans – with particular emphasis on – language choice and language attitudes, to find out, what ideologies and feelings does their mother tongue (MT) evoke.

English: A language on the rise

According to Kamwangamalu (2007), although about 9% of the population utilise English as a home language, English is touted as the paean for social mobility and prestige (also see Census 2001). Language speaks to the essence of what people are, and form individual and group identity. The language people speak defines how they see themselves as part of a collective – from Xitsonga to isiZulu, South Africa’s 11 languages are part of the linguistic and social fabric of its people.

It is indicated that English as a target language of many South Africans who are English L2 or English L3, is encroaching on the private domain (home environment) by challenging the MT as the language of choice among the affluent black elite (Kamwangamalu: 2007). Kamwangamalu (2007: 264) also looks at the identity of English in the black community, focusing on “they-code” (for members in the community that have no access to the language), “we-code” (the language that was used for anti-apartheid campaigns), but now a “naturalised we-code” (for the black elite currently experiencing language shift from indigenous languages to English).

A shift towards monolingualism

According to Gough (1996), about 1% of blacks in South Africa regard English as their home language. Considered a neutral language that continues to surpass Afrikaans in the world of commerce and business, English has also changed the linguistic landscape resulting in an Indian



population that is mostly English speaking, thus resulting in what is termed Indian English (Gough 1996; Mesthrie: 1995).

Despite the historic struggle for power between Afrikaans and English, Afrikaans as a public language has lost momentum, largely due to the international status attached to English, and the anti-apartheid sentiment that sees strong ties between Afrikaans and the former political dispensation. Even though the political institutions have changed, Government business is mainly conducted in English, despite a constitution vested in promoting multilingualism. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, No. 108 of 1996 refers:

“Recognising the historically diminished use and status of the indigenous languages of our people, the state must take practical and positive measures to elevate the status and advance the use of these languages.”

After a divided past based on racial segregation, the process of nation building appears to have reached some level of maturity. However, in a multilingual country populated by a spectrum of cultural groups, language shift, language maintenance and monolingualism will remain issues that continue to test the development of the nation-state.

Footnotes

- ¹ A common language used by non-native speakers to communicate (Collins Dictionary: 2003)
- ² Tom McArthur (1992), defines “New Englishes ” as the emerging and increasingly autonomous varieties of English, in particular in non-western settings, such as India, Nigeria, and Singapore.

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IZINDABA ZABABHALI, the ANFASA newsletter carries items of interest to the members, but it also depends on the members to make it a lively and stimulating publication. Members are encouraged to send their contributions, whether serious or humorous, contemplative or controversial.

The editors reserve the right to shorten contributions, if necessary.

Opinions expressed here are not necessarily those of the editors or of ANFASA