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Legacy Projects

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

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





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

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.



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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 Manguang 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.



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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)].

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:



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.



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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.



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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





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.



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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.

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

For more information about heraldry matters, please contact the National Herald at +27 (0)12 441 3223 or +27 (0)12 441 3261.

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.