Universität Bamberg





Prof. Dr. Nora A. Pleßke – Lehrstuhl für Englische Literaturwissenschaft – Nobel Prize Laureates – WiSe 2023/24



PS/Ü Postcolonial Nobel Prize Laureates Session 11: Apartheid

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Time: Wed 12:00 – 14:00 Room: MG1/02.06 Email: nora.plesske@uni-bamberg.de Website: https://www.uni-bamberg.de/englit/personen/prof-dr-nora-plesske/ Office Hours: Wed 16:00 – 17:00, U9, 202 (register via VC)



J.M. Coetzee's *Waiting for the Barbarians* (1980)



J.M. Coetzee's Waiting for the Barbarians (1980)

- Intertexts
- Genre
- Time
- Space
- Characters
- Themes:
 - Barbarity and Civilization
 - Body: Self/Other, Othering
 - Truth, Knowledge, Power







Southern African Literature



Southern Africa



- No consensus on geographical region and territorial boundaries with regard to literature.
- "The end of apartheid has heralded a new era in Southern Africa with South Africa once again becoming part and parcel of the political, economic and cultural life of the subcontinent." (Ngara qtd. in Davis 87)



South African History

1500	First contact with Europeans
1795	Occupation of the Cape by British
1820	Settlement by the British on eastern frontier of Cape Colony
1836	The Great Trek
1867	Discovery of diamonds near Kimberley results in migrant labour
1872	Cape colony granted 'responsible' settler government
1879	Anglo-Zulu war
1886	Gold discovered in Boer republic Transvaal
1899-1902	Anglo-Boer War
1923	Segregation extended to urban areas
1925	Afrikaans official language
1948	All white election, National Party election victory, and
	implementation of apartheid policy
1953	Bantu Education Act
1959	Anti-apartheid movement founded in London
1960	Sharpeville massacre, SA withdraws from Commonwealth



1962	Life imprisonment of Nelson Mandela
1968	Resettlement of African under SA apartheid social engineering
1976	Soweto Revolt against Afrikaans as medium of instruction
1977	Black Consciousness movements banned
1985	State of Emergency, civil unrest, economic crisis,
1986	Repeal of several apartheid laws
1990	President F.W. de Klerk announces unbanning of ANC and release of Nelson Mandela
1993	Mandela calls for international community to lift economic restrictions, Mandela and de Klerk share Nobel Peace Prize
1994	Democratic elections with ANC as majority party British
1995	Mandela's Long Walk to Freedom as international bestseller
1996-1998	Truth and Reconciliation Commission



Language and South African Literature

- Zulu (23.8 %), Xhosa (17.6 %), Afrikaans (13.3 %), Pedi (9.4 %), English (8.2 %)
- Afrikaans as associated with officialdom and repression
- "hegemony of the English language" (Alexander qtd. in Davis 90)
- English "a deeply embedded foreign language" (Coetzee qtd. in Attwell 509)
- Access to wider world vast majority chose English
- Crucial role of language in post-apartheid transformation



Apartheid

- Afrikaans word for "segregation"
- 1950-1990 in South Africa
- Division of entire population of the country according to race, tribal affiliation, and language
- Justified by law, e.g. Population Registration Act (1950) and division of population into four groups: White, Coloured, Asian, Black
- Intensive form of racism in all aspects of social life
- Removal of people, homelands (Black reservations), resident permitholders
- African National Congress (ANC) initially non-violent resistance against institutionalised racial discrimination
- Increasing repression under political and economic pressure
- Most of English Language South African Literature arisen in opposition to political system
- Censorship, forced exile, banned books



Postcolonial and Apartheid Literature

- As South Africa is a society that is, properly speaking, neither colonial nor post-colonial, yet participates in features of both, so too its literature has been caught up in an extended historical interregnum involving treated explorations of a delayed transition between these two conditions." (Clingman qtd. in Columbia Guide 5)
- "The challenge is to free the entire social imagination of the oppressed from the laws of perception that have characterised apartheid society. For writers this means freeing the creative process itself from those very laws. It means extending the writer's perception of that can be written about, and the means and methods of writing." (Ndebele qtd. in Davis 96)



The Nobel Lectures: Literary / Political





The Nobel Lectures: Literary / Apartheid



J.M. Coetzee, "He and His Man" (2003)

Doris Lessing, "On Not Winning the Nobel Prize" (2007)



Nadine Gordimer's The Conservationist (1974)



Nadine Gordimer (1923-2014)

- Background: Born to Lithuanian father and English mother in South African mining town, supporter of Mandela, wrote more than 13 Novels and 200 short stories
- Collections of Short Stories: Face to Face (1949), The Soft Voice of the Serpent and Other Stories (1959), Six Feet of the Country (1956), Friday's Footprint and Other Stories (1960), Not for Publication (1965), Selected Stories (1975), Something Out There (1984), Jump and Other Stories (1991), Loot and Other Stories (2003)
- Novels: The Lying Days (1953), Occasions for Loving (1966), A Guest of Honour (1970), The Conservationist (1974), July's People (1981), None to Accompany Me (1994), The House Gun (1998), The Pickup (2001), Get a Life (2005)
- Novels banned: A World of Strangers (1958), The Late Bourgeois World (1966), Burgher's Daughter (1979)



Nadine Gordimer (1923-2014)

- Prizes: James Tait Black Memorial Prize (1971), Booker McConnell Prize (1974), Grand Aigle d'Or Prize (1975), South African News Agency (CAN) Literary Award (1975, 1991), Nobel Prize (1991)
- Topics: Draw attention to atrocities of apartheid, master-servant relations, mindsets and attitudes, neocolonial situation, move from liberal to radical phase, move from explicitly political to private lives

Nadine Gordimer, "Nobel Lecture: Writing and Being" (1991)

 "Some of us have seen our books lie for years unread in our own countries, banned, and we have gone on writing. Many writers have been imprisoned. Looking at Africa alone – Soyinka, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Jack Mapanje, in their countries, and in my own country, South Africa, Jeremy Cronin, Mongane Wally Serote, Breyten Breytenback, Dennis Brutus, Jaki Seroke: all went to prison for the courage shown in their lives, and have continued to take the right, as poets, to speak of trees."



Nadine Gordimer (1923-2014)

Nadine Gordimer, "April 27: The First Time" (1994)

"Is there any South African for whom this day will be remembered by any event, even the most personal, above its glowing significance as the day on which we voted? Even for whites, all of whom have had the vote since they were eighteen, this was the *first time*. This was my own overwhelming sense of the day: the other elections, with their farcical show of a democratic procedure restricted to wholes (and, later, to everyone *but* the black majority), had no meaning for any of us as *South Africans*; only as a hegemony of skin."

Hermoine Lee, "Interview with Nadine Gordimer" (2004)

"We had the same reaction [party when the Berlin Wall fell] when the apartheid walls came down. Then comes the morning after. Then comes the hangover. [...] [...] I don't think we had given much thought to [...] the idea what would happen the morning after. That of course is what we are dealing with now."



Nadine Gordimer, The Conservationist (1974)

Content:

- Psychological Disintegration
- Zulu Mythology and Biblical Apocalypse
- Anti-Apartheid Writing
- Women's Writing

Discourse:

- Unreliable Narrator
- Present Tense
- Stream of Consciousness





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