CELEBRATING THE VIBRANCY OF SOUTH AFRICA’S CULTURAL DIVERSITY
In compiling this guide to the institutions and events that represent the incredibly broad and varied spectrum of the South African cultural scene, the Department of Arts and Culture has received the generous assistance of a number of organisations and individuals. The Department would like to thank each of these for their time, effort and valuable input, all of which were absolutely essential in making this publication as complete, accurate and appealing as possible.

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At last, the FIFA 2010 World Cup™ is here. South Africa’s six long and busy years of preparation are finally coming to fruition. We have no doubt that South Africa and Africa are ready to offer the world an unforgettable occasion, creating festive hubs to which fans can flock to share their appreciation of the beautiful game and to experience African arts and culture.

With this in mind, we are working hard to ensure that visitors will be able to experience the talents of our artists – the unique and memorable sounds of our music, the sheer vibrancy of African dance and theatre, the visual splendour of our fine art and the vast natural beauty of our varied landscapes.

We have created spaces where audiences can interact and exchange ideas. For example, the African Experience Soccer Lounge in Johannesburg offers an alternative for fans that do not wish to participate directly at any stadium activity but instead opt to enjoy the games in a homely atmosphere. It is an authentically African-themed sports leisure lounge conceptualised by world acclaimed musician and activist Letta Mbulu. The space will blend eclectic African art
and design with rich music and dance that is the heartbeat of African Culture.

FIFA launched the concept of official viewing sites under the name Fan Fest in Germany 2006. As South Africa is fortunate to have a very large international presence through the many international embassies, our metros and seven other international venues will host Fan Fests providing fans with an array of entertainment and leisure while they watch the matches on giant screens.

The Department of Arts and Culture will install two Public Viewing Areas (PVAs) in rural and far-flung areas of the country, as well as contributing to the cultural programmes of ten others around South Africa to ensure that all of our citizens can participate in this once-in-a-lifetime World Cup™ Tournament.

As you will soon see from the contents of this guide, there is much more on offer than football. Our institutions, galleries, theatres and heritage sites have a great deal to offer. We are truly geared up to put the wonderfully diverse historical and cultural fabric of our country on full display.

I am pleased that the South African public have demonstrated their national pride by displaying the South African flag in every possible space they can find and have rallied behind the national team.

Special thanks go to the 2010 Arts and Culture Task Team who provided valuable services in preparation for the Final Draw event held in Cape Town in December last year and in assisting with work on the 2010 FIFA World Cup Arts and Culture Programme.

The 2010 Office at the Department of Arts and Culture faced many challenges, but thanks to the capable team led by the 2010 Project Manager, we have made strides in preparing an exciting programme that will appeal to all our visitors, our youth and people across the length and breadth of the sub-continent.

On behalf of South Africa and the continent, I welcome you and hope you will enjoy all that we have to offer.
INTRODUCTION

DEPUTY MINISTER OF ARTS AND CULTURE, MR PAUL MASHATILE

The biggest sporting event in the world will be proudly hosted by Africa in South Africa from 11 June to 11 July 2010. We have been planning for this great event since South Africa won the bid in 2004. We will make Africa proud by presenting the most successful FIFA World Cup™ we can.

We will certainly use this period to showcase our arts, culture, heritage, cuisine, fashion, natural beauty and Africa’s humanity. South Africa has pulled out all the stops in preparing for this exciting period as we welcome the world to our shores. We promised the world a great African World Cup as this tournament comes to Africa for the first time and we will, together with our brothers and sisters on the continent, deliver on this promise.

Host cities and partners in the different parts of the country and beyond will put their best feet forward through exhibitions, performances and general fanfare that will expose our visitors to a truly African experience. All African countries that have qualified (known as “The Six-Pack”) will participate at the planned cultural activities.

Visitors and residents to our country will be encouraged to visit the public viewing areas and other planned centres in their regions to enjoy the arts and the beautiful game. As in other cities around the country, our guests will be made to feel welcome. In Ekurhuleni, the newly renovated African Village, near OR Tambo International Airport, will be a hub of art, culture and heritage during the period of the tournament. A series of activities ranging from live performances, music, food, poetry, crafts and more will be presented at the village.

We believe these arrangements will generate additional income to entrepreneurs and the arts, culture and heritage sector in our country.

As part of the Department of Arts and Culture’s efforts towards making the FIFA World Cup™ the best event of its kind, there are also a number of projects underway with the support of the Department, which will further enrich the South African cultural landscape. These projects will help us to expand arts access in the country and will further assist us in realising the objective of Arts for All. We wish you a very exciting, enjoyable and memorable stay in South Africa and hope you will come back with your families in the near future. “KE NAKO!” (It’s time). Experience Africa’s Humanity!
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National Arts Festival, Grahamstown

Since its inauguration in 1973, the annual National Arts Festival, held in the Eastern Cape town of Grahamstown, has grown to become South Africa’s biggest arts and culture festival and one of the biggest in the world, standing alongside the likes of the Edinburgh Festival. Originally founded as a theatrical festival for the purposes of promoting the artistic and cultural interests of English-speaking South Africans, the NAF has become a truly South African, multicultural, multilingual and multidisciplinary arts event. Music, visual arts, theatre, dance and film are all covered in the packed Festival programme, which takes over the halls, streets and lecture theatres of this small university city. Running alongside the NAF is the Standard Bank Jazz Festival, which brings together top local and international jazz acts in a spirit of collaboration and artistic exploration.

Among the major features of the Festival are the Standard Bank Young Artist (SBYA) Awards. These are awarded to promising up and coming practitioners in the categories of music, visual art, theatre, jazz, dance and film. Recipients of this award often go on to become leaders in their field, both at home and abroad.

The Festival takes place from 20 June to 4 July 2010.

NAF 2010 HIGHLIGHTS

VISUAL ARTS
20 June – 4 July:
*Long Live the Dead Queen*, exhibition of work by Johannesburg based artist Mary Sibande.

THEATRE
28-30 June: *The Girl in the Yellow Dress* – Craig Higginson’s dark psychological drama
2-4 July: *Ouroboros* – a visually rich puppet theatre production by 2010 SBYA for Theatre, Janni Younge.
DANCE
21-23 June: Cinema – a multimedia work created by 2010 SBYA for Dance, Mlu Zondi.
24-26 June: San – an iconic journey into the heart of Africa’s oldest inhabitants, choreographed by Vincent Mantsoe.
2-4 July: Swan Lake – reinterpreted by Festival favourite Dada Masilo.

FILM
20 June – 3 July: A special selection of new international cinema
24-26 June and 1 July: South Africa – special selection local cinema
27 June: Screenings of My Black Little Heart and Palace of Bone by 2010 SBYA for Film, Claire Angelique

STANDARD BANK JAZZ FESTIVAL
25 June: Darius Brubeck and Barney Rachabane
26 June: African Vitality
National English Literary Museum

The National English Literary Museum (NELM) is one of South Africa’s literary treasures. Tucked away in the university town of Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, NELM collects all creative writing by southern African authors who write in English, and in the following genres: novels, short stories, plays, essays, poetry, theatre, television and film scripts, autobiography, travel, letters, memoirs and diaries. Critical writing on the authors and their works is also collected, as well as writings on related subjects such as literary history, censorship and literary awards. These materials are collected in all formats: books, study guides, theses, literary manuscripts, press clippings and audio-visual material.

The beginnings of the Museum go back to 1972, when Professor Guy Butler, a noted author and the major force behind the drive to teach South African literature at university level, persuaded Rhodes University’s Institute for the Study of English in Africa to sponsor the foundation of the Thomas Pringle Collection for English in Africa, with the express purpose of collecting books and manuscripts illustrating the role of English as a language of South Africa. Many literary friends of Butler contributed their manuscripts, typescripts, scrapbooks, press-clippings and other memorabilia to this project. In July 1974 the National English Documentation Centre was established as an independent body. This then became the National English Literary Museum and Documentation Centre and in 1980, the National English Literary Museum (NELM) became a Declared Cultural Institution.

Although many continue to believe that NELM’s focus is on the writings of 1820 Settlers and their descendents, the truth is very different. Literary materials are collected without regard to the race, age, gender, social standing, academic qualifications, political or religious views of the authors. If a literary work has a South African connection and is published in English, NELM staff will try to obtain a copy. Translations into English from other South African languages are also kept.
NELM’s holdings also include a small collection – 405 titles – of foreign translations of South African literary works. These have been donated to NELM by the authors themselves and include texts published in languages such as Turkish, Catalan, Polish, French and German.
There are few places to beat the Eastern Cape as a heritage destination. Its rolling hills and magnificent natural environment was the site of the birth of one of its most famous sons, Nelson Mandela.

Ten years to the day after his release on 11 February 1990, the Nelson Mandela Museum opened its doors. Nelson Mandela insisted it was not just to be a static collection but a living memorial to his values and vision. It was to inspire and enrich all who visit it, serve as a catalyst for development and should share the heritage and resources linked to him.

The Department of Arts and Culture took his words to heart and pledged funding for the Nelson Mandela Museum as part of its series of national legacy projects that honour South Africa’s liberation heroes.

**JUNE/JULY EVENTS**
The Nelson Mandela Museum is currently hosting four exhibitions at its two different sites.

**NELSON MANDELA MUSEUM, BHUNGA BUILDING, MTHATHA**
The *Meaning of Mandela* strips back the layers of his life to reveal him as a comrade, leader, prisoner, negotiator, and finally, statesman. It shows the human values that underpin the man.

*Mandela and Luthuli: In Conversation* is an installation that brings the interactions and conversations between the Nobel laureates to life for ordinary people through a compilation of photographs and quotations from writings – all of which give this exhibition vital and inspiring insights.
NELSON MANDELA MUSEUM: YOUTH & HERITAGE CENTRE, QUNU

Making The Legacy is a groundbreaking comic installation that tells the story of Nelson Mandela. Making The Legacy exhibition is a joint initiative between the Nelson Mandela Foundation and Department of Education. Also in Qunu is Dear Mr. Mandela...Dear Mrs Parks: Children’s Letters, Global Lessons, the inspiration for which came from the hundreds of children around the world who wrote letters to Nelson Mandela and the late Rosa Parks, both internationally renowned for their work in human rights.

The Nelson Mandela Museum offers a memorable cultural experience that gives insights into the life of Nelson Mandela, with guided tours and a heritage trail that follow his footsteps.
South African Library for the Blind

The South African Library for the Blind (SALB) was conceived and born of humble beginnings in the then tiny Eastern Cape town of Grahamstown during the height of the 1918 global influenza pandemic.

While nursing local influenza victims, Josephine (Josie) Wood met Miss Comber, a British nurse who wished to establish religious study groups for the blind. Later, having been recalled to England, Miss Comber, who had developed a personal collection of 100 braille volumes, convinced Josie Wood to develop an accessible library for the visually impaired.

Her acceptance marked the beginning of the library for the visually impaired in South Africa – and led directly to the proudly South African institute today.

THE LIBRARY’S SERVICES FALL INTO NINE DEPARTMENTS:
- Circulation (Audio and Braille) and Cataloguing
- Audio Production
- Braille Production
- Product Support Services
- Braille Consultancy
- Information Technology and Technical Services
- Marketing
- Management Services

Creating tactile picture books for blind and partially sighted children is one of the latest projects from the SALB. Its purpose to contribute to literacy through the development of tactile skills in blind children and through exposure to books, to create a love of reading from an early age.

Completed titles of 20 copies in four official languages per title, will be added to the SALB’s collection of tactile books, presently standing at 14 titles.
EASTERN PROVINCE MINI LIBRARIES
The implementation of Mini Libraries into communities around the Eastern Cape is as a result of a joint project between the Eastern Cape Province Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture, and the SALB. This project aims to fulfill three goals: These Mini Libraries will make use of the latest Daisy technology available, where the audio books can be enjoyed on CD format. The titles on offer will be available in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa, while the reading material will include the magazines and storybooks for all ages as well as the Bible.

2010 SOCCER FEVER
In support of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the SALB participates in spirited Soccer Fridays, with all staff dressing in their supporters’ best and playing a game of soccer before heading home for the weekend. A six metre long banner which hangs across the SALB Josie Woods building, further demonstrates the SALB’s enthusiasm and encouragement for the Bafana Bafana team. While to ensure that our members do not miss a beat of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ a number of soccer related titles, Braille and Audio, have been added to the Library’s growing collection.
The National Museum

The National Museum is a natural history, cultural history and art museum, established in 1877. Today there are 13 research departments (both Natural Sciences and Human Sciences) and an Art Museum. The National Museum now consists of the main building and three satellite museums as well as the Florisbad Quaternary Research Station.

The National Museum features several natural history displays, including a Palaeontology Hall, a Solar System display, an extensive Mammal display, a Bird Hall and an Invertebrate Hall. There are also several live displays.

Cultural history displays can be found in the Anthropology Hall and include a history of Bloemfontein/Mangaung and an Historical Street Scene.

THE SATELLITE MUSEUMS ARE:

Olievenhuis Art Museum
16 Harry Smith Street, Dan Pienaar
Tel: +27 (0) 51 447 9609
Mondays – Fridays: 08h00 – 17h00
Saturdays: 10h00 – 17h00
Sundays and public holidays: 13h00 – 17h00
Entrance fees R10 (adults), R5 (children)

Oliewenhuis Art Museum is housed in a Neo-Dutch style mansion built in 1941. The permanent collection includes both early and contemporary South African artists. A Sculpture Park has been established in the garden.

Freshford House Museum
31 Kellner Street, Westdene
Tel: +27 (0)51 447 9609
Mondays - Fridays: 10h00 - 13h00
Saturdays: 14h00 – 17h00
Sundays and public holidays: 14h00 –17h00
Entrance fees R10 (adults), R5 (children)
Freshford House Museum is one of the few houses of the upper middle class of the Edwardian Period that still exists in Bloemfontein. Completed in 1897. The house has been restored to its original form and furnished with authentic furniture. A Late Victorian Period garden was laid out on the site to complement the house.

**First Raadsaal Museum**
93 St George Street
Tel: +27 (0)51 447 9609
Mondays - Fridays: 10h00 - 13h00
Saturdays: 14h00 - 17h00
Sundays and public holidays: 14h00 - 17h00

Built in 1849, the First Raadsaal is the oldest remaining building in Bloemfontein. It served as a school, church and also as an Assembly Hall and offices. The history of the establishment of the Free State is depicted here.

The Wagon Museum is situated on the same premises as the First Raadsaal Museum. It houses a collection of historical wagons and carriages, such as a spring wagon, Voortrekker ox wagon, transport wagon, stagecoach, mule wagon, spider and Cape cart.
The War Museum of the Boer Republics

The War Museum of the Boer Republics in Bloemfontein is the only museum in the world dedicated solely to the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 to 1902. It is a national museum with an international character. The international character is based on the fact that the war itself was an international one as a result of the following aspects:

The British Forces consisted of troops from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada. Volunteers from several European countries including Russia, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, the Scandinavian countries, the United States of America and even a contingent from Ireland also fought in the war. Smaller contingents came from Greece, Bulgaria and some South American countries and were absorbed into the larger groups. Prisoners-of-war were sent to St Helena Island, Bermuda, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and India, whilst rebels from the Cape Colony and other fugitives were interned in Portugal.

The War Museum has prepared an exhibition on sixteen posters to give visitors from abroad during the World Cup the opportunity to view the role played by their ancestors in the chequered history of South Africa.

These huge posters, size A0, consist of photographs relating to each of the selected countries and their role in the Anglo-Boer War. A short history highlighting the role of each country is printed on every poster. Sport played a large role in the daily lives of the prisoners-of-war and special emphasis is given to photographs depicting sporting activities on the
posters of those four countries where POWs were incarcerated.

The favourite sport of the British troops was football and therefore a separate poster dedicated to soccer and the British Army is included in the collection.

Posters depicting Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Portugal, St Helena, Bermuda, Sri Lanka, India, Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, France, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries with a special one on Soccer and The British Army, complete the list of posters.
African World Heritage Fund

The African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) was launched in 2006 to support the effective conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value in Africa. It is the outcome of initiatives of African Members States of UNESCO to develop a strategy for dealing with the challenges faced by many African countries regarding the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

The African World Heritage Fund’s Mission is to:

- Provide support to identify and list African heritage sites on the World Heritage List;
- Provide support and assistance for the conservation and management of heritage sites in Africa, particularly those already inscribed on the World Heritage List;
- Rehabilitate sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
- Train heritage experts and site managers as ongoing capacity building;
- Involve communities in decisions concerning their heritage and ensuring that tangible benefits accrue to them

In order to fulfill this Mission, the Fund is committed to capacity building. The capacity building programmes focus on training on the World Heritage nomination process and on conservation and site management. The Fund is accessible to all African countries who are Member States to the World Heritage Convention.

Governance

In October 2009, AWHF became a Category II Centre under the auspices of UNESCO. Category II Centres contribute to the strategic objectives of UNESCO, implementing its mandate throughout the world. As a member of this large family, AWHF is committed to World Heritage-related training...
and research directed at increasing the visibility, relevance and impact of UNESCO’s programmes.

The AWHF is registered as a trust and located at the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) in Midrand, South Africa.
The Apartheid Museum

The basic principle behind apartheid was simple – segregate everything. Cut a clean line through a nation to divide black from white and keep them divided. Visitors to this Museum will come to understand that any form of racial inequality leads to destruction. The award winning and internationally acclaimed Apartheid Museum communicates this by using dark images, sounds and atmosphere prevalent in that troubled era. It attempts to present a balanced account of 20th century South Africa. It recounts the political upheavals beginning in the last century and moves on to the transition from a racist state into Africa’s beacon of hope as the century turned again.

The stark exterior of the museum immediately brings to mind images of detention, oppression and division and sets the stage for an interactive journey through the darkest years in South African history. The path through the museum leads one on a journey beginning with segregation, the cornerstone of apartheid. It takes one back through the history of the myriad cultures converging during the pre-apartheid era, through the years of race classification, the 150 acts of apartheid, detentions and the oppression of the nationalist regime. Visitors get to examine the rise of black consciousness, the armed struggle and finally witness the release of Nelson Mandela after 27 years of imprisonment which led to the final negotiations for peace. The Apartheid Museum experience is one of upliftment and liberation, both personally and socially, and leaves each visitor with a feeling of hope for the future, unburdened by the ills of the past.

Tragedy and heroism. Tyranny and freedom. Chaos and peace. The Apartheid Museum is a journey, not just a destination. A journey to understanding, freedom and equality. It may be the most important lesson you will ever learn.

Just 25 minutes from O.R. Tambo International Airport or 20 minutes from Sandton, the Apartheid Museum offers an opportunity to experience the history of South Africa. Visitors are guaranteed to come away with a deeper understanding and appreciation of this country, its darkest days and its brightest triumphs.
Ditsong: Northern Flagship Institutions

The Ditsong: Northern Flagship Institute develops, manages and administers some of the largest and most significant Southern African collections in the field of fauna, palaeontology, military history, cultural history, anthropology and archaeology.

Ditsong: National Museum of Cultural History

The National Cultural History Museum’s history dates back to the founding of the Staatsmuseum in what was then the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek in 1892. The collecting policy of this museum covered a wide brief, including history and natural sciences. Manuscripts were among the first objects collected for the new museum. Today the museum collects objects relating to the cultural heritage of South Africa. Collections span the fields of archaeology, anthropology and cultural history. In addition to historical artifacts, the museum also collects manuscripts, ephemera and other documents of various physical forms, which support research on the museum’s fields of interest.

The document and manuscript collections include personal documents such as diaries, letters and memoirs, also family papers, genealogies, newspapers, periodicals, maps, books, pamphlets, music and so on. The Historical Photograph collection includes albums, photos and negatives.

The Museum Archive houses the National Cultural History Museum’s institutional records, including correspondance, research reports, council minutes, annual reports, other museum publications and audio records.

Ditsong National Museum of Military History

The Ditsong National Museum of Military History is the only museum of its kind in South Africa. The museum, which became known as the South African National War Museum, was officially opened by the then Prime

CONTACT DETAILS

Ditsong: National Museum of Cultural History
Paul Kruger Street
Pretoria
0001

Tel: +27 (0)12 322 7939

Opening hours:
8h00 - 16h00
(except Christmas Day & Good Friday)

Ditsong National Museum of Military History
Erlswold Way
Saxonwold
Johannesburg
2196

+27 (0) 11 646 5513

Entrance fees: Adult – R22
Senior citizens and children – R11

Gauteng

Pretoria
Minister of South Africa, Field Marshal J C Smuts, on 29 August 1947. In 1975 the Museum’s name was changed to the South African National Museum of Military History and its scope was expanded to include the history of all military conflict in which South Africans have played a part.

The Museum’s collection is divided into 37 separate categories and cover fields such as ordnance, armoured fighting vehicles, aircraft, medals, uniforms, small arms, edged weapons, barrack & camping equipment, rations, religion, gifts & comforts, military music, graves & memorials, military insignia, communications, medicine, propaganda and vexillology, to name a few. The exhibits include some of the rarest aircraft, firearms, uniforms, Victoria Crosses and other awards found in the world. The museum library has a unique collection of books, journals and archival material.
Established in 1892, the Ditsong: National Museum of Natural History (Transvaal Museum) is one of the oldest natural history museums in South Africa. As the natural history museum component of the Ditsong: NFI the Transvaal Museum contains large and important collections of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, as well as of many groups of insects; together, these have formed the basis for research for well over a hundred years.

The two main exhibitions focus on the history of life on earth: Genesis I (Hall of Life) and Genesis II (Mammal Hall). These halls include dioramas on the life of our common ancestor such as ‘Mrs Ples’, whose fossilised skull is undoubtedly the most famous specimen in the Museum. The collection also includes a specimen of the pre-historic coelacanth (‘old four legs’).

The Austin Roberts Bird Hall offers a unique display of all South African bird species (over 870) together with information on their distribution. Lastly, the Museum building also houses the Museum of the Geological Survey, where visitors can catch a glimpse of the amazing mineral wealth of the country.

Ditsong: Pioneer Museum

The Ditsong: Pioneer Museum in Silverton is a well-known landmark in Pretoria, with the thatched house, built in 1848 by Adolf Machiel Botha on the farm Hartebeestpoort, as its main attraction. This picturesque house, built shortly after the Voortrekkers established themselves in the vicinity, is the last remaining thatched dwelling representing the style of housing of this early period in the Apies River region.

In 1900 a modern Victorian house was built next to the original thatched dwelling. An interesting fact is that in time, the modern house disappeared, while the simple dwelling, donated to the Silverton City Council in 1961 by Mrs JL Mundt, a daughter-in-law of Hans Heinrich Mundt, survived as the original thatched Voortrekker house in Pretoria.

On 5 November 1975, Nico Diedericks, the then State President, opened the Pioneer Open Air Museum with the restored house, which has since been declared a national monument.
Ditsong: Tswaing Meteorite Crater

The Tswaing Meteorite Impact Crater originated approximately 220,000 years ago when a burning meteorite slammed into the earth 40km north of Pretoria.

Today, Tswaing is a 2,000-ha conservation area with the focus on conservation of the natural heritage, although the cultural heritage (mining, farming, and oral histories) also features. Major attractions besides the crater are an extensive wetland system; herds of kudu, impala, zebra, and many other animal species; a large variety of plant species representing different plant communities typical of the Sourish-Mixed Bushveld, and the 240-odd species of birds found at this site.

It was only during the later Iron Age that people came to Tswaing, approximately 800 years ago. Pieces from decorated clay pots that have been found on the crater floor, indicate the presence of early Sotho or Tswana peoples. The lake’s salt and soda also attracted white hunters and settlers, who demarcated the area into a farm and named it Zoutpan. Because of its significance as an important source of salt and soda, it became state property in 1876.

The former National Cultural History Museum took over a portion of the farm Zoutpan from the Department of Agriculture in 1993 to develop it into an ecotourism destination for environmental education, recreation, and research. This new entity became the Tswaing Meteorite Crater Museum.
Ditsong: Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum
Originally the Kaalfontein Farm, the Ditsong: Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum traces the history of agricultural development in South Africa, from the Stone Age to 1945. The earliest history of the farm itself dates back to 1859. The farm house was partially burnt down during the first Anglo-Boer War in 1898 and was rebuilt after the war.

There are two house museums, consisting of furnished farmhouses (built in 1880 and 1913) and authentic Ndebele homesteads. The Museum includes a restaurant that serves traditional South African meals; large collections of farming implements; animal-drawn vehicles and tractors.

Visitors who pre-book tours can enjoy demonstrations of farm life including: milking cows, baking bread in an outside clay oven, traditional candle-making and roasting coffee beans. The Museum also makes its own ‘mampoer’ – South Africa’s very own home-distilled alcohol.

HOW TO GET THERE
On the N4 freeway to Witbank, turn off at exit 27.
Take the Cullinan Road and turn right at the 4-way stop on the R104.
Follow the R104 for approximately 4km.
Turn left at the signboard indicated with a steam engine.

Ditsong: Sammy Marks Museum
The Ditsong: Sammy Marks Museum is situated on the farm Zwartkoppies east of Pretoria. This Victorian mansion was the residence of the Jewish industrialist and entrepreneur Sammy Marks (1844-1920) who made significant contributions to the industrial, mining and agricultural development of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (the old Transvaal). The Museum is set in a magnificent park-like garden and houses the unique collection of Victoriana and personal effects of Sammy Marks and his wife, Bertha.

Conducted tours through the house are presented from Tuesdays to Sundays.
Visitors can play a game of croquet or walk through the garden. Refreshments can be enjoyed under shady trees in the teagarden. The restaurant also offers a Victorian picnic in the garden or dinner in the kitchen.

During the World Cup tours will be conducted at the normal times. Please phone the Museum to make bookings, as several tours have been fully booked for overseas visitors.

**HOW TO GET THERE**

From Pretoria, take the N4 (Witbank highway) and turn off at the Verwoerdburg off-ramp (exit 11).

From this point, signposts clearly indicate the way to the museum: turn left at the top of the off-ramp and continue until you reach a T-junction where the road joins the old Bronkhorstspruit Road (R104).

Turn right, cross a small bridge and you will see the turn-off to the museum a little further along on your left.

**Ditsong: Kruger Museum**

The Kruger Museum was opened in 1934 and declared a national monument in 1936. The museum and its contents bear witness to the powerful personality of the man who lived here as leader of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), at a stormy and unsettling time in the history of the Afrikaner people. Kruger lived here from 1884 until 1900 while he was President of the ZAR.
THE MUSEUM CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS:

**The House**
The Presidency, as the house was called, was not an official residence but a private home. It has been refurbished to look almost as it did during the time President and Mrs Kruger lived there, based on a thorough study of the available evidence of the original furnishings. The house is an excellent example of the Victorian style of architecture.

**West Hall**
Here the focus of the displays is on Paul Kruger as an international statesman. A small number of the international tributes, as well as some of the tokens of sympathy and honour which President Kruger received from different countries during the South African War, are exhibited here.

President Kruger’s rifle, saddle, pocket knife and state coach are also exhibited here. One of the most impressive tributes is the Brattina, which was presented by the Russian people.

**East Hall**
The displays here cover President Kruger’s journey into exile from Mozambique to Europe, his train journey through Europe, the houses in which he stayed there and his death in Clarens, Switzerland. There is also a display of the Presidents’ state funeral in Pretoria on 16 December 1904.

**Railway Coach**
This was the President’s private coach. It was used for official visits to Natal and Bloemfontein and during political campaigns to other parts of the ZAR. The train was also used when Kruger went into exile. He first travelled to Machadodorp and then crossed the border to Mozambique at Komatipoort. The railway coach was brought to this site by the Department of Public Works in 1952.
Frans Vredenrijk Engelenburg was born in Arnhem, Holland on 17 March 1863. He emigrated to South Africa in 1889. From 1889 - 1938 he was the editor-in-chief and later director of the Transvaal newspaper, *De Volksstem*. In 1903, he had his house erected in Arcadia, Pretoria. The gabled house stood on its own outside the town, and residents referred to it as “Engelenburg’s Folly”. Only much later did the house become known as “Het Witte Huis” (The White House). Today it is known as the Engelenburg House (Engelenburghuis).

The varied and valuable art collection that is housed in the Engelenburg House reflects Engelenburg’s artistic and cosmopolitan character. Part of the collection consists of heirlooms that were shipped to South Africa and transported to the interior. Most of the pieces were acquired by Engelenburg in his travels abroad. A number of pieces were also acquired at auctions. The collection consists, among others, of porcelain, glassware, paintings, silver, furniture, tapestries and several sculptures.
The Engelenburg Museum 18th Century Chinese wooden statue

The Engelenburg Museum 18th Century bronze Ting
Freedom Park

Freedom Park offers visitors a unique and exceptional opportunity to experience and appreciate the history of this nation – it is about the South African tale in the voice of the South African people. Using South Africa’s unique culture, heritage, history and spirituality, Freedom Park tells previously untold stories. It allows visitors to walk where their ancestors have walked and to understand a shared heritage as brothers and sisters of a diverse nation. Freedom Park is the heart and soul of South Africa captured in one breathtaking space.

The Park has been divided into different areas, each one dedicated to a different aspect and serving a dedicated purpose. **Isivivane** is a spiritual place – the resting place for those who died fighting for freedom and liberation in South Africa.

To build Isivivane, each of the nine provinces in our country sent a boulder that comes from an important place in that province. These nine boulders, together with a boulder representing national government and a boulder representing the international community, were used to build the **Lesaka** – the burial ground for the country’s heroes and heroines.

**S’khumbuto** is the main memorial. It tells of the most important conflicts in South Africa’s history. **S’khumbuto** has many different elements, each one with its own symbolism and meaning.

The **Wall of Names** is inscribed with the names of heroes and heroines who died fighting for humanity and freedom during the major conflicts in South African history, namely: the Pre-Colonial Wars, Slavery, Genocide, Wars of Resistance, the South African War, the First and Second World War and the Struggle for...
Liberation. This brings honour to those who laid down their lives so South Africans can enjoy freedom today.

The **Sanctuary** is a quiet place where one can go to think or to pay respect to a loved one who has passed on.

The **Eternal Flame** is for the heroes and heroines who died without their names being recorded. The flame burns continuously to remind us of the names we will never know.

**IN THE FUTURE**

Freedom Park is currently in the process of constructing **//hapo**, a place that will tell the story of Southern Africa dating back 3.6 billion years. **//hapo** is a Khoi word that means dream and was taken from a proverb that means: “A dream is not a dream until it is shared by the entire community”. **//hapo** will showcase our rich and colourful history, from creation to the issues of reconciliation and nation building that we face today.
Johannesburg Art Gallery (JAG)

The collection of the city’s major public gallery spans international artists such as Rodin, Picasso and Henry Moore, to South Africans such as Sekoto, Batisse and Pierneef. It also houses an extensive collection of the work of contemporary local artists. Guided tours are conducted on request but booking is required.

JUNE/ JULY EVENTS

**Without Masks 23 May – 29 August**
Curated by renowned curator Orlando Hernandez, this exhibition showcases contemporary work from Cuba. This is a unique opportunity to see the work of some 26 Cuban artists who include painters, print-makers and photographers. Hernandez has chosen to take a fresh look at the African heritage implicit in contemporary Cuban art making. Not only does the exhibition contain work of freshness and vigour, but as a whole the exhibition reflects with insight and compassion on issues of concern to all of us.

**Deep Play 6 June – 4 September**
This ‘high tech’ multi-channel installation was first shown at Documenta 12 in 2007 and brings together 12 different perspectives on one of the biggest broadcasting events ever – the 2006 FIFA World Cup. “Celebrated German film-maker and artist Harun Farocki has, for four decades, mined the history of cinema and explored the impact of new technologies on our understanding of the world™….. Deep Play unpicks the nature of 21st century media spectacle: it bombards and dazzles our senses with an excess of data and digital imaging.”

**Borders 20 June – 4 September**
The Bamako Photographic Biennale is the most compelling and challenging platform for the display of pan-African photography. This exhibition, Borders, was shown at the 8th Biennale held in
Bamako, Mali, last year. “In Africa, more than anywhere else,” write the curators, “borders are a major issue, whether they are artificial lines drawn up by men or natural barriers, they generally delineate spaces.” This is an opportunity to see the work of more than 50 photographers from around the continent, documenting, essaying and commenting on one of the great issues of our time.
Liliesleaf

Liliesleaf is acknowledged to be the birth place of MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe - Spear of the Nation). MK was the military wing of the ANC, and the farm was the nerve centre from which the MK leadership planned the struggle for liberation and justice.

It was at Liliesleaf where the high command met to plan ‘Operation Mayibuye’ – the plan to overthrow the apartheid regime. The outhouse buildings on Liliesleaf housed the printing presses which were producing freedom literature. And it was from the brick structure that the inhabitants of the farm broadcast the first test of Radio Freedom using the lightning conductor as an aerial transmitter.

The raid by security police on Liliesleaf in 1963 led to the arrest and capture of members of the high command of MK, and the subsequent Rivonia Trial, which resulted in the life long imprisonment of key ANC, South African Communist Party and Congress Alliance leaders. This trial was a key turning point in the struggle against apartheid, catapulting South Africa’s situation into the international spotlight. The trialists included Accused Number One - Nelson Mandela, and leaders such as Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Bram Fischer, Joe Slovo, Ruth First, Raymond Mhlaba, Rusty Bernstein, Bob Hepple, Harold Wolpe, and Dennis Goldberg among others.

The trial catalysed a series of events in South Africa’s history which would eventually result in the formation of South Africa’s first democratically elected government, some 31 years later.

Liliesleaf personifies the beliefs, inspiration and aspirations of a unique group of leaders who were committed to bringing about socio-political transformation predicated on democratic principles.

The Liliesleaf Trust

Liliesleaf has seamlessly integrated the authenticity of the original buildings’ structures with two newly constructed buildings: the
Resource Centre and Liberation Centre, which mark the visitor’s journey of enlightenment from struggle, to liberation to transformation.

**Permanent and Temporary Exhibits**
The Resource Centre will sustain the tradition of intellectual discourse that Liliesleaf is renowned for. In addition to the archive collective on-site, the Resource Centre library houses 3 000 books and over 500 hours of interview footage. The collection of this material, including oral recollection and interviews, began in 2003. Visitors to Liliesleaf are afforded access to all areas of the site and are issued with a ‘pass card’ should they wish to leave and return later on in the day.

‘Liliesleaf was an old house that needed work and no one lived there. I moved in under the pretext that I was a houseboy or caretaker that would live there until my master took possession. I had taken the alias David Motsamayi, the name of one of my former clients. At the farm, I wore the simple blue overalls that were the uniform of the black male servant.’

Nelson Mandela, Long Walk to Freedom
The Market Theatre

The Market Theatre, founded in Johannesburg in 1976 by Mannie Manim and the late Barney Simon, was constructed out of Johannesburg’s Indian Fruit Market - built in 1913. The theatre went on to become internationally renowned as South Africa’s “Theatre of the Struggle”.

The Market Theatre challenged the apartheid regime, armed with little more than the conviction that culture can change society. The strength and truth of that conviction was acknowledged in 1995 when the theatre received the American Jujamcyn Award. In providing a voice to the voiceless, the Market Theatre did not forego artistic excellence, but, rather, made a point of it. Its 21 international and 300 South African theatre awards bears eloquent testimony to the courage and artistic quality of its work.

During the past three decades, The Market Theatre has evolved into a cultural complex for theatre, music, dance and the allied arts. Today, The Market Theatre remains at the forefront of South African theatre, actively encouraging new works that continue to reach international stages.

JUNE/ JULY EVENTS

Utlwanang Theatre in association with the Market Theatre presents

*Biko: Where The Soul Resides*

20 May - 13 June 2010
Market Theatre – Laager Theatre

*Biko: Where the Soul Resides* explores Steve Biko’s life from 1968 when he led the black student break-away from the white-controlled National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) to form an all-black South African Student Organisation (SASO). The play ends with his death in September 1977 in a police cell. The play captures some important snippets from Biko’s political and social activism without ignoring his life as an ordinary man who had various relationships and who
partied with friends and often had severe altercations with colleagues. The play is profoundly relevant as it explores the life of one of the most selfless sons of Africa who gave his life for the freedom of his countrymen.

**The Market Theatre Presents**
Third World Bunfight’s *House of the Holy Afro*
11 June – 11 July 2010, Market Theatre – Main Theatre
House of the Holy Afro is a slick, glamorous package of Afro-kitsch to electrify your eyes, ears and bodies on the dance floor!

In shamanistic ceremonies in rural villages in the heartlands of South Africa, ancestral spirits are summoned and revered with songs that arise from dreams. In the churches of the townships, soaring gospel songs lead people into states of spiritual communion and trance.

Performed by seven singer-dancers, *House of the Holy Afro* weaves these spiritual melodies together with celebrated DJ Dino Moran’s driving housebeats and over-the-top club poetry of Odidi Mfenyana.

According to the Theatre, the show is “flash, funky Afro-kitsch; this exuberant show – part clubnight, part musical – is as much fun as you can have in a church hall before midnight.”

The Market Theatre
The National Arts Council of South Africa (NAC) was established in April, 1997 through an Act of Parliament (Act no. 56 of 1997). The vision of the NAC is to promote, through the Arts, the free expression of South Africa’s cultures and its mission is to develop and promote excellence in the Arts.

The NAC receives its annual budget from the Department of Arts and Culture. It is governed by a Board which consists of 14 nationally elected and 9 provincially elected members. The NAC office is headed by the Chief Executive Officer who is responsible for implementing decisions made by the Board.

Amongst its other functions, the NAC offers financial support to arts organisations and individuals involved with projects in dance and choreography, literature; music musical theatre, theatre, visual arts and craft.

The objectives of the NAC are as follows:

- To provide, and encourage the provision of, opportunities for persons to practice 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 the 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 to encourage excellence in this regard.

Funds are allocated twice a year. Forms are available at the NAC offices or on the website. Affiliated to the International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies (IFACCA), the NAC co-hosted the Third World Summit for Arts and Culture in 2009.
The National Film & Video Foundation (NFVF) is a statutory body mandated by parliament to spearhead the development of the South African film and video industry.

The vision of the NFVF is to strive for a quality South African film and video industry that is representative of the nation, commercially viable and encourages development. The NFVF aims to support this by creating an environment that develops and promotes the South African film and video industry, domestically and internationally.

The NFVF is guided by a council consisting of highly respected film professionals with diverse expertise in the film and television industry.

The NFVF encourages the equitable growth and development of the South African film and video industry.

An imperative is to create facilities for ordinary South Africans to bear influence in the expression of their own images, thereby deepen democracy and create prosperity. The NFVF strives for the realisation of this noble ideal.

Its mission is to create an environment that develops and promotes the South African film and video industry domestically and international.

Its vision is to achieve a quality South African film and video industry that mirrors and represents the nation, sustains commercial viability, encourages development and provides a medium through which the creative and technical talents of South Africans are able to reach the world.

The NFVF has ten main goals derived from its business plan as well as its mandate from government. It seeks to:

- To develop effective relationships between government, the film industry and regulatory bodies.
- To access finance through public funding, private investments, the lottery and other means.
- To stimulate and advance skills development, film education and training.
To monitor, measure and plan national strategies for the industry, and advise government on policy.

To develop local content and production.

To develop South African film and television audiences for the appreciation of locally produced materials.

To develop film exports, and attract international productions and investment.

To redress past imbalances in the film sector and develop small, medium and micro enterprises (SMME) for the effective growth of the industry.

To help reflect South African culture and language to both local and international audiences.

To provide and disburse funding for film development, production, exhibition marketing and training.
The National Heritage Council

The vision of the National Heritage Council (NHC) is “to be the leading agent for the preservation, protection and promotion of South African heritage, both tangible and intangible, for sustainable development”.

The development of the National Liberation Heritage route (NLHR) is a project of the NHC. Significant historical accounts of events, places, epochs, individuals and communities will be recorded for posterity and for transmission to succeeding generations through this project. It seeks to reconstruct the story of the liberation struggle with the NHC positioning the route as a South African feature of universal importance.

Many countries gaze into the past to be enriched and to unearth heritage treasures which have been hidden by history for a very long time. The NLHR serves as a dynamic reflection of the nation to protect the future and to heal the wounds of the past.

The nominations for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List for the South Africa Liberation Heritage Route will consist of a series of sites that in combination express the key aspects of the South African Liberation experience and one of UNESCO’s Outstanding Universal Values - from the point of view of global history.

These attributes will also be reflected in other nominations from Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries which include: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In the ongoing process the sites identified cover the following themes:
- The Modern Liberation Struggle and The Mass Democratic Movement
- Massacres and Assassinations
- Sites of Historical Significance
- Wars of Dispossession
- Women’s Movement
- Early African Intellectuals
- Youth and Student Movement
Until 1 November 1999, for historical reasons, South Africa had two national libraries, the South African Library, founded in 1818 in Cape Town, and the State Library, founded in 1887 in Pretoria.

During the 1990s the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology began a review of legislation under its jurisdiction, including the National Libraries Act, No 56 of 1985. The Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology in 1996 appointed a Working Group on the National Libraries to advise him on the future of the two national libraries. The most important recommendation of the Working Group was that the two national libraries be amalgamated to form a dual-site (Cape Town and Pretoria) national library, to be known as the National Library of South Africa.

The Pretoria Campus came into being thanks to a donation of books from the Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde. These books consisted mainly of Dutch literature and arrived at the Library in 1883. In 1887 the Transvaal government approved the constitution of the Staats-Bibliotheek.

The Cape Town Campus is the oldest library in South Africa. Its origins date back to 1818 when Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape Colony, issued a proclamation launching the South African Public Library.

The Library’s first significant acquisition was the collection of Joachim Nicolaus von Dessin, who bequeathed his books to the Dutch Reformed Church in 1761 to serve as the foundation of a public library. In 1820 the Dessinian Collection was given to the new library. Other notable donations followed over the years, including the personal library of Sir George Grey. This collection presented to the Library in 1861 included valuable medieval and renaissance manuscripts, many rare books including a Shakespeare First Folio, and rare South African publications.
Exhibition Events June/ July at the National Library
Both the Pretoria and Cape Town campuses have exhibitions mounted on the history and development of soccer in South Africa. The exhibitions highlight the wealth of published material that is available to researchers.

The Centre for the Book is a part of the National Library of South Africa. Its mission is to promote a South African culture of reading, writing and publishing in all local languages, and easy access to books for all South Africans.

The Centre advocates the importance of reading for the nation and is involved in coordinating, promoting and encouraging book related activities in South Africa in all local languages. The Centre also coordinates various events and functions such as poetry readings, conferences, book launches, writing groups and writing workshops for teachers, youth and children.
The South African State Theatre

There is definitely something magical about the State Theatre. The centrally situated State Theatre has been a driving force in the cultural life of the capital and the country. In the last decade audiences in Pretoria have been treated to blockbuster productions like *Cats, Sarafina!, The Phantom of the Opera*, and *The Sound of Music*.

JUNE/ JULY EVENTS

**Cards**

Written by Paul Mpumelelo Grootboom and Mothusi Mokoto
Directed by Paul Grootboom

Drama Theatre, 5 - 20 June
Set in the sleazy Wild Cats Nightclub in the notorious flatland of Hillbrow, the play is about the volatile lives of young girls who are caught up in a life of prostitution where drugs, poverty and exploitation are the order of day.

Warning: explicit sex, violence and extremely strong language
Parental guidance is strongly advised.

**Mbongeni Ngema’s Lion of the East, a Musical of Hope and Triumph**

11 June - 11 July
Opera Theatre
Tuesdays to Saturdays at 20h00
Sundays at 15h00
Created, written and directed by Mbongeni Ngema, with Gert Sibande.
The life of eminent ANC activist Gert Sibande will come alive on stage in this musical production.
**Shaka Zulu – The Musical**
Written by Samson Khumalo, Sean Else and Deon Opperman
Directed by Samson Khumalo and Deon Opperman
Original music composed by Johan Vorster
Drama Theatre, 26 June - 18 July 2010
This world-famous and heroic South African story, created and produced by South Africans, is in celebration of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

*Shaka* – The Musical is a family spectacular featuring an originally created musical score and the cream of South Africa’s performance and production design talent.

**Rivonia Trial**
Directed and written by Aubrey Sekhabi and Mpumelelo Paul Grootboom.

The story follows the trial through the eyes of ten cadres of Umkhonto We Sizwe who faced charges of sabotage. These include Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Dennis Goldberg.

One night preview on June 28 before showing at the National Arts Festival (in the Eastern Cape, Grahamstown)

**La Traviata**
22 June – 31 July
In an exciting coup for the South African opera scene, German opera company Theater Erfurt will be bringing its production of *La Traviata* to launch its three-year partnership with Opera Africa and The South African State Theatre.
Windybrow Theatre, Johannesburg

Windybrow was built by one of the early South African mining engineers, Theodore Reunert in 1896 as a family home. It has since served many purposes including being a nurses’ home.

The Windybrow was declared a national monument in 1996. Its history as an arts centre spans almost 20 years, at first as a traditional theatre complex, reflective of the programming policies and cultural aesthetics of the period. In 1993 the Windybrow took bold steps to transform itself into a cultural centre consistent with the ethos of the new democratic order.

On 1 April 2005 the Windybrow was declared a ‘Cultural Institution’ by the Department of Arts and Culture. It was re-launched on 4 May 2006. The Windybrow Theatre is a well-governed, innovative and respected cultural institution that is an incubator for the development of high quality performance artists and productions that are inspired by Africa, its diversity and its rich store of cultural forms.

A key feature of the strategy and brand is recognising the huge artistic value of exchange between ‘Afrikan’ performing artists and institutions. We believe that the Windybrow is ideally located physically and historically to facilitate such a process on a sustainable basis.

**FIFA World Cup™ Screenings & Drumming**

11 June @ 14h00
17 June @ 20h00
22 June @ 15h00
11 July - Time to be confirmed

**Concerts**

12 June @ 20h00 - Ringo Madlingozi & African Band (Algeria)
3 July @ 20h00 - Sechaba (SA Gospel Band) & African Gospel Band
10 July - Letta Mbuli & Caphius Semenya (Time to be confirmed)
To be confirmed concerts
19 June @ 20h00 - Simphiwe Dana & Band (Nigeria)
24 to 27 June @ 20h00 - Dance Troupe (Ghana) & Dance Troupe (SA)

Theatre
Taproot
7 to 9 July @ 20h00

*We Shall Sing for the Fatherland* – written by Zakes Mda,
15 June to 20 June @ 20h00

*Goree* – written by Matsemela Manaka
22 to 27 June @ 20h00

*The Island* – written by Athol Fugard,
6 to 11 July @ 20h00
Established in 1996, the Centre for Creative Arts (CCA) is a multidisciplinary arts organisation within the Faculty of Humanities, Development and Social Sciences of the University of KwaZulu-Natal. The CCA is part of a number of cultural networks in Africa involved in dialoguing strategies to promote cultural activities, networking dynamics, information exchange and new forms of Pan-African and international cooperation. The CCA is also involved in other projects such as ad hoc festivals, conferences, concerts, exchange projects and training programmes.

The principal work of the CCA is the coordination of the following four annual festivals:

31st Durban International Film Festival 2010 – 22 July - 1 August. The Durban International Film Festival’s 31st edition will present over 200 screenings of films from around the world, with a focus on films from South Africa and Africa. Screenings will take place throughout Durban including township areas where cinemas are non-existent. The festival also offers an extensive seminar and workshop component featuring local and international filmmakers, including the 3rd Talent Campus Durban programme which brings together about 40 young filmmakers from around the African continent.

The Durban International Film Festival is supported by the National Film and Video Foundation, KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development and Tourism, HIVOS, City of Durban, German Embassy, Goethe-Institut, Industrial Development Corporation and a range of other partners.
12th Jomba! Contemporary Dance Experience – 1 - 12 September 2010, Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre. The exciting programme of cutting edge local and international dance also includes an open Fringe programme, a Youth Fringe day plus dance master classes and workshops. A special event this year is Red Eye Jomba! - a partnership project with the Durban Art Gallery on 3 September.

14th Poetry Africa 2010 – International Poetry Festival, 4 - 9 October 2010. Poets, predominantly from South Africa and elsewhere on the African continent, will participate in the 14th Poetry Africa international poetry festival. The extensive week-long programme includes performances, readings, music and book launches Monday to Friday at the Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre with the Durban SlamJam and festival finale at the BAT Centre on Saturday 9 October. Day activities include seminars, workshops, open mic opportunities, and school visits. A schools poetry competition will also take place.

13th Time of the Writer Festival – 9 -13 March 2010. The written word enveloped Durban as writers from around South Africa and Africa arrived in Durban for a stimulating week of books, ideas and talk at the 13th Time of the Writer International Writers Festival. The festival featured a diverse gathering of novelists, short story writers, humour writers and political commentators. Within a precarious funding climate the Department of Arts and Culture provided valued core support to make the production of this year’s Time of the Writer possible and thereby help sustain this important platform which brings literature into the public domain.
The Luthuli Museum is a site of international historical significance. It celebrates the life and legacy of a human rights champion, an exemplary African leader and the recipient of the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize, Chief Albert John Mvumbi Luthuli. This national legacy project is situated in Groutville on the KwaZulu-Natal north coast, at the historical home of Chief Luthuli’s family.

Wander through Chief Luthuli’s family home where he formed his visionary ideas and held secret ANC meetings. Sit beneath the shade of the same jacaranda tree where he met with US Senator Robert Kennedy. Visit the interpretative centre to see our temporary exhibitions, watch film screenings or hold meetings and mini-conferences.

Guided tours are offered to both individuals and tour groups. Bookings for groups of 50 or more are essential. Researchers are also invited to access the archives by appointment and copies of materials can be made available for a small fee. All amenities, including toilets and secure parking, are accessible during opening hours. Refreshments are available only by prior arrangement.
Natal Museum

The Natal Museum is one of South Africa’s five national museums, a cultural and natural history museum renowned for its unique collections – there are eight natural history and ten cultural history galleries that include an array of mammals (including the last wild elephant in KwaZulu-Natal), birds, amphibians, insects, an extensive mollusc collection (there are few South African land snails that are not represented in the Natal Museum) and a life-size T-Rex model.

There is also a room dedicated to KwaZulu-Natal history, geological and palaeontological material, and a reconstruction of a Victorian street set in the late 1800s, complete with shops, stable and period homes. Take a walk through a life-size recreation of a Drakensberg cave with rock art drawings or on the wooden deck of a wrecked trading vessel in our Towns and Trade Exhibition.

What makes the Natal Museum particularly interesting is the array of interesting temporary exhibitions that give the museum a definite dynamic advantage. Temporary exhibitions and happenings have included an exploration of the history of segregation in the United States, xenophobic violence and a mixed children’s art exhibition. The Museum officially opened another new and exciting exhibition on the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in May this year. Later in the year, they will also be celebrating the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Indian people in South Africa with another brand new exhibition showcasing the Indian community of Pietermaritzburg.

The Natal Museum is very popular with schools and family visitors alike. The museum boasts an internet café with workstations, a resource library for learners, a film room and a coffee/snack bar.
JUNE/ JULY

Soccer World Cup Gallery Opening
Schools holiday programme – Arts & Crafts activities
Night at the Museum Sleepover
Museum Internet Café and Resource Centre will be open
Playhouse Company

The Playhouse Company is Durban’s premier theatre organisation, based at the Playhouse Theatre Complex in Smith Street in the heart of the coastal city of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal on the Eastern Seaboard of South Africa.

JUNE/ JULY EVENTS

8 June, Playhouse Opera Theatre:
The Playhouse Company’s big-stage performance showpiece, Ingqay’ngqayi ye Africa was created for Praise Singer, Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass soloists, with mass Choir, Orchestra and Indlamu Dancers. This grand-scale stage piece features original music by Phelelani Mnomiya, set to a libretto by Professor Themba Msimang, orchestrated and conducted by Naum Rousine and directed by Mbongeni Ngema. The spectacular showcase of South African talent and diverse cultures promises to be a memorable live theatre experience, highlighting our endemic cultural characteristics, music complexities, beautiful melodies and harmonies, the beauty and splendour of our natural and heritage sites as well as the warmth and humanity of ubuntu espoused by the people of South Africa.

A series of World Cup Concerts will be held on the Playhouse Transnet Mobile stage in Richards Bay, Ballito, Pietermaritzburg and Margate, linked to forthcoming matches at the Moses Madiba Stadium in Durban. The concerts will showcase local prize-winning Pantsula, Maskandi, Indlamu and Kwaito exponents.

16-20 June, Playhouse Drama:
The annual touring production staged by Northwood High from Johannesburg is the 1970 Biblical musical Godspell by Stephen Schwartz and John-Michael Tebelak.
17-27 June, Playhouse Loft:
*Songs of Freedom* features The Robben Island Singers, three artists from local townships who served time as political prisoners on Robben Island with Nelson Mandela. *Songs of Freedom* is not a memoir of incarceration but rather a celebration of the universal power that music has to uplift, encourage, change, inspire and set the spirit free.

26-27 June, Playhouse Opera Theatre:
The Playhouse Company’s national Isicathamiya Festival spans some 18 hours, beginning late afternoon on Saturday and running into mid-morning on Sunday.

20 July – 8 August 2010:
The Playhouse Company’s 14th South African Women’s Arts Festival is set to run at The Playhouse in Durban from 20 July to 8 August 2010. The nationally acclaimed festival features a high profile mix of music, dance, drama and comedy, highlighting the work of impactful women in our society.
The Voortrekker/ Msunduzi Museum

Since the 1990s, the Voortrekker/ Msunduzi Museum in Pietermaritzburg has changed from a historically single-themed museum to one that depicts the heritage of the different cultural groups of KwaZulu-Natal.

The museum was started in 1912 as a tribute to the Voortrekkers, mostly Dutch-speaking farmers who left the Cape in 1837-1838 in order to escape British rule. Voortrekker history is still displayed in the Voortrekker Complex, i.e. the historic Church of the Vow, the Andries Pretorius House and the E.G. Jansen Extension.

However, the main building of the Museum (formerly the old Longmarket Street Girls School), now features a variety of cultural history exhibitions like the Birth of Democracy, Colour, Grace and Spice (the Indian Community of Kwazulu-Natal) etc. This is supplemented by a Hindu Shiva temple, a traditional Zulu home and a beautiful herb garden.

Displays on the Anglo Boer War can be seen at the Voortrekker House, at 333 Boom Street.

The museum also has a very active outreach programme, which includes herbal and craft workshops. During July 2010 a traditional Zulu potter will be demonstrating her skills to the public, and visitors will be able to participate in the process.

Ncome Museum, Nquthu: The other side of the story

The Ncome-Blood River heritage site is a unique battlefield in South Africa. The site witnessed a major battle between the Voortrekkers and amaZulu on 16 December 1838, and is named after the nearby river known as ‘Ncome’ in isiZulu and ‘Bloedrivier’ in Afrikaans.

The site is unique in that the Voortrekker perspective is displayed at the Blood River Monument and Museum Complex on the
western side of the river, while the Ncome Museum (east of the river) provides the Zulu version. Visitors to both sites can therefore get a more balanced view of the events that took place before, during and after the 1838 Voortrekker-Zulu confrontation.

The Ncome Museum building was designed in the shape of buffalo horns, which was the formation, initiated by King Shaka kaSenzangakhona, in which the Zulu army attacked. It offers visitors a re-interpretation of the Battle of Blood River/ Ncome of 16 December 1838. The rich symbolism of the Zulu language is captured through items on display.

The museum came into being in 1999 as part of the National Government’s Legacy Project of preserving the histories of all people of South Africa.
Mapungubwe National Park

The Mapungubwe National Park is a magnificent landscape situated at the point where the borders of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana meet, at the confluence of the Shashe and Limpopo rivers. It is a World Heritage site whose natural beauty is augmented by its vital cultural value, which reveals remarkable insights about the ancient history of African civilisation.

In 1932, a grave of unidentified origin containing intricate goldwork was discovered on the summit of a rock stronghold in an undeveloped natural landscape of what was then known as the Transvaal Province. Since then, artifacts and other archaeological evidence have indicated that in this area existed a prosperous Iron Age settlement under the rule of an African king around 1000 years ago.

From the rediscovery of Mapungubwe in 1932 to the Battle of Dongola – the recent history that ultimately led to the proclamation of the park is intriguing. The ‘battle’ was a public and parliamentary debate which in 1947 culminated in the declaration of a protected area of 92 000 hectares. A year later the apartheid regime disbanded the park. With the proclamation of Mapungubwe National Park and its attainment of World Heritage Site status, history has now come full circle.

The significance behind Mapungubwe’s World Heritage Status is multi-faceted. It is believed that the Mapungubwe kingdom was a society as advanced as any other in the world during the Iron Age, with a complex social hierarchy and a vibrant trade and mercantile system that may have made it a regional economic centre.

The attraction of Mapungubwe National Park and the areas surrounding it is enhanced by the potential role of the area as a sanctuary for viable populations of some of the most threatened large mammals on earth, such as the black rhinoceros, wild dog, cheetah, brown hyena and elephant. It also is one of the last protected areas of the Limpopo riverine forest.
Mapungubwe encompasses all the attractions of Africa in one site – breathtaking natural beauty, fauna and flora, as well as fascinating cultural history. Picnic, caravanning and camping facilities are available and thatch cabins accommodating eight people each can be rented at the Vhembe Wilderness Trails Camp about 14km from the Park gates. Various walks, guided tours and drives are also available.

**HOW TO GET THERE:**
**FROM JOHANNESBURG/PRETORIA**
Take N1 North to Polokwane; in Polokwane CBD take R521 to Dendron, about 40km to Vivo to join Alldays, another 23km to the Mapungubwe Entrance and Reception.
Take N1 to Polokwane CBD, 107km to Makhado to Musina with the N1. From Musina join R572 about 68km to the Mapungubwe Entrance and Reception.
Marula Market

The province of Mpumalanga is best known for its world famous natural attractions, such as the Kruger National Park, God’s Window or Bourke’s Luck Potholes, but one thing that always amazes visitors to this picturesque province is the seemingly endless creativity of its people, expressed through some of the best craft that South Africa has to offer. One of the best places to view and purchase the finest in Mpumalanga craft is the Marula Market, situated in the Shangana Cultural Village, five minutes drive from the town of Hazyview and an hour’s drive from both Skukuza and the FIFA Host City of Mbombela.

This market has been described by many visitors as the most beautiful in Africa. The wide circle of huts looks down towards the Kruger Park, with trees all around. It is the central village at Shangana, and is open all day to visitors.

The market is a gathering place for craftspeople from all over the region, and has a variety of traditional handcrafted art unmatched in the area. Many of the artists work at their homes in nearby villages, and they leave their work at the market to be sold. The Marula Market has been an important catalyst for enabling local crafters to make a living and create small businesses for themselves.

In the central area, there are clay and stone pieces, including carvings, statues and pots. The oven in the centre by the fire is used for firing the clay work made at the market. Each hut, which surrounds the central area, houses work from a different crafter, and it’s worth taking some time to explore their contents, which includes pottery, woodwork and embroidery.

The Marula Market at Shangana is open every day from 9am to 5pm, and entrance is free. It’s a great way to support local crafters, with the widest range of craft at affordable prices.
Scarf - Ellis Moeke

Bed Linen - Thabi Mnguni

Chains - Matladi Moramaga

A Unique Throne With Noah's Ark - Sicelo Ziqubu
The William Humphreys Art Gallery

The William Humphreys Art Gallery is considered one of the finest art museums in South Africa. It was opened in 1952 and named after its principal benefactor, William Benbow Humphreys (1889-1965).

In 1948 William Humphreys donated to the city a substantial portion of his personal collection of 16th and 17th century Dutch and Flemish Old Masters, British and French paintings, antique furniture and other objets d’art.

This gift combined with the South African works of art, brought together by members of the Art Section of the Kimberley Athenaeum and The Max Greenberg Bequest, formed the nucleus of the collection. The Humphreys Loan Collection and Timlin Collection, on indefinite loan from De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, augment it. More recently the Meyer Collection of European and Oriental Porcelain and the Lawson Collection of Old Master Drawings and Prints have been acquired.

At present the Art Gallery concentrates on collecting South African works of art. Apart from its primary function as a museum of art, this Gallery serves the community as an educational and cultural centre. Its activities include temporary exhibitions, art workshops mainly for children, development stimulation classes for pre-school children, craft workshops for unemployed women, lectures, video shows and concerts. There is also a successful outreach programme in which we take graphic exhibitions to the small towns of the Northern Cape province where learners are exposed to the world of art.

Guided tours can be arranged on request.
8 June 2010: Opening of an exhibition by selected artists from Port Elizabeth celebrating creative diversity: Trevor Melville, Graham Jones, Cleone Cull, Norman Kaplan, Ethna Frankenfeld, Jennifer Ord, Alan Grobler and Amanda de Wet. There will be a collaborative workshop with some of the exhibiting artists and Dumisani Mabaso from Sguzu/WHAG Press.

24 June 2010: WHAG Film at 17h30

30 June 2010: Opening of exhibition of oil paintings by Hannes Meintjes

21 July: Christopher Duigan will be giving an evening piano recital at the WHAG

22 July 2010: David Walters and Friends. An exhibition of contemporary ceramics. The opening will feature Christopher Duigan on piano and Kobus Moolman reciting his poetry from the anthology After the Light.

27 July: Kobus Moolman will be presenting a poetry workshop at the Kimberley Correctional Services

29 July 2010: WHAG Film at 17h30
The North West Craft and Design Institute (NWCDI) is the co-ordinating centre for the craft and hand-manufacturing sector in the North West Province. This includes providing targeted support to crafters and to organisations, assisting and developing craft resources and capacity. The intention is to create a sector that is vibrant, resourceful, self-sustaining and a net creator of employment. The Institute’s vision is to define a unique provincial craft identity and creative brand and to establish the craft sector in the North West Province as a viable Industry by supporting, directing and promoting it.

The NCWDI is funded by the North West Provincial Government Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, and the Department of Trade and Industry. They also work in partnership with the Aardklop festival which provides a platform for development, showcasing and promoting of especially local and indigenous art forms.

Prizes for craft and design are sponsored by Artema (Institute for Arts Management and Development), Bibi’s House of Design, the North West University Creativity Centre and the SEDA Platinum Incubator.

In 2009 Insight Strategies facilitated workshops that assisted enterprises in building organisational, managerial competence and sustainability. For Decorex 2009 the ‘Platinum Province’ stand won the silver award in the Best Provincial Stand category, Ithabolele Waste Management received silver and Mystical Creations received bronze in the Best Product on Show category. Heartfelt won the gold in the Best Individual Company section.

In 2010 the NWCDI is a partner of the 2010 Platinum Fashion Festival which runs from 11 to 13 November. The event is a show extravaganza whereby designers from within the
Platinum Province will showcase their ranges to a targeted audience. It is also a fashion expo where designers, retailers, accessory designers, shoe manufacturers and retailers will retail and exhibit, and a fashion networking platform enabling designers to meet and liaise with buyers, agents, retailers and media, creating fashion sustainability for the Platinum Province.
The Taalmuseum and Monument

The Taalmuseum, situated in the historic centre of Paarl, explores the origins of the Afrikaans language. Afrikaans’ roots can be traced back to three continents: Africa, Asia and Europe, and its development was influenced by Dutch, Malayo-Portuguese, French, German, and the indigenous African languages.

The museum’s focus is on experience – its interactive, multimedia exhibitions give the visitor a hands-on experience of Afrikaans, its history, its dialects, its people and its peculiarities. This museum, although very small in comparison to most other museums, is regarded as one of the leading institutions in South Africa in the field of displaying intangible heritage.

The museum is situated in the home of Gideon Malherbe, a founding member of the Association of True Afrikaners, whose aims were to establish Afrikaans as a written language, to standardise the language and to publish in Afrikaans. Parts of the ground floor are restored to its original state. Guided tours are available on request. In the museum shop visitors can buy books, CDs and T-shirts.

The Taalmonument on Paarl Mountain

“Ja”, “lekker”, “biltong” and “braai” are Afrikaans words you’re bound to hear on the street… Afrikaans is the mother tongue of nearly 6 million people and is spoken by many South Africans as second or third language.

The Taalmonument on Paarl Mountain, an hour’s drive from Cape Town, is a fascinating step back into the past. Built in 1975, it acknowledges the diverse roots of Afrikaans from Europe, Africa and Asia. Dutch, French, German, English, Malay, Malay-Portuguese, Arabic, and the indigenous African languages influenced the development of Afrikaans. The Monument offers exotic gardens, a coffee shop, picnics, spectacular views, hiking trails, and summertime events such as full-moon picnics.
Taal Monument

Open: Mon. to Sun. 08h00–17h00 (Apr. to Sep.) 08h00–20h00 (Oct. to Mar.)
24 Dec. & 1 Jan.: 08h00–12h00
Closed: Christmas and New Year’s Day
Entry fee: adults R12, students R5, learners R2
Contact details: Tel: +27 (0)21 872 3441 or +27 (0)76 017 6026

Volksmond Coffee Shop
Open: Mon. to Sun. 08h00–17h00 (open until late for functions)
Closed: Christmas and New Year’s Day
Contact details: Tel: +27 (0)21 863 2800
In the space between Table Mountain and Table Bay, Cape Town boasts a cosmopolitan mix of historic and modern landmarks, including the Artscape Theatre Centre on the Foreshore, which is home to the Artscape cultural institution.

The Artscape Theatre Centre was opened on 19 May 1971 as the Nico Malan Theatre Centre. In line with the new South African political dispensation, the complex was renamed Artscape in March 2001.

Covering an area of some 14 000 square meters, the Artscape complex consists of a fully equipped Opera House, seating 1 500, a theatre seating 520, a smaller theatre seating 110, a piazza, gardens, rehearsal rooms and ample parking.

Today, the Artscape Theatre Centre is one of the most productive theatre centres in South Africa. It manages the theatre venues and provides technical and specialised services with an emphasis on sustainable theatre practice, education, development and the nurturing of indigenous arts.

To complement the world’s biggest sporting extravaganza, the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, Artscape has devised an arts programme, which will run during the tournament in June and July. Out of the 17 events, there will be seven indigenous South African presentations, four international showpieces, and six stage productions aimed at children and performed by South African youth.
JUNE/JULY

9-18 June: Bavaria meets Western Cape Expo
10-13 June, Langa township: Artscapes Cultural Village – a potpourri of performing arts, crafts, tours and football will be hosted at different four venues in the township.

10-26 June, Artscapes Theatre: Noddy’s Adventures in Toyland
15-16 June: My Country South Africa – a specially devised dance showcase


18 June: Youth Jazz Festival

26 June – 10 July, Artscapes Opera House: Le Grand Cirque – Fantazie
5 July, Artscapes Theatre: SA Artists for AIDS Awareness Gala Concert.

8-10 July, Artscapes Theatre: Ezethu: a musical drama including ceremonial songs and dances of the AmaXhosa.

13 – 17 July: Artscapes hosts the Cape Town International Ballet Competition.

15-17 July: District Six – the classic South African musical, presented by Christel House SA and Artscapes.
District Six Museum

The establishment of the District Six Museum Foundation almost 20 years ago was prompted by the fact that the memory of the area was in danger of being erased. Its primary purpose was to keep alive, together with the scattered ex-resident community, the memory of what District Six had been. Working critically with this memory, the Museum makes the point in all of its work, that the city had in District Six an existing archive of ideas and experiences of how social difference could be managed. In these terms, it offered the city an important history, one that had been lived, not only imagined, of how South Africans could manage the differences of their pasts, presents and futures.

The task of the Museum is to support the process of the return to what is, in effect, the single most important space in the city that remains for dealing with the divisions of the past. Given the dense occupation of much of the city and the reality that very little ‘free’ space is available, the earth of District Six is the only space left in which a new ‘imagination’ of Cape Town can be explored. The role of the Museum in this regard is to insert itself into the new District Six community, so that this community can demonstrate a different Cape Town.

JUNE/JULY EVENTS

Fields of Play
In 2008 the District Six Museum opened an exhibition about the far-reaching impact of forced removals on football associations and clubs in Cape Town. The exhibition, entitled *Fields of Play: football memories and forced removals in Cape Town* portrays the history of football from the first moment the game was played on Green Point Common in 1862, and traces the rich history of the football associations that used the Common for their games. The making of the exhibition reunited a number of football administrators, players, referees and spectators of the game. Their memories and stories vividly bring to life the rich history of struggle, competition, discipline and achievement by the city’s sporting communities.
**Offside**

*Offside: Kick Ignorance Out! Football Unites, Racism Divides* is a collaboration between the British Council, the District Six Museum, Football Unites, Racism Divides and Kick It Out. The exhibition highlights aspects of the footballing relationship between the United Kingdom and South Africa and how it has evolved over the last century, focusing particularly on experiences of racism in both countries. The exhibition encourages us to be vigilant against prejudice, highlighting the ways in which it remains a blemish on the beautiful game.
Iziko Museums of Cape Town

Iziko Museums of Cape Town are African museums of excellence that empower and inspire all people to celebrate and respect our diverse heritage. The five Iziko Museums are:

**South African Museum**, which through hands-on encounters with specimens and objects such as skulls, skeletons, fossils, mounted birds, insects and reptiles, encourages to analyse, investigate and discover the natural world around them. Display themes include: Stone Age people & their tools, Indigenous peoples of South Africa, Human and Animal Senses, Sea Life, African Dinosaurs and fossils, Birds, Mammals, Rock Art.

**SA National Gallery**, a dynamic space that continually transforms as new temporary exhibitions are installed to take the place of others. General tours of the Gallery are updated to include new exhibitions. Pre-booked tours tailored to the level of learners are offered from Tuesday to Friday.

**Castle of Good Hope** (William Fehr Collection): This is the oldest colonial building in South Africa. A visit to the Castle will amaze with maps of ship routes to the East, dark dungeons, the stories of famous people who lived in the Castle (including Lady Anne Barnard and King Cetshwayo), as well as exhibits showing the cultural influences of the Cape. The William Fehr Collection, housed within the Castle, contains paintings and drawings from the colonial period that are rich in historical detail.

**Slave Lodge Museum**: The Slave Lodge Museum building is one of the oldest in Cape Town. The original single-storey building was built in 1769. It once housed all the slaves owned by the Dutch East India Company at the Cape. A new long-term exhibition, *Remembering Slavery*, commemorates the experience of Cape slavery and the Indian Ocean slave trade. This exhibition is the first of many new displays that will explore the history of slavery and related themes of culture, language and human rights.

**Bo-Kaap Museum**, which reveals the history of Islam in the Cape and provides fascinating insights into the development of the Afrikaans language and the history of Cape Town and the Bo-Kaap community. Walking tours of the Bo-Kaap area can be arranged.

**CONTACT DETAILS**

78 Buitenkant Street
Cape Town
Tel: +27 (0)21 464 3281
www.iziko.org.za
Robben Island

Robben Island is known the world over as a place of banishment, exile, isolation and imprisonment. For nearly 400 years colonial and apartheid rulers banished those they regarded as political troublemakers, social outcasts and the unwanted of society to this rocky, 575-hectare outcrop in Table Bay.

The Island’s unwilling inhabitants included slaves, political and religious leaders who opposed Dutch colonialism in East Asia, Khoikhoi and other African leaders who resisted British expansion in South Africa, leprosy sufferers, the sick, the mentally disturbed, French Vichy prisoners of war and most recently, political opponents of the apartheid regime in South Africa and Namibia.

During the apartheid years Robben Island became internationally known for its institutional brutality. Some freedom fighters spent more than a quarter of a century in prison for their beliefs. Yet people such as Nelson Mandela emerged from here to lead South Africa to democracy with a message of tolerance, reconciliation and hope that moved the world.

Those imprisoned on the Island succeeded on a psychological and political level in turning a prison “hell-hole” into a symbol of freedom and personal liberation. Robben Island came to symbolise, not only for South Africa and the African continent, but also for the entire world, the triumph of the human spirit over enormous hardship and adversity. In doing so it has offered a world still troubled by division, social injustice and intolerance, hope for the future.

After the defeat of apartheid, the last political prisoners were released from Robben Island in 1991. In 1996 Robben Island was declared a National Monument and a National Museum.

On January 1, 1997, Robben Island Museum opened to the public and on December 1, 1999, Robben Island was declared a World Heritage Site.
South African Heritage Resources Agency

South Africa has a varied and prosperous prehistory. Our early human ancestors thrived on the savannah grasslands and Stone Age and Iron Age people left us an astonishing legacy of rock art painted within rock shelters and engraved on boulders – our country has more documented rock art sites than any other country on the globe. Hunter-gatherers, early pastoralists and farmers have all left traces of their lives on our landscapes. Brave people fighting for liberation have also gifted us with objects and tales of their struggles and triumphs and treasures.

From human bones to unusual stones that have fallen from the sky; from sunken shipwrecks to paintings on rock faces and the final resting places of fallen struggle heroes: the promotion and protection of these and many more heritage sites and objects, fall under the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

SAHRA was established in order to implement the statutes of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999. This legislation aims to protect and promote awareness of South Africa’s cultural heritage. We see this as a significant and essential task, since a shared heritage can act as a unifying element within a young democracy. The Act affords protection to a considerable range of heritage resources, most of which are the results of human ingenuity and creativity, but also includes other heritage resources such as meteorites and fossils.

SAHRA also endeavours to protect intangible cultural heritage, such as oral traditions, and to help in building the capacities of communities and the public through education and stakeholder-driven programmes. Communities are encouraged to participate in the identification, conservation and management of South Africa’s diverse cultural heritage resources.

We are proud to promote our past as a vibrant and alive element of our present identity, and to ensure that our common heritage can also be safeguarded in our future and for the future of our children.
Monuments, museums, plaques, outdoor art, heritage trails and other symbolic representations create visible reminders of, and commemorate, the many aspects of South Africa’s past.

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

- Women’s Monument to commemorate the contribution of the women of South Africa in the struggle for freedom.
- Chief Albert Luthuli’s house in KwaDukuza, KwaZulu-Natal.
- Battle of Blood River/Ncome Project honouring the role played by the Zulu nation in the battle.
- Samora Machel Project.
- Nelson Mandela Museum, comprising a museum in Mthatha, a youth centre at Qunu, and a visitors’ centre in Mvezo, where former President Mandela was born.
- The Sarah Baartman national heritage site in Hankey in the Eastern Cape and Sarah Baartman human rights memorial in the Western Cape.
- Freedom Park Project, including a memorial to the anti-apartheid struggle at Salvokop in Pretoria.
- The Khoisan Heritage and Cultural Institutions in Hankey, Kouga Municipality, as part of the Khoisan Legacy Project.
- Luthuli Museum in Kwadukuza, Kwazulu-Natal, to commemorate the contribution of Chief Albert Luthuli to the anti-Apartheid struggle.
- Samora Machel Project, to commemorate the contribution of the late President Machel to the anti-apartheid struggle by erecting a memorial at the site of the plane crash which killed him.
- Centenary commemoration of the SS Mendi which was held in Cape Town 2008.
- Matola Raid commemorations in Maputo, Mozambique
- Afrikaans Taal Conference and Festival in 2009.
International Relations

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

Together with the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), South Africa has embarked on the road to restoring, preserving and protecting African heritage; the reconstruction and development of countries that are under distress like the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Sudan, and also strives to put culture at the centre of regional and continental development.

The DAC continues to play a leading role in the global cultural arena through consolidation of strategic positions and aspirations of the developing world, and Africa in particular.

Investing in Culture

Investing in Culture is the flagship programme for eradicating poverty and also providing the necessary skills to enable people to assume greater responsibility for their future.

The Investing in Culture Programme aims to provide access to skills and markets as a tool for urban regeneration, rural development and job creation.

The programme develops capital by allocating resources to ensure return on investments that will fulfil the key objectives of the Department of Arts and Culture and the broader imperatives of government.

To access more information about the Investing in Culture initiatives of the Department of Arts and Culture, contact the Chief Director: Investing in Culture at +27 (0)12 441 3073 or +27 (0)12 441 3439.

- Sarah Bartmann Colloquium and launch of the architectural competition in 2009.
- OR Tambo Project
- JL Dube Project
- Vlakplaats Project
- Black Pharaoh’s Exhibition
Arts Festivals

The Department of Arts and Culture proudly supports the following national festivals in South Africa:

- The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape.
- The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, 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, an annual festival of music, dance, theatre and performance poetry.
- Heritage-reclamation festivals emerging at local level in communities destroyed by apartheid, such as Vrededorp (Fietas).
- The Mangaung Cultural Festival (Macufe), which is gaining status as one of the biggest cultural tourism events in southern Africa.
- Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, which is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character. The festival provides a platform for the creativity and talent of local artists.
- Other festivals that attract visitors at both national and international level such as the Joy of Jazz International Festival; Oppikoppi; Calabash; the One City Festival in Taung, North Wes, the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban; the Spier Summer Festival at Spier Estate in the Western Cape; the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg; the Cape Town International Jazz Festival; the Port St Johns Festival and the Splashy Fen Music Festival in Durban.

For more information about arts and culture festivals in South Africa, please contact the Chief Directorate: Arts and Culture in Society on +27 (0)12 441 3021 or +27 (0)12 441 3050.
Access to the Arts

The Arts, Social Development and Youth Programme (ASDY) is working towards greater arts access for all communities, particularly marginalised groups. These groups include disadvantaged women, youth-at-risk, families in crisis, children without access to early childhood development initiatives and people with disabilities.

One project supported under Arts Access is the Arts in Correctional Facilities. The focus of this project is the use of various arts in the rehabilitation of offenders. It also supports the social reintegration of offenders into society, using the arts as a bridge between the offender and society.

Another is art therapy under the auspices of the Art Therapy Centre. This project uses the arts as a healing tool for children and families who are survivors of various abuses. The healing process is based on the use of arts as a means of self-expression.

The Department launched the National Youth into Arts Programme (YAP) in Mdantsane, in 2008. This programme encourages the youth to choose the arts, culture and heritage as serious and dignified careers. YAP also creates dialogues, explores possibilities of socio-economic opportunities and skills development for the youth in the arts, culture and heritage fields. YAP aims to broaden exposure to various aspects of arts business and management with a view to creating sustainable socio-economic and socio-cultural opportunities.

For more information regarding the ASDY programmes, contact the Chief Directorate: Arts, Social Development and Youth at +27 (0)12 441 3055 or +27 (0)12 441 3071.
AFRICA

The eleven official languages of South Africa are Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa and isiZulu. The Constitution places a duty on the state to, “take practical and positive measures to elevate the status and advance the use of” the indigenous official languages [section 6(2)] and provides that all eleven languages, “must enjoy parity of esteem and be treated equitably” [section 6(4)].

To meet this duty, the National Language Service (NLS) developed the National Language Policy Framework (NLPF), which was approved by Cabinet in 2003. The NLS directorates tasked with implementing the NLPF and their focus areas are as follows:

Visual Arts

The Department of Arts and Culture supports a number of visual arts initiatives that promotes the sector nationally and internationally. This ranges from participation in international exhibitions to partnership programs that focus on skills transfer and training. Exchange programs with foreign governments such as Germany and the United Kingdom focus on curatorial training. Local partnerships include in-house training for artists and artist-in-residency programs.

The Department is a driving force in the protection of the visual arts heritage and has established a forum with role players such as the South African Police Service and the South African Heritage Resources Agency. This forum prevents the illicit import and export of cultural property and records and distributes information on stolen art work. The department is involved in the Visual Century Project, a research project by independent researchers and the University of Cape Town, on the history of the visual arts in South Africa in the last century. The project will involve exhibitions, publications and documentaries.

The Department of Arts and Culture embarked on a research project that is focusing on opportunities, challenges and skills-training in the visual arts. This project will include a register of all practicing artists in this genre in South Africa.

To find out more about the Visual Arts initiatives of the Department of Arts and Culture, contact the Chief Directorate: Cultural Development at +27 (0)12 441 3611

National Language Service

The eleven official languages of South Africa are Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa and isiZulu. The Constitution places a duty on the state to, “take practical and positive measures to elevate the status and advance the use of” the indigenous official languages [section 6(2)] and provides that all eleven languages, “must enjoy parity of esteem and be treated equitably” [section 6(4)].

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Language Planning

- Section develops, reviews and revises policies, and designs implementation strategies and projects
- Provides advice to other governmental departments nationally, provincially and locally on the development of language policies and implementation
- Provides advice to government on legislation
- Facilitates and provides guidance to other governmental departments nationally, provincially and locally on the establishment of language units
- Ensures effective implementation of policy through capacity building in language practice, focusing on skills development through a bursary programme
- Ensures alignment of policies and practice in the various spheres of government with respect to the constitutional and national language policy provisions on multilingualism, through a national language forum
- Creates awareness of the value of South Africa’s linguistic diversity as part of our heritage, promoting greater multilingualism tolerance through strategic language campaigns
- Supports the promotion of Khoe, San and South African Sign Language
- Through ACALAN (Academy of African Languages), leads the southern African region, comprising of ten member states, coordinating and facilitating the strategic activities towards the development of identified and prioritised cross boarder languages (Setswana, Chinyanja and Chichewa) for regional economic development and integration, which includes the development of respective language policies
- Develops literature in African languages
- Devises appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that policy implementation is successful
- Establishes and maintains collaboration and partnerships with key-role-players such as universities, PanSALB structures, language associations and government departments
- Human Language Technologies (HLT)
- Promotion of access to services and information for all citizens in their official language of choice through the coordination and facilitation of human language technology projects and activities.
- Examples of HLT projects are the National Centre for HLT, development of spellcheckers and machine-aided translation tools, as well as development of a multilingual telephone-based information system.
- Terminology Coordination
- Production and coordination of terminology in all the official languages in technical domains such as HIV/AIDS, soccer, mathematics, and information and communication technology.
- Translation-oriented terminography – harvesting and recording terminology generated by the NLS’s translators when translating official documents.
- Translation and Editing
- Providing a translation and editing service in the official languages and all foreign languages to clients such as national government departments, the Presidency, Parliament, public entities, statutory/constitutional bodies, and provincial and local government departments (where they lack capacity).
- Providing language advice to clients and members of the public.
- In preparation for the 2010 World Cup™ the NLS embarked upon the Soccer Terminology Project – whereby football terms were translated into all eleven official languages.

For more information about language matters, please contact the Chief Directorate: National Language Service at +27 (0)12 441 3254 or +27 (0)12 441 3255.
The Creative Industries

In 1997 the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) created a lead project called Cultural Industries Growth Strategy (CIGS) which identified the following cultural industries: Craft, Music, Film and Publishing, and later included Design, Visual Arts and Performing Arts. The CIGS, as a Government initiative, has concentrated on developing strategies for the growth and development of the creative industries, in particular to realise the potential to create an export market and employment.

Although definitions are always open to debate, the United Kingdom definition is one of creative industries which ‘have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property’ (The Creative Industries Mapping Document, Department of Culture, Media and Sport, UK, 1998). This definition includes the following sectors:

- advertising
- architecture
- the art and antiques market
- crafts
- visual arts
- design
- designer fashion
- film and video
- interactive media (e.g. computer games, electronic publishing)
- music
- the performing arts
- publishing
- software computer services
- television and radio
- literature and oral literature

The Creative Industries Mapping Project, a DAC initiative, is a process that exposes the economic impact of the creative industries. Furthermore, it provides economic data which shows the current
value of the creative economy. But it goes further because it can also show the economic potential of the sector: where value is being lost and where the sector needs support to grow and realise its potential. The rationale for mapping the creative industries in South Africa is about repositioning and mainstreaming these industries into broader government goals to ensure economic development, social cohesion and nation building. The project is currently piloted in the Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces with the intention to implement it throughout South Africa.

Geographical Names

The South African Geographical Names Council (SAGNC) is an advisory body appointed by the Minister of Arts and Culture in terms of the South African Geographical Names Council Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998). The Council advises the Minister on the transformation and standardisation of official geographical names in South Africa. The Council has jurisdiction over the names of all geographical features and entities falling within the territories over which the South African Government has sovereignty or jurisdiction acquired by treaty. A list of all approved names is available at www.sagnc.dac.gov.za.

For more information about geographical names and the procedures for changing place names please contact the Chief Directorate: Heritage at +27 (0)12 441 3067 or +27 (0)12 441 3621.

The Dulcie September/ Charlotte Maxeke/ Lilian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph Legacy Projects

These Legacy Projects aim to acknowledge the heroines who sacrificed their lives for the attainment of freedom and democracy in South Africa. The projects aim to highlight the role of women in the struggle for freedom and democracy in South Africa and internationally; to mobilise young South Africans and to instil in them a sense of appreciation of the rich legacy of their forebears, as well as the contribution and support of the international community, particularly the anti-apartheid movement, to the liberation of our people.

The following heroines will be honoured: Dulcie September, a stalwart of the struggle for a democratic South Africa in the 1960s; Charlotte Maxeke, whose impact was felt by communities at the turn of the last century; Lilian Ngoyi who led the women’s struggle in the 1950’s until 1980 and Helen Joseph, who dedicated her life to the struggle.
My 2010 Schools Adventure Competition

The competition has two pillars, namely, the Participation Pillar and the Education Pillar. The latter is about arts and culture, educational research and creative writing. The Department of Arts and Culture, by virtue of its mandate as the custodian of arts, culture and heritage in the Republic has been tasked with co-leading the Education Pillar with the Department of Education.

The Education Pillar is a programme that seeks to teach learners in South Africa’s public schools about the country’s national symbols. The programme also seeks to use the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ platform to foster social cohesion and nation building and to expose these young people to other national cultures as well.

The understanding and appreciation of the national cultures of the 32 participating national teams, including South Africa, is to be expressed by using the medium of the creative arts and culture genres such as visual and performing arts and poetry. Research and the visual interpretation of the understanding of these cultures are narrowed down to cover the following factors: political system, national symbols (anthem, flag, and others), official national language(s), national passions.

The Education pillar targets all learners (boy/girl from ages 14 years – 18 years) at primary, middle and high schools. They are challenged to conduct research on a participating national team(s) and invited to showcase their creativity through one of the following themes:

- South Africa the destination of choice
- Football – the Game: Football against discrimination – unity and diversity, reconciliation, anti-discrimination and anti-xenophobia.
- Safe and healthy lifestyles
- Caring for my environment – recycling
Aims
The My 2010 School Adventure Project has strengthened knowledge and understanding of the vision and mission of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, with its values of integrity, non-racism, anti-xenophobia, unity and tolerance; the national identities of the participating countries; ideals of social transformation and cohesion, national reconciliation and identity, as well as nation building as promoted through soccer. It teaches the importance of the participation of young people in physical activity and strengthens the legacy generated through the hosting of the first FIFA World Cup™ on the African continent.

Objectives
- Increase awareness among learners, educators and the broader school community of the importance of hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™;
- Use the FIFA 2010 World Cup as a critical platform to promote South Africa’s National Symbols, mainly the National Anthem and the National Flag.
- Provide an opportunity to celebrate issues of national identity, heritage and unity in diversity amongst learners, educators and parents;
- Generate understanding of and commitment to human rights, democracy and non-discrimination amongst learners, educators, and parents;
- Focus attention on a broader continental African identity and heritage; and provide an opportunity to celebrate creativity and values of humanity.
Museums and Cultural Institutions

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

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

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

In terms of the Cultural Institutions Act (Act 119 of 1998), the declared museum institutions in Gauteng and Cape Town have been grouped together into two organisations known as flagship institutions.

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

The following 14 institutions were declared cultural institutions by the Minister of Arts and Culture:

- Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum, Paarl
- Iziko Museum, Cape Town
- National Museum, Bloemfontein
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown
- Northern Flagship Institution, Pretoria (now Ditsong)
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Umtata
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town
- Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- Luthuli Museum, KwaDukuza
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley
- Freedom Park, Pretoria
- Engelenburg House Collection, Pretoria
Transformation of Heritage Institutions

The Northern Flagship consists of the National Cultural History Museum (NCHM) and its former satellite museums (Kruger House, Tswaing Meteorite Crater, Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum, Pioneer Museum, Sammy Marks Museum and the Coert Steynberg Museum), the Transvaal Museum and the South African National Museum of Military History in Johannesburg.

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

The Robben Island Museum was established as a national monument and museum, and declared South Africa’s first world heritage site in 1999. Guided tours are offered to historical sites on the island, including the cell in which former President Mandela was imprisoned. The Robben Island Museum has its own council and is a separate declared institution, independent of Iziko.

Apart from the declared museums that fall under the department, there are also a number of other national museums that are administered by central government departments or research councils.

For more information about museums in South Africa, contact the Chief Directorate: Heritage at +27 (0)12 441 3067 or +27 (0)12 441 3037.

Performing Arts Institutions or Playhouses

The following arts institutions assist to create a sustainable performing arts industry based on access, excellence, diversity and redress. The institutions receive annual transfers from the Department, but also generate their own revenue through ticket sales, donor assistance, sponsorships and rental income.

- Artscape, Cape Town
- Market Theatre, Johannesburg
- Performing Arts Council of the Free State, Bloemfontein
- Playhouse Company, Durban
- Windybrow Theatre, Johannesburg
- State Theatre, Pretoria
- Business Arts South Africa

For more information about performing arts institutions, contact the Sub-Directorate: Performing Arts Portfolio at +27 (0)12 441 3627.
Indigenous Music

The Department funds the annual National Traditional Dance and Music Festival, called Zindala Zombili, under the auspices of the African Cultural Heritage Trust. This platform showcases and promotes the rich and diverse indigenous traditional dance and music of South Africa. The festival entails 22 regional and eight provincial competitions, culminating in a national festival.

Heritage Month

The department leads South Africa in the Heritage Month celebrations which culminate in the Heritage Day celebrations. The celebrations are used to promote South Africa’s heritage and promote social cohesion amongst different racial and cultural groups in South Africa.

To be part of the Zindala Zombili dance festival, contact the Chief Directorate: Heritage at +27 (0)12 441 3067 or +27 (0)12 441 3550.

Archives, Libraries and Heraldry

Archives provide the nation with its institutional memory derived from many sources, but mainly from government records of enduring value. Libraries provide the nation with access to its published legacy and promote open access to information and a reading culture. Heraldry is the science of symbolic representations and is the custodian of national provincial and local symbols, as well as certain symbols for individuals and civil society. All three institutions play a vital role in the promotion of social cohesion.

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 archives of central government are preserved in the National Archives repository in Pretoria. The nine provinces are constitutionally responsible for their own archives. The National Archives has transferred control over the archives repositories in Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and
Bloemfontein to the respective provinces. In addition former homeland archives exist in Ulundi and Mthatha.

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 retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the automated archival information system (www.national.archives.gov.za), which includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs and audio-visual material. The National Archives also renders a comprehensive record-management service for current records, aimed at promoting efficient administration, good governance and public accountability in line with the spirit of the Constitution.

For more information about archives matters, please contact the National Archivist at +27 (0)12 441 3225 or +27 (0)12 441 3205.

Library and Information Services (LIS) sector

The Department’s Directorate: Library Policy and Coordination is responsible for providing strategic leadership with regard to library and information policy, and coordination and development in the country. Since 2006 the directorate has embarked on a restructuring and transformation programme to develop library and information services in the country, to ensure free and open access for all citizens, including the visually impaired users.

The Directorate administers four national library and information acts, including those of the National Library of South Africa and the South African Library for the Blind, and liaises broadly with stakeholders in the education, library and information, printing and publishing industries. The National Library has embarked upon a project to re-issue classics in African languages.

For more information about the Library and Information Services in the Department of Arts and Culture, please contact +27 (0)12 441-3227 or +27 (0)12 441-3354.
Eastern Cape Provincial Government
www.ectourism.co.za
2010
http://www.nelsonmandelabay.gov.za/fifaworldcup/

Free State Provincial Government
www.fs.gov.za/

Free State Tourism
www.dreea.fs.gov.za/
2010
web.mangaung.co.za/en/fifaworldcup/Pages/Home.aspx

Gauteng Provincial Government
www.gauteng.net
2010 Pretoria

Johannesburg
www.joburg.org.za/fifaworldcup/

KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government
www.kzn.org.za
2010
fifaworldcup.durban.gov.za/Pages/Default.aspx

Limpopo Provincial Government
www.golimpopo.com
2010

Mpumalanga Provincial Government
www.mpumalanga.com
2010
www.mbombela.gov.za
www.nelspruit2010hostcity.co.za

Northern Cape Provincial Government
www.northerncape.org.za

North West Provincial Government
www.tourismnorthwest.co.za
2010
www.rustenburg.gov.za/fifaworldcup/

Western Cape Provincial Government
www.capegateway.gov.za
Cape Town Tourism
www.tourismcapetown.co.za
2010