

1 INTERVIEW WITH FIDÉLA FOUCHÉ, CONDUCTED BY BILL GUEST
2 ('F' SHALL INDICATE THE INTERVIEWEE AND 'G' THE INTERVIEWER)
3 (THE BOLD NUMBERS ON THE LHS INDICATE THE TIME LOGGING WITH
4 REFERENCE TO THE VIDEO)
5

6 F: ..she was not sure

7 **00:01:35**

8 G:they use this in Durban and they do - they have in the past had courses on television
9 presentation and television production and so on - but apparently the studios in - at UDW -
10 which are very under-utilised are of broadcast quality. So Roger was saying...

11 F: That often happens...

12 G: Ja..

13 F: ... with these...

14 G: Ja, ja, but they must have spent an absolute fortune then.....Okay, right.....Okay.. I'm sitting
15 with Fidéla Fouché at the Audio-Visual Centre on the Pietermaritzburg Campus. Fidéla is
16 former Senior Lecturer and acting Head of the Philosophy Department on this campus.
17 Fidela, your first degrees were at Rhodes and at UCT. Were you originally from the Cape?

18 **00:01:48**

19 F: Yes, from the Eastern Cape - Queenstown area.

20 G: So you went to Rhodes and then subsequently to the University of Cape Town?

21 **02:06**

22 F: Subsequently to UCT.

23 G: And what were your particular fields of interest or study at Rhodes?

24 F: My majors were English and Politics and I continued with English at UCT where I did a
25 coursework Masters - I didn't do any research - well not major research and then I was lucky
26 enough to win the Jamieson Scholarship, I think, which came out of the blue and I went to
27 Oxford for a year - for two years.

28 **02:45**

29 G: And you studied English?

1 F: Studying English..

2 G: ...further? Then you came back to Cape Town and did a teachers diploma.

3 F: Then I did a teachers diploma - I didn't do very well at Oxford. I um - I was rather too active
4 within Oxford social life instead of applying myself seriously to my studies and yes I did the
5 teachers diploma which was not very interesting - taught dutifully and unhappily at a school
6 and then got...

7 G: In Cape Town?

8 F: ..in Cape Town and then got a job at Stellenbosch University in the English Department.

9 G: Where were you at school - before university - in the eastern Cape?

10 **03:22**

11 F: I went to a convent school in Queenstown and I spent all of my school days in the convent
12 school.

13 G: Did the convent experience have any particular influence on you in your subsequent
14 academic interests or your off-campus interests in later life?

15 **03:38**

16 F: It had an in - it had an effect from me in that I rejected everything - I rejected all the values
17 that were instilled into us at the convent. The emphasis was very much on personal salvation
18 and not on social interests or on social involvements at all. I was a bit of a rebel at school
19 and my parents were not authoritarian - I think that helped to make me feel free to be critical
20 and to be rebellious.

21 G: Did your parents have a strong social awareness?

22 **04:38**

23 F: Not at all. My social awareness really developed later.

24 G: At university?

25 F: At university. Initially at university - at UCT I would say, yes.

26 G: Were there any particularly strong or influential members of staff or fellow students at
27 Rhodes and at UCT during your student days that would have made a particularly strong
28 impression on you?

29 **04:54**

- 1 F: I admired the Politics lecturers very much, I enjoyed Politics - Political Philosophy. Heslee
2 and Heard were the lecturers.
- 3 G: Was that Ken Heard, who subsequently?
- 4 F: It was Ken Heard...
- 5 G: ...came to this university from the Durban campus.
- 6 F: To this university? Oh. I didn't know what he had done subsequently. But those two
7 lecturers I think I found very stimulating and as far as the English department was concerned,
8 I don't know that there was any significant influence.
- 9 G: And amongst fellow students?
- 10 **05:46**
- 11 F: And amongst fellow students - not that I can remember.
- 12 G: And at Oxford? Where you studied English further?
- 13 **05:50**
- 14 F: Well, what I found at Oxford was the pleasure of meeting and socialising with people of
15 different races - like Indian people, Japanese people - all - Ethiopians and so on - who were
16 studying there - so that was a very good experience.
- 17 G: In which college were you in?
- 18 F: I was at St Hughes..
- 19 G: St Hughes...
- 20 F: A rather dull college...uh, it was - it looked - it was rather like a girls' boarding school in a
21 sense - long corridors - not as interesting as the mens' colleges.
- 22 G: Not quite as restrictive as the convent I would imagine?
- 23 F: No, no...
- 24 G: No? You mentioned that after all this you - you wound up at Stellenbosch - was that in the
25 English Department?
- 26 F: That was in the English department, yes.
- 27 **06:32**
- 28 G: And what did you teach at Stellenbosch - did you have particular areas of interest or
29 expertise?

- 1 F: I taught, it was mostly - I taught practical criticism - that sort of thing - mostly to English
2 second language students.
- 3 G: And were the majority of - of students then English second language - you had fairly big
4 classes?
- 5 F: I don't know whether the majority - a large number were certainly English second language
6 students...
- 7 G: So it was fairly practical - the level of English you were teaching at that stage..
- 8 F: It was fairly practical.. yes, mm..
- 9 G: You were there for about three or four years - we're talking about the late 50s.
- 10 F: It's about four years I think..
- 11 G: Yes, yes, and then you left Stellenbosch in about '59?
- 12 F: End of '59..
- 13 G: Yes..
- 14 F: And then got married in Holland in 1960 and was - stayed there - we stayed there for about
15 two years and then two and a half years and then returned to South Africa.
- 16 G: Were you studying or was your husband studying?
- 17 F: No, well he was studying, and he had a job lecturing at the University of Amsterdam; i had
18 our first child, so it was very difficult for me to study - I had a sort of part-time job in the
19 University library, um reviewing articles - but nothing very significant.
- 20 G: So the 60s - that decade after you left Stellenbosch was very much a time of marriage and
21 family - bringing up a family?
- 22 F: Yes, mm, yes..focusing entirely, really on family.
- 23 **8:39**
- 24 G: Then you came back as it were to the university world - this time on the 'Maritzburg
25 campus..
- 26 F: yes...
- 27 G: Where you took further degrees - now did these represent a change of direction? A change
28 of interest?
- 29 F: Ah yes, they did - I had always been interested in Philosophy and Louise Conradie - who was

1 then professor here, was an old friend of mine - that also influenced my choice of Philosophy
 2 - then my younger child was old enough to leave at home for a few hours- so I came to the
 3 university to lectures.

4 **9:16**

5 G: You mentioned earlier your interest in Political Philosophy - was this also pursuing that
 6 further - or was this another branch of Philosophy?

7 F: Yes, indeed - this was really another branch of Philosophy although my early interest in
 8 Political Philosophy certainly did influence the kind of interest that I had in - for example -
 9 in -existentialist Philosophy and social philosophy in general.

10 G: And at this - was it this stage then that you began to develop a research interest? You said
 11 your Master's degree at UCT was really a coursework Master..

12 F: It was really a coursework Masters, yes...

13 G: But you did an Honours degree in Pietermaritzburg and then the masters?

14 F: And then a Masters.

15 G: And these were - well at least the Masters was a research degree was it?

16 F: Yes, yes.

17 G: What particular area of research?

18 F: The title of thesis was 'Marxian themes in Madlo Ponti - the existential phenomenological
 19 philosopher - Frech existential phenomena.

20 **9:41**

21 G: And was this Professor Conradie's area of interest that sparked you in that direction, or?

22 F: I think that she was interested in existentialism, but not in Marx, that was - and Professor
 23 Conradie had disappeared from the scene by then - she'd retired.

24 G: I see - and then the Masters degree led you into a series of temporary appointments on this -
 25 in Philosophy on this campus?

26 F: Yes, I had already been - I had already had part-time appointments - and mainly tutorials and
 27 so on..

28 G: And then eventually a lecturership afterwards?

29 F: And then eventually a lectureship - temporary lectureship.

1 G: Afer a number of - right - Were there other members of staff - apart from professor Conradie
2 who you particularly remember at that time as having - having made an impression on you -
3 or fellow students?

4 F: Bob Wyllie was a very dear friend and he was the Supervisor of my thesis - I would say that
5 Bob Wyllie had a significant effect on me..

6 G: So those two in particular? Conradie and Wyllie?

7 F: Those two in particular, but especially Bob Wyllie..

8 **11:33**

9 G: What was the campus like at that stage? We're talking now about the 70s aren't we?

10 F: Well, it was very much smaller of course - there were no fences - I found the fences - all the
11 obstructions that I had to get through this morning very irritating - um - when I come to the
12 library for example I park in the student parking area - 'cause I haven't got the patience to
13 get my card sensitised for parking closer to the library - so one has to go through all these
14 obstructions - it has become a necessity unfortunately. Um the campus was rather sleepy I
15 would say, one certainly never felt threatened. It was safe - you know - the old White South
16 Africa..

17 G: Yes, yes...There weren't as many buildings were there in the 70s?

18 F: There were certainly not as many buildings..

19 G: Or as many students?

20 F: Or as many students.

21 G: What areas did you teach? At undergraduate level or - once you came onto the staff in the
22 Philosophy Department?

23 **12:40**

24 F: Oh, well the Greeks, everybody teaches the Greeks and Count, Count's ethics especially, um,
25 I taught quite a lot of ethics - and um phenomenology and existential phenomenolgy at third
26 year level and Marx and later, um environmental philosophy and Feminism - or Gender
27 Studies, as it came to be called..

28 G: When was that now - in the 80s?

29 F: Yes, ...

- 1 G: We were talking about the 80s are we?
- 2 F: That's the 80s. Yes. And I persuaded James Mulder - in fact James Mulder encouraged me
3 to start teaching - first it was feminism, a shorter course in feminism - then we called it
4 Gender Studies which was more fashionable and then it expanded somewhat so that the
5 gender Studies became a inter-disciplinary course which I coordinated the last few years
6 before I retired.
- 7 G: So did you - did you actually initiate these courses then?
- 8 F: Yes. I initiated Gender Studies.
- 9 G: And who were the other members of staff who were drawn into this - you said it became
10 inter-disciplinary?
- 11 F: Michael Lambert and Michael Lambert's coordinating it now..
- 12 G: yes, ja, ja..
- 13 F: And um - Gerald Stobie was involved, um...
- 14 G: That's in the English department? Ja.
- 15 F: English department - um and hist- was there somebody involved in the History department?
16 I don't think so...
- 17 G: No there wasn't...
- 18 F: There was Clare Bless in the Psychology Department and who else - not a vast number of
19 people.
- 20 G: Did you have any links with - the people who were interested in this field on the Durban
21 campus?
- 22 F: yes...
- 23 G: Because Roz Pozell for example?
- 24 F: Roz Pozell, yes. Mmm. Yes. Roz Pozell and I started the courses I think almost
25 simultaneously - I'm not sure if they were not already established -
- 26 G: Did you actually teach on the other campus or were you?
- 27 F: At a certain stage I did - I re-substituted on the other campus; that was in the 70s - for a
28 whole year I travelled to Durban, spent two days there - lectured on Hegel, Existential
29 Phenomenology, Ethics I think, Marx if I'm not mistaken..

- 1 G: But not in Gender Studies?
- 2 F: No, not in Gender Studies, Gender Studies hadn't been introduced at that stage.
- 3 G: Oh I see - it was before that?
- 4 F: I didn't do Gender Studies in Durban - oh Roz Pozell had quite a lot of people to teach in
5 Gender Studies there.
- 6 G: Yes, I think History was quite strongly involved on the Durban campus, ja...
- 7 F: yes...
- 8 G: What were your interests at post-graduate level? As far as teaching and supervision was
9 concerned?
- 10 **16:02**
- 11 F: You mean post - my - my supervision of students?
- 12 G: Well, and post-graduate courses that you may have given.
- 13 F: Oh those were - that was existential phenomenology again and at Marx - and then
14 environmental studies. I leapt ahead somewhat I think, to the teaching that I was involved
15 in, in the last few years when I was on the staff.
- 16 G: Who were the other members of staff in Philosophy at that time? You mentioned James
17 Mulder, um it was a fairly small department?
- 18 F: It was a small department, um, oh dear - there were three of us at one time - at one time - we
19 had quite a turnover - uh, uh, Shandy Matthews was on the staff for a couple of years, uh,
20 Bob Wyllie died - he was on the staff until he retired and he died - and Simon - Simon - what
21 was Simon?
- 22 G: Simon Beck?
- 23 F: Simon Skepp? - I haven't seen Simon for years...
- 24 G: He's now head of Philosophy Discipline.
- 25 F: ...He's now head of the department, yes. And the other young men I don't actually know -
26 I've met them - but I haven't any further...
- 27 G: Who joined more recently..
- 28 F: yes, I haven't really any further ties with the Philosophy department mostly because I think
29 that they are very much in the mainstream - the Anglo-American mainstream - whereas my

1 philosophical interests have all mostly on the continent and continental philosophy..

2 G: So the emphasis has changed? has it? The emphasis of interest - of teaching and research
3 interest has changed since you left the department?

4 F: yes, the emphasis was always on the Anglo-American School of Philosophy - I was a bit of
5 a heretic in that sense.

6 G: The convent influence again?

7 F: The convent influence - the kicking against the convent..

8 G: Did you have many students at that time - you say it was a small department as far - in terms
9 of staff - what were the student numbers like?

10 **18:17**

11 F: By the time I left we had possibly about a hundred and thirty students at first year level and
12 by third year, with luck - twelve to fifteen...

13 G: And at post-graduate?

14 F: Post-graduate we had hardly any anybody -the focus was very much on the undergradu - on
15 the undergraduate teaching at that stag..

16 G: So the opportunity to supervise research was fairly limited?

17 F: Very limited.

18 G: What about your own research interests - you've done - you have obviously a publication list
19 - was there any particular area of interest that you specialised in as far as that was concerned?

20 **19:15**

21 F: Again I think ...

22 G: Some of them were fairly popular articles were they not - I mean not all strictly academic?

23 F: Oh at that phase? i wages a sort of war against fundamental pedagogics which was the kind
24 of educational philosophy that was propagated at UNISA and which all UNISA students
25 were compelled to study and what offended me about fundamental pedagogics was that they
26 laid claim to being strongly influenced, strongly indebted to phenomenology. Um they were
27 in fact - they saw themselves as in a sense phenomenological, but if one had any knowledge
28 of phenomenology, one knew that this was a completely false claim - they had fundamental
29 pedagogics had nothing to do with phenomenology in so far as they quoted penomenologists,

1 they were misunderstanding of it - so I read a couple of papers at conference and one of the
 2 articles was subsequently - in the papers - published in 'problems of pedagogics' edited by
 3 Heerden Morrow? I don't think - I think it's gone out of print - because nobody's been
 4 interested in that any more then subsequently I read another paper at Fort hare University and
 5 that was published in South African Journal of philosophy.

6 G: Did you get a response to these criticisms of what they were doing?

7 F: Hardly any - only rumours.... of extreme anger and annoyance - they didn't actually respond.

8 G: Which of your publications do you feel were particularly significant or that you're
 9 particularly proud of - would it be these or others?

10 **23:43**

11 F: I don't know that I'm - I suppose I've thought of myself as performing some sort of social
 12 service in trying to demolish fundamental pedagogics but it's not a field that I find
 13 particularly satisfying. After my conversation with you - after receiving the list of topics for
 14 discussion, I had a quick look at three articles - one forgets about what one's written..um, i
 15 was quite impressed by my article on dilectic..

16 G: Back to your interest in Hagel and..

17 F: Yes, Hagel and Marx - I was quite - quite astounded - I thought it wasn't too bad and it really
 18 made me long to get back into Philosophy again.

19 G: Where did you publish that?

20 F: That was also published in the Southern African Journal of Philosophy, and um, I suppose
 21 I was fairly pleased with an article on objectivity - what is objectivity? And then there was
 22 an article - at least in transformation - on feminism - on women. I can't remember the title
 23 of it at the moment... Oh - the - my article on punishment.. I enjoyed doing - I got very
 24 involved in that..

25 G: Who were the leading philosophers in South Africa at that time - or the ones that you found
 26 the most interesting?

27 F: The Philosopher I found most interesting and with whom - to whom I related best was Johan
 28 Deepenaar? At Stellenbosch University - I communicated with him quite a bit - especially
 29 at Conferences.

- 1 G: Had you had any dealings with him when you were on the staff there?
- 2 F: Ah, yes...
- 3 G: Although you were obviously in a different department?
- 4 F: Yes, but I attended some of his seminars and that also stimulated my early interests in
5 philosophy.
- 6 G: And in the field of feminism and gender studies? Were there any particularly prominent
7 people in South Africa at that time - or were you and Roz Pozell really showing the way?
- 8 F: I don't know that there were - it was in the air of course - very much so - I think Roz Pozell
9 and I...
- 10 G: Not locally so much.. though - as internationally?
- 11 F: Not so much as internationally.. I think it was really by virtue of our reading that Roz Pozell
12 and I decided to take it further..
- 13 G: What about your teaching and research since retirement because you've continued to have
14 an interest in these since you left the university?
- 15 **24:56**
- 16 F: Yes, I've been focusing very much on teaching English, teaching writing skills, reading skills
17 - I've found it a very interesting field to explore - it was also a matter of necessity partly - I
18 needed to supplement my income.
- 19 G: Whereabouts have you been doing this teaching?
- 20 F: For some time I taught at St Josephs, um, St Josephs Scholasticate - I taught study skills there
21 - which of course is inseparable from um English Language.
- 22 G: yes, yes - are you still involved with that or?
- 23 F: No, I'm no longer involved with that. I got involved with teaching students at the Newton
24 University - all on line - American University, writing skills - that seems to have come to a
25 rather miserable end - we - South African Tutors haven't been getting papers - partly because
26 of the strength of the rand and partly because of the recession in America - the Americans
27 are trying to economise and giving the work to locals.
- 28 G: Mmm, I see - so that has come to an end as well?
- 29 F: So that has virtually come to an end, there are other possibilities that are being explored by

1 the agents...

2 G: You've also been involved in research and editing have you not?

3 F: Oh, yes, I've done a lot of editing - mostly of Theology theses - I've done a lot of work for
4 Phillipe Denys? I've edited what he's written and conference papers and he wants me to edit
5 a book shortly.

6 G: So is this work for what I think is called CUSPER Publications?

7 F: It's still - I think, yes, yes, he does publish - I mean Cluster does publish his work.

8 G: So you're still involved in that area?

9 F: So I'm still involved in that area.

10 **27:20**

11 G: You've mentioned at several points your developing interest in social issues - it sounds as
12 though - at least from your student days that you were interested and concerned about broader
13 social issues - were there any particular issues or areas that interested you as a student in that
14 regard?

15 F: um..

16 G: In the Cape and here...

17 F: My, my interests were - my interest in social issues was originally extremely - totally abstract
18 - I started becoming more concretely involved at Stellenbosch University - then I did a bit
19 of teaching of English at Kyamande Township - totally ineffectually. Then - then - pupils -
20 our pupils were - um-sort of exhausted labourers - I don't think they profited very much from
21 our attempts to teach them.

22 G: Oh this was a sort of after hours.. - after hours coaching?

23 **28:50**

24 F: It was evening classes, yes. So that was my first small attempt and subsequently I was - as
25 I said - very much involved with my family - they were all studying - coming back to study..

26 G: And then once on the staff here, you began again to develop a broader social interest and
27 concern - how did that originate?

28 F: I'd always been interested in politics - um - throughout my life - what really awakened my
29 passion was um - shades of outrage - was Biko's death - Biko's death had a very significant

- 1 influence..
- 2 G: And that's seventies - so you were in 'Maritzburg at that stage?
- 3 F: Yes, I was in 'Maritzburg, um that was just after that that I um did work - already at that time
- 4 I worked - I spent a morning a week, a couple of mornings a week at the Black Sash advice
- 5 office.
- 6 G: So that was initially prompted by the death of Steve Biko?
- 7 F: Well, I don't know but I think I was already involved at the advice office, um but Biko's
- 8 death just filled me with such outrage and horror and it was subsequent to that that I became
- 9 actively involved.
- 10 G: And Soweto '76? Presumably also?
- 11 **30:23**
- 12 F: yes, yes...
- 13 G: ..had some impact?
- 14 F: Indeed. but we got relatively little news - uh we Whites were very ill informed..
- 15 G: Yes, yes. You weren't inspired to emigrate as others were at that point?
- 16 F: No.
- 17 G: The early 60s - Sharpeville - you were in fact overseas I think you said were in Holland?
- 18 F: yes, I was in Holland then. But I always wanted to come back - I've always felt strongly
- 19 rooted in South Africa and when I've been away for any length of time I have felt
- 20 tremendous nostalgia - um the year I spent in America for example - it gave me a tremendous
- 21 sense of freedom - to America then seemed to be free.
- 22 G: Oh, you haven't mentioned that year in America - what were you doing there?
- 23 **31:09**
- 24 F: I was - I was on sabbatical leave - and that was 1983...and I was doing research for a doctoral
- 25 thesis which I subsequently abandoned - I was sorry I had abandoned it.,
- 26 G: Was that to be registered at an American university?
- 27 F: No, it was in fact registered here at this university - but um - uh i should have registered at
- 28 Stellenbosch University where ...
- 29 G: With Professor Deegenaar?

1 F: with Degenaar - but I felt that - a lack of compatibility -the inability to discuss what I was
2 doing on this campus - and they were all sorts of other things - crowding in upon me and
3 that's when I abandoned it..

4 **32:09**

5 G: Reverting to your developing interest in broader social issues - you said you started off
6 helping at the Black Sash office -but with the advisory office was it?

7 F: yes..

8 G: And then that led onto a deeper involvement in the Black Sash?

9 F: Then I joined the Black Sash and was involved in Black sash stands - which I organised for
10 a while.. and I enjoyed doing that - I enjoyed thinking of slogans and being defiant.

11 **36:20**

12 G: Those were - those stands were focused on particular issues weren't they? They came up on
13 an ad hoc basis depending on what issues were being debated?

14 F: ye, mm - so they were all in protest against some - some recent event - or some legislation..

15 G: And these were all as silent protests - well they were placard protests - but they were
16 otherwise silent.

17 F: They were silent protests, yes.

18 G: Where did the idea of those come from - do you know?

19 F: They - they - they started - I think with the beginning of the Black Sash - it's been a very
20 traditional form of protest - the silent protests with placards and with women wearing sashes
21 - um -

22 G: Were there other members of the university community involved? At that time?

23 F: Oh yes, Marie Dyer, Pat Merrett - quite a number of university people..

24 G: Professor Wynberg I think?

25 F: Professor Wynberg was involved...

26 G: Mary Gardener? I think?

27 F: Mary Gardener, certainly...

28 G: When did those silent protests come to an end - or did they continue right through the 80s
29 into the early 90s?

- 1 F: They continued until Sash dissolved as an organisation - once we had the ANC government
2 in power - um it was found to be superfluous um..
- 3 G: So it came to an end in the mid 90s then?
- 4 F: It came to an end in the mid 90s - it was thought that the purpose of Sash was to protest
5 against the apartheid government and when the apartheid government no longer existed - it
6 no longer had a role - so it was thought.. I believed at the time and i still certainly do - that
7 Sash has a meaningful role to play - of course it still plays it role at the advice offices - it
8 happened to that?
- 9 G: You feel there is still scope for silent protest around particular issues of policy of government
10 policy?
- 11 F: Oh indeed, yes, yes.
- 12 G: Is there any prospect of the Black sash being revived for that purpose?
- 13 F: I doubt it - Sheila Duncan - who I think had a very significant influence on all the Sash
14 members - has - is somewhat in retirement - somebody like Sheila Duncan - or perhaps some
15 young person will start up a Black Sash...
- 16 G: Or something similar..
- 17 F: ..or something along the same lines...
- 18 G: What got you involved in the Black Sash - did you have friends who were already involved
19 or did you just decide that this seemed an appropriate organisation for you to become
20 involved in?
- 21 F: Well, both - I had friends who were involved like - well Flo Webb was involved well about
22 then - by the time I had joined, the Webbs had gone to Cape Town and Mary Gardener and
23 Pat Merrett, especially Pat Merrett...
- 24 G: And then you represented the Black Sash at a meeting with the ANC in Lusaka?
- 25 F: yes, in Lusaka in '89 - and that was very significant - very exciting in its day..
- 26 G: Can you tell us a little about that - and what was the purpose of it - to discuss how the Sash -
27 the Black Sash could help inside South Africa?
- 28 F: Well, it was - not - not - it wasn't focused on the Black Sash - it was a conference organised
29 by the five freedoms forum - and sash was one of the organisations that sent delegates from

- 1 the various regions - uh - the purpose was really discussing the situation in South Africa and
2 what could be done about it..
- 3 G: And how the Black Sash could... could contribute?
- 4 F: I don't know recall that there's any - well, yes, obviously one thought of how the Black Sash
5 could contribute and the way we could contribute was by um protesting and publicising
6 injustices of which we had become aware because the Black Sash was very well informed.
- 7 G: Were there other organisations at the conference? It wasn't just a two-way conference there?
- 8 F: yes, oh yes there were - yes there were - no -it wasn't - no it was five freedoms and various
9 other organisations.
- 10 G: When did you drop out of the Black Sash then - when it dissolved in the mid 90s?
- 11 F: When it dissolved - most reluctantly - and when it dissolved...
- 12 G: And the advisory office? That continues - is it fairly large? scale?
- 13 F: The advice offices, yes - various centres, yes. Uh, Cape Town and all the big centres - there
14 is a Sash advice office where people who don't get leave pay or ...
- 15 G: Yes, unfair dismissal ..
- 16 F: Unfair dismissals or you have a problem with getting their pensions - where they get advice -
17 legal advice.. and very effectively.
- 18 G: Yes, your interest in in um off-campus social concerns went beyond the Black Sash - you
19 also became involved with the Imbali Support group?
- 20 **38:29**
- 21 F: yes...
- 22 G: That was also in the 80s was was it?
- 23 F: That was '89, '90.
- 24 G: Late 80s. Ja.
- 25 F: yes.
- 26 G: What was the function of that organisation?
- 27 F: There were certain families in Imbali who were greatly victimised by Inkhatha and by the
28 police and I think with military playing some role as well in their victimisation. Um, the
29 families were um - the families were ANC or UDF at the time - supporters um, these - these

- 1 people were definitely in danger - there was a young Canadian called Graham Swan who
2 initiated the Imbali Support Group - he very courageously spent nights at - with a Black
3 family and the police and Inkhatha stayed away when there was a White in the house - White
4 life then was valued. And it was through graham Swin? And Monica Wittenberg that someof
5 us got involved - a smallish group.
- 6 G: Each one staying in one or other house there at night?
- 7 F: each, yes - yes, mm...
- 8 G: Have you any idea how many people were actually involved in this Support group?
- 9 F: I think there were about ten..
- 10 G: Ten?
- 11 F: At one time..
- 12 G: Any other university people other than Monica Wittenberg?
- 13 F: There were students - a couple of students - um - apart from that I don't think there were
14 university people that I can think of..
- 15 G: And how long did that go on for - you said '89 - '90?
- 16 F: '89. '90 - It went on for about a year and a half to two years...
- 17 G: By which stage the the need for it had more or less dissolved?
- 18 F: yes, we did - we monit - the police felt that they were being monitored - so we were a
19 presence that they seemed - they half respected us and they half ? our presence and it did
20 seem to work - it did have some sort of protective influence - it was Graham Swan's car, I
21 think - that got - that was set alight one night..
- 22 G: And I think Monica Wittenberg was involved in an accident?
- 23 F: yes, she was involved in an accident which...
- 24 G: ..was quite seriously injured?
- 25 F: yes, she was, yes... and I don't think that that was entirely an accident...
- 26 G: Was it particular sections of Imbali that needed this kind of support - 'cause ten people don't
27 go a long way - um? Were?
- 28 F: It was stage one and stage two...
- 29 G: I see - that was where the problem lay?

- 1 F: And those are still the most dangerous areas...
- 2 G: What - in terms of political violence?
- 3 F: Well, in terms - well, yes - but especially in terms of crime now ...
- 4 G: I see...
- 5 F: ? ?
- 6 G: Is there any particular reason for that?
- 7 F: I don't know - poverty perhaps? Those were not on the whole the relatively wealthy areas -
- 8 there were some relatively wealthy houses - none of the families who were actively involved
- 9 in Imbali Support group was obviously moderately prosperous - they were professional
- 10 people - but for the rest - the houses were extremely humble and very, very overcrowded - it
- 11 was a very significant experience for White woman to go - to spend nights in those small
- 12 overcrowded houses - they were received extremely hospitably which where one endured
- 13 quite a lot of discomfit..
- 14 G: I can imagine..especially being so crowded..
- 15 F: Especially being crowded..
- 16 G: Difficult for anybody to have any sort of privacy and so on.
- 17 F: Although we were - we had very special treatment - um in one of the houses I - to which I
- 18 returned regularly, I shared a bedroom with the grandmother and a baby and had a bed to
- 19 myself....
- 20 G: After that you got involved in the end conscription campaign?
- 21 **43:42**
- 22 F: That was before..
- 23 G: ...that was the mid - oh, I thought it was mid 90s.
- 24 F: End Conscription ... no, um, the End Conscription Campaign involvement was from the mid
- 25 80s,...
- 26 G: Oh, as early as that?
- 27 F: Mmm..
- 28 G: Through to the mid 90s? Or early 90s?
- 29 F: No, no - early nineties.

- 1 G: Early nineties.
- 2 F: Early 90s, um...
- 3 G: How did you come to get involved in that? You just felt it was another worthy cause that
4 deserved your support?
- 5 F: It was a worthy cause and I felt it - I loathed militarism and my son was conscripted, he had
6 to go and do his military training - which...
- 7 G: When was that in the 80s or mid 80s?
- 8 F: It as in '82.
- 9 G: Oh.
- 10 F: Um and that was something - that was a very - that was the worst time of my life - having
11 my son having to - go into the apartheid army and having to go to that Ladysmith training
12 camp - She did have a choice - I did give him - open up the possibility for him to go to
13 Amsterdam, but after thinking seriously about it he decided to go ahead - he was very young
14 so his choice was really quite sensible. He was not good military material and he emerged
15 relatively unscathed.
- 16 G: Was that one or two years conscription?
- 17 F: That was two years.
- 18 G: Two years?
- 19 F: That was two years...and in subsequent camps...um then when I came back from my
20 sabbatical year in America a group of students approached me and asked me if I'd like to
21 become involved and of course I did want to become involved. I was the - definitely an older
22 person.
- 23 G: So it was your son's experience that attracted your attention to that particular organisation?
- 24 F: Yes I felt the sheer horror of the military - particularly strongly because of my son; my son's
25 involvement and what I felt was a threat to my son so hence my involvement with ECC.
- 26 G: What did that actually involve? Was that also largely protest, or?
- 27 F: It was protest..
- 28 G: attracting media attention?
- 29 F: Attracting media attention, making press statements, having - carrying off what the students

- 1 called stunts - putting up placards, generally making a thorough nuisance of oneself, I found
2 it very interesting as an older person to get involved with these young students, I learnt a lot.
- 3 G: Was it primarily a student organisation?
- 4 F: It was primarily - there were very few people who were not students.
- 5 G: Who were the leading lights of that locally - do you recall?
- 6 F: Yes, the chairperson was Jackie Boule - who subsequently went to Jo'burg - she was
7 arrested - she spent a bit of time in a womens' jail - I thought I was going to be arrested too
8 because I was the vice-chairperson ..
- 9 G: So she was really the chief organiser, was she, in this area?
- 10 F: Yes, she was the chief organiser.
- 11 G: Do you think that organisation had any any influence or effect on bringing conscription to
12 an end?
- 13 F: I think, yes, well I think so - I think that it gave young White men a certain amount of
14 courage and opened up possibilities for them. There were some who refused to be
15 conscripted and conscientious objectors who managed - some of them served prison
16 sentences. Um but I think they set an example for others ... it probably had a fairly
17 significant effect in drawing public's attention to the absurdity of conscription.
- 18 G: And then you also got involved in monitoring political violence in Edendale?
- 19 F: Yes...
- 20 G: Is that - links up with your interest in the Imbali Support Group and also your anti-
21 militarism?
- 22 F: Yes, so the two things did - two themes that link up. Um Mary de Haas was of course very
23 involved in Durban and I think that the groups who - I don't know Mary de Haas - I've seen
24 her at conferences - hut I think she inspired a lot of the violence monitoring that took place
25 here as well.
- 26 G: Who else was involved here - there were other university people involved were there not?
- 27 F: Well John van Wyngaardt was involved..
- 28 G: Oh was he?
- 29 F: John and I frequently went out together.

1 G: Oh, and what did it actually involve your doing - did you literally go into Edendale and
2 witness what was happening?

3 **48:12**

4 F: Yes, we went to rather frightening meeting - Inkhatha meeting which - well we thought that
5 there would be violence - that was at Taylor's Halt I think - we thought it advisable not to
6 stay for very long - it was a matter of really trying to see what was happening and then of
7 course there was the Edendale war - I wasn't monitoring then because I was visiting my
8 daughter - so I missed out on that.

9 G: Oh you were not in 'Maritzburg at the time?

10 F: No I wasn't in 'Maritzburg.

11 G: So were other people in Edendale at the time? Witnessing what was happening or trying to?

12 F: I think that was probably a bit hazardous.

13 G: It certainly would have been.. How long were you involved in that?

14 F: With the monitoring?

15 G: Yes.

16 F: Oh, on and off over a couple of years I think.

17 G: Oh that also then came to an end in the early 90s?

18 F: In the early 90s yes...

19 G: When the need for it rather fell away - rather like the need for the Imbali Support Group?

20 F: Mmm..

21 G: Were there any other organisations that you were involved in?

22 **50:32**

23 F: I don't think so...I think that more or less covers that.. it was - Sash, Imbali Support Group,
24 End Conscription...

25 G: You mentioned earlier that - that you regretted the fact that the Sash has come to an end -
26 apart from its advice bureaux, are you suggesting that in fact there is still a need for academic
27 people to get involved in off-campus social issues - that there is still a need for organisations
28 to be monitoring or otherwise actively involved in what's going on?

29 F: Yes, oh definitelyI think that civil society - it's obvious - civil society needs to play a

1 much more active role - we really need to play more of a watchdog role..

2 G: What sort of issues or concerns do you think deserve more attention than they might be
3 getting?

4 F: Inequality of wealth distribution, poverty, um and the result of course is the high crime
5 factor..there's also of course the um, um HIV/AIDS epidemic.

6 G: What do you think a revived Sash or some similar organisation could do in any one of these
7 areas? Um and - in what way do you think they could contribute? Just drawing more
8 attention to it?

9 **50:54**

10 F: Drawing more attention, drawing public attention to what is happening -um, our press is very
11 open so we are getting a lot of information, there isn't quite the desperate need for gathering
12 information - for publicising information that there was during the apartheid years of course.
13 But nevertheless I think that there should be more focus on poverty for example - something
14 that a group of Sash women did get involved with recently was monitoring the pension
15 paypoints - which still operate in a totally chaotic way - I was involved with that - we were -
16 we spent about six months - I think it's about six months going to monitor pension paypoints.

17 G: When was that?

18 F: Recently, during this year - is that just an ad hoc um ...

19 F: More or less ad hoc, yes...

20 G: Organisation that - it wasn't the Black Sash or anybody else? It was...?

21 F: Well, there were Sash women mostly...

22 G: Former Sash women..

23 F: Former Sash women, former sash women and um um Mary Kleinenberg uh who organised
24 it, communicated with the person in charge of pensions um - Mrs Duncally? I think, um the
25 Provincial person and she agreed to sanction our monitoring of pension paypoints - so we
26 sent a lot of information..

27 G: Is that ongoing or do you think the problem has more or less been resolved?

28 F: No I think the problem is still there - and we'll probably go and do it again - I don't think that
29 the problem has been solved.

1 **51:31**

2 G: Of course to be effective it would need to be quite a big organisation because there must be
3 umpteen pension paypoints throughout KwaZulu..

4 F: Oh yes, it would have to be..

5 G: ...Natal alone - so...

6 F: And we can find ourselves to one - to - the paypoint in Burger Street moved, was in the
7 process of moving to Pietermaritz Street and at one time we had people we had people at
8 both paypoints..

9 G: What are the problems there - is it a question of the slowness of the payout - or the danger
10 of theft and corruption or - all of these things?

11 F: Both, corruption, theft, lives and the fact that people applying for pensions or for - for any
12 kinds of pensions - old age pensions - disability pensions, ? and so on, um have to come back
13 sometimes repeatedly - week after week - month after month - and these are poor people -
14 so they've got the expense of bus fares - sometimes they have to borrow a bus fare to get to
15 the pension paypoints only to be told to come back next month - now that situation of course
16 is totally unacceptable and it hasn't improved tremendously since the apartheid days...It's just
17 a terrible inefficiency - but also we thought there was a lack of compassion..

18 G: So this is one amongst many issues that could be monitored and better publicised than has
19 been the case in the past. You are aware that the university has a mission statement - now
20 revised mission statement - do you think that helps members of the university staff in
21 discovering ways in which they could become more actively involved in the community at
22 large?

23 **56:12**

24 F: I read the mission statement and I was totally unimpressed - I thought that it was verbose,
25 inflated, and that there were a whole lot of terminology was used - that really needed closer
26 definition - of course that is - that happens with mission statement - that they are vague and
27 woolly - this one seemed to be particularly long - vague and woolly.

28 G: Oh, you think it could be more effective and more inspiring?

29 F: Yes, I think it needs a tremendous amount of tightening up - polishing - as it stand it seems

- 1 particularly uninspiring..
- 2 G: Perhaps the university might ask you to edit and revise it - and do a new version of that..
- 3 F: I'd be delighted..
- 4 G: Shall we stop at that point? We seem to have run through things very rapidly, and I'm not
5 sure how long we've going... couldn't have been..
- 6 **57:17**
- 7 Roger: Just over an hour..
- 8 G: Ja, it's rather quicker than I..
- 9 F: So you're not going to need a second session?
- 10 G: Well, Ivery prominent members of the Liberal Party?
- 11 F: Yes, prominent members of the Liberal party and Nomarc Word? of course was a prominent
12 member of Black Sash...
- 13 Roger: Sorry, can we just start that again because I had a problem with the sound in here.
- 14 **59:43**
- 15 G: Okay do you need a time lag again?
- 16 Roger: Ja,
- 17 F: What ten seconds?
- 18 G: What ten seconds? I'll count slowly from now - okay? In our previous session, you touched
19 upon various people who impressed you or otherwise influenced you and possibly you forgot
20 to mention a few along the way - perhaps we could go back to your Stellenbosch days and
21 you caould tell us something about the Marquats?
- 22 F: yes, I find it odd that I forgot momentarily about the Marquats - they were people who greatly
23 impressed me and they were - absolutely authentic - civilised people um -
- 24 G: Very prominent members of the Liberal Party.
- 25 F: Very prominent members of the Liberal party and Dale Marquat of course was prominent in
26 the Black Sash. They lived in an old house in um - Bulp? Street - where they were extremely
27 hospitable - had a beautiful garden - I visited them frequently.
- 28 **01:00:47**
- 29 G: You weren't involved in the Black sash at that stage - it was only much later when you came

- 1 to 'Maritzburg that you became actively involved in that organisation?
- 2 F: Yes, I'm not sure why I wasn't - didn't get involved in the Black Sash at that stage - I
3 possibly hovered a little..
- 4 G: Did you meet any other people through them who were politically active or politically
5 concerned?
- 6 F: Not that I can remember at the moment.
- 7 G: No other members of that Liberal circle - that Cape - what one might call the Cape Liberal
8 Circle?
- 9 F: No, I can't remember anybody that I met through the Marquate.
- 10 **01:01:30**
- 11 G: And then later, when you came to Natal you met up with Rick Turner - I think he was
12 involved to some extent in supervising or advising you on your thesis - perhaps you could
13 tell us something about that association.
- 14 F: Uh, yes....um I discussed my thesis outline with Rick Turner - since Rick Turner was a ?
15 specialist and had studied under Sartra in Paris and shared some of my interests - I found him
16 a very useful - very helpful person to discuss this thesis with.
- 17 G: Oh, he wasn't actually the Supervisor then?
- 18 F: No, he wasn't the Supervisor - he advised me - right at the beginning and i admired him a
19 great deal - he was assassinated not very long after -
- 20 G: He must already have been banned and under house - some sort of house arrest?
- 21 F: yes, he was, but he broke his house arrest like most people and I found - I certainly found his
22 death as traumatic as Biko's..
- 23 G: Both in the 70s..
- 24 F: Both in the 70s -
- 25 G: Far distant from each other.. chronologically...
- 26 F: Yes, indeed...in the 70s but nevertheless they were distant chronologically - but..
- 27 G: Did you get to know Rick Turner at all?
- 28 F: I uh..
- 29 G: Beyond discussing your thesis?

1 F: I met him a few times subsequently - he came and gave a talk in 'Maritzburg - again he was
2 breaking the banning order - the house arrest - I met him and Persia - his wife - and they had
3 supper with us a couple of times I think so there wasn't time to get to know him very well..

4 G: yes, yes...um - one of your articles at least was refereed by Albie Sachs - did you actually get
5 to meet Albie Sachs - or - or was your connection only by correspondence?

6 **01:03:28**

7 F: No, I've - I went to see Albie Sachs in Cape Town - spent a few hours with him and
8 discussed the article?

9 G: Which article was that?

10 F: Oh that was the one on punishment...what is the title? Um - I discussed traditional theories
11 of punishment and - oh the title was 'The relevance of punishment? Creating relevance' (sub-
12 title. Albie Sachs found that my article was not quite constructive enough and he suggested
13 that I make some concrete suggestions - which I did - which I tried to do - and then the article
14 was published in Southern African Journal of Philosophy.

15 G: Did you have any other - any further connection with him - and how did you come to see him
16 in connection with that type of ?

17 F: I saw him because he was a referee - he was a ? referee - he was in Lusaka at the time that
18 we went to the conference...

19 G: As a Black sash representative?

20 F: Yes, when I went as a sash representative, but i didn't actually get into conversation with him
21 - I didn't meet him subsequently..

22 G: Perhaps you could tell us some more about that conference - that was quite an important
23 conference was it not and there were a number of organisations. besides South Africa who
24 were represented there?

25 F: That was - yes - that was a very important conference - the UDF was represented, and John
26 Aitchison was there for um Centre for Adult Education, there was a PACSA representative,
27 the DP - Helen Suzman was there - it was then still the DP of course... the Catholic Justice
28 and peace Commission, Diakonia, those were among the organisations represented and the
29 concern of course was with discussing what was to be done in South Africa - how to get rid

- 1 of apartheid and then how to re-build South Africa - all the discussions went around those
2 topics - papers were on violence - notably on Mkonto Isisiwe, resistance - violent resistance -
3 peaceful resistance - um - the role of business in shaping the future, local government, the
4 role of local government and I read a paper at a session on women's role in South Africa in
5 shaping the future - um - a short paper..
- 6 G: Were these all plenary sessions - or did you break up into smaller groups? (they speak at
7 once)
- 8 F: yes, some of them were plenary sessions, this - women's one was group one understandably -
9 it always happens to women - they get put into groups
- 10 G: Ja, did you meet any prominent members of the ANC while you were at this conference, to
11 speak directly with them?
- 12 F: yes, well Ruth Mamphathi, Barbara Masekela, somebody who read a paper at the same
13 session was Baleka - I have never pronounced her name properly - Nokuzela - Noqhotizela?
14 I suppose- there must be a click somewhere - I particularly enjoyed conversations with
15 Barbara Masekela - found her most compatible person and unfortunately never had further
16 contact with her..
- 17 G: No....
- 18 **01:05:05**
- 19 F: We couldn't communicate with the ANC in Lusaka after the conference - well by mail
20 because of the danger of letter bombs and of course that was before we could send people
21 e-mails.
- 22 G: Oh, I see...yes, of course....yes and meetings with the more senior members of the ANC were
23 more official - at functions, rather than personal encounters?
- 24 F: Yes, well - I think we had quite a lot of conversation with Oliver Thambo, um - Joe Slovo -
25 I talked quite a bit to Palo Jordan, um - so did one - one met them at these sessions and
26 conversation was possible - um I never actually got into conversation with Thabo Mbheki -
27 he was very charismatic - he was really quite impressive.
- 28 G: And do you think that conference did - was constructive in preparing the way for a change
29 of government and what has followed since then? I mean looking back on it?

1 01:08:43

2 F: Yes, I think so...I think that it meant a lot to the delegates - actually to meet these - these
3 ANC people who seemed so interesting - very educated and highly civilised - I don't think
4 that the hopes of the conference have been fulfilled - some of them, yes, but on the whole it
5 would have been impossible to implement some of those - all of those excellent ideas that
6 were put forward.

7 G: Which were the ones that you think have not really, as yet been realised and which were
8 those that have come to fruition?

9 F: Education for one thing, um - there isn't yet equality of education - the economic situation
10 is still dire for most people..

11 G: In terms of eradicating unemployment and poverty?

12 F: yes, exactly and I think that the role of local government generally has not been very good
13 either - here with perhaps a significant exception, like Richmond....

14 G: Which are the areas in which you think there has been success - sort of things that were
15 hoped for at that conference?

16 F: I think that as far as the situation of women is concerned there has been partial success - um -
17 women are still side-lined of course - but there are more women in government in South
18 Africa than in most other countries in the world - and - but I don't know - that that is very
19 significant for women in general - if one considers the high rate of violence against women -
20 the I suppose one could say that really there hasn't been much success...?pedgalgy? still
21 flourishes in South Africa.

22 G: Long standing attitudes haven't really changed - been changed at a lower level .

23 F: They haven't been eradicated - in fact they have in some sense been reinforced - because the
24 patriarchs have found themselves greatly threatened.

25 G: Talking of women - another very prominent woman that you met briefly was Molly
26 Blackburn - in connection with the End Conscription Campaign..

27 F: Molly Blackburn came to South Africa - to 'Maritzburg to launch the End Conscription
28 Campaign here - she stayed with me whilst she was here - I like and admired her
29 tremendously and Molly Blackburn was supposedly killed in that motor car accident not very

1 long after - about two weeks later.

2 **01:11:11**

3 G: There was always a question mark over that one?

4 F: Yes, there was a question mark.

5 G: So that was a very brief encounter.

6 F: That was - I had previously met her at um Sash Conferences but I came to know her rather
7 better when she stayed with me.

8 G: Did she actually initiate the End Conscription Campaign - or was she one among several
9 who?

10 F: No, I don't know - she didn't initiate it but she was involved from the beginning...

11 G: Yes, yes...And that brings us back to your involvement in local concerns - of the local issues
12 of social and economic concern - one that you didn't touch upon in our previous session was
13 your involvement with the Happy valley - and perhaps sometimes misnamed Happy valley
14 settlement - perhaps you could elaborate on that?

15 **1:12:20**

16 F: yes, I think it's now been re-named but I can't remember what it's called. Um the outcome
17 was happy. Actually, it was a squatter camp - just below Mountain Rise and the police - the
18 municipal police kept breaking down the shelters - they wanted the squatters to move.

19 G: Are we talking about the 80s now, or early 90s?

20 F: yes, it was the 80s - it was the 2nd - mid 80s - fairly late 80s - before '89 - I've been trying to
21 find out the date - but I can't remember exactly when - the - there was quite a lot of
22 resistance - both on the part of the squatters - who burnt tyres and toyed toyed and members
23 of the Black Sash and other organisations protested - rather more sedately - we stood with
24 placards outside the Mayor's house and generally harassed ? of the Municipality. And
25 eventually - to our great triumph they allowed the squatters to stay - or informal settlers as
26 they are called now - it was quite dramatic with the police threatening to shoot the squatters.
27 Monica Wittenberg rushing between the squatters and the police's rifles and stopping them -
28 well making it virtually impossible for them to start shooting.

29 G: And was that followed by the construction of better housing for the people who lived in that

1 area?

2 F: yes, the housing is better - it's still very poor.

3 **1:14:29**

4 G: Is it actually a municipal scheme to improve the housing there - or is it still very much an
5 informal settlement?

6 F: It's still an informal settlement.

7 G: So the triumph really was enabling them to remain there as an informal settlement..

8 F: That they were allowed to stay, yes, yes - there is a school - I went to that school recently as
9 a member of the CINDI nutrition group to see if they had space for gardening - to grow - to
10 begin a food garden there and it certainly has greatly improved - it has a more settled look
11 about it.

12 G: You mentioned earlier that the Black Sash now runs an advice office - I take it that it is no
13 longer involved in - or directly concerned with - with conditions in similar places - because
14 there are of course other informal settlements around Pietermaritzburg are there are other
15 urban areas...

16 F: yes, it was with the help of the advice office that we - or the cooperation of the advice office
17 that we started monitoring the pension payout points - but of course the advice offices are
18 very concerned about the non payment of pension or the slow payment of pensions. Uh you
19 know the advice office concerns itself really with problems of that kind. It has largely been
20 a matter of pensions..

21 **1:16:22**

22 G: Yes, are there other issues that you think deserve attention - if not from the Black Sash from -
23 from people who have a social concern for the present and the future - particular issues or
24 points in and around Pietermaritzburg that are deserving of attention?

25 F: There's the desperate issue of unemployment ..

26 G: Which you've mentioned before..

27 F: yes, which I have mentioned - there are all the men who stand in - waiting for work in berg
28 Street - um and just the - they are in fact apparently fairly recently qualified people who
29 simply cannot get work - they're young men with degrees in Commerce for example and who

1 for some reason go home and stay at home - they can't get any jobs - whether it's through
2 a lack of initiative or through poor training - I don't know - so obviously something needs
3 to be done on the side of training and education -um - but there is the terrible situation of
4 people coming to one's gate to ask for money or for food and one gets rather angry because
5 one's interrupted at whatever one's doing and then one feels guilty about being angry - but
6 one directs one's anger really at the fact of the desperate unemployment - the economic
7 situation in the country.

8 **01:18:10**

9 G: Yes. Lastly, again, is there - are there any other aspects of your career - on or off campus that
10 - that you'd like to elaborate on? Or perhaps people that you've encountered along the way
11 that you would like to mention as having had a strong influence or made a deep impression
12 on you.

13 F: I think I've mentioned people like Bob Wyllie?

14 G: Yes you did.

15 F: yes, I did - um - I'll probably think of other people subsequently but I can't really think of
16 anybody at the moment - anybody that I haven't mentioned.

17 G: Right, well thank you very much..

18 F: Thank you.

19 **01:18:48**

20 G: Another twenty minutes or so?