

Die Kaapse Bibliotekaris

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Focus on Africa



Public libraries
in Africa

Library research

Publishing in the
New South Africa

Wat van
kinderboekpryse
in Suid-Afrika?

FOCUS ON AFRICA

South Africa is an inseparable part of Africa, and the new society now being created in our country makes it essential to give more attention to an African perspective on public libraries. This issue focuses on public libraries in Africa, on publishing in a new South Africa, and on research in the field of public librarianship.

Research is of the greatest importance to public libraries, and the Library Service's newly created research unit should contribute towards a more accurate assessment of needs. The decision taken in May this year by the four Provincial Library Services to co-operate more closely in future in the area of research and to co-ordinate projects was a timely and welcome development. The Cape

Provincial Library Service still regards the Zaaiman Report on role of libraries in the development of South Africa as a very important frame of reference and gives continual attention to the recommendations it contains, as well as to its own identified goals in this area. The disquieting lack of research in the public library field is again emphasized in the article by Prof Vermeulen, and we want to appeal to our colleagues at universities to encourage students to become more involved in such research.

Since 1990 the Library Service has given systematic attention to supplying libraries with materials for promoting literacy. The availability of suitable materials is a source of concern, and the Library Service has consequently given one of the book selectors special responsibility for tracing and obtaining appropriate items. All together 90 000 specially selected books suitable for developing communities have been bought this year, and these are currently being distributed to libraries. In addition, many libraries in the Cape now have an ERA (Easy Reading for

Adults) collection, with a specially designed banner to promote it.

As the author of the main article notes, little is known about public libraries in the rest of Africa. The need for more contact with public librarians elsewhere in Africa has long been felt, and since 1989 a conscious effort has been made to remedy the situation. Some success has already been achieved with visits by a leading librarian from Malawi, and a number of letters and enquiries have recently been received from librarians in other African countries. The Cape Librarian is currently sent to 40 libraries in 19 African countries. This is just a beginning, but we hope it will lead to better communication and co-operation between public libraries in South Africa. We have common problems, particularly in the area of promoting literacy, and such co-operation can only be to the benefit of all inhabitants of the continent.

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The Cape Librarian is the house journal of the Cape Provincial Library Service. Ten issues are published each year and articles in the field of library and information science, practical articles, news items, reviews and accession lists are included.

Authors of main articles are approached a month or two in advance to write about a particular topic. The editor, however, reserves the right to edit, shorten, or rewrite any copy should it be deemed necessary. We cannot guarantee that all copy supplied will be printed.

We invite you to send in short news items of not more than 200 words on members of staff who are appointed or leave or who have done anything that is newsworthy. Also let us know about any happenings or activities in your library.

All photographs supplied by you will be returned once the journal has been printed. If you supply us with colour prints, please enclose the negatives, but we don't need negatives for black-and-white photographs.

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If you have any short news items that have to be published urgently, contact our sub-editor, Ieteke Oggel at (021) 258-2446.

Articles, letters and news items should be submitted to:

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Suggestions and comments are welcome.

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Skrifwysers van hoofartikels word 'n maand of twee vooruit genader om oor 'n bepaalde onderwerp te skryf, maar die redaksie behou hom die reg voor om, indien nodig, bydraes te redigeer, te verkort of te herskryf. Die publikasie van bydraes wat nie in opdrag geskryf is nie, kan egter nie gewaarborg word nie.

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OOR SKRYWERS EN BOEKE

'n Vloekwoord op sy tyd...

Ons lewe, ondanks al die geweld en kwansuisse permissiwiteit, in 'n puriteinse samelewing, en solank dit die geval is, sal 'n volwasse benadering tot vloekwoorde onmoontlik wees, aldus die skrywer. Kerneels Breytenbach

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES

AN AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

Stefan Wehmeyer,
Chief Librarian, Information and Planning

This article deals with the history and development of public libraries in Africa (South Africa and Arabic-speaking countries excluded), the magnitude of problems facing public libraries, and the possible solutions as suggested by various authors on this subject.

The continent of Africa can be divided into five different units, each with widely varying cultures, distinct social forms and traditions, library services and diverse book trade structures. These regions are:

- The Arab world and Maghreb countries in the North;
- Anglophone West, East, Central and Southern Africa;
- Francophone West and Central Africa;
- Lusophone Africa and the former Portuguese territories; and
- South Africa. (Book trade of the world, 15)

History and development

The conditions for public library development in Africa manifested after the Second World War. According to Odini these conditions are the presence of a reasonable percentage of literates in the population, the general desire on the part of people for their economic and social improvement, the existence of a body of literature suitable in language, content and form which could be used and utilised by the people, and sufficient

economic stability in the country to finance a library service and to enable it to develop. (Odini, 34)

UNESCO, The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, was founded during this period, and was, with the British Council and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to play a major role in the development of public libraries in Africa. In the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto it was said that public libraries are "...democratic institutions operated by the people for the people, open for free use on equal terms to all members of the community regardless of their occupation, creed, or class..." (UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, 242)

This Manifesto is being held in high regard in Africa. Kaungamno (p. 75) says that "the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto issued in 1949 and revised in 1972 is an excellent guide to what a public library is and what it should do in a developed and a developing country".

Although the history of public libraries in Africa goes back to 1826 when the first public library was founded in Liberia, modern librarianship started in British Africa in the 1940s supported by such organizations as the British Council and The Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) National Free Library Service began operation in 1945, but it was Ghana who led the way by passing its Library Board

Ordinance in 1949 which provided a model for subsequent library developments in independent Western, Eastern, Central and Southern African states. Eastern Nigeria passed legislation to establish public library services in 1955, followed by Sierra Leone (1959), Tanzania (1963), Uganda (1964) and Kenya (1965). Many other independent African countries enacted legislation establishing national library services at later dates. (Odini, 34), (Sitzman, 83-90)

After establishing services, the British Council continued its assistance in the form of staff training, book donations and capital for expansion projects; the national governments being responsible for recurrent costs as well as some costs

for expansion. Services were modelled on the British system and did not take into account social and cultural factors in various countries.

Development in Francophone Africa was at a slower pace because they lacked the benevolent philanthropy of the British Council and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Portuguese Africa was even worse in this respect. (Mabomba, 184-185), (Aguolo, 147)

According to Mabomba the International Aid Agencies have been playing a major role in library development and without help from the various aid agencies one could be talking in terms of library deterioration, not development, in Africa today. Apart from introducing public libraries, they are also a source for scholarships, visitorships and book donations and also provide the capital for the construction of libraries and they also donate vehicles. (Mabomba, 199-200)

Unesco held a number of conferences to discuss the development of public libraries in Africa. The first was a seminar on the development of public libraries in Africa, 1953, Ibadan, Nigeria. Recommendations covering the areas of organizing public library services on regional or national scale were made at this conference. This was followed by a seminar in 1962, also in Nigeria where the role of the public library in education, economic and social development, training of staff and the availability of branch and

mobile libraries to reach rural communities were discussed.

At the Expert Meeting on National Planning of Documentation and Library Service in Africa, Kampala, Uganda, 1970, a single national body, backed by legislation, with responsibility for the planning and development of a fully integrated national library and information system was recommended. (Mabomba, 186)

The Standing Conference of Eastern, Central, and Southern African Librarians (SCECSAL) held its first conference in 1974. Since 1974, SCECSAL has held conferences discussing the following themes:

- Libraries and their impact on education, economics and culture in developing countries;
- book promotion and resource sharing in Africa;
- libraries for National Development;

libraries. In almost every country, associations of librarians have been established. The objectives in Anglophone Africa have been modelled on those of the British Library Association. Achievements in some countries are remarkable. In Zimbabwe, they were instrumental in establishing a National Library and Documentation Service. In Malawi they played a major role in establishing a Certificate Course for Library Assistants. (Mabomba, 189)

Public library services in Africa have grown in different ways. In Ghana and Tanzania all-embracing national library systems were established. In Kenya and Zambia initiatives came from both national and local levels. Differences in development have been closely connected to the degree of urbanisation in a country. (Bentley, 75)

The majority of people in Africa are illiterate. Traditional print based library services cannot serve people who are unable to read. The majority of people also live in rural areas and a higher percentage than in urban areas are illiterate. Poor health, no educational facilities, a multiplicity of tribal languages, housing conditions which are below the national average, a lack of transport facilities and the traditional oral method of communication are some of the problems in rural areas. These factors affect attitudes toward libraries and use of library services in general. (Iwuji, 206)

Although the literacy rate in Tanzania is well over 75 per cent, reading cannot become a regular activity for the majority unless certain conditions prevail. Present conditions which discourage reading include the long hours peasants work in the fields, lack of suitable lighting after dark, lack of

Public libraries in Africa

	Countries	Public Libraries	Public Library Systems
Anglophone Africa	20	94*	13
Francophone Africa	21	64*	0
Portuguese speaking Africa	5	7	0

*Details about branch libraries are not always clearly indicated in Sitzman's book. (Sitzman, 158-259)

- libraries and literacy; and
- rural libraries.

Mabomba mentions that attendances at these conferences and seminars are often limited. Their effect on library development will have been mainly the raising of development consciousness among professional information personnel; governments being encouraged to take action on recommendations formulated at recognized, international forums; exchange of information; sharing of ideas; establishing professional contacts and exposure to new or alternative solutions to common problems. (Mabomba, 187-188)

Library associations have also played a major role in the development of public

Problems facing public libraries

Public libraries in Africa face a magnitude of problems which hamper public library development. These problems are:

- a high rate of illiteracy;
- inadequate provision for the high rural populations;
- a strong oral tradition;
- a shortage of suitable publications and multiple languages;
- a shortage of personnel and lack of professional experience;
- poor economies; and
- a lack of government support.

purchasing power, and poor promotion and distribution of materials. (Bgoya, 40)

Most African libraries operate in urban areas where there is a high illiteracy rate. The result is that libraries in developing countries only serve one third of their population. (Tawete, 133)

The Zambia Library Services is an example of a library system established without prior survey to determine the information needs of the Zambian rural population. (Kangula, 17)

Public libraries have tended to favour the urban dweller and a service to rural areas is hardly possible without adequate regional

centres. Rural libraries have failed to respond to community needs but have instead provided a service which is archaic and urban-biased with absolutely no relevance to conditions prevailing in rural areas. (Kangula, 10)

The publishing and provision of books do not necessarily create literacy or foster the reading habit. The initiatives for significant change must largely come from government-backed programmes and action by local authorities with the aid of the media. (Book trade of the world, 17) Africa's book production stands at about 10 per cent of the total world literary output. Africa has a shortage of publications and lags behind in the provision of information. (Mengezi, 24)

In attempting to get a share of dwindling financial resources libraries have to compete with other problem areas to which governments give high priority in their budgets. The Kampala meeting in 1970 observed the poor state of funding for public libraries. In 1987 the situation was worse. In quite a number of countries, importation of books ceased during the last decade.

Only book donations by foreign agencies keep new or second hand books trickling in. (Mabomba, 190) (Book trade of the world, 15)

The fact that very little publishing is done in developing countries, results in the importation of publications from more developed countries. This is very expensive and consequently libraries in developing countries spend rather a disproportionate part of their total budget on books. This big expenditure on publications limits the capabilities of these libraries to expand and improve their services. (Monageng, 18)

Overcoming the problems

A number of solutions have been suggested by various authors to address the problems facing public libraries in Africa.

Odini⁽³⁶⁾ says that public libraries operate in a rapidly changing environment in which social, political, economic and other pressures fluctuate in an unpredictable manner and suggests that planning is the best management tool for assessing the relevant

The publishing and provision of books do not necessarily create literacy or foster the reading habit. The initiatives for significant change must largely come from government-backed programmes and action by local authorities with the aid of the media.

features of the changing environment in which the public library operates.

Information supplied by librarians should be appropriate. Emphasis should be placed on dissemination of functional information for segments of the population not well served, particularly extension workers, literates and semi-illiterates, as well as maintaining literacy by providing suitable reading materials. The provision of information and answers rather than documents and references should be stressed and unconventional channels used to disseminate this information, via audio-visual media, such as radio, film, picture books, videos, et cetera. (Walker, 140)

The so-called oral tradition should not be seen as a handicap. Oral librarianship should be viewed as constituting excellent raw material for packaging of information. (Tawete, 133)

Efforts should be intensified to educate the illiterate masses and librarians should see themselves as working within the educational development of the country as a component of national development. In order to obtain this public libraries should become multi-media centres. They should stock

books and audio-visual materials. (Mengezi, 25)

Suitable and varied reading material are to be provided for literacy classes and new-literates. Libraries also have a special role to play in the functional literacy programmes through active participation in literacy projects. (Odini, 42)

Rural libraries must supply material to support literacy campaigns, and be in the forefront in the collaboration with other relevant agencies in the dissemination of information in major areas such as health and agriculture. The type of information that relates to the day to day lives of adults should also be provided. Information should also be repackaged in order to meet the needs of the rural population. (Kengula, 15)

The library must pay special attention to different groups in the community such as women and children. The role of women is very important. Home-making information, particularly its nutrition, safety and hygienic aspects, is vital to the health of a nation. Family poverty means that both urban and rural children may have to work to supplement a family income, dropping out of school after a few years of primary education and slipping back into illiteracy through lack of reading materials in the mother tongue. The current situation is that in most African countries the children's sections of libraries are sub-standard. Children's librarians should visit schools to encourage participation. They should also play a more active role regarding extension activities. (Odini, 44)

There is an inadequate number of trained librarians. In Kenya, where there are more than 15 public libraries, the library service only employs 50 professionally qualified librarians. The training of rural information personnel is also important. The rural information worker must be well informed about the community and should have a knowledge of community development, agriculture and adult education. Continued efforts have been made for this kind of training. In 1987 no library school was offering programmes to produce suitable personnel. Librarians see themselves as part of the educated elite but special skills are needed by librarians to deal with illiterates and neo-literates. (Mabomba, 195-196)

National initiative and where necessary

international co-operation to create infrastructure for development of national publishing is necessary. Public libraries occupy a central position in the distribution of books. (Odini, 42-47) The bookstock of libraries should reflect local needs and special provision for reference and information centres, at least in large centres of population, should be made. (Bentley, 74)

The public library should become an integrated civic centre with conventional library service forming only part of the package. It should also include indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, meeting facilities, adult education classrooms, exhibition and audio-visual centres. These facilities will accommodate a range of activities and services consumable by the general populace irrespective of background and should form the focal point of the community. It should be an institution of the people, shorn of the elitism of present bookhouses, and have an independent and direct relevance to the people because it satisfies their informational, recreational and cultural needs in a less informal atmosphere. If social relevance could be established for the public library, public librarianship in Africa will enjoy an enhanced recognition of their employers - the government - which, understandably, tends to invest more in areas that catch the public eye. (Iwuji, 206-207)

In African countries full participation in on-going campaigns to reduce illiteracy and foster the reading habit and its enjoyment among persons in all walks of life is the main contribution that the public library can make to society. Public libraries in Africa must demonstrate that they can assist users in securing access to the written and published materials of the whole nation if they are going to play a part in the development of a national culture.

As public library systems develop and increasingly become large-scale enterprises, methods of keeping them in touch with their users and of ensuring that they can respond to their needs must be devised and incorporated in the planning machinery. (Odini, 47-48)

In an article on the reasons why public libraries have failed to meet the needs of the majority of the population in Nigeria Chijioke⁽¹⁸²⁾ also stresses the point that pub-

In African countries full participation in on-going campaigns to reduce illiteracy and foster the reading habit and its enjoyment among persons in all walks of life is the main contribution that the public library can make to society.

lic libraries should be rooted in the communities which they are supposed to serve and must operate through mechanisms which the citizens of those communities find comfortable.

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A brief discussion - which is all that is permitted - pertaining to this topic requires an exercise in diffusion and selection, worthy of a Benjamin Franklin, of salient matter from a wealth of material germane to publishing such as libraries, education and literacy.

African publishing industry became more evident.

This was countered, in the 1970s, by the first signs of an oppositional press, such as Ravan, David Philip and Taurus. By the 1980s the increasingly aggressive levels of black resistance saw the establishment of the

Today, libraries are legally open to all, many reflecting the true multi-national nature of South African society, and thus selection policies have had, and will have, to adjust to accommodate new members and their 'thoughts and cultures'. (Nassimbeni, 1990:2)

Research has shown that the most frequently iterated statement for public library requirements concerns **Study and Research** material, and as the library user population increases, this demand is likely to escalate and both libraries and publishers will have to cooperate to supply this demand. (Nassimbeni, 1990:3)

It has also been shown that the profile of the user will change as an ageing readership changes to a much younger one - in a study done in Zambia, for example, it was shown that 60 per cent of the users were under school going age or non-school going children. (Craver, 1985:37) To accommodate this increase in

readership both selection and publishing will have to change drastically.

A further demand for community/skill based material as well as a massive need for vernacular literature - as elsewhere in Africa - has been shown, which will have to be addressed by the publishing industry.

Figures taken from the **South African National Bibliography**, 1989, reveal that out of a total of 9 659 titles published in that year, 4 136 were in English, 3 404 in Afrikaans and only 1 361 in the nine African languages which have orthographies (the balance was composed of Portuguese, Chinese, French, German, Chichewa and others). These figures highlight a problem, given the fact that black Africans comprise more than 70 per cent of the population. The publishing fraternity in the new South Africa will have to search for and encourage the reading of and writing in the vernacular.

The present uncertainty relating to the language policy in the new South Africa would appear to point to the establishment of official/'permitted' or regional languages which would allow for the use of nine vernacular languages as well as English and Afrikaans - although the actual methods, options, geographical limitations or demarcations are, as yet, unclear or undecided. (Schuring, 1991:1-13)

Publishing IN THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA

Diana V Woode
Librarian and author of an unpublished B.Bibl.(Hons.) thesis

Historically, the publishing industry in South Africa mirrors the socio-economic and political development of the country - from the occupation, at different times in its history, by the Dutch, the French and the British (twice), to the subsequent search for freedom from oppression by, firstly, the Boers, and secondly, a rising tide of black South Africans.

Initially, publishing requirements were met by the metropolitan country and subsequently by the mission presses - who were instrumental in establishing orthographies for many of the vernacular languages - and then by the English presses - whether indigenous or branches of multinational firms.

The victory at the polls, in 1948, of the Nationalist Party, saw the rise of two Afrikaner publishing giants, as a counter to the English hegemony and the simultaneous entrenchment, during and after the Verwoerdian era, of separatist, apartheid legislation, which incorporated increased censorship, suppression and the banning of a number of great South Africans which led to the exile of many writers. An entire generation of South Africans was kept in ignorance of the thinking of many writers, both here and from the rest of Africa, and, at this time, the increasing polarisation of the South

first true black publishing companies, such as Skotaville and Seriti sa Sechaba. Many trade union, community and grassroots organizations, such as COSAW (Congress of South African Writers), COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions) and many others, developed a publishing arm at this time, because of a general mistrust of any organization that was thought to purvey governmental policy and also because it was, often, the only means of obtaining material relevant to the populace's needs. These organizations published works both by, about, and of the local communities.

Since February 1990, the situation, in the eyes of many has changed rapidly and drastically, in the eyes of others, not rapidly enough. The effect of this change is already reflected in several areas such as libraries.

Libraries

Libraries in the past, in many, if not all areas, were racially segregated, and their selection policies often reflected a 'self-censorship' and 'safe' bias and they did not purchase many works of a liberal or radical nature 'lest they should influence or corrupt their (white) readers'. (Philip, 1990:n.p.)

Libraries, because of their purchasing power, their closeness to the reader and user, and the fact, that in many instances, they will be the only source of printed material for the local population, should have greater input in publishing programmes and be able to transmit the user's requirements more accurately and closely.

Education

The educational market, approximately 75 per cent of the 'publishing pie', has been relentlessly pursued by the publishing industry, despite the existence of 17 educational departments and two controlling bodies, each with a different syllabus, and, 'each a monopolistic buyer who dictates price'. (Diamond, 1990:n.p.) This fragmentation of the market and the consequent proliferation of requirements has cut into an already small market.

In the 'new' South Africa, these departments will, hopefully, be drastically reduced, all South Africans will have equal educational opportunities and publishers will have to publish material which takes into account the multicultural and multilingual nature of the country and the development of a true South African 'culture'. This will demand a great deal of all South Africa's publishers, teachers, librarians, writers and editors, and require massive teacher training programmes as well as sufficient funds for schools.

Publishing for children

As elsewhere in Africa, the dearth of publishing output is nowhere more evident than in the field of material for children. The demand for better books for children has been expressed in several conferences, where the need for relevant books, with particular reference to local customs and the country of origin was stressed. (Schmidt, 1987:237-8)

This essential field has grown and the 1989 **South African National Bibliography** (p. xiii) reveals a total of 310 new children's books, which is an 86 per cent increase over the previous year. Joint publication, especially in the major African languages has occurred, particularly as a

result of the upsurge of interest in the public library services. (Woode, 1991:62)

However, the field is wide open for the publication of indigenous myths and legends and the capture, in print, of the rich and abundant oral literature in South Africa. Publishers will have to seek - possibly with the assistance of libraries, community organizations and literacy groups - the sources and the storytellers of the community, in order to preserve this aspect of the country's heritage, so that not only black South Africans are the beneficiaries of openness but that 'a growing sense of liberation (has) come[s] from the communication of black cultural experience to us as whites'. (Nassimbeni, 1990:4)

Literacy

South Africa has high illiteracy levels, particularly amongst the disadvantaged black population. Widely differing estimates abound: Schoeman quotes the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in 1989, stating that roughly 47,8 per cent of the black population is illiterate, but Edward French of the Zenex Adult Literacy Unit at the University of the Witwatersrand estimates that the level is much higher and that more than 75 per cent of the black population is barely able to read anything but the most rudimentary of texts. (Joubert, 1990:22)

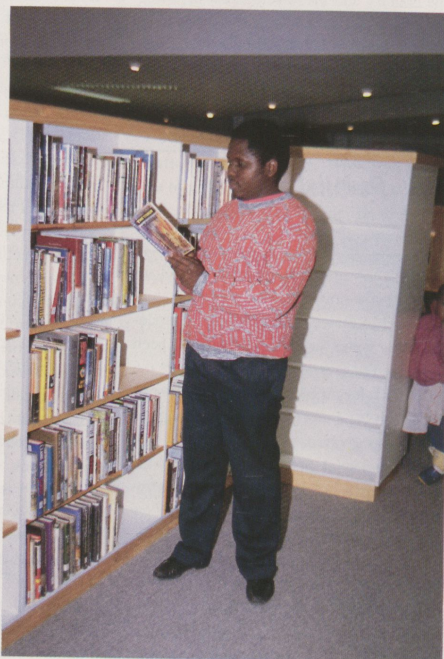
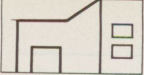
This vast group of people will, in the new South Africa, be the target of mass literacy campaigns - at present offered by a number of organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, but all uncoordinated - which will require a wide spectrum of relevant easy reading material for adults as well as bridging literature for the neo-literate.

The prohibitive cost of books will possibly entail the commercially successful 'bestseller' or 'coffee-table' books subsidising the books for literacy campaigns.

Publishers, be they community organizations, small desktop 'one-man shows' or large organizations will always, it is hoped, support freedom, creativity and in the words of a black student when asked what he wanted to see in a library "Bring as much books as you can grab because the secret is in the taste. We want to follow knowledge like a northern sinking star." (Woode quoted in Nassimbeni, 1990:10)

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Background

Khayelitsha (translated as 'Our new Home' from the Xhosa language) is probably the fastest developing residential area within the Cape Metropolitan Area.

It is situated 34 kilometres from the centre of Cape Town and is bordered by the N2 highway and the False Bay Coast to the south, while Mitchells Plain lies to the east.

The area was proclaimed as a new residential area on 30 March 1983 and today is populated by approximately 370 000 people. Current projections estimate an ultimate population of 1 million inhabitants by the year 2 000.

Khayelitsha covers approximately 3 000 hectares in extent and the basic structure plan provides for four towns each comprised of four villages.

Although massive state investment in the form of the provision of bulk services and infrastructure has been provided to the tune of some R350 million, very little in the way of community facilities have been provided.

There are for example some 26 schools in the area already developed but no libraries have been provided by the education authorities. Some schools are trying to rectify this omission but much still needs to be done. Four of the 26 schools are high schools.

The establishment of the library

Toward the latter half of 1989 the Lingeletu West City Council, presently responsible for the provision of municipal services to the already developed area of Khayelitsha, together with the Cape Provincial Library Service, embarked on a scheme to provide a library for the area.

It was decided that part of a community centre building in Town 1 be converted into a library. Alterations commenced on the 10th May 1990 and were completed during October 1990. The cost of the project was finalised at R303 891.00.

Despite numerous problems in the area the library was stocked during November and opened in December 1990. However, it was only during January 1991 after the schools re-opened that the library really got underway. They came in two's and three's, returned in four's and five's and have never stopped coming since. Presently in excess of 800 juniors have registered as members. The adult registration stands at about 150.

Activities

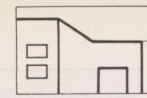
In order to understand Khayelitsha library it must be pointed out that at present no books leave the library due mainly to the fact that three quarters of the present population are housed in total Third World conditions viz. informal houses on basic services sites. No street names or house numbers are yet available and consequently no postal service yet exists. The result is that the children who

visit the library come for the afternoon. The majority of our members are in the age group 6-12 years and we sometimes have as many as 2 000 present per afternoon.

To cope with the numbers involved the activities room is in daily use. Story-telling, picture drawing, handicrafts for example, making cats out of pom-poms, play acting and video viewing are regular features. Our recent acquisition of educational toys are proving to be a great success and we hope to supplement our stock shortly.

has been our involvement with some of the schools in our town.

Groups of children from pre-school to Std 5 visit the library during the mornings with their teachers. These groups usually number about 60 to 100. Whilst the majority are occupied in the activity room playing with toys and listening to nursery rhymes, small groups are brought into the library itself for a general orientation. They are taught how to handle and page books before being told a story sitting on the mat. This process is re-



KHAYELITSHA COMMUNITY LIBRARY

Sylvia Lawrence, Chief Librarian

Due to the unfortunate death of one of our members on her way to the library and the fact that another was hit by a car (not badly hurt) we hope to present a road safety programme as a matter of urgency in conjunction with the National Road Safety Council.

Our older members have also not been neglected. **Romeo and Juliet** as well as **To kill a mocking bird** have been screened as requested. Chess and draughts players are a common sight amongst the books whilst dominoes is being enthusiastically learnt. Having completed a successful wall-painting exercise with the juniors during March, a more professional exercise was done by our older members in June.

To reach out to our adults we are planning a story reading hour for our pensioners in the hall adjoining the library on Monday mornings when pension payouts are held. This venture will coincide with the introduction of a soup kitchen during the winter months.

The library and the schools

A pleasing aspect over the past two months

peated until all the children have had a turn. Thereafter they are shown a short video together before returning to school.

The assistance of a school principal has been enlisted in regard to the reading promotion of the book **The river of our dreams** in the series 99 Sharp St. He has been given 100 copies to use during a reading period with his Std 5 pupils and will be reporting back on his progress. Judging by the response of this control group it will be decided how to proceed with future programmes.

Presently some Std 9 pupils are engaged in a Biology project after their teacher came to the library to discuss the availability of material. A short bibliography was drawn up and given to the children at school. They now come to the library in the afternoon to research the relevant information.

It is sincerely hoped that from these small beginnings, great things will grow.

The library at Khayelitsha has become a hive of activity and is already bursting at the seams although we have only reached a small section of the community. Where do we go from here?

Founding Date:	December 1990
Cost of alterations to existing building	R303 891
Provincial subsidy	R250 000
Membership:	
Adults	150
Children	800
Stock	
Books	8 218
Records	39
Videos	97
Staff:	3 Full-time
Open hours per week	42.5

RESEARCH

KEEPS THE LIBRARY ON TRACK

W M Vermeulen,

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University of Zululand

Introduction

Public libraries in South Africa had a long slow start since the auspicious efforts of Lord Charles Somerset went back in 1818. But when they eventually took off towards the 1950's they did so with a bang. Those who have been around long enough remember well the almost fairy tale times when the Provincial Library Services initiated programmes reaching into remote areas where a local library had been nothing but a dream before. Substantial injections of provincial funds also enabled cities to improve their services quite dramatically. Spacious, well designed, attractive library after library followed, accompanied by soaring membership and circulation figures. Public libraries were riding the high wave and made other library programmes seem dull by comparison.

Public libraries continued to be perceived as a 'growth industry' throughout the sixties and much of the seventies. But Theodore Levitt warns against such a perception which could spell disaster. He maintains there is no such thing as a growth industry, "only companies organized and operated to create and capitalize on growth opportunities. Industries that assume themselves to be riding some automatic growth escalator invariably descend into stagnation". (7:63)

In 1988 public libraries in South Africa were weighed by the Zaaïman Report (18) and found wanting in many respects. Although not accused of 'stagnation' (a lot of activity was evident) the list of shortcomings was formidable. The criticism may be

summarised as public libraries being to a considerable extent out of step with South African society - their model does not quite fit. In private conversations some public librarians have expressed reservations about the finding of the Zaaïman Report, even anger. Yet, it has thrust public libraries into the forefront again - where they belong. The Report has provoked serious thought and discussion on the role of public libraries in a new South Africa, and research seems to have made its mark.

Jesse Shera identifies two forces which shape social agencies such as the public library: the demands of society and the alterations in those demands resulting from social change on the one hand, and by the professional objectives of leaders in the relevant field on the other hand. (8:190) When these two forces are at variance conflict will arise. The criticism expressed in the Zaaïman Report would seem to indicate that such a state of conflict has been reached in South Africa with regard to public libraries. It is the responsibility of the public library to resolve this conflict because in the final analysis the man in the street will be the judge of the librarian's competence.

It does therefore seem fitting to look briefly at some of the problem areas identified by the Zaaïman Report.

Shortcomings of public libraries

- Public libraries are seen mainly as places of recreation, and are not playing a significant role in development in South Africa.

It is common knowledge that South African society is in crisis because the vast majority of people are underdeveloped, and Maslow's much quoted hierarchy (18:23) shows that at the underdeveloped levels survival needs take priority - not recreation.

- Librarians are isolated from the community at large, especially unsophisticated communities. In South Africa underdeveloped communities have for a long time been estranged from the rest of society and its institutions. Such communities must now be convinced that the library is committed to serving their real needs.

- Incompetent library staff in developing communities defeat the purpose of the library. People do not find the information they need.

Questions which should be answered are: What is the user really seeking and what need is the information we supply really satisfying? The answers to these questions will vary considerably for people operating on different levels in Maslow's hierarchy. People under duress are desperate to improve the quality of their lives. Information supplied by the library will be weighed against that need. For example, if the library provides a patron with a manual which he requires for a test to qualify for a better job, the 'core product' is not the manual but the patron's success in the test and securing the better job. (14:62)

- Public libraries are not sufficiently involved in educational and development work.

Some controversy exists, for example, with regard to the role of the public library in literacy programmes, a burning need in South Africa. Support for involvement is growing, but the level of involvement is controversial. The provision of textbooks is another moot point, (12:20) especially with government policy at the moment placing public libraries outside the sphere of formal education.

A trend emerging in the United States is worth considering in this regard. The need to use agencies outside the formal educational structure to deal with deficiencies in the educational programmes being offered, and to create a 'learning society' is being recognised. (14:45) With the availability of modern information technology libraries are seen as potential 'one stop' learning centres. (1:46) The

public library has, in fact, been recognised as an important unit in the American educational system for quite some time, for example, in 1959 the American Library Association emphasised that the public library was a vital part of the total educational structure which supplemented the program of formal education at all levels. (16:55)

Seen in this context there is a great potential for growth for South African public libraries in a society where the improvement of educational opportunities for the masses is a megatrend. At the May 1991 Natal Branch Meeting of SAILIS the vice-chairman of the KwaZulu Joint Services Board, Prof JLW de Clercq, identified education as perhaps fifth on the priority list in a grassroots development programme (with water, sanitation, job opportunities and housing topping the list), and advised libraries to latch on to this priority to remain in the picture and qualify for funds. At central government level the mood also appears to be changing. Mr Con Botha, Administrator of Natal, said recently at the opening of a new library "a public library is just as important as a school, college or university because it informs and educates". (11:7)

- Public libraries do not pay sufficient attention to the segmentation of their market - apart from reference service and service to children. Target groups need to be defined. (18:37) Weingand (14:57) questions the attitudes amongst librarians of trying to be all things to all people which could even be counter-productive in times of economic constraint. It is essential for effective use of funds to assess how, when, and where community needs can best be addressed. At a given point in time this may mean deliberately selecting certain priorities at the expense of other, less pressing, ones. A society in crisis may expect us to do just that.

What business are we in?

Using Levitt's much quoted example of the decline of the railroads in the United States (7:59) one could say that in South Africa the Putco Company is declining because it sees

itself as being in the bus business whereas the taxi industry is thriving because it sees itself as being in the transportation business. The Zaaïman Report sounds a similar warning when it says it is extremely dangerous to have a rigid preconception of the nature and function of the public library. (18:23) One could translate this to mean, beware of seeing yourselves as being in the 'library business'.

It is quite possible for the 'standard' South African public library model when transplanted in a developing black township to act as an albatross around the neck of the library staff. In 1986 there were nine public libraries for Blacks in the white areas of Natal outside the Durban and Pietermaritzburg municipal boundaries. The total membership for these nine libraries was 2 040 adults and 3 595 children, although 5 635 members - average per library, 626. (5:109) The library at Vosloorus in the Transvaal is a good

example of 1 400, mainly white (personal communication, 1991).

Yet, the Zaaïman Report states a consuming need in underdeveloped communities to be informed. At the 1988 Rand Easter Show, for example, there was an enormous demand among black youths for and official brochure on the (then) new constitution. The youth are also eager to obtain information that will increase their preparedness for life. A great need for career information was perceived. (18:36) They seem to know what information will be useful to them, and are able to identify agencies which provide that kind of information.

Operation Upgrade has developed unique expertise in the production of reading material for newly literates but does not report much co-operation from libraries. (18:25)

By seeing ourselves a part of the information 'business' which from a societal point

Public libraries must guard against considering growth as an absolute measure of success. In the long term the ability to respond to change and satisfy core needs will determine continued success.

'standard' library with a dedicated librarian running a variety of innovation programmes, also reported in **The Cape Librarian**. (6:2-3) During a visit to her library Ms Khunou remarked, "I only wish the people who attend our programmes would also take out some of these nice books on the shelves". Her membership for 1989 was 917 for a population of 130 000. At Diepkloof, Soweto, another good library programme had a membership of 1 100 for a population of 343 000 in 1989 (personal communication).

Compare with these figures the 2 408 members for a relatively small country town such as Aliwal North (4:12) with a population of 33 200, including all races, and the 822 members for Mtunzini, Natal, with a popu-

lation of 1 400, mainly white (personal communication, 1991). Other spheres commonly distinguished are economy, religion, law, the family and politics (16:6) - public libraries will allow themselves a great deal more scope to accommodate the needs of all sectors of the South African community, and to identify opportunities for growth. Literacy classes, provision of textbooks, and oral literature will be viewed within the context of a much wider range of activities from which priorities may be selected according to the needs of a particular community. Support for formal versus informal education will no longer be a controversial issue.

Role of research

Between the heydays of the fifties and sixties and the Zaaïman Report something seems to have gone awry. An analysis of the papers published in the *South African Journal of Librarianship and Information Science* from March 1984 to December 1990 shows that only 12 per cent was directly related to public librarianship. Yet, Pauline Wilson^(17:12) reminds us that the public library is the most complex of all libraries

To reconcile the needs of society with our own concepts of public library service an analysis of information needs in a scientific manner, and on a continuous basis is required.

and this complexity gives rise to many relationships. The dichotomy in South African society which has to be faced by librarians (for example the existence of a strong developing component as well as a strong developed component) lends additional weight to Wilson's statement.

The research process helps us to understand how related events behave, and to identify ways of coping with an ever changing environment. The era of rapid growth and glory could have caused a certain degree of complacency, and therefore indifference to research. 'We are too busy to do research', is a not uncommon excuse offered by public librarians when the topic is mentioned. As Weingand says, "Demand and urgency combine to obliterate any thought of tomorrow".^(14:12) To reconcile the needs of society with our own concepts of public library service an analysis of information needs in a scientific manner, and on a continuous basis is required. A particular analysis is merely 'a snapshot in time', representing the community's profile at the

time of the examination. Change will affect the profile, and public libraries in South Africa must, as social agencies, assess accurately their role in a dynamic society, or run the risk of being ignored and eventually replaced. The influence of megatrends such as urbanisation, education for democracy and development, and the opportunities these trends offer to libraries must be considered to allow pro-active instead of re-active planning for growth. With timely research the need for a shift from a mainly white, middle class, recreational model would probably have been apparent in good time, and the accompanying alienation of the majority of the

people from the public library could have been minimised. The present attempts at literacy programmes,^(10:9) and debates about whether to supply textbooks or not,^(12:20) coming as it were at the hour of crisis, do not seem to be part of a pro-active planning process based on a timeous and careful analysis of megatrends.

Various types of research could assist public libraries in their planning, for example:

Community surveys

The Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Libraries of the Union of South Africa, 1937,⁽⁹⁾ the evaluation of public libraries by Theo Friis,⁽²⁾ and recently the Zaaïman Report⁽¹⁸⁾ are some notable examples of research which contributed a great deal to the development of public libraries in South Africa. For the planning of a library service to particular communities, however, an analysis of their specific, and real needs is also required. The research conducted in Cape Town in 1984 as part of a general survey of all services in the city, for example,

provided valuable feedback from the community.⁽³⁾

A more recent example of a survey to assess the needs of specific communities is the survey conducted in the developing areas around Durban and Pietermaritzburg in 1990 as part of a RSA/KwaZulu development project.⁽¹³⁾

The more than two million people (according to the latest official population figures which are generally considered to be conservative) in Greater Inanda, Umlazi, and Edendale who are without public library service have no doubt at all about the type of library that would be able to serve their needs.

With an overwhelming demand for information supporting education on a wide range of levels, and the need for generous study areas, staff with a teaching as well as library qualification would seem appropriate. The model points more towards a college library than a typical South African public library. It does, in fact, resemble rather closely the model considered in the United States. A college type library will be more expensive to establish and run than a standard public library, and the advice quoted above about latching on to education to ensure substantial financial support would seem quite sound.

Relevant research conducted at other institutions

Public librarians should also take note of external research related to their planning, for example, research (unpublished) into library behaviour at the University of Zululand which is fed, inter alia, by the areas included in the above investigation was considered relevant:

- Attitudes towards book theft, and particularly mutilation among students showed that due to a poor information background in-depth attention should be paid to user education, including the inculcation of a respect for library materials as a vital community resource.
- With regard to noise levels in the university library it was found that various requirements with regard to 'atmosphere' should be accommodated. Quiet areas are preferred by more senior student, while juniors need 'socialised study areas' where they can discuss their work in

groups of two to five (numbers may fluctuate during 'sessions'). These groups can become quite noisy at times. The traditional library atmosphere seems to be challenged.

For the Durban/Pietermaritzburg model these findings emphasised the need for staff qualified to handle an extensive programme of user education, and identified the needs which ought to be accommodated in the physical plan, that is quiet areas for serious study as well as areas for group work which tends to be noisy.

Group processes

With regard to aspects such as goal setting, identification of target groups, and evaluation the Nominal Group Technique could also be used to advantage by public librarians. Using J Willemsse's summary^(15:460) the steps involved in the investigation may be described as follows:

- A group of, say, 20 librarians involved in a particular library field are selected.
- The topic of the investigation is stated, for example public library goals and objectives in the New South Africa.
- Silent generation of ideas on the topic by the participants (in writing).
- Feedback from the group.
- Discussion of each goal/objective suggested (for clarification and evaluation).
- Voting on the priority of goals and objectives, for example each participant selects a stated number of goals/objectives, say five, and ranks them: first choice gets five points, down to one point for fifth choice, and the score is evaluated.
- Discussion of the result of the ranking.
- Final vote on goals/objectives.

Group consensus is an important aim of the exercise.

When used for evaluation, measures of what constitutes effective library service are determined against the background of the goals and objectives set in the planning stage. Different measures will apply to each of the constituent groups in a library organization, for example, the users who are served, the local authority which funds the library, and the staff responsible for the programme. User needs provide the raison d'être for the library, and these would primarily determine also the measures

used to assess effectiveness. At the IFLA Workshop in 1989 the top measures identified for the evaluation of an academic library were (in this order):

- Relevance in collection development.
 - Degree of user satisfaction (obtained by qualitative methods - not specified).
- Public libraries have their own goals and objectives and must therefore also develop their own measures of effectiveness which may, or may not coincide with those determined for academic libraries.

Conclusion

Public libraries must guard against considering growth as an absolute measure of success. In the long term the ability to respond to change and satisfy core needs will determine continued success.

Community needs cannot be determined in a haphazard manner. Public librarians will have to take time off from their 'busyness' to research these needs, and also approach outside agencies for assistance. The aim is to develop at an affordable price, the type of product that patrons will be eager to 'buy', and to provide it in an environment convenient to the user. Weingand emphasises that the user is only interested in what the service can do for him, therefore, we must start with "his realities, his situation, his behaviour, his expectations, and his values".^(14:33)

Reliable methods to evaluate the service on a continuous basis must be developed to determine whether we are still on track.

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RESOURCE CENTRES

POPULAR INFORMATION SERVICES

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Background to resource centre development

Over the last few decades, non-governmental information services have emerged to address the needs of the mass democratic movement and local communities. These services are commonly referred to as resource centres. Their orientation derives from a situation of mass oppression and repression wherein the majority of South Africans have been disempowered. Features of apartheid South Africa which triggered the development of resource centres include inadequate, biased library and information services, censorship and an unequal educational system. The predominant task of resource centres has been to strengthen mass-based organization by empowering communities through the provision of resources and facilities otherwise withheld from, unavailable to or inaccessible to the oppressed.

The nature of Resource Centres

Resource work methods

Resource centres seek to empower local communities and organizations by providing people with skills and knowledge that they can use to transform their social conditions. However, resource work does not only have to do with the provision of relevant resources. It involves an innovative method of information work which differs from traditional approaches. The particular style of work practiced in resource centres has developed from their history. Resource centres have arisen out of mass struggles and are rooted in mass-based organizations. They share the culture of democracy prevalent in the mass democratic movement. They are involved in the struggle for democratic change and they build democratic practices in their work.

Their strength lies in the fact that they have close relationships with the communities and organizations they service. Resource workers are able to draw on the skills and experiences of their users so that these people

develop a sense of their own power. In this way resource workers act as facilitators in promoting self-reliance. Resource centres are also in touch with the changing needs of their constituencies enabling them to develop appropriate information services which provide useful resources in the most effective ways.

Types of resource centres

While the aim of empowering the disempowered through the provision of appropriate services unifies resource centres, they do not constitute a homogeneous group. Resource centres vary in nature and include:

- 'community resource centres' (CRCs), for example the Woodlands Resource Centre;
- independent centres, for example the Cape Town Trade Union Library; and
- aligned centres which constitute a wing of an organization that provides additional services, for example the International Labour Research and Information Group Resource Centre.

CRCs are geographically located within communities and seek to overcome the problems faced by these communities. They generally provide resources and facilities which allow communities to run their own programmes (like an adult education service), and share their experiences so that they can contribute to the development of a people's history. In this way, CRCs assist in the overall development of communities.

Both the independent and the aligned resource centres have definitive briefs and hence develop special collections. They target specific users in accordance with their delineated areas of information work. Hence a centre with an educational focus would identify students, teachers and their respective organizations as their targeted audience. The independent and aligned types differ in that the latter feed into and develop alongside the specific projects they service whereas the former service only external constituencies.

Internal organizational structure

A feature common to resource centres irrespective of their nature is their method of internal organization with regard to structure. Resource centres function along democratic

lines involving a team approach to decision making and the allocation of tasks. Workers - including people with different training and experiences - share ideas, experiences and skills with a view to creatively and collectively directing the course of their work. Responsibility for routine and the more mundane tasks is also shared by all workers so that unskilled workers never become marginalised by being dumped with this work. The active involvement of the entire team in planning a centre's programme is facilitated through meetings and evaluation sessions.

Resource centres and public libraries

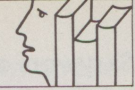
It is clear that resource centres differ from public libraries on a number of levels. Whereas public libraries have evolved within the status quo, resource centres have developed as a component of a significant organizational challenge to the South African state. Factors which contribute to the differences between the two sectors like methods of work, relations with users, specialization and organizational structure have already been discussed.

The public libraries have historically been passive, inadequate and ineffective in addressing community needs. Recently, with the current state initiative of reform coupled with mass resistance to apartheid, state structures like public libraries have increasingly faced pressure to change and meet the needs of communities which they ignored for years.

Some public librarians have made invaluable contributions to the development and popularisation of public libraries. A significant number of public libraries have taken steps towards becoming community-based with regard to their emphasis on serving community needs. Given these developments, far more scope exists for co-operation within the information service sphere.

Resource centres are not in competition with public libraries and do not anticipate replacing them. They do not foresee a clash with public libraries given the changing situation. At the present conjuncture, the two are different models of information services which could complement each other effectively. Nationally, resource centres have set up Inter-Resource Forums to co-ordinate discussions and action around their work. In the Western Cape, this forum has initiated meetings with interested librarians to discuss issues of co-operation in the context of change. It is clear that developing close links between public libraries and mass-based organizations, including resource centres, would benefit both groups.

(The author is at present studying towards an M.Lib. at the University of Cape Town. The working title of her dissertation is: Evaluating alternative models of information provision.)



DOMINEES kan vloek.

Nie in hul binnekamers nie, nie onder die asem nie, nie iewers in die middel van die Karoo waar net die veldmuise en akkedisse hulle kan hoor nie - maar pront in geselskap, waar alle ore kan tuit en gloei.

Kry net die regte verhaal, die aangewese dominee, en die juiste situasie. Dis al wat jy nodig het.

As die kolonels dit kan doen, hoekom nie ook dominees nie?

Vloek is, ondanks verbete pogings deur onderwysers, ouers en dominees deur die jare heen, deel van die moderne woordeskat. Tallose argumente oor goeie smaak, goeie maniere en goeie opvoeding is gebruik om jongelinge se taalgebruik te probeer weghou van dit wat plat en vulgêr is.

Boeke is van kinders weggehou omdat die woordeskat daarin net vir volwassenes is. Anders gestel: die mense vloek in die boeke.

Die stryd, helaas, is nie so maklik gewonne nie. Spits net jou ore: ouers vloek voor kinders, skoliere vloek onder mekaar, mense vloek voor mense wat hulle nie ken nie.

Die uiteindelige effek is dat kragtaal onmanierlik. Sommige woorde verander doodgevoel in klank en gappings te vul.

Tog sou 'n mens kon argumenteer dat daar 'n tyd en plek vir alles is, ook vir vloek. Omdat die gebruik van kru taal so algemeen voorkom in die samelewing, behoort 'n skrywer hom of haar ook daarvan te bedien wanneer hy situasies skets waarin mense sulke taal sou gebruik. Anders is die realisme daarmee heen.

Om te begin met 'n eenvoudige voorbeeld. In André le Roux se kortverhaal 'Mupeki pis mos deesdae soos 'n gieter' (uit **Sleep vir jou 'n stoel nader**) vertel 'n kolonel aan 'n groep van sy mindere offisiere wat tydens die ondervraging van 'n swart man gebeur het:

"Elk geval," sê die kolonel. "Ons het hom lank op die baksteen laat staan. Fôkol gehelp. Ore rooi geklap en als. Maar so harregat soos tien. Sê net aanmekaar 'seblief, seblief, maar fôkol inligting ..."

Ons aanvaar die vloekwoorde omdat dit absoluut ondenkbaar is dat die kolonel, bier in die hand en geselsend met die manne, dit dalk só sou gestel het:

"Elk geval," sê die kolonel. "Ons het hom lank op die baksteen laat staan. Dit het werklik niks gehelp nie. Ore rooi geklap en als. Maar so halstarrig soos tien. Sê net aanmekaar 'seblief, seblief, maar glad geen inligting nie ..."

Die weermag het al dikwels die skuld vir eienaardige dinge gekry, en gekruide woordeskat is waarskynlik die minste daarvan.

Diegene wat hul draai in die destydse operasionele gebied gemaak het, sal met 'n mate van ongelooft die volgende paragraaf

aanskou in Maretha Maartens se 'Die lang pad huis toe' (uit **Ses Wenverhale**):

"Sê mos ... gaan niks in ... verdome army ... aan nie," hoor Henry hom sê. "En nou ... daar aksie is ... lyk of ... sweet versuipt."

Dit sou meer werklikheidsgetrou gewees het in hierdie vorm:

bibliotekaris kan aanneem dat mense wat so 'n boek koop of uitneem volwasse genoeg sal wees om 'n uiteenreiker aanvaarding van die kru taal te hê.

'n Tydskrif vereis egter 'n mate van versagting, van kuisling, ter wille van sensitiewe lesers wat niksvermoedend 'n verhaal op-

'N VLOEKWOORD OP SY TYD...

Kerneels Breytenbach, Uitgewer: Algemene Publikasies, Human & Rousseau

Bibliotekarisse word daagliks gekonfronteer met lesers wat beswaar maak teen taalgebruik in moderne Afrikaanse letterkunde. Om u te help hoe om sulke situasies te hanteer, bespreek Kerneels Breytenbach maanklike oplossings.

"Sê mos ... gaan donners niks in ... fokken army ... aan nie," hoor Henry hom sê. "En nou ... daar fokken aksie is ... lyk of ... blikksem sweet versuipt."

Die verskil tussen die Le Roux- en Maartens-passasies is egter dit: Le Roux s'n kom reguit uit sy bundel, terwyl Maartens s'n die wenverhaal was in 'n wedstryd wat die SA Weermag en **Huisgenoot** gereël het om die Weermag se 75ste bestaansjaar te gedenk.

Waar 'n mens dus by Le Roux sou aanvaar dat hy slegs literêre oorwegings in gedagte gehad het by die skryf van sy verhaal, kom daar by Maartens 'n ander faktor by. En dié is die tydskrifleser, wat in die geval van **Huisgenoot** mense van enige ouderdom kan wees, van enige agtergrond.

A, die klokkes begin lui, daar uit die rigting van die **Magersfontein O Magersfontein**-saak. Die Waarskynlike Leser steek sy kop uit, en 'n mens weet sommer net: **Huisgenoot** sal nie 'n troepie van **fokken aksie** laat praat nie. *Verdomde aksie* het sekerlik 'n hele klompie oomblikke van bepeinsing by die subredakteurs tot gevolg gehad.

In 'n tydskrif sal 'n mens, uiteraard, 'n groot mate van fatsoenlike taalgebruik verwag. By 'n kortverhaalbundel, en boonop een met 'n literêre inslag, en soos **Sleep vir jou 'n stoel nader** een wat in die kader van die nuwe realisme val, sal die skrywer alle middels aanwend om so oortuigend as moontlik te skryf.

Sy lesers is in 'n sekere sin 'consenting adults', en sowel die uitgewer as die

neem. 'n Bundel kortverhale, of 'n roman, hoef nie dieselfde soort 'sensuur' te ondergaan nie.

Die punt is: mense vloek, en as hulle in boeke vloek, moet 'n mens nie die boek verwerp nie. Dan kan jy net sowel die hele samelewing verwerp - en dis tog 'n saak van onmoontlikheid - omdat die roman 'n spieël probeer wees van die samelewing.

Godslastering, of die ydele gebruik van God se naam, is ewe netelig. Uiteraard sal die meeste skrywers en uitgewers daarop bedag wees om nie moedswillig godslasterlik te wees nie, maar wat doen 'n mens met karakters wat van die soort mense is waarteen onderwysers en dominees altyd waarsku? Dis nou die soort mense wat nie 'n sin kan begin sonder "Got ..." nie, of gedurig "jissis", ensovoorts. Daar is sulke mense, en as 'n skrywer probeer om karakter te ontbloot deur so 'n soort taalgebruik, moet 'n mens dit sekerlik aanvaar.

Toegegee, 'n tydskrif-redakteur sal nie net twee keer nie maar tweehonderd keer kind voordat hy sommer 'n skrywer toelaat om so iets te doen in sy tydskrif.

Die uitgewer van JP Donleavy se **Schulz** het aan die ander kant waarskynlik nie eens 'n wenkbrou gelig oor die hoofkarakter wat telkens 'Jesus fucking Christ' gebruik om sy vreugde, verbasing of verbystering uit te druk nie. Dieselfde Schulz se ander geliefkoosde uitdrukking is 'holy shit', wat eweneens met gereelde gebruik 'n semantiese swewing begin ervaar, en uiteindelik niks anders as modaliteit oordra nie.

Dis omtrent op dieselfde vlak as Marigold Rosemary in **Magersfontein O Magersfontein**, wie se bydrae tot omtrent enige gesprek nie veel meer is as die uitroep 'Jesus Christ' nie, soms afgewissel met 'For Christ sake!'

En soos reeds telkemale in die fameuse hofsak rondom hierdie indertyd verbode boek aangetoon is, is Rosemary se uitroep nie sommer af te maak as godslastering nie.

Sou dit, ten slotte, vir bibliotekarisse en voorskryfkomitees nie soveel makliker wees as skrywers sulke taal vermy nie?

Natuurlik sou dit. Maar dan sou die beeld van die samelewing in hierdie tweede helfte van die twintigste eeu windskeef gewees het. In rolprente, op die verhoog, in die

letterkunde is die neiging die afgelope twintig, dertig jaar juis dié van openhartigheid - die lewe word onverbloemd in al sy fasette beskryf.

As 'n mens vir 'n oomblik 'n voorbeeld uit die verlede kan gaan haal. U ken sekerlik die ou gesegde: iemand vloek soos 'n matroos. Kom jy dit dan in 'n boek van vroeg in hierdie eeu, enige van die vorige eeue teë, sal jy vergeefs soek na voorbeelde van hoe die matrose destyds gevloek het.

Daar is allerlei eufemismes van die **dirty landlubber**-aard, maar die ware gekruide taal is versteke in die fatsoenlikheid van die destydse skryfkonvensies.

In een sin is ons dus nou baie gelukkig dat die gekruide taal in al sy geurigheid en

onkeurigheid opgeteken word, en die volle spieëlbeeld van die mens en sy gedrag opgeteken word.

In 'n ander sin is dit die samelewing se skade. Ons lewe, ondanks al die geweld en kwansuise permissiwiteit, in 'n puriteinse samelewing. Boeke met oormatige gebruik van vloekwoorde sal nie maklik aan skoliere voorgeskryf word nie; bibliotekarisse sal voortdurend met dié netelige probleem bly worstel.

En solank dié die geval is, sal vloekwoorde vir baie mense 'n eienaardigheid bly, en sal 'n volwasse benadering daartoe onmoontlik wees.



Verna Vels

ewigdurend mos wil sing. En so het die reeks 'Liewe Heksie en die orkes' ontstaan. "Hier-na het nog sowat vyf of ses Liewe Heksie-reeks vir die radio verskyn.

Volgens Verna was dit Human & Rousseau-uitgewers wat in 1964 die tekste van Liewe Heksie aangevra het. Dit het die eerste Liewe Heksie-boekie in 1965 tot gevolg gehad. Daarna het ses boeke by Human & Rousseau verskyn en later twee bundels met die versamelde verhale.

"Daardie boeke, die eerste ses wat verskyn het, is nog altyd my geliefkoosde publikasies. Die boekies wat na die televisiereeks verskyn het, is 'n bietjie afgewater," vertel sy.

Teen ongeveer 1968 het die eerste Heksie-plate verskyn. Tien jaar later in 1978 en weer in 1982 is die Heksie-reeks vir televisie uitgesaai. "Ek het die verhale vir televisie verwerk, maar dit was nogal moeilik en 'n mens besef hoe geduldig papier is. Ek moes soms elemente uit twee of drie verhaaltjies neem om een te kry wat visueel aangebied kan word."

Volgens Verna, wat dikwels gevra word of sy nuwe Heksie-stories gaan skryf, is dit nie dat sy dit nooit weer sal doen nie. Dit hang af van hoeveel tyd 'n mens gaan hê en of 'n mens nog aanvaarbare idees het, want dit is 'n gevaar en 'n versoeking om Heksie te 'clever' te wil maak.

Buitendien is 'n mens met kleuterwerk versker van 'n gehoor wat elke paar jaar wissel en is dit voordelig dat byvoorbeeld die televisie-reeks redelik dikwels herhaal kan word.

Die strokiesprente in die tydskrif **Huisgenoot** is nie Verna se werk nie en sy



"E...ja...miskien is die jassie 'n bietjie te kort, Heksie," sê Blommie.

het niks daarmee te doen nie. Die strokiesprente het hul oorsprong gehad by die oorspronklike televisiereeks wat sy geskryf het en nadat 52 televisie-stories uitgeput was, het hulle sommer voortgegaan met nuwes wat iemand self uitgedink het.

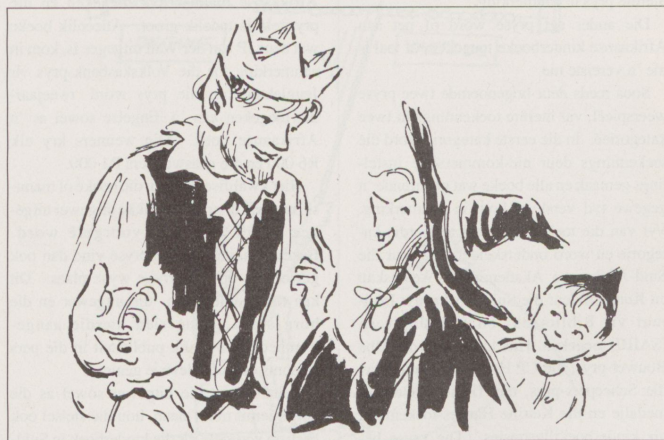
Volgens die skrywer was die kinders se reaksie op Liewe Heksie en ook die ouers se reaksie vir haar deur die jare nog altyd 'n groot vreugde.

Die storie dat satanisme met Liewe Heksie verbind is en dat heksie 'n sonde is, is volgens Verna in hierdie konteks heeltemal onbegryplik.

"'n Mens moet nie in onskuldige kindersprokies hierdie soort elemente sien nie, die kinders sal dit beslis nie sien as dit nie vir hulle deur die ouers ingeprent word nie. Ek sê maar altyd dat ek in die dertig jaar van Heksie se bestaan nog nie gehoor het van 'n kind wat deur die verhalde skade aangedoen is nie."

Illustrasies deur Dorothy Hill.

VERWYSINGS
1. VELS, Verna Liewe Heksie en Mat-tewis. Pretoria: Human en Rousseau, 1972, flapteks.



"Toe maar, koning Rosebaard, as sy haar snaaks hou en nie in Blommeland wil bly nie, sal ek koningin wees, hoor!" sê Heksie.

Die kinderboekkarakter, Liewe Heksie, wat nie net in kinderharte nie, maar ook in die harte van vele volwasse lesers gekruip het, vier vanjaar haar dertigste verjaarsdag. Ons het met dié geliefde nieheksagtige heksie se skepper, Verna Vels, gesels oor hoe Heksie eintlik ontstaan het.

Haai oe...

Liewe Heksie word 30

Saamgestel deur leteke Oggel

sy mag miskien groot woorde vergeet en van loorwoorde en heksegoed min weet maar met 'n groottoon wat verleë in die grond boor het Liewe Heksie al dertig jaar se gehore bekoor



Verna, wat ook Heksie se stem op plate is, vertel dat sy nooit doelbewus so geskryf het dat kinders daaruit moet leer nie. Deesdae lyk dit egter of Liewe Heksie-boeke tog soms daarvoor gebruik kan word. In Engelse skole word die verhale dikwels gebruik om kinders met hul Afrikaans te help en verskeie instansies vir kinders met leerprobleme, gebruik ook van die verhale.

Waarom Heksie se bekoring lê, is moeilik om te sê. Miskien is dit omdat Heksie so naby aan elke kind staan. Wanneer sy 'n effens ongewone woord nie ken nie, wanneer sy iets belangriks vergeet, wanneer sy haar punthoed skaam oor haar oë trek of verleë met haar toon in die grond boor, wanneer sy teen wil en dank tog iets moeiliks regkry, sien die kind homself in haar en deel hy in haar vreugde of ongeluk.¹

Verna is tans Direkteur van Televisie Programdienste by die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie.

Sy vertel dat die eerste Liewe Heksie-stories in 1961 geskryf is. "Bessie Mentz wat destyds Siembamba uit Grahamstad aangebied het, het my gevra of ek nie vir haar

'n paar stories wil stuur nie, aangesien ek toe reeds 'n paar ander kinderstories vir die radio geskryf het."

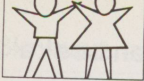
Verna het reeds 'n ruk rondgeloop met die idee van 'n vergeetagtige, dommerige heks.

"Ek dink dit was 'n reaksie op die heks in Sneeuwitjie wat my as kind so lekker bang gemaak het."

Sy vertel dat sy die idee van die Silwer Roos in 1960 gekry het by die Saltzburg musiekfees tydens 'n opvoering van **Der Rosenkavalier**. In een bedryf is die oorhandiging van 'n silwer roos. "Ek het gedink dat so 'n silwer roos nogal 'n mooi element in 'n kinderverhaal kan maak. Ek het die twee dinge bymekaar gesit, Blommeland met 'n Silwer Roos wat ten alle koste bewaar moet word en die dommerige heks wat die kabouters altyd van die wal af in die sloot inhelp met hulle beskerming van die Silwer Roos."

Bessie het nog Liewe Heksie-stories aangevra omdat die kinders dit so geniet het. In die eerste verhale was Liewe Heksie egter nie in die hoofrol nie, maar eintlik Blommie Kabouter. Heksie het algaande oorgeneem.

In 1963 is Verna na Johannesburg verplaas. Bep van der Merwe het in daardie stadium **Vir die Kleinspan** aangebied. Sy het Verna gevra om vir haar 'n storie te skryf waarin kinders met die instrumente van die orkes kan kennis maak. "Ek het besluit dat ek weer hierdie Liewe Heksie-karakter-tjie kan gebruik, aangesien dié



Teoreties bestaan daar in Suid-Afrika altesame tien literêre toekennings vir kinderlektuur, maar aangesien baie van die pryse nie jaarliks toegeken word nie, word daar redelik min boeke elke jaar bekroon. Weens gebrek aan materiaal van gehalte word daar ook somtyds geen toekennings in 'n bepaalde kategorie gemaak nie.

verbonde is, is die bedrag baie klein. Dit is interessant dat die name van al bogenoemde pryse ontleen is aan bekende Afrikaanse skrywers of illustreerders.

Die tweede kategorie pryse is dié wat deur uitgewers en boekhandelaars toegeken word. Dit geskied dikwels in samewerking met finansiële borge soos Sanlam en Volkskas en die prysgeld beloop dus ook

die publikasie van oorspronklike werke in Suid-Afrika beïnvloed.

Suid-Afrika is 'n multi-kulturele land waarin daar 'n groot aantal moedertale bestaan, en net Engels is nie 'n minderheidstaal in terme van wêreldtale nie.

Die land is betreklik jonk as dit by geskrewe werke kom en daar bestaan dus nie 'n gevestigde en ryk tradisie met betrekking tot leesstof vir kinders nie. Veral in Afrikaans, wat nog nie eers 'n eeu lank amptelike status geniet nie, bestaan daar 'n groot leemte. Ook Engelse boeke vir kinders is net gedurende die laaste eeu in die land uitgegee.

Die uitgewersbedryf is klein en die afsetgebied vir hulle boeke beperk. Die is veral staatsinstellings wat boeke koop, en nie die publiek nie.

Dit is nie net Suid-Afrika nie, maar ook baie ander ontwikkelende lande in die wêreld wat met hierdie probleem te kampe het. Daar bestaan nie 'n groot aantal skrywers waarop staatgemaak kan word nie, die teks is dikwels onoorspronklik en onnatuurlik, en die inhoud moralisties en didakties.

Uitgewers wat hulle dit ten doel stel om leesstof van gehalte uit te gee, het met 'n groot probleem te kampe aangesien hulle van skrywers afhanklik is. Hulle word dus genoop om die skryf van goeie literatuur aan te moedig en te stimuleer en om nuwe talent te koester.

En van die maniere om hierdie doel te bereik is om literêre wedstryde vir manuskripte eerder as die reeds gepubliseerde boek uit te skryf. Meer manuskripte as net die prysweners is dikwels van 'n hoë gehalte en al hierdie manuskripte kan dus uitgegee word. So bereik die uitgewer verskeie doelstellings. Nuwe titels van gehalte word uitgegee wat 'n bydrae lewer tot die bestaande voorraad kinderboeke, nuwe talent word ontdek en oorspronklike skryfwerk word aangemoedig en gestimuleer.

Ons sien dus dat albei kategorieë pryse 'n rol speel in die bevordering van kinderlektuur. Die beste kinderboek landwyd word deur toekennings in die eerste kategorie vereer, terwyl oorspronklike skryfwerk van gehalte en die ontginning van nuwe talent deur die pryse wat in die tweede kategorie val, aangemoedig word.

Mag die uitloof van literêre pryse vir Suid-Afrikaanse kinderboeke in die toekoms groei en in aansien toeneem.

KINDERBOEKPRYSE IN SUID-AFRIKA

Elizabeth de Roubaix, Afrikaanse Boekkeurder

Twee van hierdie tien pryse word uitsluitlik aan Suid-Afrikaanse boeke in Engels geskryf, toegeken. Een van hierdie is die Maskew Miller Young Africa Award wat toegeken word aan die manuskrip van 'n roman vir jong tieners en die prysgeld beloop R5 000. Die tweede is die Percy Fitzpatrick-prys wat elke tweede jaar deur SAIBI toegeken word, en enige Suid-Afrikaanse kinderboek wat in Engels geskryf is, kom vir hierdie prys in aanmerking.

Die ander agt pryse word óf net aan Afrikaanse kinderboeke toegeken, óf taal is nie 'n vereiste nie.

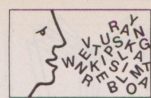
Soos reeds deur bogenoemde twee pryse weerspieël, val literêre toekennings in twee kategorieë. In die eerste kategorie word die toekennings deur nie-kommersiële instellings gemaak en alle boeke wat gedurende 'n gegewe tyd verskyn, kom in aanmerking. Vyf van die toekennings val in hierdie kategorie en word onderskeidelik óf deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, óf deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Biblioteek- en Inligtingwese (SAIBI) toegeken. Hier kyk ons na die Alba Bouwer-prys, die CP Hoogenhout-medalje, die Scheepers-prys, die Tienie Holloway-medalje en die Katrine Harries-toekening vir kinderboekillustrasies. Die pryse bestaan gewoonlik uit sertifikate en medaljies en indien daar wel geldpryse daaraan

veel meer as dié verbode aan pryse in die eerste kategorie.

Behalwe die Maskew Miller Longman Young Africa Award is daar die MER-prys vir die beste jeuglektuur en 'n Nasionale Boekhandel-prys waarvoor net boeke van die Nasionale Pers kwalifiseer. Die Sanlam-prys vir jeuglektuur is in oorleg met Tafelberg-uitgewers ingestel. 'n Eerste, tweede en derde prys word aan Engelse sowel as Afrikaanse manuskripte toegeken en die prysgeld is redelik groot. Alleenlik boeke wat deur JP van der Walt uitgegee is, kom in aanmerking vir die Volkskasbank-prys vir Jeuglektuur en die prys word tweejaarliks toegeken aan 'n Engelse sowel as 'n Afrikaanse boek. Die weners kry elk R6 000 en die naasweners R1 000.

Hier kwalifiseer alleen die boeke of manuskripte wat deur die betrokke uitgewer uitgegee is, of aan hom voorgelê word. Bekendmaking van die pryse vind dan ook gewoonlik op luisterryke wyse plaas. Dit kan tot voordeel van die uitgewer en die borg strek, aangesien hierdie aangeleentheid gewoonlik publisiteit in die pers en soms ook op televisie geniet.

Behalwe dat die uitgewer sowel as die borg hieruit munt slaan, hou die stelsel ook besliste voordele vir die kinderboek in Suid-Afrika in. Om dit te kan begryp, moet daar eers gekyk word na die omstandighede wat



OVERDUE LIBRARY MATERIAL

Marie Pieterse, Chief Librarian
Judy Scott Library, Kimberley

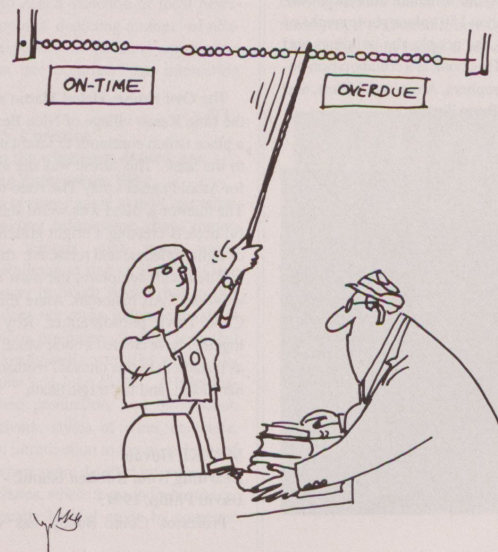
Overdue library material (OLM) must constitute one of the biggest problems confronting the staff of a public library. Why will people not bring back their books and other material on time! A simple telephone call from borrower to librarian requesting an extension of the loan period, will save much valuable time and prevent deterioration of relationships between them. In all my 25 years in the public library, I have not found an easy way out of the dilemma.

When material is two weeks overdue we send out reminder cards (KP 45). With luck some material might return. A week later we phone borrowers who can be contacted this way. Experience has taught that the best time to phone is early evening when people have returned from work. Leaving messages with children is fruitless. Telephone calls to the workplace do help sometimes, particularly if one leaves a message with the supervisor. Perhaps the embarrassment does the trick. Should there be no response a week later, a letter is sent requesting immediate return of the material and asking the borrower to contact us if there are any problems. Postage and telephone calls now already amount to R0,65 without the inclusion of stationery and time. It is remarkable how many parents never receive these letters. Because they are easily identified, children simply destroy them.

If there is still no response, we endeavour to fetch the material; but with people working, doors are often locked. A note is usually left stating that we called to collect the OLM's.

By now two months have probably

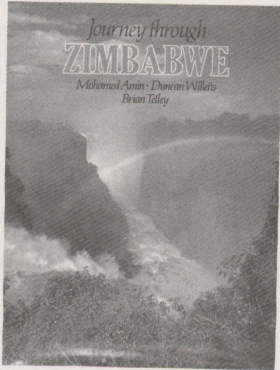
elapsed. A second letter is sent giving details of the OLM's, the fines that are building up and informing the borrower that legal steps will be taken if material is not returned by a specific date. At one stage we used to hand the information over to the Municipal Traffic Department who used to issue summons on our behalf. Some material turned up, usually on the morning of the day on which admission of guilt had to be paid. The response, however did not bring us the expected results. Prosecutions were minimal because the matter was often thrown out of court and we still did not get our books.





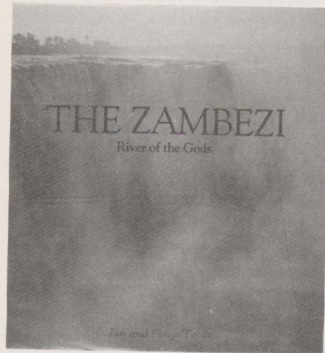
ADULT NON-FICTION
VOLWASSE VAKLEKTUUR

AMIN, Mohamed
Journey through Zimbabwe. -
Southern Publ, 1990.



TEEDE, Jan
The Zambezi: river of the gods. -
R Friedman, 1990.

We have recently bought two fine books about Zimbabwe. The first title, *Journey through Zimbabwe*, is an attractive coffee-table book for the armchair traveller, containing more than 150 colour photographs of the landscape, the people, the buildings and the wildlife. This book is a collaboration between photographers, Amin and Willets, and travel writer, Brian Tetley.

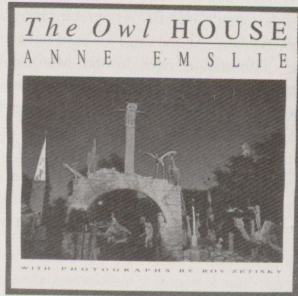


The second title is a description of the Zambezi River from its source to its mouth in Mozambique. The first section of the book consists of some original drawings by award-winning wildlife artist, Larry Norton, and text describing African history, legend and folklore as well as discussing conservation and environmental issues. The latter part consists of high-quality full-colour photographs by Jan and Fiona Teede.

Both of these books are attractive and well-presented, and make welcome additions to our stock on Zimbabwe.

SG

EMSLIE, Anne
The Owl House. -
Viking, 1991.

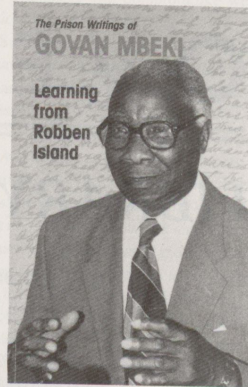


The Owl House, Helen Martin's home in the little Karoo village of Nieu Bethesda, is a place which continues to fascinate visitors to the area. This house was the inspiration for Athol Fugard's play *The Road to Mecca*. The interior is filled with weird and wonderful objects creating a bright glittering space of light, reflected and refracted; the exterior is filled with sculpture, the owls and other artworks. Art historian, Anne Emslie, and Cape Town photographer, Roy Zetisky, together have created a book which can stand as testament to this unusual woman, her life, her vision, and her tragic death.

SG

MBEKI, Govan
Learning from Robben Island. -
David Philip, 1991.

Professor Colin Bundy has written a



biographical introduction to the essays of Govan Mbeki, Rivonia Trial prisoner and senior member of the South African Communist Party and the ANC. This book is not about Mbeki's experiences on Robben Island, but are political essays that he wrote and circulated in the prison in order to educate the other prisoners. They include a tribute to Ruth First; a defiant reply to President P W Botha's offer in 1985 to release political prisoners if they renounced violence; essays on Afrikaner nationalism, monopoly capitalism and South Africa's economic history, as well as guidelines on organization for political activists.

Although not exactly academic, the writing is fairly dense and aimed at the serious politico.

HT

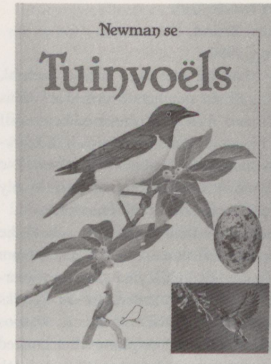
NEWMAN, Kenneth
Newman se tuinvoëls. -
Southern Boekuitgewers, 1991.

Hierdie aantreklike en gesaghebbende werk konsentreer net op die voëls wat in Suid-Afrikaanse tuine voorkom. Dit stel voëlliefhebbers en enige ander belangstellende in staat om enige voëltjie wat hulle in die tuin raaksien sonder moeite te identifiseer.

Elke voëlsoort of paar verwante voëlsoorte word op 'n dubbelbladsy behandel, en die teks dek die habitatsvoorkeure, nesmaak-, eet- en broeigewoontes van die betrokke voëlsoort.

Die illustrasies wat bestaan uit sketse en foto's, is almal in kleur en vul die teks goed aan.

Die inleiding bevat baie interessante



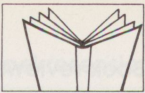
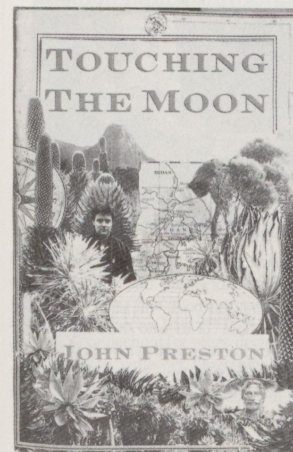
algemene inligting oor die gewoontes, versorging en beskerming van voëls wat in tuine voorkom.

Hierdie boek sal 'n aanwinst in enige openbare biblioteek wees.

EdeR

PRESTON, John
Touching the moon. -
Heinemann, 1990.

When the author was young, he was entranced by Rider-Haggard's 'She'. Having seen the film version (starring Ursula Andress) set in the Mountains of the Moon, his fantasy life began to revolve around these mountains - not that he was entirely sure that they did exist. Later, in adult life, he discovered that they do exist, and determined to visit there, eventually. This is about Preston's travels, fantasies, inability to write

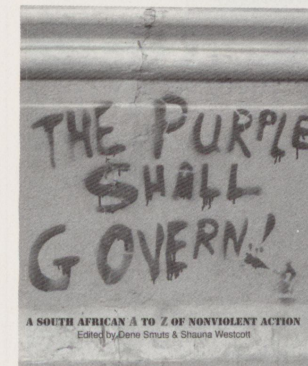


a novel, and more than compensatory ability to attract disaster - a very engaging read.

GC

The PURPLE shall govern: a South African A to Z of nonviolent action / edited by Dene Smuts and Shauna Westcott. -
Oxford UP, 1991.

The title is one of the wittier examples of Cape Town graffiti, and appeared early in September 1989, the day after marchers bearing placards 'The people shall govern' were sprayed with purple dye by the police.

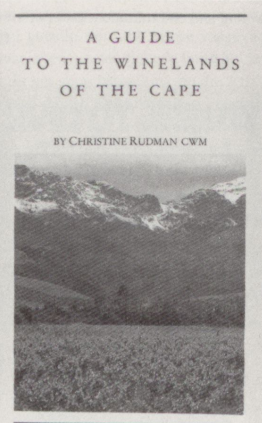


The A to Z is a selection of local newspaper clippings depicting a range of non-violent responses to political oppression during the late eighties. An interesting browse.

HT

RUDMAN, Christine
A guide to the winelands of the Cape. -
CGR Wine Enterprises, 1991.

This is a personal guide to the Cape winelands providing information about routes, producers, regions and much more. Christine Rudman is one of the few Cape Wine Masters in South Africa, but in this book she does not make judgements about wines or wine producers, for she feels that aspect is already well covered by writers like Dave Hughes and John Platter. A brief history of wine production, and information about cultivars, styles of wine, et cetera, serve as an introduction to the main body of the book where more detailed information is given on estates, where to go and what to see. This is a really helpful guide by someone



who certainly knows her way about the wine areas.

SG

TOFFOLI, Hilary Prendini
Who's really who in South Africa / Gus Silber. -
J Ball, 1989.

Arranged alphabetically, this gives a brief (half page) description of people the authors consider to be worthy of interest in South Africa. Each personality has been coded according to their claim to fame, for example, moneybags, photogenic, arty type, et cetera. This is far from being a serious reference



work, but it has considerable appeal from a browsing and entertainment point of view.

GC



VENTER, Al Johannes
Where to dive in Southern Africa and off the islands. - Ashanti, 1991.

Al Venter is the well-known author of such books as the SA handbook for divers. This companion volume provides information about diving spots off the southern African coastline and off the islands of Reunion, the Comores, Madagascar, Mauritius, et cetera. Chapters on subjects like shipwrecks and their history, diving trails and spearfishing are also included. Numerous photographs, many in colour, illustrate the text of this interesting and useful title for the enthusiastic diver in South Africa.

SG

ADULT FICTION
VERHALENDE LEKTUUR

DE WAAL, Johann
Machadospoor. - HAUM, 1990.

Hierdie debuutroman van Johann de Waal is die verslag van die inspekteur se ondersoek na die dood van die stasiemeester en 'n vrou. Daar bestaan geen konvensionele leidrade vir die ondersoek nie en dit verander in 'n dwingende soektog en selfondersoek te

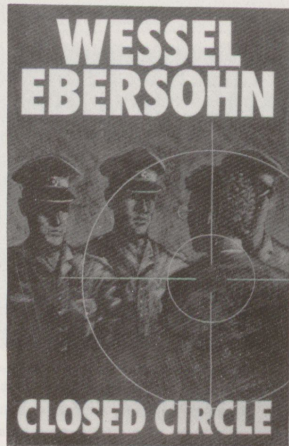
midde van persoonlike en maatskaplike geweld.

Kultuurgroepe word ook teenoor mekaar gestel - koloniale Engelse teenoor die tipiese boeregemeenskap en in die agtergrond die rustelose swart gemeenskap wat telkens in opstand kom.

Uiteindelik word die leser gekonfronteer met die onafwendbaarheid van die dubbele dood wat blootgelê word deur die ondersoek. 'n Stimulerende werk vol belofte.

EdeR

EBERSOHN, Wessel
Closed circle. - Gollancz, 1990.



An engrossing thriller from a local author who combines first class storytelling with a serious examination of political issues. The theme of this novel, in which all events and characters are fictional, is the spate of political assassinations which have occurred in this country over the last 30 years. Yudel Gordon, psychologist with the prisons department, is hired by an organization fronted by a liberal publishing house, to investigate the series of killings and attacks on individuals and organizations known to have liberal sympathies. Assisted by his friend, Colonel Freek Jordaan of the Pretoria CID, Yudel's investigations lead eventually to two very sinister members of the Special Branch.

Ebersohn has his faults, but he is an excellent storyteller, and this makes riveting reading.

CvG

HATTINGH, Ryk
Ignatius Brand. - Taurus, 1990.

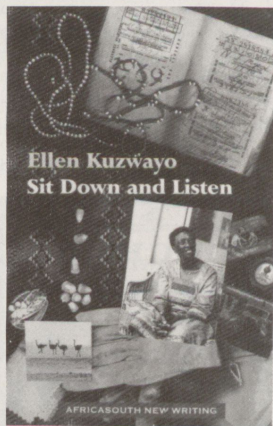
Die hoofkarakter in hierdie verhaal, Ignatius Brand sien hoe 'n man wat tydens 'n bosbrand 'n vark uit 'n hok wou bevry, self dood brand. Hierdie ervaring het 'n ingrypende uitwerking op die hoofkarakter. Die vuur word in sy naam opgeneem en hy bly vir die res van sy lewe self brandende.

Ignatius bly 'n buitestaander wat al die skokkende en ontroerende dinge wat om hom in die lewe plaasvind slegs kan waarneem, en hy raak brandend omdat hy niks kan doen om enigiets te verhoed nie, net soos hy nie die man wat doodgebrand het, kon red nie. Sy eie gewelddadige dood is dan ook onafwendbaar in hierdie konteks. 'n Gesofistikeerde en meervlakkige verhaal wat die leser aan Etienne Leroux herinner.

EdeR

KUZWAYO, Ellen
Sit down and listen. - David Philip, 1990.

A collection of short stories about black South Africans, with various themes - cowardice, weddings, family and other relationships. These are quiet, but vividly told, and



it is in many cases difficult to know whether or not the stories are true. Ms Kuzwayo hopes "that this book will serve as a reminder to those of us who share these storytelling traditions as well as a window through which those who have been brought up to look inwards only can peep and learn a little about their neighbours".

A lovely collection, which is sure to fulfil the author's hopes.

GC

PIETERSE, Pieter
Dasseneiland. - HAUM-Literêr, 1990.

Hierdie is 'n dagboek van die skrywer en sy vrou, die Ingelsman, se verblyf op Dasseneiland tussen die hase, skilpaaië, pikkewyne en al die ander diere wat daar voorkom. Die skrywer vertel hoe hy aan sy kos kom en hoe hy dit voorberei. Dit is 'n handboek vir duikers, vistermanne, mense wat van vars seekos hou en diegene wat daarvan hou om sommer net op die strand rond te dwaal. So tussenin word daar gewaarsku teen die gevare wat die see inhou. Hierdie lekkerleesboek wat ook as kontreikunsbeskou kan word, is geïllustreer met komiese lyntekeninge wat die teks goed aanvul.

EdeR

STOCKENSTRÖM, Wilma
Abjater wat so lag. - Human & Rousseau, 1991.

Hierdie roman is 'n vertelling wat gaan oor 'n lewe wat gedomineer word deur 'n liefdesverhouding met die dood. Die naamlose verteller pas nêrens in nie en word deur niemand aanvaar nie. Haar verwerping deur die samelewing waarin sy haarself bevind, veroorsaak dat sy haarself alleen veilig en geborge voel by spoke in die kerkhof en vanuit hierdie ervaring vloei haar toewyding aan die dood. Sy maak dit haar lewenstaak om na die sterwendes in die dorp waar sy bly, om te sien.

Die swakhede van die mense van die klein dorpie, hul eng Calvinistiese godsdiensbeoefening en hul rassevooroordeel word gedurende die doodsoomblikke van sommige van haar pasiënte opgevelek.

Hierdie is een van Wilma Stockenström se beste prosawerke en veral opvallend is haar insig in die lewe en die dood.

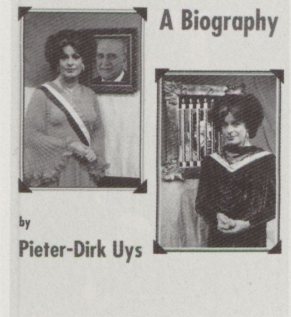
Aanbeveel vir leeskringe

EdeR

UYS, Pieter-Dirk
A part hate, a part love. - Radix, 1990.

Pieter-Dirk Uys, who has been ripping off Evita Bezuidenhout for years, decided that it was time to write her biography. Having established with the ambassador that he was no relation to Pieter-Dirk Uys, he was allowed to conduct a series of interviews

**A PART HATE
A PART LOVE**

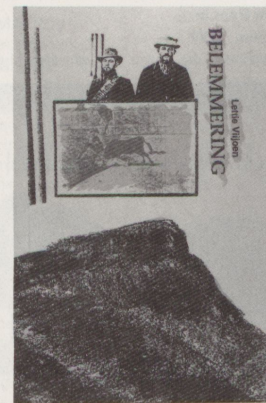


by
Pieter-Dirk Uys

from which we are allowed to see Evita's life through both Evita's eyes and Uys's own research. This comes across just as well, and in much the same manner, as Evita in person. Despite her diplomatic exterior, scandal lurks just below the surface, and Uys has found it all. A brilliant satire, uniquely Bapetikoswetian.

GC

VILJOEN, Lettie
Bemlemmering. - Taurus, 1990.



Die verhaal vind op twee vlakke plaas. Dit gaan oor Hanna se ervarings met haar onmiddellike medemens, naamlik haar ouers, die kind en Henrik, maar dit gaan ook oor die

gesprek tussen 'n groep mans op 'n berg wat daar bymekaar is op 'n geheime sending. In albei gevalle sien ons mense vasgevang in situasies en omstandighede buite hul beheer en dit het veral betrekking op die Afrikaner in Suid-Afrika. Die verhaal het 'n byna wanhopige ondertoon waarin die dood 'n prominente rol speel, maar tog nie as oplossing voorgelê word nie. 'n Gesofistikeerde roman met letterkundige meriete.

EdeR

JUVENILE NON-FICTION
JEUGVAKLEKTUUR

PEARSE, Patricia
So groei ek: 'n lig-en-loer-boek. - Human, 1991.



Opwindende prentboek vir jong kinders waarin hulle vrae oor seks en voortplanting op 'n eerlike en interessante wyse beantwoord word. Ons ontmoet Lisa en haar familie en deur haar oë sien ons hoe haar bababoetie eers in die baarmoeder en daarna gedurende sy eerste lewensjaar groei en verander, terwyl Lisa self ook groter word en ontwikkel.

Die flappe wat gelik kan word om die kind in staat te stel om byvoorbeeld binne die baarmoeder te sien, maak die kleurryke illustrasies nog meer interessant en opwindend.

'n Boek wat ouer en kind saam moet gebruik.

'n Herdruk hiervan is onwaarskynlik en ekstra kopieë moet bewaar word.

EdeR



ROBINSON, Catherine
Troeteldiere: gids tot troeteldiersorg in Suider-Afrika. - Oxford UP, 1990.

'n Interessante en lewendige gids tot die keuse en versorging van troeteldiere, spesiaal vir kinders geskryf. Die boek bevat hoofstukke oor die gewildste troeteldiere soos katte, honde, voëls, hase, marmotte, muise en visse.

Elke hoofstuk begin met 'n oorsiglym om kinders en hul ouers te help met die keuse van 'n troeteldier en die kinders word gewys op die eise wat versorging aan hulle sal stel. Elke hoofstuk sluit ook 'n nuttige begroting van die koste van die spesifieke dier as troeteldier in. Inligting oor inentings en ander regulasies aangaande troeteldiere word ook verskaf.

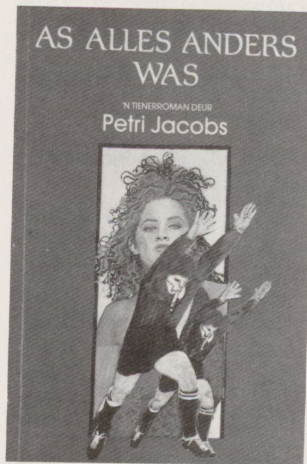
Die boekie word afgesluit met 'n verklaring van troeteldierregte. Prettige swart-en-wit en kleur-illustrasies met gepaardgaande speletjies, grappies en brokkies vul die teks goed aan.

EdeR

JACOBS, Petri
As alles anders was. - Van der Walt, 1991.

Henk Kruger, 'n matriekleerling en 'n talentvolle rugbyspeler se hele lewe word deurmekaar gekrap as hy vermoed dat sy moeder 'n verhouding met 'n vreemde man het.

Wanneer dieselfde man hul rugbyspan kom afrig, kan Henk dit nie verwerk nie en hy besluit om die sport te laat vaar.



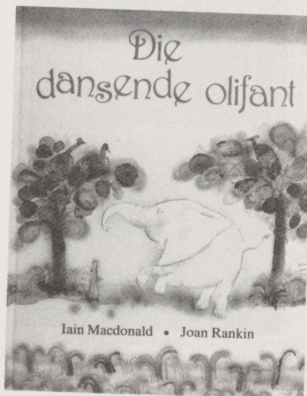
Terselfdertyd loop die verhouding met sy meisie ook skeef. Sal Henk die waarheid omtrent sy verlede kan aanvaar en verwerk en hoe sal dit sy verhouding met sy ouers beïnvloed?

Hierdie lekkerlees-verhaal vir jong tieners bevat al die bestanddele om daarvan 'n tref-fer te maak. Dit is geen groot letterkundige werk nie, maar kan met vrymoedigheid vir 11- tot 14-jariges aanbeveel word.

EdeR

MACDONALD, Iain
Die dansende olifant / illustrasies deur Joan Rankin. - Human, 1990

Wanneer die maan vol is, dans al die



Iain Macdonald • Joan Rankin

olifante saam - almal behalwe Poek, die klein olifantjie. Hy kan nie dans nie, en wanneer al die olifante weer een aand met volmaan dans, raak Poek weg. Hy ontmoet 'n muis en dié gebruik die natuur om Poek te leer dans. Hy keer terug na die trop en almal is baie trots op die klein olifantjie wat nou so mooi kan dans.

'n Fraai prentboekie met 'n sensitiewe verhaaltjie en atmosferiese kleurillustrasies wat baie goed by die teks pas. Geskik vir voorlees aan kleuters tussen vier en ses jaar oud.

EdeR

ROSS, Tony
Ou Mamma Bok en haar sewe skatlammetjies. - Tafelberg, 1990.

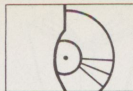
Voordat Mamma Bok supermark toe gaan, waarsku sy haar spruite teen die honger wolf. Die kleintjies is vol bravado en selfvertroue en slaag daarin om die wolf twee maal te ontmasker, maar die derde maal word die bokkies deur die wolf uitoorlê. Hulle maak vir hom die deur oop en hy sluk ses van die sewe lammetjies in.

Hiermee haal hy die gramskap van die mamma Bok op sy hals en met behulp van die sewende kleintjie behandel sy hom so



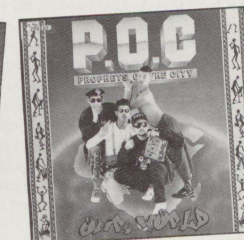
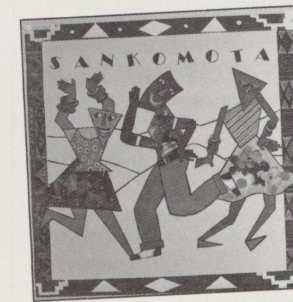
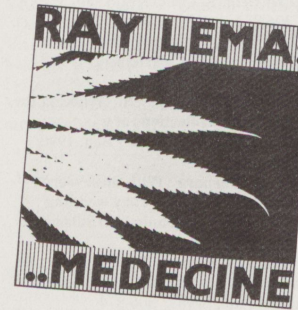
hardhandig dat hy al die bokkies uitspoeg. Hierdie is 'n ligsinnige en skreusnaakse weergawe van die ou sprokie. Tony Ross se humoristiese kleurillustrasies komplimenteer die teks pragtig. Hoog aanbeveel vir kleuters van vier tot ses jaar.

EdeR



AFRICAN MUSIC

Heather Townsend, Audio Selector



AFRICA dances

Authentic: 601

The examples on this record are from eleven African countries, recorded between the fifties and seventies, and are blendings of local traditional styles with Western music.

DU TOIT, Jannie

Palet

EMI: JNS 04

Transvaler Jannie du Toit sings emotional, melodic songs and obviously gives a lot of thought to his lyrics.

IBRAHIM, Abdullah

Ekaya

Gallo: HUL 507

Previously known as Dollar Brand, Cape Town born Abdullah Ibrahim is probably the greatest exponent of African jazz.

KEÏTA, Salif

"Soro"

EMI: SHIFT 45

Originally from Mali, Salif Keïta has blended various West African styles with Cuban, Spanish and Portuguese elements, and his music is regarded by many as one of

the prime examples of modernized traditional forms.

LEMA, Ray

Medecine

EMI: SHIFT 41LP

Born in Zaire and currently based in Paris, Ray Lema's early training was in classical piano, but then he became interested in reproducing traditional Zairean sounds on the piano. His ultimate goal is to recast traditional music on purely electronic instruments.

MAKEBA, Miriam

Welela

Gallo: STARL 5566

Miriam Makeba, regarded as the Empress of African song, has been one of South Africa's best known artists in exile. This record features a typical mixture of traditional Xhosa songs and jazz influenced pop.

MBULU, Letta

Naturally

EMI: FANT 88

Another stalwart of South African music who has spent much of her life in exile, Letta

Mbulu at her best does a wonderful blend of soul and African traditional.

PROPHETS of the city

Our world

Teal: KVL 5107

This recently formed Cape Town group cleverly and entertainingly combine conventional rap with a distinctive Cape sound.

SANKO

Sankomota

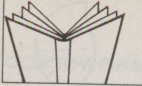
Earthworks: ELP 2007

Sanko, a Lesotho band, have modernized Lesotho's traditional choral music by transcribing it for saxophone, guitar and piano. The music also has a strong mbaqanga (township pop) element.

SONGS the Swahili sing

Original: OMA 103

These are examples of contemporary tarabu music, which is traditional Swahili music influenced by Middle Eastern and Indian film music, with strong links with Swahili literature.



NON-FICTION

VAKLEKTUUR

Philosophy and Psychology

Filosofie en Sielkunde

FRONTIERS of reality: where science meets the paranormal / edited by Hilary Evans ; contributions, Kevin McClure ... [et al.] - Aquarian P, 1989. Q 133
MINDELL, Arnold *The dreambody in relationships.* - Routledge, 1987. 158.24

Religion

Godsdien

BARNARD A J *Hoe hanteer ek -- ? - Retief, [1983]. 248*
DOBSON, James *Liefde verg moed: 'n antwoord op huwelikskonflik / in Afrikaans vertaal deur Liesl Grobbelaar.* - Struik Christelike Boeke, c1990. 261.8358
DOBSON, James *Love for a lifetime.* - Struik Christian Bks, [1990?]. 261.83581
FASOLD, David *The discovery of Noah's Ark: how the world's greatest archeological mystery was solved / introduction by Charles Berlitz.* - Sidgwick, 1990. 222.11093
GRAHAM, Billy *Antwoorde op ons lewensvrae / in Afrikaans vertaal deur Annelene van der Merwe.* - Struik Christelike Boeke, c1990. 248.4
HUISAMEN, E van N *Magte van die duisternis: oor satanisme in die RSA.* - Lux Verbi, 1990. 235.47
MCGRATH, Alister *A cloud of witnesses: ten great Christian thinkers.* - Inter-Varsity P, 1990. 230
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 AICKMAN, R The unsettled dust.
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 BROWNE, G C Tread softly on my dreams.
 CAMPBELL, R Midnight sun.
 COETZEE, J M Age of iron.
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 LEVI, P The sixth day, and other tales.
 LITTELL, J Bad voyage.
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 MOODY, J Moscow magician: a thriller.
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 QUIN-HARKIN, J Just desserts.
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 ROHAN, M S Chase the morning.
 RULE, J After the fire.
 SCARE care
 SCHOLEFIELD, A Dirty weekend.
 SOHMER, S Patriots.
 THAYER, N My dearest friend.
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 WINTERSON, Jeanette Sexing the cherry.
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 BUTTERWORTH, N Die huis op die drots.
 BUTTERWORTH, N Die kosbare pèrel.
 BUTTERWORTH, N Die verlore skaap.
 CORAN, P Die langtand bewer.
 GERTZ, S Padda-in-die-middel.
 MULLER, P 'n Reënboog vir Hannatjie.
 SNYMAN, Annelize Balthasar.
 VAN VUUREN, A Jong goud.

JUVENILE FICTION

APPS, R Time spinner.
 BRADMAN, T Sam, the girl detective: the case of the missing mummy.
 BRYER, E Jason and the grey witch.
 CARTWRIGHT A Polly and the privet bird.
 CONLY, Jane Leslie RT, Margaret and the Rats of NIMH.
 CRESSWELL, H Bagthorpes liberated.
 DALTON, A Night Maze.
 GALBRAITH, K O Laura Charlotte.
 KELLER, H Maxine in the middle.
 KENMUIR, D Op Tangletooth.
 LEWIS, R Henrietta's first winter.
 MCBRATNEY, S The Thursday creature.
 MCKEE, C The mystery of the blue arrows.
 MCKEND, H Moving gives me a stomach ache.
 MASTERS, A Shellshock.
 MERCHANT, E Caravel to the Cape.
 OWEN, G Omelette, a chicken in peril!
 PECK, R N Soup's uncle.
 PROCTOR, A The village bride.
 PRYSEN, A Mrs Pepperpot and the bilberries.
 SEED, J Stowaway to nowhere.
 SIEVEKING, A What colour?
 SIKUADE, M Under the almond tree.
 SNYDER, Z Janie's private eyes.
 WADDELL, M Little Dracula at the seaside.
 WADDELL, M Little Dracula goes to school.
 WADDELL, M Little Dracula's Christmas.
 WRIGHT, C When the world sleeps.

ORKESMUSIEK

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

THE ARTISTRY of Sigiswald Kuijken and La Petite Bande
 Vivaldi - Rameau - Handel - Bach
 Pro Arte: PAD 172
 BEETHOVEN, Ludwig van
 The five piano concertos: Choral fantasy / Vladimir Ashkenazy. -
 Decca: 421 719-1 - 421 721-1
 BEETHOVEN, Ludwig van
 Piano concertos 1 & 2 / Melvyn Tan, Roger Norrington. -
 HMV: EL 7 49509 1
 BEETHOVEN, Ludwig van
 Sinfonien 1 & 6 (Pastorale) / Roger Norrington. -
 HMV: EL 7 49746 1
 A BIRTHDAY concert for my grandmother / Mstislav Rostropovich, José-Luis Garcia ... [et al]. -
 National anthem - J Strauss - Elgar - Gowers - Coates - Matthews - Doyle
 HMV: 7 54164 1
 CLASSICAL favorites by Nikolaus Harnoncourt / Nikolaus Harnoncourt, Concentus Musicus Wien ...
 Teldec: 6.42999
 GÜTTLER, Ludwig, trumpet
 Baroque trumpet concerti / Ludwig Güttler, Max Pommer. -
 Pro Arte: SDS-605
 GÜTTLER, Ludwig, trumpet
 Classical trumpet concerti / Ludwig Güttler, Max Pommer. -
 Pro Arte: SDS-602
 MARSALIS, Wynton, trumpets
 Baroque music for trumpets / Wynton Marsalis, Raymond Leppard. -
 CBS: M 42478
 MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus
 Flute concertos / Susan Milan, Raymond Leppard. -
 Chandos: ABRD 1301
 MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus
 Piano concertos, no 13, KV 415; no 14, KV 449 / Mitsuko Uchida, Jeffrey Tate. -
 PHI: 422 359-1
 MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus
 Posthorn-Serenade, KV 320; Märsche, KV 335 / Nikolaus Harnoncourt. -
 Teldec: 6.43063
 PROKOFIEV, Sergey
 Piano concertos, no 3, in C, op 26 / Tzimon Barto, Andrew Davis. -
 HMV: EL 7 49495 1
 TCHAIKOVSKY, Peter Ilyich
 Violin concerto / Joshua Bell, Vladimir Ashkenazy. -
 Decca: 421 716-1
 TELEMANN, Georg Philipp
 Ouvertüren, G-moll & D-moll / Nikolaus Harnoncourt. -
 Teldec: 6.42986
 TORTELIER, Paul, violoncello
 Tortelier: a celebration / Sir Charles Groves. -
 Elgar, Concerto, violoncello, op 85 -
 Tchaikovsky, Variations on a rococo theme, violoncello, op 33 - Dvorák, Rondo, violoncello, op 94
 RPO: RPO 8012
 VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, Ralph
 A sea symphony / Joan Rodgers, William Shimell ... [et al]. -
 Eminent: EMX 2142

Kamermusiek

Chamber Music

BELL, Joshua, violin
 Virtuoso solos / Joshua Bell, Samuel Sanders. -
 Wieniawski - Sibelius - Brahms - Paganini -
 Block - Nováček - Schumann - Falla - Grasse -
 Sarasate
 Decca: 417 891-1
 BRAHMS, Johannes
 Piano quartet, no 2, in A major, op 26 /
 Domus, -
 Virgin Classics: VC 7 90739-1
 DVORAK, Antonin
 Sonatina, op 100 / James Galway, Phillip Moll.
 RCA: RL 87 802
 HAYDN, Joseph
 String quartets, vol 2 / Lindsay String Quartet.
 ASV: DCA 637
 MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus
 Mozart string quartets, B flat, K 458; A major, K 464 / Salomon String Quartet. -
 Hyperion: A66234
 REICH, Steve
 Early works / Double Edge, Russ Hartenberger, Steve Reich. -
 Reich, Come out - Piano phase - Clapping music -
 It's gonna rain
 Nonesuch: 979 169-1
 SHOSTAKOVICH, Dmitry
 String quartet / Coull String Quartet. -
 ASV: DCA 631
 WEVER, Carl Maria von
 Klavierwerke zu 4 Händen / Silvia Zenker, Ulrike Bachmann. -
 Pair Music: AGD 25005

Solo-Instrumente

Solo Instruments

BACH, Johann Sebastian
 Music for harpsichord / Maggie Cole. -
 Virgin Classics: VC 7 90712-1
 BENKO, Daniel, guitar
 Romantische ungarische Gitarremusik
 Telefunken: 6.42809
 CHOPIN, Frederic
 Scherzos & mazurkas / Emanuel Ax. -
 CBS: M 44544
 MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus
 The complete piano sonatas / Mitsuko Uchida.
 PHI: 422 124-1 - 422 130-1
 SCHUMANN, Robert
 Piano music, vol 3 / Vladimir Ashkenazy. -
 Schumann, Waldscenen, op 82, nos 1-9 -
 Kinderscenen, op 15, nos 1-13 = Sonata, piano,
 no 1, op 11
 Decca: 421 290-1
 VIERNE, Louis
 Symphony, organ, no 1 / Daniel Chorzempa. -
 PHI: 422 058-1

VOKALE MUSIEK -
OPERA UITGESLUIT

VOCAL MUSIC - NON-OPERATIC

CORNYSHE, William
 Stabat mater / Tallis Scholars, Peter Phillips. -
 Gimell: 1585-14
 CHRISTMAS carols and motets / Tallis
 Scholars, Peter Phillips. -
 Gimell: 1585-10
 ELGAR, Sir Edward

The dream of Gerontius, op 38. Complete /
 Arthur Davies, Gwynne Howell, Felicity
 Palmer, Richard Hickox. -
 Chados: DBRD 2014
 FAURÉ, Gabriel
 Requiem, op 48 / Kiri te Kanawa, Sherrill
 Milnes, Charles Dutoit. -
 Decca 421 440-1
 MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus
 Flute concertos / Susan Milan, Raymond
 Leppard. -
 Chandos: ABRD 1301
 TYGERBERG Children's Choir
 Tygerberg Children's Choir. -
 Brigadiers: BCP 1819

OPERA

BERG, Alban
 Wozzeck. Complete / Franz Grundheber,
 Hildegard Behrens ... [et al]. -
 DGG: 423 588-1 - 423 589-1
 DOMINGO, Placido, tenor
 Romanzas de zarzuelas / Placido Domingo,
 Manuel Moreno-Buendia ... [et al]. -
 HMV: EL 7 49148 1
 HALÉVY, Fromental
 La Juive (The Jewess). Complete / Julia
 Varady, June Anderson, José Carreras ... [et al]. -
 PHI: 420 191-1 - 420 193-1
 MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus
 Die Zauberflöte (Magic Flute). Complete /
 Kiri te Kanawa, Cheryl Studer ... [et al]. -
 PHI: 426 870-1 - 426 872-1
 PAVAROTTI, Luciano, tenor
 The essential Pavarotti
 Decca: STARL 5709
 TCHAIKOVSKY, Peter Ilyich
 Eugene Onegin. Complete / Thomas Allen,
 Mirella Freni, Anne Sofie von Otter ... [et al]. -
 DGG: 423 960-1 - 423 962-1
 WAGNER, Richard
 Lohengrin. Complete / Placido Domingo,
 Jessye Norman ... [et al]. -
 Decca: 421 054-1 - 421 057-1

Folk Music

Volksmusiek

BALDWIN, Stephen, fiddle
 English village fiddler / Stephen Baldwin. -
 Leader: LED 2068
 BLUEGRASS / Seldom Scene, Country
 Gentlemen, New South. -
 Sugar Hill: SH-2201
 CAJUN music: the early 50s / Shuk Richard
 ... [et al]. -
 Arhoolie: 5008
 COME all you coal miners / Nimrod
 Workman ... [et al]. -
 Rounder Records: 4005
 FOLK music of Greece / Wolf Dietrich. -
 Topic: 12 TS 231
 FROM the Tatra mountains: classic
 Polish-American recordings from the 1920's /
 Franciszek Dukla's Village Orchestra ... [et al]. -
 Morning Star Records: 45007
 The SELDOM Scene
 After midnight / Seldom Scene. -
 Sugar Hill: SH-3721
 The TRAVELLING songster: an anthology
 from gypsy singers / Phoebe Smith ... [et al]. -
 Topic: 12 TS 304



Die Jaar van die Leser

In 1990, die Jaar van die Leser, het die Biblioteekdiens, in samewerking met geaffilieerde biblioteke, waarskynlik een van sy mees ambisieuse leesbevorderingsveldtogte ooit aangepak. 'n Oorsig oor die spesiale jaar vir biblioteke kan van groot waarde wees vir toekomstige veldtogte.

Die Nasionale Simposium op 4 en 5 April in Bellville se nuwe Biblioteeksentrum, waarmee die Administrateur van Kaapland die Jaar van die Leser-veldtog amptelik geloods het, het wye belangstelling, selfs van buite ons grense, uitgelok en almal bewus gemaak van die groot taak wat op hulle skouers rus om die besit van boeke en die gebruik van biblioteke by die publiek aan te moedig en geletterdheid te bevorder onder die groot aantal volwassenes in die gemeenskap wat nog nie kan lees of skryf nie.

Dat die volgehoue veldtog om lees te bevorder suksesvol was, blyk uit die feit dat biblioteekgebruik in Kaapland gedurende 1990 rekordhoogtes bereik het. Vir die eerste keer ooit is meer as 20 miljoen items in openbare biblioteke uitgereik. Daar was 'n toename van meer as 1 300 000 boekuitreikings, 'n styging van 7,2% op die vorige jaar se syfer. As in ag geneem word dat die gemiddelde toename oor die afgelope vyf jaar slegs 3,5% was, kan hierdie indrukwekkende toename in biblioteekgebruik aan niks anders toegeskryf word as aan die geslaagde Jaar van die Leser-veldtogte wat deur biblioteke geloods is nie.

Biblioteke het in 1990 ook 41 672 nuwe lede gewerf, 'n styging van 5,3% teenoor die gemiddelde toename van slegs 2,3% oor die afgelope vyf jaar. Uit hierdie syfers kan afgelei word dat die lees- en geletterdheidsveldtogte groot getalle mense bewus gemaak het van die belangrikheid van lees. Diegene wat voorheen onbewus was van die omvang van ongeletterdheid in die land, besef nou hoe belangrik dit is om geletterdheidsprojekte te ondersteun. Mense wat voorheen te skaam was om te erken dat

hulle nie kan lees en skryf nie, het nou ook die vrymoedigheid om na vore te kom.

Gebrek aan ruimte en inligting laat ons nie toe om oor die aktiwiteite van elkeen van die sowat 500 openbare biblioteke in die provinsie te berig nie, maar ons vertel u, in alfabetiese volgorde, die een en ander oor die interessante aktiwiteite van die biblioteke wat wel van hulle laat hoor het en waarom ons nog nie voorheen in ons nuusrubriek berig het nie.

Aliwal-Noord. Die biblioteekpersoneel het in Februarie pale geplaat en 'n Jaar van die Leser-banier oor die straat voor die biblioteek gespan. Ten spyte van gure weer het die banier die jaar oorleef en inwoners en besoekers kon nie uitgepraat raak oor die trefkrag daarvan nie. Die biblioteekpersoneel het ook in samewerking met die laer skool 'n baie suksesvolle leesmarathon gereël en die geld wat daarmee ingesamel is, het die skoolfonds 'n goeie hupstoot gegee.

Bonnievale. Ongeletterdheid in hierdie landelike gemeenskap is baie hoog en reeds in Januarie het die biblioteekpersoneel deur Jong Dames Dinamiek gereël oor die voorgename geletterdheidsprojek wat in samewerking met die Landelike Stigting en die Sendinggemeente op die dorp beoog word. Om mense bewus te maak van die program, het die biblioteekpersoneel en haar helpers skole en plase in die distrik besoek, poppekasvertonings gehou, rolprente vertoon en storietyd vir oud en jonk gehou.

Brackenfell. Hierdie biblioteke het op elke denkbare en ondenkbare manier lees bevorder. 'n Jaar van die Leser-slagpreuk is dwarsdeur die jaar op elektrisiteitsrekeninge gedruk om die leser én die nie-leser van die biblioteek bewus te maak. Vir die talle organisasies wat gereeld in die biblioteeksaal vergader het, is toepaslike uitstallings gehou om lees te bevorder en die biblioteekpersoneel het elke maand 'n rubriek oor

die biblioteek en sy dienste gehad in die plaaslike koerantjie, **Gemeentenuus**.

Burgersdorp. Die biblioteekpersoneel het 'n spesiale Jaar van die Leser-kalenders laat maak met penskette van die verskillende dienste van die biblioteek en van historiese geboue daarop. Hierdie kalenders is aan alle inwoners uitgedeel en sodoende was hulle heeljaar bewus van die biblioteek en sy aktiwiteite.

Bellville. Met die uiters geslaagde Nasionale Simposium kwalik agter die rug, het die biblioteek gedurende Biblioteekweek in Mei 'n opname onder leners en gebruikers gedoen om die doeltreffendheid van die biblioteek se diens te toets. Op Nasionale Seëldag in Mei het die Filatelievereniging seëls in die voorportaal uitgestal met 'n snuffeltafel vir versamelaars. Die biblioteek het 'n spesiale bibliografie oor die onderwerp vir voornemende seëlsversamelaars opgestel. Tydens die wintervakansie kon kinders aan 'n leesprogram deelneem waarvoor hulle 'n sertifikaat verwerf het as hulle dit voltooi het. Hulle het ook die geleentheid gehad om hulle stamboom na te vors en die name van hulle ouers en grootouers op 'n eenvoudige stamboomplakkaat in te vul. In November, die maand vir afgetredenes en bejaardes, is 'n bibliografie, **A childhood remembered**, saamgestel en is 'n foto-uitstalling van Bellville in vroeër jare gehou. Bejaardes van die omringende ouetehuse is ook genooi vir tee en 'n boekverlesing.

Bishop Lavis. Met behulp van al die plakkaat, plakkers, bladwysers en ander uitstal materiaal wat hulle ontvang het, het hierdie biblioteek elke maand 'n uitstalling gehou van die spesiale Jaar van die Leser-boeke met die kenmerkende plakker-tjie daarop en hulle ledetal sowel as hulle sirkulasiesyfer vir 1990 toon 'n groot toename.

Eikendal. Die bevordering van geletterdheid was hierdie biblioteek se eerste prioriteit en 'n groep UWK-studente

Zirkëa Ellis

The Year of the Reader



het een maal per week geletterdheidsklasse in die biblioteek gehou. Trae lesers is deur middel van die blokregistrasie van al die lede van 'n gesin aangemoedig om die biblioteek gereeld te gebruik en 'n vroue-handwerkklub vir biblioteeklede is gestig.

Grabouw. Nadat geen geskikte poppekasgroep buite die biblioteek gevind kon word om in Junie 'n poppekasvertoning vir die kleuters te hou nie, het die ondernemende personeel ingespring, hulle eie poppekas gepakseer, 'n storie geskryf en dit voor 'n baie entoesiastiese gehoor van kleuters, ouers, drie huishulpe en selfs 'n oupa, opgevoer. Die besoek van Adèle Searll, 'n kenner op die gebied van dwelmmisbruik, was beslis die hoogtepunt van die jaar se program en op 6 November het sy 'n volgepakte saal toegesprek oor die bekamping van dwelmmisbruik.

Grassy Park. Adult illiteracy was the most important project this library launched during the Year of the Reader. The library co-operated closely with the Parkwood Literacy programme and a special library visit for members of the literacy group, all non-members and apprehensive about using libraries, was arranged outside normal open hours. Members of the group were introduced to the library and its services, barriers were broken down and they were encouraged to visit the library on their own. The highlight of the Year was the Open Day on 22 September, held in conjunction with the Parkwood Literacy Programme.

Kimberley. Die stadsbiblioteek het besluit om sy veldtogte toe te spits op die publiek buite die biblioteek. Buite-instansies soos die Yonder-skool vir gestremdes, die McGregor-museum, Famsa en Eskom is genooi om uitstallings in die biblioteek te hou tydens Biblioteekweek. 'n Driedaagse biblioteekuitstalling, wat groot belangstelling uitgelok het, is gehou in die groot Pick 'n Pay-inkopiesentrum en is beman deur personeel van die stadsbiblioteek en die **Judy Scott-biblioteek**. Op Nasionale Museumdag is 'n biblioteekstalletjie opgerig in die McGregor-museum, video's is vertoon en die Vriende van die Biblioteek het 'n boekverkopings gehou wat groot aftrek gekry

het. Die Judy Scott-biblioteekpersoneel het die skole in haar omgewing besoek, praatjies gehou en sodoende 163 nuwe lede gewerf. Die **Sonny Leon-biblioteek** het in Augustus, tienermaand, besprekingsessies in die biblioteek gereël oor tieners en seks, studiemetodes en dwelmmiddels. In daardie week het sirkulasie met 700 gestyg teenoor die vorige week. Die **Beaconsfield- en Africana-biblioteek** het 'n bustoer vir bejaardes gereël, wat 'n biblioteekbesigtigingstoer en 'n geselligheid ingesluit het. Die **Beaconsfield-biblioteek** het hom toegespits op besoekers deur voorskoolse groepe en kindertuinklasse en het blokkings aan hierdie instansies beskikbaar gestel wat sirkulasie aansienlik laat styg het.

Lambertsbaai. Gedurende Biblioteekweek is die Lambertsbaai-speelgroep genooi om 'n groot leesboom in die biblioteek te kom versier met blare wat hulle van die huis af gebring het. Stories is vertel, kinderplate is gespeel en voor hulle vertrek, het elke kind 'n geskenkie van die biblioteekpersoneel gekry. Die kinders van die laer skole het met groot entoesiasme aan 'n Pinocchio-voorstellingskompetisie deelgeneem en die biblioteek het kriool van 'langneus-kindere'. Vir die oues van dae is 'n spesiale geselligheid gereël waartydens 'n sanger van die dorp hulle vergas het met sy kitaar en sang. Hulle is aangemoedig om by die biblioteek aan te sluit en vir elkeen is 'n spesiale boek uitgesoek om te lees.

Langa. This library concentrated on programmes for children, who make use of the library most, but the librarian feels that every year ahead should be the Year of the Reader so that literacy can be promoted vigorously by all libraries to enable those members of the community who cannot yet read or write to become literate so that they can enjoy the services the public library has to offer them.

Milnerton. This library promoted its services actively by means of talks, bookshop displays, meetings with authors and illustrators, visits from schools and story hours for the little ones. From January to October no less than 4 060 people

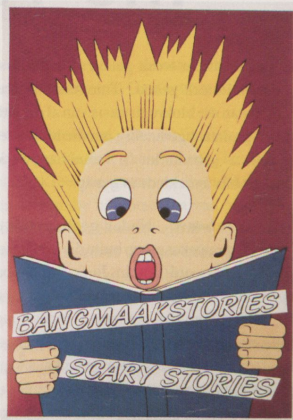
joined the library and altogether 480 085 items were issued! A small group of dedicated residents also started a literacy group to make others aware of what the Year of the Reader is all about.

Parow. Benewens die wye reeks uitstallings oor die tema vir elke maand, het hierdie biblioteek Biblioteekweek benut om inligting en pamflette oor geletterdheidsprojekte aan alle belangstellendes en instansies wat die biblioteeksaal gebruik, uit te deel en die breë publiek sodoende bewus te maak van hulle verantwoordelikheid teenoor diegene wat nog nie kan lees of skryf nie.

Ravensmead. In die gees van UNESCO se beroep dat geletterdheid wêreldwyd bevorder moet word, het die biblioteek 'n geletterdheidsprojek onder die kluis vir bejaardes geloods met behulp van 'n plaaslike onderwyser. Daar word beoog om hierdie program onbepaald aan te bied en steeds verder uit te bou.

Simon's Town. Because of the relocation of a large number of Navy personnel during the first half of 1990, it had an adverse effect on the population of the town. This was felt in the library by a drop in membership and circulation despite the library's vigorous efforts to promote reading and library use. One of the most successful campaigns held in the library was the promotion of the 'core collection' which showed a healthy rise in circulation once borrowers were aware of these books and knew where to find them.

Although the overall rise in membership and circulation for 1990 proves that the Year of the Reader campaign was very successful, the opening of libraries to all members of the Community on 15 October 1990 created new demands which will have to be met. Libraries should see the changes this has brought about and the problems it could create as a challenge and should strive to better their service and meet the demands of their existing and potential borrowers.



The Scary Stories poster (above) and new booklets (below).

Do-it-yourself Spring Poster Package

Monica Wagner

You will receive a double package in July or early August. Both the spring and summer posters will be in this package. We have put them together to save costs and labour. They are clearly marked, so that you will not be confused. Put the summer package safely aside, until it is needed.

The picture above is an example of the completed spring poster. You will find it easy to make, if you follow the instruction sheet and you look at the pictures featured below.

Pic 1. Shows the centre cylinder of the daffodil, and the edges which have been cut along the lines, then folded inwards and outwards.

Pic 2. Shows the three layers of the blossom being glued, one above the other.

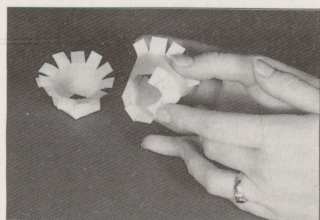
Pic 3. Shows the bending of the petals of the vygies at different levels.

The colour picture and instructions for the summer poster will appear in the September issue of *The Cape Librarian*. We hope you enjoy this project. Good luck!

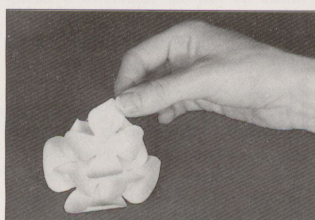


We have designed a special poster to promote scary stories in your library. With it you will receive a bilingual booklet containing a list of scary stories. The list has been arranged according to reading level related categories, that is picture books (E), easy reading (JEF), teenage reading (T) et cetera. Space was left in the booklet so that librarians can add to the list.

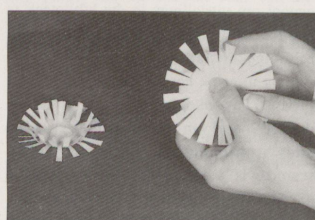
Two new booklets will also reach you soon. They are **Popular Science** and **Choosing that novel**.



1



2



3



Maak maskers van weggoigoed!

Meta Zöllner



Om saam te val met ons herwinnings-tema vir die jaar, en om aan te sluit by ons Afrika-tema, gaan ons vandeemaand maskers maak. Ek het 'n bietjie rondgeblaai in boeke oor Afrika-beeldhouwerke en op die wonderlikste voorbeelde afgekom. Op die foto hierbo is 'n paar maskers wat ek gemaak het met dié boeke as inspirasie. Die materiale wat gebruik word, is weer eens dit wat ons gewoonlik weggooi. Hopelik het elke biblioteek teen dié tyd al 'n groot hoop weggoigoed versamel! Indien nie, vra biblioteekgebruikers om weggoigoed van die huis af te bring. Gaan maak ook 'n draai by die afvaldrome in industriële gebiede. Die dinge wat mense darem weggooi!

Die voltooië maskers kan as ornamente in 'n uitstalling oor Afrika gebruik word of, met 'n paar veranderings, werklik as maskers gebruik word in 'n maskerade, of biblioteekopvoering.... Dit behoort ook ideaal te wees as 'n vakansie- of Saterdagprojek vir kinders. Gaan só te werk:

BENODIGDHEDE:

Kartondose, leë eierhouers, leë toiletrolle, kartonbuise, wynbottelbuise van karton, verpakkingsafval (papiersnippers of houtskaafsel), stukke afvalpolistereen, leë lemoensakkies, leë tert- of pastepannetjies van folie, stukke afvalkarton en papier.

roomysstokkies, ringetjies van koelrankblikkies en koelrankdoppies, stukkies wol, los rondléknoppe, vere, en enige ander weggooi- of optelgoed, 'Plaka'-plakkaatverf, kwasse, NT-messie, skêr, maskeerband, 'Bostik Clear'-gom, stukke broek- of hoederek en koerantpapier.

WERKSWYSE:

Pak koerantpapier op die tafel waar gewerk gaan word uit. Kies kartondose wat min of meer oor 'n gesig sal pas.

Gebruik 'Plaka'-verf en 'n breë kwas en verf die hele oppervlakte en kante van die kartondose in verskillende kleure.



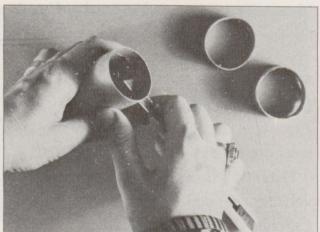
Kyk nou na die weggoigoed wat jy het en laat jou verbeelding vrye teuels neem. Daar is geen reëls nie - solank die produk interessant, kleurvol en vrolik is!

'N PAAR IDEES

Sny toiletrolle in ringe met 'n NT-messie (sien foto 1). Wees altyd versigtig as 'n NT-messie hanteer word en moenie dat jong kinders daarmee werk nie. Knip die ringe se rande netjies met 'n skêr (sien foto 2). Dié kan nou geverf word aan die binne- en buitekante en gebruik word vir oë. Kartonrolle kan ook in die lengte deurgesny word, om halwe silinders te vorm; of aan een kant deurgesny word en dan aan die oop kant sigsgesny word om 'n interessante neus te vorm. Verf nou die buitekant 'n ander kleur as die binnekant.

Sny kartoneierhouers op en gebruik die vorms as oë, neuse, monde of dekoratiewe elemente. Foto 3 wys hoe so 'n 'doppie' geverf word. Gebruik 'Bostik Clear'-gom om die verskillende gesigsdele vas te plak.

Geverfde riffelkarton het baie kreatiewe moontlikhede, soos byvoorbeeld vir die



1



neus, hare en groot oë van twee van die maskers.

Vere maak interessante 'hare'. So ook opgesnipperde rekenaarpapier uit die vullismandjie, of houtwol wat gebruik word vir verpakking. 'n Stewige kleefband soos 'masking tape' kan gebruik word om die vere aan die bokant vas te plak.

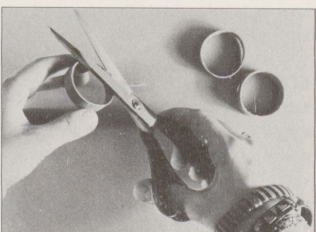
Om die maskers te maak dat hulle gedra kan word, moet twee gate op ooghoogte gesny word, sodat die draer kan sien wat hy doen as hy die masker dra. Maak gaatjies weerskante van die maskers en ryg rek daardeur om die masker om die kop vas te hou.

DIE UITSTALLING

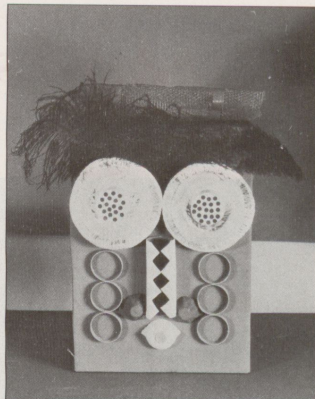
Maak verskillende stukke gekleurde papier op die uitstalbord vas en steek die maskers dan met kopspele op verskillende hoogtes vas. Sny 'n paar stukke papier in geometriese vorms en gebruik as dekoratiewe elemente in jou uitstalling.

Stal die maskers uit saam met relevante boeke.

GENIET DIT!



2



BOEKE WAT GERAADPLEEG KAN WORD VIR INSPIRASIE:

ALKEMA, Chester J Monster masks. Sterling Pub., 1973.

BARANSKI, Matthew Mask making - Creative methods and techniques. Davis Pub., 1966.

CHERRIER, François Treasure trove of ideas. Angus & Robertson, 1972.

CURTIS, Annabelle and HINDLEY Judy The knowhow book of paper fun. Usborne Pub., 1982.

FAGG William and PLASS Margaret African sculpture. Dutton Vista, 1964.

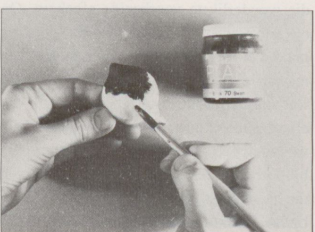
LEUZINGER Ely The Art of Black Africa. Rizzoli, 1977.

SANNES, GW African 'primitives' - Function and form in African masks and figures. Faber and Faber, 1970.

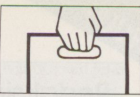
SLADE, Richard Masks and how to make them. Faber and Faber, 1964.

SNOOK, Barbara Making masks. BT Batsford, 1972.

Al bogenoemde boeke kom uit die Sentrale Versameling en kan aangevra word.



3



Die doel van hierdie rubriek is om bibliotekarisse in te lig oor nuwe produkte, brosjures, plakstate, dienste en pasellas wat in biblioteke gebruik kan word. Ons nooi alle bibliotekarisse om bydraes te stuur en omdat die rubriek tweetalig is, kan bydraes in Afrikaans of Engels wees. Bydraes kan gestuur word aan Die Redakteur, Die Kaapse Bibliotekaris, Posbus 2108, Kaapstad, 8000. Inligting is korrek by die perse gaan van die tydskrif, maar u word aangeraai om pryse en beskikbaarheid te bevestig voordat u 'n bestelling plaas.

Ilze Swart, Stadsbibliotekaris, Stadsbiblioteek Bellville

Raad vir die Omgewing

Is u op die poslys van die Raad vir die Omgewing, om onder andere inligtingsbulletins, nuusvystellings en jaarverslae te ontvang? Twee nuttige publikasies is **Riglyne vir bewaring by skole** en **Onderligting vir onderwysers vir alle onderwysvlakke**.

Adres: Raad vir die Omgewing, Privaatsak X447, Pretoria 0001.

Sto Away

This modular corrugated board unit that stacks up to four high, and stably accommodates 6 box files at a time, is a storage solution for small libraries with limited funds. Ringbinder files and catalogues can be filed in a neat, upright position.

Price: Approximately R27 + GST.
From: **Waltons and other stationers.**



Pin Boards

Pinboards are available with different surfaces and in different sizes.

Felt covered boards in assorted colours (Large R32,99, Small R11,99)

Cork covered pinboards without frame (Large R41,99, Small R21,99)

Cork covered pinboards with frame in assorted colours (Large R79,99, Small R49,99). Add GST to all prices.

Pinboards can be used in staff or public areas, for example, to display book reviews.
From: **Boardmans**



Tuinvoëls / Garden Birds

Twee volkleurplakkate wat 31 en 44 soorte tuinvoëls onderskeidelik uitbeeld is beskikbaar teen R5 elk plus AVB. Vra ook vir die identifikasiesleutel tot die voëls wat uitgebeeld word, waarop ook verwysings uit Roberts aangedui word.

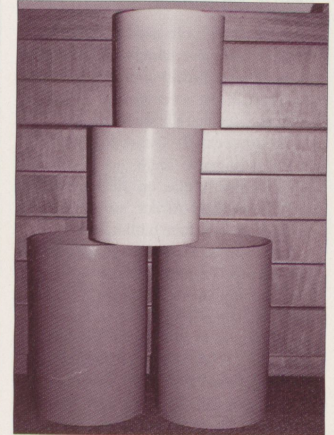
Van: **Die Direkteur, Kirstenbosch Nasionale Botaniese Tuine, Rhodesrylaan, Nuweland, 7700. Telefoon (021) 762-1166.**

Nomad Cushion plus Matting

Nomad matting is ideal for entrance areas as it stops dirt at the door and helps to keep areas inside the building clean. It is designed to trap, hold and hide the dirt and sand. The mat can be shaken, vacuumed and washed. The width is 914 mm. Matting can be ordered per metre (R216 per metre + GST) and can be cut to specifications. A standard size mat, 1 520 mm x 914 mm, with integral edging is available at R340 + GST.

From: **3M South Africa (Pty) Ltd, P O**

Box 73, Paardeneiland, 7420. Tel (021) 511-7087.



Waste Paper Bins

Plastic waste paper bins in assorted colours are R14,99 + GST. A larger perforated metal bin made by Krost is available in assorted colours at R69 + GST.

From: **Boardmans**

Toys for the Children's Library

Toys for younger children to play with are essential in any children's library. Woolworths produce quality toys, all of which undergo stringent tests for safety particularly with toddlers in mind. Their washable glove puppets at R25,99 (frog, elephant and cow) have been popular in our library, and Humpty Dumpty is reasonably priced at R59,95. Later this year they will be focussing on character toys. Also look at their range of wooden toys (longer lasting than soft toys, but not as cuddly) and building bricks.

From: **Larger branches of Woolworths, countrywide.**



Redaksioneel

Fokus op Afrika

Suid-Afrika is onlosmaaklik deel van Afrika en die nuwe samelewing wat nou in ons land geskep word, maak dit noodsaaklik dat meer aandag geskenk word aan openbare biblioteke vanuit 'n Afrika-perspektief. Die soeklig val dus in hierdie uitgawe sterk op openbare biblioteke in Afrika, op die uitgewery in 'n nuwe Suid-Afrika, asook op navorsing oor openbare biblioteke.

Navorsing is vir openbare biblioteke van die grootste belang en die nuwe navorsingskomponent wat onlangs vir die Diens geskep is, behoort by te dra tot 'n meer akkurate evaluering van behoeftes. Die besluit van die vier Provinsiale Biblioteekdienste in Mei vanjaar om voortaan nouer op navorsingsterrein saam te werk en projekte te koördineer, is baie tydige en word verwelkom. Die Kaapse Provinsiale Biblioteekdiens beskou die Zaaïman-verslag oor die gebruik van biblioteke in die ontwikkeling van Suid-Afrika steeds as 'n belangrike en rigtinggewende dokument en gee doelgerigte aandag aan die aanbevelings daarin en aan sy eie geïdentifiseerde doelwitte. Die kommerwekkende gebrek aan navorsing op openbare biblioteekterrein word in die artikel deur prof Vermeulen weer eens beklemtoon en ons wil graag 'n beroep op ons kollegas by universiteitskole doen om hul studente aan te moedig om ook meer betrokke te raak by biblioteeknavorsing.

Die Biblioteekdiens skenk sedert 1990 aandag daaraan om geskikte materiaal aan biblioteke beskikbaar te stel vir geleesheidsbevordering. Die beskikbaarheid van materiaal is egter 'n bron van kommer en derhalwe het die Biblioteekdiens 'n keurder aangewys vir die verkryging hiervan. Altesame 90 000 spesiaal gekeurde boeke, geskik vir ontwikkelende gemeenskappe, is reeds vanjaar aangekoop en word tans aan biblioteke voorsien. Talle openbare biblioteke in Kaapland het 'n ERA-versameling (Easy Reading for Adults) wat met 'n spesiale banier bekend gestel word.

Soos die skrywer van die hoofartikel opmerk, is min bekend oor openbare biblioteke in die res van Afrika. Die behoefte aan kontak met biblioteekaris

elders in Afrika, is lank reeds gevoel en daarom is daar sedert 1989 daadwerklike pogings in hierdie verband aangewend. Welslae is reeds behaal met 'n besoeker van Malawi, terwyl heelwat briewe en navrae van biblioteekarisse uit ander Afrika-lande ook die afgelope tyd ontvang is. Die Kaapse Biblioteekaris word tans deur 40 biblioteke in 19 lande in Afrika ontvang en ons vertrou dat hierdie beperkte poging daartoe sal lei dat kommunikasie en samewerking tussen openbare biblioteke in Suid-Afrika en die res van Afrika sal verbeter. Weens die gemeenskaplikheid van ons probleme, veral op die terrein van geleesheidsbevordering, kan samewerking slegs strek tot die voordeel van al die inwoners van die kontinent.

Forum

Greetings from Zambia

My library, Chingola Central Library, is the only public library in this entire mining town with a population of almost half a million residents.

Your publication **The Cape Librarian**, is a great eye-opener to every progressive librarian in the whole of this Southern African region.

I wish therefore to request you to kindly place my library on your mailing list so that we may benefit from its resources.

I thank you most sincerely in anticipation of a kind and favourable reply.

A Samanana

Librarian, Chingola

Thank you for your kind words. Your library has been put on our address list and by now you should have received the January to July issues. Keep up the good work! - Ed.

A Cheer for microfiche

A cheer went up at our weekly staff meeting when it was announced that we had a new title index on microfiche. No more thumbing through several supplements with borrowers waiting patiently or refiling of the supplements, often incorrectly.

A big thank you to all who were involved in its production. A title catalogue is one of a library's most invaluable tools.

Ilze Swart

City Librarian, Bellville City Library

Wat van die mans?

Om 'n klip in die bos te gooi is nie so moeilik nie, maar om 'n moontlike oplossing aan die hand te doen, is 'n perd van 'n heel ander kleur.

Die vraag wat ek graag wil vra, is of ons mans veral hier op die platteland, nie deur die biblioteke afgeskep word nie. So dikwels sien ons boekuitstallings van vrouehandwerk, troues en gebak of eerder op kinders gemik, maar so selde motorherstelwerk of rekenaars.

Die pas afgelope biblioteekweek het hierdie vraag weer sterk na vore laat kom in die Noord-Kaap. Miskien is die mans in die Wes- en Oos-Kaap gelukkiger? Uit elf biblioteke wat gedurende biblioteekweek besoek is, met vele aanbiedinge deur elk, was daar slegs sowat twee aanbiedinge wat moontlik tot mans kon spreek. Die een is dan ook vroeëgaand aangebied met 'n man as spreker.

Siende dat mans so dikwels daarvan beskuldig word dat hulle nie juis biblioteke besoek om leesstof te bekom nie of dan wel biblioteke besoek om slegs die koerant te lees of gou-gou 'n video uit te neem, wil ek dan weer die vraag vra. Moet ons biblioteekarisse (ongelukkig word alle biblioteke in dié omgewing uitsluitlik deur vroue beman) nie daadwerklik daaraan begin dink om die biblioteek ook meer aantreklik vir mans te maak nie:

- Bied uitstallings meer driedimensioneel aan. Leen 'n kragopwekker by die buurman of 'n boer, of 'n graaf met 'n paar menssakke, 'n waterpas, 'n paar bakstene ensovoorts, en maak 'n doen-dit-self-uitstalling. Beplan die uitstalling vooruit en indien daar nie genoeg bronmateriaal in die biblioteke is oor die onderwerp nie, klop om hulp by 'n plaaslike kenner aan en veral by die streekbiblioteke. Dan sal ons ook kan bydra tot 'n pro-aktiewe biblioteek- of inligtingsdiens.
 - Nooi mans in die gemeenskap of 'n bekende soos 'n skrywer of lektor van 'n nabygeleë kollege of universiteit om 'n praatjie oor 'n onderwerp op sy vakgebied of stokperdjie (mans) te kom aanbid.
 - Daar is heelwat nasionale dae waartydens sekere sake onder die publiek se aandag gebring word. Gebruik die dae in u beplanning en maak iets anders daarvan waar die manlike leser ook betrek kan word.
- Biblioteekarisse is mos uiters vindingryke mense. Wil hulle nie die tweede helfte van 1991 aan die manlike gebruiker van veral die

plattelandse biblioteek wy nie? Die verskoning dat mans nie tyd het nie, hou ook nie water nie. Hulle moet ook een of ander tyd ontspan!

'Lansie vir ons mans'

Vryburg

Excellent exhibition

We would like to thank all those who made it possible for Head Office staff to attend the exhibition of contemporary South African Art on 23 May at the Gallery in the Bellville City Library.

We thoroughly enjoyed the broad selection of material on display. Such an exhibition is a credit to the Library Service and we would like to congratulate Marlene Nielsen on the professional manner in which it was done.

The Cataloguing Department

Head Office

What about the CNA Award?

Cecily van Gend's article on Literary Prizes in May 1991 pertains. Ms Van Gend has illuminated most of the problems, pitfalls and opportunities presented by the plethora of literary awards in South Africa. The CNA Literary Award celebrates its thirtieth anniversary this year and your readers may be interested in certain aspects of this prestigious prize.

When the prize was instituted in 1961, the Directors of CNA Limited envisaged very specific goals. They believed that the prize should (i) reward literary merit, (ii) raise the stature of the author in the eyes of the public, (iii) promote and encourage writing, (iv) publishing and (v) reading in South Africa. The fact that the award is restricted to writers born in this country or to those who are registered, permanent residents of South Africa is also significant.

Despite the fact that some measure of success has been achieved over the years, all aspects of the Award are reviewed regularly. This applies, too, to the prizes and the way in which the award is administered and presented each year. We wish to remain attuned to the dynamic nature of writing and publishing in South Africa. We endeavour to ensure that the CNA Literary Award will respond to literary developments in an appropriate way.

Perhaps it is this agility which gives rise to Van Gend's quoting Antjie Krog whom she reports as referring to the Award's

'occasional hot flushes!' But, and again I quote Van Gend on a Krog-ism, 'middle-aged'? I believe not. The award may be several years older than the Booker. It is not, in essence, intention or execution, blighted by its seniority in any way.

Your readers may be interested to know that the judging this year has reverted back to the original system of confidentiality. This was done at the request of leading authors who felt strongly that this element is valuable in maintaining the integrity of the award. The names of the judges and the shortlists for the Afrikaans and English sections were announced at a media function in Johannesburg on 26 June 1991.

The design prize has been replaced with a prize of R2 500 for the best debut work published during 1990. This prize, as well as the winners and runners-up in the Afrikaans and English sections of the award, will be announced at a dinner in Johannesburg on 27 August, 1991.

Suggestions about the CNA Literary Award or comments which may contribute to the achievement of its objectives and goals are more than welcome.

Stephen Johnson

Organizer, CNA Literary Award
Johannesburg

*The six books shortlisted for the CNA Literary Award are: **Ons is nie almal so nie** (Jeanne Goosen), **Kwadratuur van die sirkel** (Ernst van Heerden), **Afskeid en vertrek** (Karel Schoeman), **Age of iron** (JM Coetzee), **My son's story** (Nadine Gordimer) and **The soft vengeance of a freedom fighter** (Albie Sachs).*

Vista sê dankie

Biblioteekweek en al die bedrywighede is iets van die verlede en die normale werksaamhede gaan weer voort.

Dit is met groot dankbaarheid dat ons dink aan die opgewonde reaksies van ons studente sowel as dosente oor die kleurvolle, vrolike en uitnodigende atmosfeer wat die pragtige plakkate (deur die Reklame en Publikasieafdeling gestuur) in ons biblioteek geskep het. Ons kon dit baie goed by uitstallings en oral in die biblioteek gebruik en dit is asof daar vir die eerste keer 'n ware bewustheid van die werklike betekenis van die biblioteek by die studente posgevat het. Hulle ontdek nou 'n 'nuwe wêreld in hul biblioteek'. Met jul plakkate kon ons sekere dinge net reg sê. Baie hartlik dankie vir die besondere groot

en gewaardeerde geskenk wat ons van julle in die vorm van die pragtige plakkate ontvang het, asook julle vinnige reaksie op ons laat noodkreet.

Waardering ook aan jul kunstenaars vir hul knap werk.

Kobie McKechnie

Kampusbibliotekaris

Vista Universiteit, Bloemfontein Kampus

Mense People

Personeel

- Worcesterstreek se nuwe streekbibliotekaris is **Brenda Visser** wat onlangs aangestel is.

Nadat sy haar studies aan die Stellenbosch Universiteit voltooi het, het sy by die Kaapstadse Stadsbiblioteekdiens aangesluit. Sy was 'n naslaanbibliotekaris by die Sentrale Biblioteek vir drie jaar. Hierina het sy as die Afrikaanse boekresensent gewerk.

Van 1989 tot 1990 het Brenda haar Honneursgraad in Biblioteekkunde deelyds gedoen en met onderskeiding geslaag. Sy het 'n lewendige belangstelling in kuns, wat sy ook aktief beoefen.



Brenda Visser

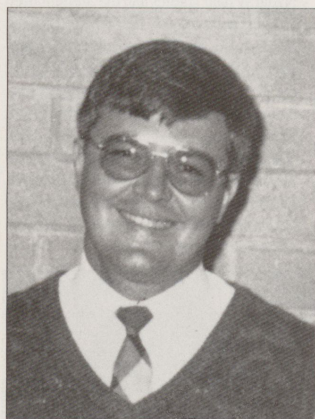
- **Ronél Breytenbach** is onlangs vanaf die Bestellingsafdeling oorgeplaas na die Onttrekkingsafdeling, waar sy nou toesig hou.
- We regret the mistake in last month's magazine concerning the appointment of

librarians in the Grahamstown region. Herewith the correct information:

- **Catherine Price** was recently appointed as the new regional librarian of the Grahamstown Midlands Region. She replaced Carol Newman who left at the end of May to look for a job in Johannesburg.
- **Paulett Coetzee** (née Dall) is the new library assistant in the film library in Grahamstown.
- Congratulations to all the new-comers, we hope you will be very happy in your new posts.

Veels geluk dr Gouws

'n Ou vriend van die Kaapse Provinsiale Biblioteekdiens, **dr Tom Gouws**, is onlangs as volle professor aangestel by die Departement Afrikaans van die Universiteit van



Dr Tom Gouws (Foto: Die Burger)

Bophuthatswana. Hy was voorheen ook verbode aan die Departement Afrikaans van die Universiteit van Pretoria.

Die Biblioteekdiens wens hom geluk met sy bevordering en wens hom alles van die beste toe vir die toekoms.

Naudé word vereer

Die Afrikaanse kerkleier en pionier-kampvegter teen apartheid, **dr Beyers Naudé**, is onlangs met die eerste erelidmaatskap van die Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde vereer.

Hy het dit ontvang vir sy verset teen beperkings op vryheid, en spesifiek sy beyewering vir die ideale van spraak- en skryfryheid en 'n nierassige demokrasie.

Volgens die uitdurende voorsitter, Fanie Olivier, sal die erelidmaatskap later by 'n ge-



Dr Beyers Naudé (Foto: Die Burger)

paste geleentheid aan dr Naudé oorhandig word.

Die nuwe voorsitter van die Gilde is Alexander Strachan.

Topverkoper Wilbur Smith

Die Suid-Afrikaanse skrywer **Wilbur Smith** vaar deesdae sommer baie goed in Londen. Twee van sy boeke is op die lys van **the Sunday Times** se tien beste verkopers.



Wilbur Smith (Foto: Pan)

Smith se jongste roman, **Elephant Song**, is nommer twee (hardeband). En op die lys van sagtebandboeke het sy **Golden Fox** uit die niet tot nommer twee gevorder.

Eybers verdedig Afrikaans

Die Suid-Afrikaanse digter, **Elisabeth**

Eybers, het sterk kaspie gemaak teen 'n verwysing in 'n Nederlandse TV-program na Afrikaans as 'n apartheidstaal.

Eybers, wat pas Nederland se belangrikste letterkunde-prys, die PC Hooft-prys ontvang het, het skerp hierna verwys in haar bedankingsrede en gesê dat Afrikaans by uitstek 'n smeltkroestaal is. Sy het onder meer gesê die rampspoedige eksperiment met apartheid



Elisabeth Eybers

dateer uit omstreeks 1948, "dit wil sê ruim 200 jaar nadat die Afrikaanse taal sy beslag gekry het".

Hoewel die toekenning van die prys die belangrikste Nederlandse letterkundige gebeurtenis van die jaar is, het Eybers - wat Nederlands vlot magtig is - verlof gevra om haar rede in Afrikaans te hou.

Stella Blakemore oorlede

Die skrywer van die **Maasdorp-** en **Keurboslaan-**jeugreeks, **Stella Blakemore**, is onlangs in Ierland in die ouderdom van 85 jaar dood. Me. Blakemore, wat 'n gewese musikonderwyseres in Pretoria was, was lank siek.

Sy het sowat 50 kinderverhale geskryf, wat baie gewild was en verskeie kere herdruk is, volgens haar destydse uitgewer, Jan van Schaik.

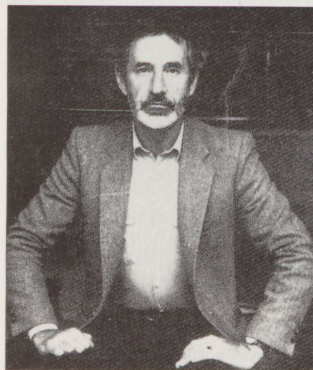
Haar eerste boek, **Die Goue Sleutel**, het in 1931 verskyn en die jaar daarna **Die Meisies van Maasdorp**, die eerste in dié baie gewilde reeks.

In 1940 het die eerste van 20 boeke in die **Keurboslaan-**reeks verskyn. Sy het haar oupa, Theunis Krogh, se naam as skuilnaam gebruik.

Me. Blakemore was ook 'n uitmuntende musikstudent met baie talent. Sy word oorleef deur haar twee kinders, Salene en Peter, en ses kleinkinders.

Breyten gas van SA Ambassade in Parys

Breyten Breytenbach, die uitgeweke skrywer, is onlangs gul ontvang by 'n onthaal ter viering van Republiekdag by die Suid-Afrikaanse ambassade in Parys, Frankryk. In die verlede sou die ambassade dit nie eens oorweeg het om hom te nooi nie. Die skrywer sou glo in elk geval nie 'n uit-



Breyten Breytenbach

nodiging oorweeg het nie.

Die politieke opset het egter sodanig verander dat hy uitgenooi kon word en hy het die uitnodiging glo sonder meer aanvaar.

JM Coetzee honoured



JM Coetzee

Prof JM Coetzee of the University of Cape Town, a world-famous author and English lecturer, has been elected an honorary foreign member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He joins a select group of 25 writers world-wide who have been accorded this honour.

This latest plaudit comes soon after Prof Coetzee won the Sunday Express Book of the Year award, Britain's fiction prize, for his novel **Age of Iron**.

Travel Books his forte

Veteran author, publisher, bookshop owner and strong critic of False Bay pollution, Muizenberg's **Tom Bulpin**, runs a tight ship, but then to survive in publishing today you have to, he says.

Tom caused more than a stir late last year when he described False Bay as a sewer and was taken to task by the Cape Town City Council as 'his announcement coincided with the beginning of the Cape's holiday season'.

But all the fuss, reports and committees that followed his announcement have, he believes, more than justified his earlier statement.

He explained that six years ago publishing took a dive when the rand plunged and the price of books hit the ceiling.

Many bookshops could not absorb the additional amount needed to pay for books for which they had already subscribed.

Because of the slump he returned to his first love, travel books. This includes the constant updates on two of his best known works, **Discovering South Africa**, and the **Illustrated Guide to Southern Africa** of which many are sold overseas and is a standard reference work in libraries throughout the world.

Prof Lohann vereer

'n Nuwe toekenning ter bevordering van die kinderboek is onlangs deur die president van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Biblioteek- en Inligtingwese, prof SP Manaka, bekend gemaak.

Hierdie toekenning sal as die Carl Lohann-toekenning vir die Bevordering van die Kinderboek in Suid-Afrika bekend staan. Dit beloop 'n kontantwaarde van R1 000 wat geborg sal word deur die firma HAUM-Daan Retief Uitgewers. Hierdie toekenning sal



Prof Carl Lohann

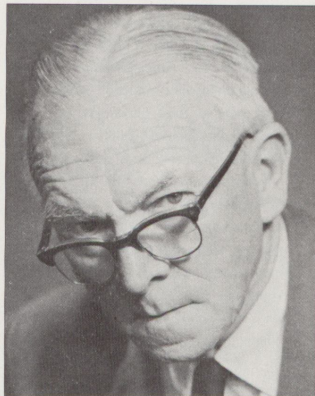
jaarlikse tydens die SAIBI-konferensie toegeken word.

Prof Carl Lohann, na wie die toekenning vernoem word, was Direkteur van die Instituut vir Navorsing in Kinderlektuur aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys, voordat hy in April 1991 afgetree het.

Prof Lohann het ook op internasionale vlak bekendheid verwerf. Hy het met sy navorsing aan die International Youth Library in München as deskundige op die gebied van die kinderboek, hoë aansien geniet.

Paton se manuskrip kry baas

Die koper van wyle **Alan Paton** se handgeskrewe manuskrip van die wêreldbekende **Cry, the Beloved Country** is mnr Harry Oppenheimer, voormalige voorsitter van Anglo American.



Alan Paton