

SAGV-Forschungsforum (3. Folge)

Annotation relevanter Hochschulschriften

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Wie bereits in den ersten beiden Folgen des SAGV-Forschungsforums wurden die Deutschabteilungen der südafrikanischen Universitäten bzw. der Universität Namibia angeschrieben und nach den Grunddaten der dort abgeschlossenen Qualifikationschriften gefragt. Ziel der Zusammenstellung ist nach wie vor, die Kenntnis und Erreichbarkeit der in den Abschlussarbeiten enthaltenen Forschungsergebnisse einer möglichst breiten Fachöffentlichkeit zugänglich zu machen.

Allen einsendenden Kollegen danken wir für ihre Zusarbeiten. Gleichzeitig geht erneut die Bitte an die Fachvertreter, das Forum durch einen sich noch stärker vertetigenden Informationsfluss zu unterstützen. Wie gewohnt wurden die Meldungen für das „SAGV-Forschungsforum“ durch eine Abfrage der Datenbank „Nexus“ ergänzt. Für dieses Heft erfolgte zusätzlich ein Abgleich mit dem National Electronic Theses and Dissertations Portal (beide befinden sich in Verantwortung der National Research Foundation).¹

Mit den Arbeiten von Amanda de Beer, Annette Behrensmeyer, Rebecca French, Alison E. Williams und Nadja Kaut ist die literaturwissenschaftliche Germanistik wieder stark vertreten. Das Thema interkultureller Spracherwerb im südafrikanisch-europäischen Kontext steht bei Petra Langa im Vordergrund, der Übersetzungsproblematik von Werbebotschaften widmet sich Olena Matviyenko's Studie, die dem Fachgebiet Angewandte Sprachwissenschaften zu zuordnen ist. Hilma A. Reinhardt befasst sich mit den Anforderungen an eine Benutzeroberfläche für ein elektronisches Wörterbuch deutscher Kollokationen, welches Afrikaans-Sprechern beim Erlernen der deutschen Sprache helfen soll. Mit dieser Arbeit erfährt die Lexikografie innerhalb der südafrikanischen Germanistik endlich wieder ein erhöhtes Maß an Aufmerksamkeit. Es wäre zu wünschen, dass auf ähnlichen Arbeiten aufbauend, der Anfang zu der längst fälligen Überarbeitung des Deutsch/Afrikaans-Standardwörterbuchs „Trümpelmann/Erbe“ stattfindet.

Aus gegebenem Anlass wurde sich in dieser Folge des Forums dazu entschieden, mehrere Arbeiten aus dem Bereich Geschichte mit zu annotieren. Die Studien von Janine Froneman (2008) und Thorsten Kern (2010) behandeln zudem das gleiche Thema, beleuchten sie doch beide die Rolle der deutschen Freiwilligen im Burenkrieg

von 1899-1902. Einer gänzlich anderen historischen Thematik widmete sich Birgit Brammer, sie wertete das Tagebuch der Lehrerin Adele Steinwender aus, die von 1855 bis 1860 auf der Station Bethanie (Oranje Freistaat) der Berliner Mission tätig war.

Die genannten Arbeiten haben zwar im fachwissenschaftlichen Sinne allenfalls nur nebensächlich etwas mit Germanistik zu tun, dennoch belegen sie gerade im südafrikanischen Kontext, wie gewinnbringend Deutschkenntnisse und die Möglichkeit der Nutzung von deutschsprachiger Forschungsliteratur sein können. Dies gilt selbstverständlich nicht nur für das Fach Geschichte, mehrere Qualifikationsschriften aus den Bereichen Theologie und Rechtswissenschaften bestätigen die getroffene Aussage.²

Ausgewählte Zusammenfassungen von Hochschulschriften

AMANDA DE BEER 2009. *Fremde Schreiben. Zu Ilija Trojanows Roman "Der Weltensammler"* (2006). Stellenbosch: Universität Stellenbosch, Fachgebiet: Germanistik (MA).

Die vorliegende Arbeit untersucht die verschiedenen Verwendungsformen des Begriffs der ‚Fremde‘ in Ilija Trojanows Roman *Der Weltensammler* (2006). In diesem Roman wird der Begriff Fremde einerseits als bedrohlich, aber andererseits als faszinierend wahrgenommen. Der Roman erzählt die Geschichte einer historischen Figur – des Entdeckungsreisenden, Imperialisten und Orientalisten Sir Richard Francis Burton – der eine Reise durch die Welt unternimmt: Britisch-Indien, Arabien und Ostafrika. Statt die britischen Sitten beizubehalten, lernt Burton wie besessen die Sprachen der Einheimischen, eignet sich die fremden Kulturen und Religionen an und unternimmt nach seinem Übertritt zum Islam eine Pilgerreise nach Mekka und Medina. Durchgehend versuchen Erzähler und Schreiber (der Lahiya) Burtons rätselhaftes Leben zu entziffern, welcher dennoch ein Enigma bleibt. Burton, der einerseits seinem Heimatland die Treue hält, verwandelt sich andererseits derart, dass er nicht nur von den Einheimischen nicht mehr zu unterscheiden ist, sondern sich gleichzeitig von seiner eigenen Kultur und sich selbst entfremdet.

Der Schwerpunkt der Arbeit besteht aus der Darstellung der Fremde. Durch die Aneignung der Fremde ergeben sich Fragen zum Verhältnis zwischen Kolonisator und Kolonisierten. Im Vordergrund des Romans steht auch Burtons Verhältnis zu den Einheimischen und damit verbunden der Wechsel der Perspektiven. Sein Gegenpol ist vor allem im ersten Teil sein Diener Naukaram und im dritten Teil der marginalisierte ehemalige Sklave Sidi Mubarak Bombay. Anders als in Stanleys Reiseberichten, in dem Bombay eher eine marginalisierte Figur dargestellt wird, wird ihm in Trojanows *Weltensammler* eine neue Bedeutung zugewiesen und dadurch in den Vordergrund gerückt. Obgleich Burton Teil der Fremde wird, wird durch den Wechsel der Erzählperspektiven zwischen Kolonisatoren und Kolonisierten deren Beziehung zueinander in Frage gestellt, was zur Auflösung der binären Gegensätze führt.

Die Studie beginnt mit einer allgemeinen Übersicht zum Roman und seiner Bedeutung in der deutschsprachigen postkolonialen Literatur. Begriffe wie ‚Fremde‘ und vor

allem der Begriff ‚Mimikry‘ – verwendet im Sinne der Theorien Homi K. Bhabhas – werden unter die Lupe genommen. Der größte Teil der Arbeit widmet sich der Interpretation des Romans. Der erste Teil der Interpretation setzt sich mit dem Begriff der Fremde auseinander. Aspekte die untersucht werden sind die Darstellung der Fremde als bedrohlich und/oder faszinierend, der Begriff der Mimikry und letztendlich Burtons Verwandlung.

Der zweite Teil untersucht die Schreibprozesse im Roman, wie der Roman ‚fremd‘ geschrieben wird und das daraus resultierende rewriting, das nicht nur Autor, sondern auch Erzähler und Schreiber vornehmen. Dadurch wird vor allem die Beziehung zwischen Autor, Schreiber und Erzähler zu einem wichtigen Aspekt des Romans. Indem der Roman als ‚fremdes Schreiben‘ wahrgenommen wird, muss nun auch die Frage gestellt werden, inwiefern Ilija Trojanows Roman *Der Weltensammler* als eine Kampf-ansage – im Sinne einer Gegenschrift – zu Samuel Huntingtons *Kampf der Kulturen*. Die Neugestaltung der Weltpolitik im 21. Jahrhundert (1998) funktioniert. Gleichzeitig soll in den Worten Stephen Slemons auch die Frage gestellt werden, ob der Text nur noch ein „scramble for post-colonialism“ ist. Anhand des Begriffs der Fremde bei Homi K. Bhabha und dem polnischen Journalisten Ryszard Kapuściński zeigt die Studie, dass durch den Prozess des revision und des rewriting bzw. der Neuschreibung literarischer Texte, z.B. Joseph Conrads *Herz der Finsternis* (1899), der Begriff der Fremde neu definiert wird. Dadurch wird dem Roman nicht nur eine postkoloniale Stimme zugewiesen, sondern auch gezeigt, wie durch die Dekonstruktion der Fremde nicht der Konflikt der Kulturen hervorgehoben wird, sondern inwieweit der Roman als exemplarisch für die Koexistenz von Kulturen angesehen werden kann.

ANNETTE BEHRENSMEYER 2009. *Women writing about women – a comparative study of ‘post-feminist’ female self-representation in selected German and Afrikaans literary texts/Frauen schreiben über Frauen – eine vergleichende Studie ‚postfeministischer‘, weiblicher Selbstdarstellung in ausgewählten deutschen und afrikaans literarischen Texten*. Kapstadt: Universität Kapstadt, German literature (MA), Betreuerin: Brigitte Selzer.

This dissertation deals with selected works of two female authors, South African Rachelle Greeff and German Annette Pehnt. The method used is a comparative textual analysis focusing on socio-historical issues.

Literary texts of the last 15 years (1993 – 2008) by above mentioned authors are analysed and compared in order to establish how women represent themselves and their roles in society in a ‘post-feminist’ time. The very different historical, social and political bases, that these texts were produced on, are taken into consideration. Differences and similarities of their female self-representation are emphasised and explanations are offered.

Special attention is paid to patriarchally predetermined stereotypes that have been imposed on women in the past centuries as well as to the impact they have on women in today’s age. Women’s attempts and/or failures to break free from limitations forced

upon them by socially predetermined structures are studied in detail. Questions asked for this purpose are amongst others: How do women represent themselves? What possible roles can women occupy? Have these roles changed since the peaking of 'feminism'? Can women now 'choose' their roles within the given structure and if so, has their perception and quality of life changed fundamentally?

The two eldest roles assigned to women, the mother role and the daughter role, are analysed in the third and fourth chapter. Important historical terminologies, such as "volksmoeder", are contextualised and used as background to compare the female characters in the works at hand against. Both chapters also deal with the differences and the potential for conflict between the two generations represented by mother and daughter. The fifth chapter deals with the possibility of alternatives to stereotypical roles and the consequences of choosing such an alternative. Historical background information is given to show the severe consequences women had to face in the past when straying from traditional ways. Mutual support amongst women as a potential way out of social marginalisation is the focus of the sixth chapter.

These four main analytical chapters are framed by an introduction and a conclusion, as well as the second chapter, which gives a detailed summary of female writers, their social situation and their female characters before 1993.

REBECCA SUZANNAH CHRISTINE FRENCH 2009. *The devil in disguise – a comparative study of Thomas Mann's "Dr Faustus" (1947) and Klaus Mann's "Mephisto" (1936), focusing on the role of art as an allegory of the rise and fall of Nazi Germany*. Grahamstown: Rhodes Universität, Fachgebiet: German Studies (MA), Betreuerin: Undine S. Weber.

This thesis compares the novels *Doktor Faustus: das Leben des deutschen Tonsetzers Adrian Leverkühn, erzählt von einem Freunde* (Thomas Mann) and *Mephisto: Roman einer Karriere* (Klaus Mann), insofar as they are portrayals of the situation in Germany during the Third Reich. Essentially a comparative study, I explore similarities and differences – thematic and conceptual – by situating both novels in their socio-historical moment (Chapter 1), exploring their conceptions of German national identity (Chapter 2), tracing intertextual connections to other works (Chapter 3), and, finally, examining their understanding of and reliance on art insofar as it provides the allegorical framework for their respective portrayals of Nazi Germany (Chapter 4).

<http://eprints.ru.ac.za/1634/2/French-MA-TR09-73.pdf>

ALISON E. WILLIAMS 2009. *The evolving image of the German Democratic Republic as reflected in the works of Jurek Becker and Christa Wolf*. Grahamstown: Rhodes Universität, Fachgebiet: German Studies (MA), Betreuerin: Undine S. Weber.

The primary objective of this thesis is to demonstrate the direct relationship between history and literature, with particular reference to literature published in the German Democratic Republic. It explores the period of history from 1945 to 1990 describing the

collapse of National Socialist Germany after World War Two; the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany in the West and the German Democratic Republic in the East in 1949; the historical, political and cultural evolution of East Germany until the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, and finally the absorption of the German Democratic Republic into the Federal Republic of Germany in 1990.

Focusing on the literary aspects of the German Democratic Republic's cultural progression within this established historical framework, this thesis examines the distinctive evolution - in form and content - of literature produced in the German Democratic Republic taking direction from the model of 'literary phases' in the history of East German literature provided by Wolfgang Emmerich. By analysing eight selected texts from the body of literature of two of the German Democratic Republic's most prominent authors, Jurek Becker and Christa Wolf, this thesis illustrates the influence of historical events on fictional texts written in and about East Germany.

Extrapolating from historiographer Hayden White's theory which infers the irrefutable influence of *literary* conventions and developments on *historical* discourse, this thesis espouses on inverse corollary: that *literary* texts are necessarily influenced by *historical* developments. Thus, to a significant degree, an image of the evolution of the German Democratic Republic can be formed through a detailed reading of the literature of produced within this historical context, evidenced in this instance by the works of Jurek Becker and Christa Wolf.

<http://eprints.ru.ac.za/1565/1/Williams-MA-TR09-91.pdf>

PETRA LANGA 2009. "*Strange worlds*" in *German migration literature, and intercultural learning in the context of German studies in South Africa*. Pietermaritzburg: Universität Kwazulu-Natal, Fachgebiet: German Studies (PhD), Betreuerin: Regine Fourie.

This study examines the relationships between intercultural theory, German Studies (in South Africa) and post-war migration literature written in Germany. Migration literature as intercultural literature, and German Studies adopting an intercultural philosophy are thus associated by an intercultural aspect that also links both to a global network of intercultural relations. The study places emphasis on relationships rather than areas of research. This means that areas of research are looked at in terms of how they relate to other areas of research and other contexts. The underlying idea is that intercultural understanding can be taught at an academic level as an avenue towards building intercultural competence. At the same time, theories of an intercultural understanding should be informed by experiences that helped build intercultural competence. Intercultural understanding is based on the idea that assumptions of binary opposition are replaced by the notion that strange worlds can merge and form new ones, eventually replacing the old ones. The world is continually changing, and those who want to progress beyond what is known and familiar need to adapt to new circumstances, especially to those emanating from globalisation. This concept applies to German Studies, and led to the introduction of "Intercultural German Studies", a new branch within the subject that is critically discussed in chapter one. Chapter two looks at intercultural understanding in terms of

hermeneutic theory, and with regard to the African-European context, the South African-German context, and the global context. Chapters three to six discuss migration literature in the light of teaching intercultural understanding (through German Studies), and with reference to intercultural theory in different contexts as presented in chapter two. Chapter three presents an overview of migration literature written in Germany since the 1980s. Chapters four to six discuss individual authors: guest worker poetry (chapter four), the works of Necla Kelek (chapter five), and Feridun Zaimoglu (chapter six).

<http://researchspace.ukzn.ac.za/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10413/943/thesis%20final.pdf?sequence=1>

OLENA MATVIYENKO 2009. *The role of culture in the translation of advertisements: A comparative investigation of selected texts with German as source language and South African English as target language*. Port Elizabeth: Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Fachgebiet: Applied Language Studies (MA), Betreuer: Ernst F. Kotzé.

The globalisation of economies and trade growth have made it necessary for international companies to communicate with consumers of different languages and cultures, since a major objective is to sell a standardised product to consumers with linguistic and cultural backgrounds which are different from those to which the manufacturers are accustomed. Once brought to a foreign country, the sales of a product must be promoted by way of advertising.

To begin with, the method of advertising depends on the kind of product to be marketed. In addition, persuasive texts, which are characteristic of the language of advertising, not only employ particular pragmatic strategies, but are based on the values and cultural traditions of the relevant society. In different cultures different signs, symbols, names and customs will be used in different situations. In the case of the translation or localisation of advertisements, a translator must be very sensitive to the loss and gain of cultural elements. These could include objects, historical references, customs and habits that are unique to the source culture and not present in the target culture. The main focus of the research is on the culture-specific elements in advertising texts and their depiction in translation.

This treatise investigates certain aspects of translation theory (such as theories of equivalence, Skopos theory and other similar theories) to form a basis for conducting this study and then adapts them to the process of translation. In addition, two main opposite techniques known as standardisation or localisation of the advertising message are discussed. The number of source texts (original) and target texts (localised) are examined closely to reveal any misrepresentations and to identify the method of translation applicable in each case.

THORSTEN KERN 2010. *The Role of German Volunteers in the South African War, 1899 - 1902*. Kapstadt: Universität Kapstadt, Fachgebiet: Historical Studies (MA), Betreuer: Nigel Penn.

The aim of this dissertation is to investigate the role of German volunteers in the South African War (1899 – 1902), their motives for becoming physically involved, and the extent to which their involvement actually had an impact on the war. Furthermore, the dissertation also looks at the position of German South West Africa in the South African War, which provides a previously unexplored insight into the South African War from the perspective of a neighbouring country.

The thesis is based on a vast array of unused printed primary source materials.. Although the South African War has been investigated extensively from various perspectives, the role of German volunteers in the South African War is an aspect of the conflict that has, up until now, only received marginal attention.

The research project can be divided into two main historical categories: cultural history and military history. Under cultural history, the thesis investigates the wider cultural and political context in which the German volunteers' sympathy for the Boers' situation could evolve. This applies to both the volunteers who came directly from Germany and those who had already immigrated to the Boer Republics before the war. Importantly, by elaborating the cultural background that nurtured Germany's enthusiasm for the Boer Republics, the German volunteers' observations and viewpoints can be understood within the wider context of their cultural conditioning. On this basis, the dissertation explores, under cultural history, issues such as the German volunteers' relations with the Boers, basic everyday needs such as money, clothing and provisions, and day-to-day life in the volunteers' military units and at the front.

Under the category of military history, this dissertation examines the volunteers' involvement in various battles and their impact on the same. To examine the set-piece battle phase of the war from the German volunteers' viewpoint offers a valuable insight into the course of the war from an outside perspective; that is, a group of people who were emotionally less attached to the conflict than contemporary Boer or British observers. Crucially, the thesis also investigates, from the perspective of German volunteers and the German military, the Boer Republics' shortcomings, with the intention of answering the all-important question: why did the Boers lose the war?

The study concludes with a short foray into the history of German South West Africa, establishing an until-now unexplored insight into the Anglo-Boer War's wider regional ramifications. The late twentieth-century Anglo-German rivalry for supremacy in Southern Africa is of special interest here.

In the final analysis, the dissertation attempts to answer two crucial questions: did the German volunteers' involvement in the South African War have any impact on the main aspects of the war? Also: to what extent was Germany a threat to British supremacy in Southern Africa?

HILMA ANKA REINHARDT 2011. *Anforderungen für eine Benutzeroberfläche eines elektronischen Wörterbuches deutscher Kollokationen für afrikaans-sprechende Lerner des Faches Deutsch als Fremdsprache*. Stellenbosch: Universität Stellenbosch, Fachgebiet: Hypermedia for Language Learning (MPhil), Betreuerin: Renate du Toit.

Derzeit zur Verfügung stehende Wörterbücher mit Afrikaans und Deutsch behandeln Kollokationen auf ungenügende Weise. Daher wird in der vorliegenden Arbeit eine theoretisch begründete Gestaltung einer Benutzeroberfläche eines elektronischen Wörterbuches deutscher Kollokationen für afrikaans-sprechende Lerner des Faches Deutsch als Fremdsprache vorgeschlagen. Hierzu werden die nötigen Anforderungen erarbeitet, auf die das elektronische Kollokationswörterbuch aufbauen soll. Die Anforderungen werden einerseits aufgrund von lexikografischen Faktoren ermittelt, andererseits wird die theoretische Grundlage für eine gebrauchstaugliche Präsentation des elektronischen Wörterbuches erörtert.

Die lexikografischen Faktoren, welche die Konzipierung eines Kollokationslernerwörterbuches beeinflussen, schließen den Kollokationsbegriff ein, welcher dem Wörterbuch zugrunde liegen wird. Des weiteren spielt die primäre Benutzergruppe des anvisierten Wörterbuches bei der Konzipierung eine entscheidende Rolle. Die Wörterbuchfunktion und der Wörterbuchtyp werden daher anhand des Bedarfs des afrikaans-sprechenden Lerners des Faches Deutsch als Fremdsprache mittleren Sprachniveaus ermittelt. Dieser Bedarf ist in der korrekten Verwendung von deutschen Kollokationen in der Sprachproduktion und weniger in ihrem Verständnis während der Sprachrezeption begründet. Die Notwendigkeit, diesen Bedarf zu decken, ergibt sich aus dem unbefriedigenden Umgang mit Kollokationen in den beiden Wörterbüchern, die dem afrikaans-sprechenden Lerner des Faches Deutsch als Fremdsprache derzeit zur Verfügung stehen.

Aufgrund des elektronischen Mediums des anvisierten Wörterbuches, werden unter anderem internationale Gestaltungsgrundsätze der Norm DIN EN ISO 9241 sowie praktische Empfehlungen zur Gestaltung von Bildschirmpräsentationen von unter anderem Jakob Nielsen diskutiert. Aufgrund dieser Diskussion wird schlussendlich unter Berücksichtigung und Zusammenführung der erarbeiteten Anforderungen eine Gestaltung einer Benutzeroberfläche eines elektronischen Wörterbuches deutscher Kollokationen für afrikaans-sprechende Lerner des Faches Deutsch als Fremdsprache vorgeschlagen.

Nachträge einschlägiger Hochschulschriften

NADJA KAUT 2007. *Grenzüberschreitungen: Eine Untersuchung ausgewählter Novellen Hans Grimms im Zusammenhang mit der kolonialen Grenzproblematik/Crossing boundaries: an analysis of selected novellas by Hans Grimm in the context of colonial liminality*. Kapstadt: Universität Kapstadt, Fachgebiet: German Language & Literature (MA), Betreuerin: Brigitte Selzer.

The focus of this dissertation is the concept of liminality within selected novellas of the German colonial author Hans Grimm. Boundaries and frontiers are an omnipresent key issue within colonial literature. Within the postcolonial German literary studies field, however, liminality has so far been given only very little interest, although it is an essential tool in elaborating our understanding not only of the colonial ideology and the colonial discourse, but also of society in general.

The methodology used in this dissertation is derived from a postcolonial paradigm. Within the globalization tendencies of the 21st century the postcolonial discourse is characterized by the fluidity and questioning of boundaries. Postcolonial and post-modern theorists have designated the identity formation with expressions like “hybridity” (Homi K. Bhabha) and “fragmentation” (Stuart Hall). Studies have shown that every human contact influences identity formation. Every exchange, every dialectic interaction between the heterogeneous “other” and “self” leads to new, complex and hybrid identities. Postcolonial and post-modern concepts are a significant tool in understanding the colonial obsession with boundaries. Besides an understanding of the postcolonial discourse, an overview of the particularly complex concept of the German word “die Grenze”, the boundary, is vital with regard to literary analysis.

This literary study draws attention to gender, race as well as geographical boundaries within Grimm’s writings. In his novellas these boundaries are explored, undermined and underpinned at the same time. Any recognition of the “other,” any hybridisation jeopardizes the colonial power, and calls for the constant reinforcement of the boundaries. The novellas reveal that any repressive and totalitarian boundary settings leave no space for any other aspirations, apart from power. That is the dilemma Grimm’s fictional characters have to deal with. The colonial enterprise is not compatible with personal fulfilment and the human condition itself, which is the reason why most of the characters are doomed to failure in the colony.

BIRGIT BRAMMER 2007. *Adele Steinwender: observations of a German woman living on a Berlin mission station as recorded in her diary*. Pretoria: Universität Pretoria, Fachgebiet: Historical and Heritage Studies (MHCS), Betreuerin: Lize Kriel.

In 1885 Adele Steinwender arrived in South Africa from Germany. Her vocation was that of a teacher, but unlike the majority of white women who moved to the colonies to teach, Steinwender taught the children of the missionaries, as opposed to the local children. During her five years in Bethanie, a Berlin Mission Station in the Orange Free State, she kept a diary recording her observations of day-to-day life. Steinwenders diary reveals certain aspects that were often neglected in the diary of the male missionaries, namely the domestic side of life. Her commentaries provide one with a unique perspective on missionary activities, not only because she is writing as a woman, but because although she is in the employ of the Berlin Mission Society, she herself, was not a missionary. Thus her reflections are that of an outsider. She was an outsider in more senses than one, considering she was an unmarried woman, who was financially independent, and this set her apart from the other woman who lived within this community at the time. Another aspect that made her unique was that she was the most recent arri-

val from Germany. Although the white residents of Bethanie did attempt to uphold their germanness during their time spent abroad, they had somewhat adapted to a more colonial lifestyle. Throughout her diary, Steinwender cites examples of such cultural adaptations amongst the people living there. That having been said, however, the missionaries and their families still held a feeling of superiority over the local population and there was a deeper sense of German nationalism that was prevalent at all times. This study examines the diary alongside nationalism and gender and provides one with an image of what a community was perceived like through the eyes of Steinwender. She proved to be the exception more than the rule, yet there is a perpetual undertone of her wanting to fit within the confines of what was considered to be normal.

<http://upetd.up.ac.za/thesis/available/etd-08202008-173954/unrestricted/dissertation.pdf>

JANINE FRONEMAN 2008. *Die ervarings van enkele Duitse vrywilligers by die Boerema-gte tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog 1899-1902 = The experiences of certain German volunteers with the Boer forces during the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 (Afrikaans)*. Pretoria: Universit t Pretoria, Fachgebiet: Historical and Heritage Studies (MHCS), Betreuer: Fransjohan Pretorius.

This study focuses on the experiences of a few German volunteers who fought with the Boer forces during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. It gives a brief description of the political scene in Europe during the Anglo Boer War, especially Germany and looks at the relationship between the press and the state. The composition of the volunteers as a group is investigated as well as the circumstances of their journey to South Africa and the motivation for their participation in the war. At the same time the forming of the different volunteer corps for example the Dutch and Swedish corps are discussed, while the origin and eventual disbanding of the German corps is studied in more detail.

The study also gives some background information on the writers of the diaries and memoirs that were used and provides a full description and evaluation of each source and its value. The relationship between the volunteers and the Boers is also discussed and focuses on the differences in their descent and philosophy of life. Given the differences between the two groups, the attitude of the Boers toward the volunteers and the conflict that originated out of this is investigated. The study looks both at the positive and the negative impressions that the two groups held of one another and discussed the characteristics associated with the Boers as described by the volunteers. Fighting beside the Boers the military expertise of the Boers are discussed, looking at their shortcomings and what they excelled at as men of war. Although the volunteers fought on the side of the Boers, they also came into contact with the British forces and their tales of British captivity is touched on.

Overall the study aimed to provide an objective look at the experiences of the volunteers during the Anglo Boer War of 1899-1902 and to provide a better insight into the world of the Boer at the time of the war.

Anmerkungen

- 1 Vgl. <http://www.nrf.ac.za/nexus> bzw. <http://www.netd.ac.za>.
- 2 Z.B.: A.D.W. O'SULLIVAN 2008. *German convert initiatives and the allied response: Iran, 1939-1945*. Pretoria: University of South Africa (DLitt et Phil); D.C. SOMMER-MAUERHOFER 2008: *Barbara Juliane von Krüdener (1764 - 1824): Studie zur Rolle der Frau in der Erweckung Europas*. Pretoria: University of South Africa (DTh); P.C. RAMMUTLA PC 2009. *Comparative study of collective redundancies in South African and German labour law*. Johannesburg: University of Johannesburg (LLM); T. PLUTSCHINSKI 2009. *Politische Verantwortung der Christen. Kritische Analyse der Evangelikalen Position in Deutschland*. Pretoria: University of South Africa (MTh); C. LINDÖRFER 2010. *Das Selbstverständnis der Ostdeutschen Frau in der Brüderbewegung in Mission und Gesellschaft*. Pretoria: University of South Africa (MTh).