



Lecture Honours Alan Paton's Memory



At the 2011 Alan Paton Lecture, Professor Donal McCracken, Chairperson of the APC Advisory Committee; Speaker, Mr Verne Harris; Professor Mbongeni Malaba who introduced the speaker; and staff of the Alan Paton Centre who organised the lecture, Ms Jewel Koopman and Dr Estelle Liebenberg-Barkhuizen.

UKZN's Alan Paton Centre (APC) and Struggle Archives hosted the 18th Alan Paton Lecture on May 5.

WORDS: SITHEMBILE SHABANGU PHOTO: ALISTAIR NIXON

This year's Lecture was presented by the Head of the Memory Programme at the Nelson Mandela Foundation's Centre of Memory, Mr Verne Harris

Harris said that both he and the Nelson Mandela Foundation (NMF) were honoured to be associated with Alan Paton. His address, titled "Madiba, Memory and the Work of Justice", reflected on the roles of memory in post-apartheid, postcolonial South Africa.

Harris has been Mandela's archivist since 2004. He has participated in a range of structures which transformed South Africa's apartheid landscape, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

"The social fabric is being unravelled further by growing disparities between "haves" and "have-nots", by rampant cor-

ruption, by creaking service delivery infrastructure, a failure of leadership at many levels, alienation from political processes, xenophobia, what I call the re-racialisation of discourse, unacceptable levels of crime, domestic violence, infant mortality, HIV infection, illiteracy, unemployment, and so on," Harris said.

Harris explored five attributes of post-apartheid memory work. He noted that much of the memory work done in post-apartheid South Africa carries the assumption that remembering brings with it healing.

He also spoke on the progress South Africa has made towards reconciliation. "Reconciliation is of a completely different order to that of forgiveness. The latter is about the impossible gift; the reaching for pure transcendence. Reconciliation is

about hammering out a practical way forward, accommodating harsh realities and negotiating ways of learning simply to get on together," Harris said. He noted, however, that simply learning to get on together is a lot harder today than it was in 1994.

Harris said that he had no doubt that had Nelson Mandela been younger at the advent of post-apartheid transition he would have vigorously and publicly contested his elevation to the status of icon, even saint. He concluded his lecture by quoting the final sentences of Mandela's *A Long Walk to Freedom*: "I have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. I have taken a moment here to rest ... But I can rest only for a moment, for with freedom come responsibilities, and I dare not linger..."

Maths4Stats empowers teachers

More than 300 teachers graduated from the Maths4Stats Programme run by UKZN's School of Statistics and Actuarial Science this year.

WORDS SITHEMBILE SHABANGU AND INDU MOODLEY PHOTO: SUPPLIED

Maths4Stats is an innovative programme to help primary and high school Mathematics teachers engage with basic statistics as it appears in the data handling component of the school syllabus.

The lecture series forms part of ISIBALO, a capacity building initiative which was conceived as an International Statistical Institute (ISI) legacy project in 2010. The University provided lecturers, lecture venues and course notes. The Department of Education (DoE) selected teachers to participate in the training, while Statistics SA (Stats SA) provided co-ordination, funding and logistical support. The teachers travelled from all over KwaZulu-Natal to attend the lecture series, which were held over five months from January to May on both the Pietermaritzburg and Westville campuses.

Head of the School of Statistics and Actuarial Science and originator of the project, Professor Delia North said that the success of the campaign has sparked interest in other provinces and Stats SA aims to use the UKZN experience as a "blue print" for roll-out to other universities.

Educators who attended all the lectures in the series were awarded certificates of attendance and given a bound book of notes to use in the classroom. These were presented by representatives from the three participating institutions, including UKZN's Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Teaching and Learning, Professor Renuka Vithal; Statistician-General of South Africa and Head of Stats SA, Mr Pali Lehohla; Deputy Statistician-General of Stats SA, Ms Nombuyisela Mokoena; Stats SA Director of Capacity Building, Professor Mbulaheni Nthangeni and the Stats SA Provincial Co-ordinators.



From left to right: Professor Delia North, Head of School of Statistics and Actuarial Science at UKZN; Ms Nonkululeko Luthuli, Maths teacher from Greytown KwaDinda Combined School and proud recipient of her Maths4Stats certificate; and Mr Pali Lehohla, Statistician-General of South Africa and Head of Statistics South Africa.

International Criminal Court under the spotlight

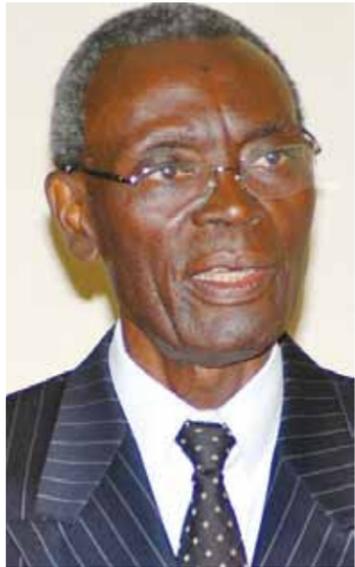
'Nobody is above the law!' These were the words of the Honourable Judge Daniel Nsereko who is assigned to the Appeals Division of the International Criminal Court (ICC), during a Public Lecture at UKZN on May 10.

WORDS: PHUMELELE MAVANENI AND LUNGA MEMELA PHOTO: LUNGA MEMELA

The Lecture, entitled: "The International Criminal Court: An overview of the basic features and recent developments", was hosted by the Faculty of Law in partnership with the ICC. Judge Nsereko is Professor of Law at the University of Botswana and has had extensive experience in criminal law and procedure internationally.

The ICC, governed by the Rome Statute, is the first permanent, treaty-based, international criminal court. It was established to help end impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, including genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Judge Nsereko said the Court may exercise jurisdiction over such international crimes only if they were committed on the territory of a State Party or by one of its nationals. He added that these conditions do not apply if a situation is referred to the Prosecutor by the United Nations Security Council, 'whose resolutions are binding on all UN member states, or if a State makes a declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the Court'.



His Honour, Judge Daniel Nsereko at the Public Lecture.

For first time in the history of international criminal justice, victims have the right to participate in proceedings and request reparations. 'This means that they may not only testify as witnesses, but also present their views and concerns at all stages of the proceedings,' Judge Nsereko explained. He affirmed that victims who appear as witnesses before the Court will also receive support and protection.

Later in the day, Judge Nsereko presented a talk at the Faculty of Law on "The International Criminal Court: The relationship between Africa and the ICC". The presentation was attended by academics and legal professionals interested in international criminal law.

Judge Nsereko said that there are negative perceptions that the Court is anti-African or non-African. He emphasised that the ICC is in fact not out to target African States and support powerful western states through inaction.

Mr Christopher Gevers, a lecturer in the Faculty of Law and an international criminal law expert, responded by pointing out the flaws within the structure of the ICC that cause it to seem non-African or anti-African. The main problem is the role that the UN Security Council – which African states view as unrepresentative – plays in the functioning of the Court.

In closing, the Judge stated that the ICC is formed within an imperfect world, but has accomplished very high standards for protecting humanity.

Victoria and Griffiths Mxenge Lecture

The 9th Victoria and Griffiths Mxenge Memorial Lecture commemorated the important role that alumnus, Griffiths Mxenge and his wife, Victoria, played in the struggle to liberate South Africa.

WORDS & PHOTO: SITHEMBILE SHABANGU

Alumnus and guest speaker Honourable Mr Justice Zakeria Yacoob presented the Lecture, which is organised by the Faculty of Law each year.

Justice Yacoob acknowledged the contributions that the couple made to the achievement of the constitutional project even before the constitution came into existence.

'Mr and Mrs Mxenge contributed to this project, not as representatives of government but as private citizens,' he said. He added that Griffiths Mxenge's murder gave rise to an untold increase in resistance, mass action, new leadership and creative consolidation, and that Victoria Mxenge's committed participation in the struggle remained as acute and meaningful as ever after her



(l-r) Professor Karthy Govender, Judge Malcolm Wallis, Mr Mbsa Mxenge and Professor John Mubangizi attended the lecture.

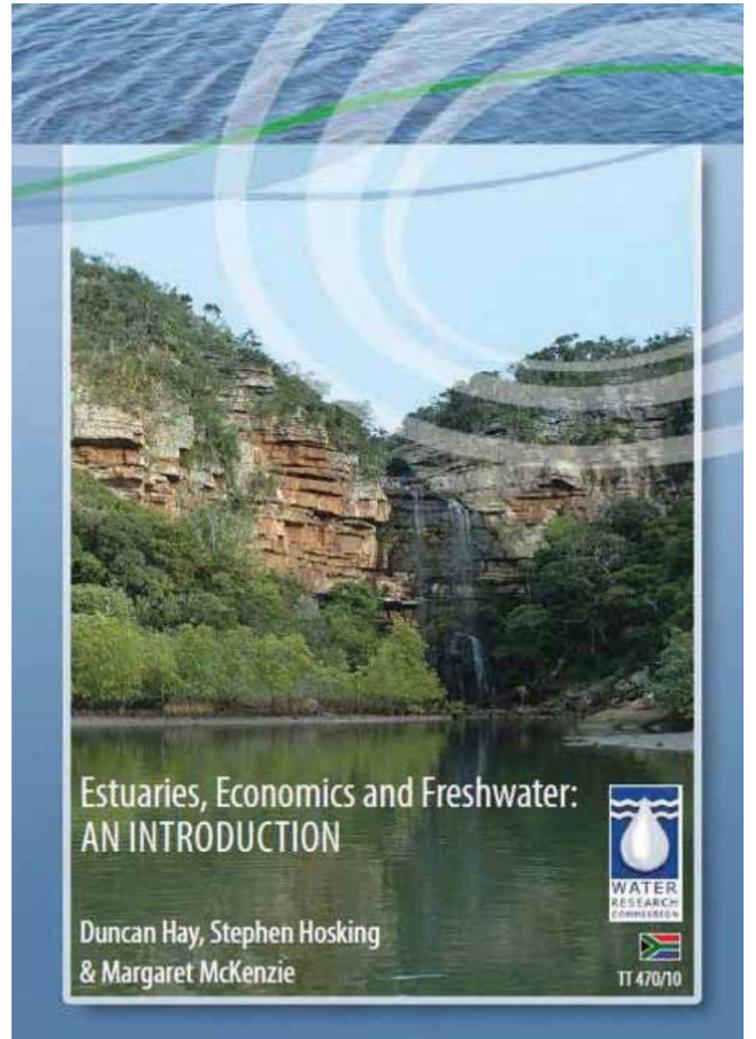
husband's death, before she herself was assassinated.

Justice Yacoob said that the Mxenges left no stone unturned in ensuring that every effort to hijack the legal system was thwarted with every fibre in their being. 'We must today not

allow the law to be used as an oppressive tool by anyone. We must fight every move to do so,' he added.

The Memorial Lecture was followed by a Student Awards ceremony, where the top Law students from 2010 were acknowledged.

Imibono emisha ngamanzi ahlanzekile namathangi awo kwezomnotho



UMBHALI: VICKY CROOKES

Njengoba iNingizimu Afrika ikhula ngokwentuthuko, ngokunjalo ziyanda izidingo zamanzi ahlanzekile. Zigamenxe izidingo zamanzi ahlanzekile kanti namadamu asiza njengamathangi ayithemba lazwelonke adonsa kanzima esikhathini samanje. Uma usubheka nemithetho emisha elwela ukhlanzeka kwamanzi uyakubona ukubaluleka nezidingo zempatho enhle kulawa madamu, imifula, iziziba kanye nezemvelo zonkana. Kucacile ukuthi amanzi ahlanzekile kasiwasebenzisi kahle, kunalokho izinga lenhlanzeko emanzini esiwasebenzisa esikhathini samanje selilibi kakhulu. Okubhlongu ukuhi isimo sezulu sazwelonke sesishintshe kakhulu kanti ochwepheshe bayaqinisekisa ukuthi nezimvula kasizezukuna njengokujwayelekile. Kunokungabaza ukuthi lolushitsho luza nani.

Okusemqoka ukuthi noma ngabe ikusasa lisiphatheleni kuyacaca ukuthi ukusetshenziswa kwamanzi ahlanzekile kuzodinga ukucosheshelwa – ukuthi izimpi zamanzi azisilo uphupho nje!

Yiloku okulotshwe encwadini ebizwa ngokuthi "Estuaries, Economics and Freshwater: An Introduction". Le ncwadi esanda kuphuma ilotshwe ochwepheshe: uMnz Duncan Hay waseNyuvesi yaKwaZulu-Natali (UKZN), uSolwazi Stephen Hosking

waseNelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) kanye noNksz Margaret McKenzie ophuma eWater Research Commission. Kulencwadi leli thimba selihlanganise ucwaningo olubanzi, liholwa uMcKenzie, oluzosiza abacwengi bamanzi.

Incwadi le izwakalisa ukubaluleka kwamadamu angamathangi amanzi, iphinde ichaze ukuthi kungani kusemqoka ukuthi ahlanzeko amanzi aqukethwe. Iyachaza futhi ngempatho yalawa madamu nokuthi kumele abiwe kanjani amanzi uma ubhekisisa ezomnotho kuleli.

Leli thimba labacwaningi libone kubalulekile ukuchitha ulwazi ngokongiwa nempatho yamanzi. Likhala ngokuthi kusemqoka ukuthi abaphathi balawa madamu benze izinqumo ezizohambisana nezikhathi zamanje. OSosayensi besimanjemanje sebesungule izindlela ezintsha zokuhlaziya izidingo zamadamu. Abahlaziyi bezezimali sebhlahaziya ukusetshenziswa kwamanzi ahlanzekile basize ekwenzeni izinqumo ezizosimamisa izwe. Nabantu sebesebenzisa amalungelo abo ukuzwakalisa uvo lwabo ngezinto ezibalulekile kubona njengamanzi ahlanzekile. Lolu cwano

Lencwadi iyatholakala ku-orders@wrc.ac.za, inombolo: TT 470/10.

See page 3 for the English translation of this article.

Correctional Services reaches out to UKZN

The South African Department of Correctional Services (DCS) has proposed a partnership with UKZN's School of Sociology and Social Studies, particularly Criminology postgraduate students and lecturers.

WORDS & PHOTO: PHUMELELE MAVANENI

Five members of the DCS met with Criminology staff and students on May 12. The DCS is proposing that postgraduate students in Criminology, Psychology, Social Work and other relevant degrees assist in the assessment of offenders in correctional centres in Durban and surrounding areas.

The proposal is based on the DCS's understanding that communities, and society as a whole, have a responsibility to contribute towards the rehabilitation of offenders. Universities groom and house skilled professionals who have the necessary knowledge and qualifications to be of great help to the DCS in offender assessments, and in much-needed research.

The partnership will also benefit students in that they will gain work and research experience.

The DCS and Correctional Centres will benefit by having access to additional person power and professional skills.

Society and communities can also benefit through decreases in repeat offending due to better rehabilitation, reconciliation and



DCS officials, Mr Monacks (first left) and Mr Sihlangu (second right) with Professor Shanta Balgobind Singh (second left) and Criminology students.

restoration of offenders.

The DCS has already signed Memoranda of Understanding with University of Pretoria and the University of South Africa. Students and staff from these universities are working with the DCS.

DCS officials, Mr Monacks, Director for Risk Profile Management, and Mr Sihlangu, Offender Profiling, gave presentations on Risk Profile Management, Correctional Programmes, Community Liaison and the Learnership Project; all of which

are centred on overall offender rehabilitation.

Professor Shanta Balgobind Singh, Criminology Academic Co-ordinator and Head of Department, set out UKZN's expectations and helped facilitate the interactive meeting. She said that the Department of Criminology will draft an MOU, which will go through University legal processes. She added that she would personally welcome a partnership with the DCS, which she described as a long overdue opportunity.

Making sense of estuaries, economics and freshwater

WORDS: VICKY CROOKES

As development in South Africa progresses, there is increasing demand for freshwater. South Africa is a water-scarce country and many of our catchments are already under pressure from competing demands for the available water. Add to this our new water laws which recognise that the ecosystem (river, lake, wetland or estuary) has a legitimate right to some of that water. There is a growing realisation that we have abused and continue to abuse what water we have – not only do we have less to use but what we have is often of poor quality. Also, there is the certainty that global climate change will alter rainfall patterns and the uncertainty of what this change will bring.

The recognition dawns that, whatever the future holds, it will certainly include major water resource management challenges – that future wars will be fought over water is not an idle threat!

This is the context for a handbook titled *Estuaries, Economics and Freshwater: An Introduction*

recently produced in a collaborative effort between UKZN, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) and the Water Research Commission. The researchers – Mr Duncan Hay from Environmental Sciences at UKZN, Professor Stephen Hosking from NMMU and Ms Margaret McKenzie, an independent researcher – have distilled the findings of a major research project, led by Professor Hosking, to provide practical guidance to water resource managers and practitioners.

The handbook outlines the significance of estuaries and explains why the freshwater flowing into them is particularly important to maintain their functioning. It details the legal aspects and management issues associated with maintaining freshwater inflow. It also describes the principles of allocating this freshwater for various uses, and the contribution that economics can make to guiding equitable and efficient allocation.

The researchers recognise that efficient and equitable

allocation of limited supplies of water is a complex challenge. Until recently managers have not had the tools to support improved decision-making. However, things are changing. Scientists have developed systems to establish an estuary's freshwater requirements. Economists are allocating values to the various uses of water so that decisions can be made on what the most appropriate uses might be and what trade-offs might be made. Society is becoming far more vocal about what it values and what is important. Finally, specialists have developed structured yet adaptable management processes that provide frameworks for decision-making.

In short, this handbook contributes to our ability to capture the ecological, economic and social dimensions of a challenge, opportunity or problem in a structured and participative process and make well-informed decisions.

Copies of the handbook can be obtained from orders@wrc.ac.za quoting TT 470/10.

K-RITH awards grants to South African scientists

The KwaZulu-Natal Research Institute for Tuberculosis and HIV (K-RITH) has awarded a total of R1.7 million (\$248 000 US) to 18 South African scientists and students to help build new tuberculosis and HIV research collaborations throughout South Africa.

WORDS & PHOTO: SUPPLIED

These are the first Collaborative Grants awarded by K-RITH, which was founded in 2009 as a collaboration between UKZN and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI). K-RITH's mission is to conduct outstanding basic science research on tuberculosis (TB) and HIV, translate the scientific findings into new tools to control TB and HIV, and expand the educational opportunities in the region. South Africa has more residents infected with HIV than any other nation and one of the highest per capita rates of TB.

'We wanted this programme to foster more crosstalk between the TB and HIV research communities and to indicate our willingness to be part of that collaboration,' said Professor William R Bishai, who became K-RITH's first full-time Director in September 2010. 'The high quality of the applicants – and the level of interest and enthusiasm for the projects – suggests that we are filling an unmet need for small grants to help start up new projects.'

The Collaborative Grants competition was open to South Africa-based scientists (including students) outside of Durban. Applications were accepted in four areas: pilot research projects, travel, workshops, and students support. K-RITH received 66 applications, which were reviewed by top scientists and educators from South Africa, Europe, and the United States.

The grants fund a broad spectrum of projects that will start immediately, ranging from studies of naturally occurring TB in the local hyena population to helping scientists create better computer models of the spread of TB and HIV. 'This really is a chance to see who in South Africa is working on TB and

HIV, not just those who are directly related to K-RITH,' said Dr Victoria O Kasprovicz, K-RITH's Director of Education and Training. 'We want to help find ways to come together and identify projects that can benefit the TB and HIV research community as a whole.'

Kasprovicz said that K-RITH is particularly excited to support the strong applications from eight South African Master's degree and doctoral students, since training enough doctoral students is a well known problem in the country. These students either applied for the grants themselves or with the support of a mentor, and the applications were selected based on merit. These promising students will tackle important basic science research projects, such as the role of specific immune system receptors in HIV infection, as well as clinically important research, such as the occupational risk for TB among healthcare workers.

The next K-RITH collaborative grant competition will focus on Durban-based researchers, and the results will be announced in a few months.

K-RITH is dedicated to using basic science research to find solutions that will benefit those afflicted by the HIV-TB co-epidemic, particularly the poor and vulnerable. It is currently recruiting scientists and staff to work at its new building, which is under construction at the Nelson R Mandela School of Medicine.

The facility will include multiple bio-safety level 3 laboratories, which will allow scientists to work safely with TB and HIV. K-RITH will house six to nine large research groups, and Bishai expects that up to 80 scientists and 40 support staff will work there soon after the building opens in 2012.



Professor William Bishai.

NEW APPOINTMENTS



Mrs Eshara Dowlath
Tutor, School of Science, Mathematics and Technology Education



Ms Zanele Dube
Lecturer, School of Social Science Education



Mrs Bongeka Mabaso
Senior Tutor, School of Science, Mathematics and Technology Education



Dr Sadhana Manik
Lecturer, School of Social Science Education



Mrs Ncamsile Mthiyane
Lecturer, School of Social Science Education



Mr Muntuwenkosi Mtshali
Lecturer, School of Social Science Education

Information supplied by Human Resources Division

Medical School recognises undergraduate achievers

The Nelson R Mandela School of Medicine held its annual Undergraduate Awards Ceremony on May 4. The top achieving students who completed their first to fourth years in 2010 were recognised for dedication and hard work.

WORDS & PHOTO: LUNGA MEMELA

Dean of the Medical School, Professor Umesh Laloo recalled his own years as a student and encouraged all recipients to continue to excel academically and to make the necessary sacrifices in the pursuit of success in their careers.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Head of the College of Health Sciences, Professor Tahir Pillay encouraged a spirit of excellence and teamwork among students. He encouraged students to take advantage of the many research opportunities available at post-

graduate level and to sign up as Registrars upon graduation.

Ms Bibi Aayesha Ebrahim Moosa scooped three awards: for Best Overall Achiever, Best Achiever of the Year, and Best Psychiatry Student during her fourth year. She received a cheque for R1 000 from Bower and Partners, a book prize from the Department of Psychiatry and a gift from The Varsity Shop.

Third-year student, Mr Anand Naranbhai scooped the Best Overall Achiever Award. He received a cheque to the

value of R1 000 from Lancet Laboratories and another from the Professional Provident Society valued at R750 for the top third year student who has successfully contributed to the development of an intervention programme in a rural area.

Fourth-year student Mr Kuzolunga Xulu was the first student to receive the Jason Duncan Memorial Prize for Surgery. The family of the late Jason Duncan, a medical student who passed away last year presented him with the award.



Ms Sheroma Suraj-Narayan and Dr Gita Suraj-Narayan.

Research on Laughter Yoga wins international award

Mother and daughter team, Dr Gita Suraj-Narayan and Ms Sheroma Suraj-Narayan received the Best Health Care Management Research Study Award at the 7th Emirates Critical Care Conference (ECCC) 2011 in Dubai.

WORDS & PHOTO: LUNGA MEMELA

Dr Suraj-Narayan is a Senior Lecturer at UKZN's School of Social Work and Community Development and her Microbiologist daughter is an alumnus of the University.

The research study, titled "Biopsychosocial Impact of Laughter Yoga on Stroke Survivors" was inspired by their work in Verulam, on the North Coast of KwaZulu-Natal. Using Laughter Yoga, they have transformed the lives of stroke patients and senior citizens from both rural and urban areas.

The results speak for themselves: patients experienced a decrease in blood pressure, reduction in blood sugar levels, reduction in intensity of pain, recovery from cognitive deficits, strengthening of the immune system, good cardiac conditioning and enhanced mobility. Psychologically, there was an increase in positive emotions and post stroke depression decreased. 'Laughter Yoga has made the respondents more optimistic about life and coping capabilities have increased. Their relationship with the health care professionals, family members and communities has been enhanced, leading to reduction in compassion fatigue and care-giver burden', said Dr Suraj-Narayan.

This therapy model is validated by the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine, a reflection that the medical fraternity is breaking away from traditional forms of medical care and looking to alternative models for holistic healing.

The mother and daughter are the first in the world to develop a system of holistic health care management combining Laughter Yoga with yoga boxing, Tai Chi and cognitive restructuring.

The eThekweni Department of Health and Social Development has endorsed Laughter Yoga as an alternate form of healing and therapy. The Suraj-Narayans won an Oprah Magazine's (*O-Magazine*) award as one of the Change-makers for South Africa and a documentary of their work was recorded by the magazine last September. Their research is also due to be published in the *Journal of the World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine*.

In its third year of existence, the project has inspired an African Laughter Institute which is being initiated by Sheroma to benefit cancer survivors, AIDS orphans and vulnerable mothers and children.

The most humbling fact about their work is that they do not receive any funding for their projects and they serve the community without any financial reward. To date they have touched the lives of more than 5 000 people.

Dr Suraj-Narayan has been invited by Mr Tom Thomas from the Global Community Network to establish a Laughter Institute in Dubai. An international conference is planned for 2012.

The ECCC 2011 was held in conjunction with the 3rd Asia-Africa World Federation Society of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine conference and the 7th Pan-Arab Critical Care Medicine Congress.

Science and Agriculture rewards excellence

The annual Science and Agriculture Awards Ceremony provided the perfect opportunity for the Faculty to pay tribute to its top students. Held on the Pietermaritzburg campus, this event is a major highlight on the Faculty's calendar of activities.

WORDS & PHOTO: VICKY CROOKES

Thirty-three awards, from a variety of disciplines, were presented at the ceremony which was attended by parents, staff and sponsors. In his opening address, the Deputy Dean of Science and Agriculture, Professor Kevin Kirkman, thanked all the sponsors for their support and interest in the Faculty. He made special mention of the staff, many of whom 'go the extra mile' to ensure their students receive a top-quality education and experience at UKZN.

Sponsored by corporate and individual sponsors, the prizes awarded to the students ranged from monetary awards and book vouchers to medals and trophies. Many sponsors enjoy a long association with the Faculty and take a special interest in its activities. The AA Rayner Book Prizes for Statistics, in honour of former Biometry staff member, Professor Arthur Rayner, are still kept up by his widow, Dr Nancy Rayer. She said, 'My



Dr Nancy Rayner (right) presents Ms Claire Ijumba with the AA Rayner Book Prize for the Best Student in Level 2 Statistics.

husband died in 1994, so this is the 17th time that I have kept up the prizes.'

Sadly, this year's Awards Ceremony was without the presence of Professor George Quicke who passed away earlier in the year. The GV Quicke Prize for the Best Biochemistry Student at Level 7, which is named after Quicke who was the first Chair of Biochemistry and former Dean of Agriculture,

was presented by his widow, Mrs Margaret Quicke.

Ecological Science student, Mr Manqoba Zungu, received five different awards for his performance and Mr Muhammad Kadwa excelled in Agricultural Economics, with two awards. Dux of all the agricultural and dietetics programmes was Ms Lisa Burgdorf who also received the Nestle Prize for the Best final-year Dietetics Student.

Postgraduate student to present research in the USA

Masters student at the School of Development Studies, Ms Ruth Kelia Castel-Branco, has been invited to present her research at an international conference on "Labor in the Global South: A Search for Solutions", at the University of California in Los Angeles.

WORDS & PHOTO: LUNGA MEMELA

Castel-Branco will present her work on the state and domestic workers in South Africa, titled: "Legislating worker Justice? The role of the South African state in formalising and strengthening workers' rights for domestic workers."

She said that she is excited about meeting other researchers and scholars who are also focusing on labour issues. 'In particular, I am looking forward to meeting keynote speakers, Gay Seidman and Rhacel Salazar Parrenas, who are renowned scholars in my field. I have no doubt that this will be a fantastic learning experience,' she added.

Passionate about her subject, Castel-Branco said she would like to analyse the South African state's attempt to legislate worker justice. She looks forward to the International Labor Office's (ILO) second convention on "Decent Work for Domestic Workers", which will be held in June, which hopes to adopt a set of international labour standards for this sector.

Castel-Branco will also be conducting research in her home



Ms Ruth Kelia Castel-Branco.

city of Maputo in Mozambique, on a Domestic Worker Bill of Rights that was recently passed by the Mozambican government. 'In addition to better understanding the political process which moved this bill through our National Assembly,

I hope to look at its relevance and enforcement,' she said.

Castel-Branco thanked the supportive student body at the School of Development Studies, noting that 'the School fosters an excellent learning environment'.

Criminology textbook breaks new ground

As we grapple with the fear and reality of crime, people ask questions like "What is Crime?", "How many crimes are committed every day?" and "What motivates people to become involved in crime?"

WORDS: MAKABONGWE KHANYILE PHOTO: SUPPLIED

The only book in Criminology ever produced by South Africans titled: *Southern African Perspective on Fundamental Criminology* has recently been launched.

One of the authors of the book, Professor Shanta Balgobind Singh from UKZN's School of Sociology and Social Studies, said the answers to these questions do not lie in speculation, myth or unfounded theory, but rather in the scientific study of crime and criminality, and their impact on the individual and society. Criminology and its sub-fields are being asked to seek answers to these problems and challenges.

The concept for the book came about when Pearson Education South Africa decided to investigate what Criminology text books were being used at

academic institutions in South Africa. They discovered that institutions were mainly using international texts books and notes.

The need to produce a South African book in Criminology was identified and academics from different universities were invited to contribute.

Academics from UKZN, the University of Pretoria, Tswane University of Technology, the University of Venda and the University of South Africa (UNISA) contributed chapters.

'This book is interactive and provides critical thinking activities that encourage the reader to question the nature of crime and criminality. There is also a strong focus on the practice of Criminology and the future of the discipline in Southern Africa,' said Professor Singh.



Professor Shanta Balgobind Singh.

New book by UKZN Hydrologist

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries recently published a new 400-page book by Emeritus Professor Roland Schulze, who is one of South Africa's top water scientists.

WORDS: VICKY CROOKES PHOTO: SUPPLIED

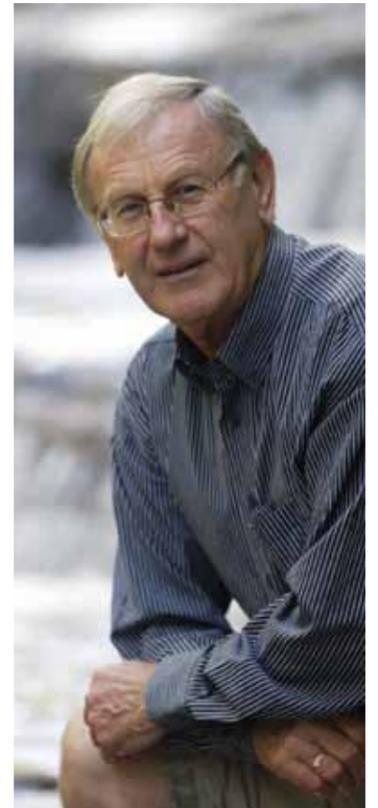
Titled *Atlas of climate change and the South African agriculture sector: A 2010 perspective*, this publication is the first comprehensive document on this subject. It deals with the dynamic and important relationship of climate to agriculture and comprises a review of recent studies followed by an assessment of the significance of climate change on the South African agricultural scene. In addition, it discusses the symbiotic interrelationship of the impact of water on agriculture versus those of agriculture on water.

The findings presented by Schulze are the culmination of a three-year research project funded by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and involving UKZN's School of Bioresources Engineering and Environmental Hydrology and the Water Research Commission (WRC).

In the foreword to the *Atlas*, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Honourable Tina Joemat-Pettersson, states that 'climate change is no longer a matter of speculation' and that there is plenty of evidence to suggest that it has become a reality. South Africa's agriculture sector is one of the most sensitive sectors of the country's economy, and with further projected changes in climates, it will inevitably be affected, she said.

The importance of the agricultural sector in South Africa and on the African continent is borne out by the following statistics: while South Africa only comprises four percent of the continent, it produces over 30 percent of the continent's maize, nearly 30 percent of its sugarcane, 20 percent of its mutton and beef and three percent of its wheat. In addition, it features amongst the world's seven leading net exporters of food products.

According to Schulze, who, at the end of last year was appointed to the National Water Advisory Council, the most limiting factor in agriculture in South Africa is the availability of water. 'Rainfall is generally low and erratic for rainfed agriculture, while the relatively small irrigated sector utilises approximately 60 percent of the RSA's stored water', said Schulze. Compounding the problem is that over 80 percent of the country's land surface is semi-arid to arid which severely limits the potential for crop production.



Professor Roland Schulze.

In setting the scene for his findings, Schulze points out that although no-one can be exactly sure of how climate change will develop and affect the country, 'impacts from a changing climate can be considerable. Different regions of the country will likely be affected in many different ways. Changes in optimum growing areas and yields are anticipated, and with that many knock-on effects ranging from application of new crop varieties to increased pest-infestations to issues of food security and international trade.'

Schulze hopes his book will contribute towards dispelling some of the misconceptions of climate change which are touted in the popular media, as well as in some official and scientific publications. The book covers issues of projected changes in climate drivers as well as climate change impacts on crop, pasture grass and forestry production, changes in pest and disease incidences and irrigation water requirements, culminating in a section on adapting to climate change in the agriculture sector.

Joemet-Pettersson expressed her pride in being associated with this project and said, 'We hope this will go a long way in making South Africa more prepared for the changes currently taking place around us and hopefully also help towards policy formation and proper planning for business, agriculture and general living.'

Community participation A challenge to the new councillors

Decentralisation and the concomitant creation of local government structures such as municipalities are ideally intended to improve governance by fostering transparency, accountability by leaders and participation by the citizenry.

WORDS: BETTY CLAIRE MUBANGIZI PHOTO: LUNGA MEMELA

Many countries have undertaken decentralisation in one form or another in the last few decades and South Africa is no exception. The country's voters have just been to the polls to elect the third set of local government councillors since the dawn of democracy. They did so against the backdrop of service delivery protests that have increased in numbers, magnitude and levels of violence since 2005. A look at local government's constitutional mandate and current scenario might provide insight into these protests and provide the new councillors with insight on how such protests can be avoided in future.

In South Africa, local government has been the primary means through which public services such as water and electricity as well as waste removal, are rendered. The Constitution of South Africa (S155) (1) establishes three categories of municipalities. In 1999, the Demarcation Board of South Africa demarcated 283 municipalities for the whole of the country. Of these, six are metropolitan municipalities, 47 are district municipalities and 231 are local municipalities. While metropolitan municipalities have exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority over their area of jurisdiction, district municipalities share their authority with local municipalities (Municipal Systems Act 32, 2000). This is to say, a cluster of local municipalities, typically found in small towns and rural areas, make up a district municipality.

Metropolitan municipalities and local municipalities are further subdivided into municipal wards. The Municipal Demarcation Board of South Africa delimited a total of 4 277 wards for the 2011 local government elections and elevated two district municipalities to metropolitan status. When the country went to elections on May 18, voters were electing ward councillors to represent them at the local, district or metropolitan council.

What then can people expect of their councillors and of their municipalities?

Section 152 (1) of the constitution mandates local government to:

- provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;



Dr Betty Claire Mubangizi.

- promote social and economic development;
- promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

But this constitutional obligation is constrained by the very next clause in the constitution. (S152 (2)) which states that “a municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1)”. Herein lies a fundamental challenge. Obviously, municipalities are variously endowed; their ability to provide for their citizenry varies in time and space depending on the resources (natural, financial and human) at their disposal.

Nonetheless, the Constitution recognises a municipality's right to govern, on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community (S151 (1)) and the importance of involving communities in matters of governance. This is the main advantage of decentralisation and one on which the new councillors should capitalise. The Local Government Municipal Systems Act (2000) places a high premium on community participation and

involvement in all aspects of local government. It is important that voters and councillors alike recognise that voting is only the first aspect of involvement in a municipality's affairs. Beyond the regular voting activity which happens every five years, there are other avenues for community participation.

Of prominence is the opportunity for community participation in the integrated development planning process of their municipality. The compilation of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is prescribed by the Local Government Municipal Systems Act. Each municipal council must adopt an IDP for the development of its municipality and this should be done in consultation with the citizenry. A municipal IDP outlines community development goals as well as clear activities for their implementation and monitoring. IDPs are intended as anti-poverty as well as growth and development strategies that, ideally, emanate from a common or shared community vision of meeting locally identified needs.

The IDP, if produced by a legislatively engendered joint-planning process, provides a forum where citizens can come together and exchange ideas on the development ideals of their

municipality. In an environment where diversity and inclusiveness are difficult to accommodate, joint planning processes for the development of IDPs provide a safe “invited space” where people from different walks of life can share ideas and begin to establish community development activities. The process places development planning firmly in the hands of the community members – individually or through their chosen community structures, instead of leaving it to the whims of local government officials and councillors.

A well-managed IDP process provides an opportunity for learning and sharing ideas. It also has the potential to bring together people from different cultural backgrounds to work towards a shared vision for their communities. A legislated process like the IDP which nurtures community involvement and joint decision-making typifies “invited spaces”. Invited spaces represent serious attempts by local government to engage local communities in joint planning processes and to prevent social unrest and antisocial behaviour. For this to happen, a high degree of awareness of one's rights and responsibilities is required on the part of community members.

Equally, a high degree of political will is required on the part of councillors. It is worth noting however, that even with political will on the part of councillors, nurturing community involvement and participation can be costly in terms of time and resources. Indeed, wealthier municipalities, with well developed communication processes, are in a more advantageous position to mobilise for, implement and monitor successful IDP processes.

For the most part, however, we have seen several communities having to work with what can be called “invented spaces” wherein grassroots communities spontaneously construct informal structures for community participation and action. Such service delivery protests typify *invited* spaces. Since 2005, South Africa has witnessed activists in far flung pockets of the country mobilising themselves to manifest service delivery discontent in unprecedented and often violent ways. This unrest suggests that *invited* spaces, though created by the Constitution, the White Paper on Local Government and the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, have not been exploited. The result is that the opportunity for understanding state-society relations, cultural factors and community aspirations in specific local government contexts has, in some municipalities, been lost.

The numerous service delivery protests that South Africa has witnessed in the recent past should spur the new councillors to encourage and utilise the *invited* spaces as created by policy and legislation so as to entrench community involvement. When municipal councillors fail to make use of *invited* spaces and thus create dialogue with the communities they represent, there will always be spontaneous creation of *invented* spaces as expressions of exclusion from dialogue and closed communication processes.

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The Importance of Values for good political leadership

The challenge that faces parents, religious bodies and institutions of higher learning the world over is the need to lay a solid foundation for leadership with integrity, whether it is social, political or ecclesial.

WORDS R. SIMANGALISO KUMALO PHOTO: SUPPLIED

The majority of world leaders have passed through various centres of learning, including universities, and some of them have graduated *summa cum laude*, but when they have entered the job market, they have failed to demonstrate the kind of conduct which is associated with good values. Many of them have been accused of corruption, nepotism, racism, absenteeism, drunkenness, sexual abuse, authoritarianism and many other forms of misconduct. In the African context this has been most prevalent amongst those who have decided to take up a profession in politics and have ended up being incredible despots. The question that needs to be answered is what is it that is at the root of this decay? The inescapable answer to this question lies with the issue around the values that are inculcated in people.

What do we mean exactly by value systems? Spranger (1928) argues that 'values are defined as the constellation of likes, dislikes, viewpoints, inner inclinations, rational and irrational judgements, prejudices and patterns that determine a person's view of the world.' Simply put, values are part of an undergirding philosophy of life which influences how an individual views the world. Values can be appropriated at the family level, school level, at the level of society, and through religious institutions, and once they are absorbed they become a standard for guiding one's behaviour and actions. Values influence the growth of an ethos in an individual and will inform the individual's choices in life. Any kind of deviation from one's foundational values usually results in some self-interrogation or the "pricking" of one's conscience. Our actions, therefore, are a product of our value systems.

L Bruno and E Lay postulate five kinds of personal values. The first one is the economic person. This is a person who is oriented towards what is useful. This kind of a person is interested in what makes economic sense. For this kind of a person, the ultimate value is creating wealth and the world is perceived using economic lenses.

The second one is the theoretical person. This person is focused on discovering truth and rationality. They tend to be individuals who are very critical and prefer observing to doing. This kind of person is not that



Dr R Simangaliso Kumalo.

concerned about the pragmatic.

The third one is the aesthetic individual. This person values form and harmony. Their main interest is the artistic aspect of life.

The fourth, and the focus of this article, is the political person. This individual is oriented toward power. Competition plays a very significant role in this kind of orientation. For some people this value system drives them to seek personal power at the expense of people's liberties and other virtues. Such a person would seek for influence on a continuous basis. The undergirding theory is the survival of the fittest, the law of the jungle, so to speak. This value can even manifest itself through conspicuous consumerism by the minority elite who have access to the resources of the nation at the expense of the majority. I think this sounds familiar.

The fifth and the last one is the social person. This individual is oriented toward the well being of the people. His or her essential value is love for the people. Human beings are seen as ends and the person with this value tends to be sympathetic, empathetic and unselfish. Love is at the centre of this ethic. This person would sacrifice egocentrism at the altar of neighbourliness and community. "Neighbour" in this context must be understood from the Greek word *pleisson* which means anyone who needs your help, as opposed to *geiton* which

means the one who is your next-door or close relative.

The temptation that befalls such categorisation is to start asking which of these values is better than the other. My answer to this would be that all of these values are important and are needed in any society. However, I would like to state without ambiguity or equivocation that whilst all of these values are noble, the social person value must be the *conditio sine qua non* of any leader. In other words, without love for the people any kind of leadership is a fraudulent form of leadership. When we have leaders without love for their subjects then indeed we would be having leaders but not leadership. When a leader loves his or her subjects, then it follows that the leader will be selfless, honourable, a role model, truthful and, more importantly, will sacrifice his or her own ego at the altar of the people's happiness. This leader will know when to quit and when to stay. For example, in one of his last speeches before he exited the presidency in the US, former President Bill Clinton said that, 'leaders of successful institutions in the world are those who know when to leave and they leave early.'

The above issue drives me to the topical issues in Tunisia, Yemen, Egypt, Madagascar, Ivory Coast and Libya. Depending on one's taste, Zimbabwe and Swaziland can justifiably be

included in this group. Although there are different dynamics at play in each of these countries, it does not require great wisdom to see that there are amazing similarities in the way things have been unfolding. These similarities are shocking but not surprising, given that the citizens in these countries have been living with forms of dictatorship for a very long time but have now decided "enough is enough". They have been docile for a very long time, but their situation has not changed. Dynastic rule, amongst other forms of tyranny, is now being contested. Surprisingly the response of the leaders who claim to love their people has been war, violence and intimidation. Many citizens have lost their lives simply because their leaders would rather kill them and keep the throne, than exit the throne and save their people's lives. We are seeing this in all these African countries.

Orlando Patterson, in his groundbreaking work on the sociology of slavery, argues that although slaves were exploited, they had their means of resisting this kind of oppression. For example, slaves would often fall sick and would frequently request permission to go and answer the call of nature. Often these ways of passive resistance would culminate in open rebellion. The reason for the open rebellion was the master's failure to notice earlier expressions of discomfort.

Of course I am not trying to propose that slaves had significant moments of comfort. The life of slaves was cast in misery through and through. What was the problem of the slave masters? It was their values. They lacked the love for the people whom they had jurisdiction over. They valued the profits from their slave's labours rather than the slaves themselves. Talk about skewed values!

What lessons should every leader absorb from this ugly epoch of historical reality called slavery? One lesson that should be learnt by dictators the world over is that you can fool some of the people some of the time or all the people some of the time but not all the people all the time. What is happening in these countries is an idea whose time has come. *Vox populi vox dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Colonel Muammah Gadaffi and the other African dictators lack the values needed in 21st century governance and leadership. The wanton killing of citizens could be prevented by the love ethic and the often abused philosophy of *ubuntu*. If only our leaders subordinated their own desire for power in the service of the common good, then this world would become a better place to live for all people.

I think universities and other bodies that are responsible for character formation must take their rightful place and begin to inculcate a value system for young people that has human beings and "life" in its fullness – what the Jews refers to as *Shalom* must be at the centre and at the circumference. I want to argue that the leadership that we find in Africa today is as a result of the failure of nationalism. Nationalism won the war but lost the values. I am not suggesting that the colonial governments had good values either. Indeed, nationalists suffered brutality at the hands of colonial authorities. However, some of them failed to extricate themselves from the very colonial notions that they themselves were subject to, namely, that life is not sacred. The most urgent need for a post-colonial Africa is to lay new and solid foundations for leadership with integrity and grace. Built on life-giving values.

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The UKZN Griot Of SAPSE and Impacts



'Is your journal accredited?' This is a recurring question I get as editor of a SAPSE-listed international journal. It reveals that the inquirer is employed at a SA university.

WORDS: KEYAN TOMASELLI

It is an irritating question, as it will soon be followed with 'can my article be published in your next issue?' Usually, our next issue with available space is three or four years hence. Bewilderment follows. 'But I need the incentive. I've got conferences to go to, auditors' reports to complete, promotional applications to make. It's the money, dummy, that's what I want. Your journal is my ticket to the moolah. Why are you putting obstacles in my way?'

Many South African universities have – for better or for worse – linked individual research grants to publication in so-called "SAPSE accredited" journals.

While there are many benefits to both the institutions and individual researchers in publishing in such SAPSE accredited journals, the recurring question is indicative of a restrictive response: publication for the sole sake of securing funds, rather than publication (also) for the express purpose of targeting (local and international) readerships, aiming for maximum impact within the discipline.

SAPSE is aimed at encouraging the **process** of research and publication, the financing of research capacity, and the building of an R&D environment. The basis of its derivation was to encourage scholars to take research seriously in the 1980s, though ideological undertones were ever-present. The then anti-SAPSE/anti-

apartheid, unaccredited *Critical Arts* editorial board concluded that SAPSE was commodifying academic practice in ways that would enable universities to police their employees.

1994 changed the context in which SAPSE operates. Where some journals trumpet their status and have "come out" so to speak, *Critical Arts* does not disclose itself thus on its sleeve. Our value is rather measured not by some unknown bureaucratic procedure but by the quality of its editorial board, the global status of its authors and the impact on the field of articles published.

The SAPSE system should be used strategically to build capacity, to enhance productivity and to educate new researchers. When one is **only** concerned with product (the publication itself) appearing in an "accredited" journal (which unlocks the loot), then authors and their employers have lost sight of the academic enterprise (production of knowledge). Money, rather than readership, impact and knowledge-generation becomes the primary motivation. This kind of parochial publishing also restricts one's international reputation, global career prospects and impact on the discipline internationally. Conspiracy theories notwithstanding, SAPSE was never intended to serve such a limited objective. This is compounded by incentive policies

that actively punish authors whose work does not hit one of the qualifying lists. In the Humanities, few of the top international journals are listed on ISI or IBSS. A bureaucratic procedure thus discourages me from publishing in unlisted journals that my seminal peers rank highly. To balance institutional budgets, I must rather publish in backyard SAPSE-recognised journals that few read, and fewer cite. Books, which have high impact value, are declining in the stakes.

Many colleagues would agree with my analysis. Iliana Dimitriu, for example, concludes:

According to UKZN instrumentalist logic, one gets 0 credit (prod. units) for any journal article (even if published in prestigious international journals) outside the controversial SAPSE/ISI-List; at the same time, this approach devalues book chapters (15 credits, instead of 60) and books (100 credits only, less than 2 SAPSE articles); to say nothing about any creative contribution...

– The above calculation would be OK if it were not linked to the expectation that one produce 60/ 90/120 prod units every year (depending on rank). Needless to say, we all know that this is very difficult to do (in the Arts/ Humanities) other than by publishing articles **exclusively** on the SAPSE/ISI-List.

– How, for example, to achieve 120 prod. units – when your two non-Sapse-List articles get you 0, instead of 120 units !?

– Or, when your two book chapters get you 30 (15 x 2), instead of 120 !?

While publication in an accredited South African or overseas journal may well be the best place for a particular article, the selection of title in which to publish should be rather made in terms of the following questions:

- Who is my intended readership?
- What journals best serve that readership?
- What is the likely impact of my article on that readership?
- How will my article impact on both local and international debates?
- Who is likely to set my article for prescribed and recommended reading?
- How will the article's reception amongst the community of scholars enable my own research career and promotional goals?
- What will be the likely life of the article, chapter, or book?

NRF ratings committees are concerned that applicants have published in top, high-impact, and prestigious international journals, whether accredited or not. Choosing to regularly publish in low impact accredited journals may put a brake on one's eligibility for high impact positions, not to mention higher

ranked ratings. But we know this is not the case because that irritating voice on the UKZN switchboard tells us otherwise.

Researchers should consider their options tactically when selecting an outlet in which to publish. Objectives of readership, impact, and contribution to the discipline, enhancing visibility of author/s etc. are important criteria. Sometimes these may over-ride whatever research funds are disbursed internally by SA institutions. Selection of a journal should be weighed up carefully.

For an unaccredited international journal that I co-edit, it is with glee that I reveal its non-status when I am asked 'the question'. SA-based authors need not apply. For me, that's bliss. No nagging, no sense of entitlement, no opportunistic, poorly-presented submissions. It's the global academic impact, not the rands that have value. The value is symbolic. That's what should be measured. Why has UKZN forgotten this principle?

KG Tomaselli is Director of The Centre for Communication, Media and Society. He is co-editor of the Journal of African Cinemas which in three years since its inauguration has not attracted a single full article from a South African-based author other than from him.

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this column are the author's own.

Sudoku

		3				9	6	
	6				5			
			4	7				2
			5	1				
							8	1
				9		2		3
								8
		9	1	2	3		5	4
	1	5	6					

Wednesday Jazz Concert draws the crowds

The Centre for Jazz and Popular Music hosted renowned South African jazz artist and UKZN alumnus Mr Mfana Mlambo, on May 11. The band accompanying Mlambo included a number of UKZN staff and alumni. The evening concert attracted a large and appreciative audience.



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