

TERRY KURGAN

































































1	2	3	4	5	6
JOHN MAKUA	JABULANI MPOFU	OSCAR KHUMALO	LUNGISANI MHLANGA	GODFREY NDLOVU	ROBERT MADAMALALA
15 FEBRUARY 1950	6 JANUARY 1978	21 AUGUST 1984	19 OCTOBER 1968	15 JUNE 1974	6 JULY 1968
LIMPOPO, SOUTH AFRICA	KWABULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE	KWABULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE	KWABULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE	KWABULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE	VENDA, SOUTH AFRICA
RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO
JOHANNESBURG: 1969	JOHANNESBURG: 2002	JOHANNESBURG: 2001	JOHANNESBURG: 1999	JOHANNESBURG: 1999	JOHANNESBURG: 1989
7	8	9	10	11	12
TIDINGS BHEKUZULU MASUKU	BALDWIN RABAPANE	JOEL SHANDU	BHEKI MTHETHWA	MTHOKOZISI SHANDU	SANTOS COSSA
4 MAY 1979	25 FEBRUARY 1980	10 DECEMBER 1966	6 MAY 1981	7 JULY 1976	9 NOVEMBER 1961
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA	VENDA, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	MAPUTO, MOZAMBIGUE
RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO
JOHANNESBURG: 2000	JOHANNESBURG: 2000	JOHANNESBURG: 2003	JOHANNESBURG: 1998	JOHANNESBURG: 1996	JOHANNESBURG: 1990
13	14	15	16	17	18
DENNIS CHAUKE	NKOSIYABO NDLOVU	CHARLES KHANGALE	THULANI KHUZWAYO	FUNUKWAZI SHANDU	WILSON MOYO
2 AUGUST 1973	12 SEPTEMBER 1972	8 MARCH 1970	27 JULY 1975	26 NOVEMBER 1967	15 NOVEMBER 1950
VENDA, SOUTH AFRICA	KWABULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE	VENDA, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	PLUM TREE, ZIMBABWE
RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO
JOHANNESBURG: 1995	JOHANNESBURG: 1991	JOHANNESBURG: 1991	JOHANNESBURG: 1999	JOHANNESBURG: 2001	JOHANNESBURG: 1970
19	20	21	22	23	24
VELA MDLALOSE	ZAKHELE KUBHEKA, 22	ROBERT GILBERT ZWIITAVAHTHU	MZWANDILE MANGELE	STEPHANIE MABOTJA	ANDILE PHENDU
19 JANUARY 1983	APRIL 1977	28 NOVEMBER 1972	22 SEPTEMBER 1984	5 AUGUST 1971	9 DECEMBER 1978
KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	VENDA, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	LIMPOPO, SOUTH AFRCA	EASTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA
RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO
JOHANNESBURG: 2002	JOHANNESBURG: 2000	JOHANNESBURG: 1977	JOHANNESBURG: 2002	JOHANNESBURG: 1993	JOHANNESBURG: 2000
25	26	27	28	29	30
SBU MCHUNU	MANDLA GOYE	SIPHIWE SHANDU	DAVIS SELEPE	MATTHEUS MATHYA	MDUDUZI NTSHANGASE
16 JUNE 1975	18 JANUARY 1975	5 MARCH 1979	28 DECEMBER 1954	21 JANUARY 1965	12 SEPTEMBER 1974
KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA	LIMPOPO, SOUTH AFRICA	SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA	KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA
RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO
JOHANNESBURG: 1993	JOHANNESBURG: 1995	JOHANNESBURG: 1998	JOHANNESBURG: 1973	JOHANNESBURG: 1994	JOHANNESBURG: 1990
31	32	33	34	35	36
VARRIE HLUZANI	SHUMANI MATSHAVHA	GILBERT KHUMALO	GIVEN MAKAMU	GIBSON MOYO	MARCO PHAKATI
10 JUNE 1964	1 DECEMBER 1970	7 MARCH 1982	21 JANUARY 1985	4 JANUARY 1957	5 AUGUST 1959
TRANSKEI, SOUTH AFRICA	SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA	KWABULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE	LIMPOPO, SOUTH AFRICA	MATABELELAND, ZIMBABWE	SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA
RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO	RELOCATION TO
JOHANNESBURG: 1989	JOHANNESBURG: 1994	JOHANNESBURG: 1999	JOHANNESBURG: 2002	JOHANNESBURG: 1985	JOHANNESBURG: 1978
37 ISAAC PHAKATI 11 OCTOBER 1966 KWAZULUI NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA RELOCATION TO JOHANIN'S RUIGE, 1988	38 KHULELANI MDLALOSE 14 MARCH 1979 KWAZULU NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA RELOCATION TO JOHANNESBURG: 1997	39 PATRICK RAMUKHUVHATHI 14 APRIL 1975 VENDA, SOUTH AFRICA RELOCATION TO JOHANNESBURG: 2000	40 NICHOLAS NDLOVU 15 MAY 1983 KWABULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE RELOCATION TO JOHANNESBURG: 2003		

PARK PICTURES

AbdouMaliq Simone, an urban geographer, researches survival strategies and the ways in which livelihoods are produced in contemporary African cities such as Johannesburg, which are unable to provide their residents with adequate shelter, employment or legality. He writes:

'It is important that we take seriously what is accomplished, even in the most deprived neighborhoods or cities, by those who spend their entire working lives in one place - the tea seller, the newspaper vendor ... especially in the poorest neighborhoods, cities or families, being stationary is an intense position – waiting for things to come to you, finding ways of exerting control over a specific place, exacting income from that control.' 1

The project Park Pictures responds to the context of Joubert Park, a rare green and open space in the dense 'Afropolitan' inner city of Johannesburg. The work is about photography, migration and the reconfiguration of an enormous African city whose development was frozen in time.

Joubert Park is surrounded by what was once a thriving retail and business centre for the city's white middle class, abandoned in the early eighties for the suburbs, with their decentralized malls and business parks. In today's inner city, African immigrants, refugees, poor and working-class South Africans now occupy derelict apartments and office buildings once designed for other uses. Their occupation is contested. Living guarters are typically dense and conditions fraught, with sometimes as many as ten people living in a room designed for two. Everyday life is fractious, and street space is accordingly intense, chaotic and sometimes perilous. The park, in this context, offers breathing space, and a tenuous respite.

The park is also the working environment of a large community of street photographers, many of who have spent their entire working lives operating from an inviolably fixed working position. Several of the photographers have worked from their spot in the park for upwards of 20 years.

The photographers earn their living by photographing people who move through the park, and who are mostly living illegally in mothballed former office buildings. They hope to attract passers by who can pay them for their services, and use the scenic attractions of the park as backdrops that signal their subject's having 'made good' and established themselves in a city that has newly become home.

The photographers constitute a complex and highly organized informal business sector - the principal economy of the park - and operate according to their own set of rules, exchanges and regulations. They all have their roots elsewhere and have migrated to Johannesburg to

Park Pictures was made in 2005 with the participation of 40 street photographers working out of Joubert Park. It comprises portraits that I made of each of them, a large aerial map of the park and surrounding precinct, marking their fixed positions, and then lastly, many hundreds of their photographs unclaimed by their clients. The photographers charge their clients 50 percent of the fee on the day that they take the photograph, issue a receipt, and are paid the other half upon collection. At least half the photographs are never claimed. The photographers agreed to let me buy a large number of these unclaimed photographs to use in my work, as if I were the missing client.

Their photographs resonate with the paradoxical issues surrounding photographic representation and performance. There's the distinct and playful language of the pose, and many of the park photographers' customers unconsciously imitate these conventions. The photographs reveal various forms of role-playing enacted by clients in impromptu performances of the self - a man crouches for action and aims a pistol; another presents himself for depiction in tribal animal skins, and a woman presents a thoughtful profile view, chin tucked into her hand, to a close up lens. These, in turn, jostle with representations more pointedly designed to consolidate social and familial relationships - proud mothers with children; young lovers embracing. We see people performing in the hope that the photographer will recognize who it is that they would like to be. The park photographers' work is that of making these vectors of desire material, of rendering them visible.

Visibility and invisibility interact in complex ways in Johannesburg, a city that occults the hidden depths on which its wealth is literally built. Cultural theorists Achille Mbembe and Sarah Nuttall, cogently remind us that 'In Johannesburg, the underneath of the metropolis is akin to the world of extraction - the underground city of gold mining, with its own syntax, its arteries, its depth, its darkness, and the crucial figure of the migrant worker. Living in places and circumstances not of his or her choosing, the migrant worker is constrained to experience the metropolis as a site of radical uncertainty, unpredictability, and insecurity. [...], the one who is both beneath the city and outside of its orders of visibility.' 2

find work. They mostly live in the inner city or close to it. The position each person occupies is sacred, and the process whereby they came to work as a photographer in the park is immensely complicated and dependent upon far-reaching networks and flows of complicity, cooperation, family and other affiliation. The right to occupy a particular wrought iron bench, a large rock on the grass, a low wall perch along a cobbled pathway is often purchased or negotiated as far away from the inner city of Johannesburg as a rural village in Mozambique or Zimbabwe.

In the formulation of cultural studies academic, Louise Bethlehem, which she contributed to an essay we co-wrote on my work, "There is also the interplay and

tension between the fixed and the mobile in the circuits of exchange that the photographers facilitate. For all the inviolable fixity of their workaday emplacement, the photographers' own status as migrants often corresponds with the lived experience of their clients, at whose disposal they place a visual technology capable of rendering potentially shared aspirations concrete." ³

But sometimes these circuits of itinerant exchange fail to be properly constituted. The client does not return to retrieve the commissioned portrait. The unclaimed prints are orphaned, detached from the subjects who might imbue them with meaning and complete the circle of address. In artist and art historian Ruth Rosengarten's words: 'Unmoored from the autobiographic communication for which they were intended, they materialize the photographic condition of capture and loss, exposing the implicit melancholy of all photographic transactions."⁴ Each photographer-archivist carries around, as a matter of course, a huge number of still-to-be-claimed photographs. Looking through their bags, and in some cases stored boxes, of unclaimed or rejected photographs, which sometimes go back many years, it is very interesting to see the difference between who they were photographing ten, fifteen, twenty years ago and who they are photographing now. Holding onto photographs in trust, as an extension of their daily recurring labour, they have inadvertently created an informal 'social history' archive that documents the shifting demographics and transformation of this fragmented city.

¹ Abdou Malik Simone, 'Globalization and the identity of African urban practices' in: Judin Hilton, Ivan Vladislavic (eds), Blank: Architecture, Apartheid and After (Rotterdam: NAi Publishers, 1999) p. 174.

² Achille Mbembe, Sarah Nuttall, 'Writing the world from an African metropolis' in: *Public Culture* (Fall 2004) 16(3): pp.364. (Introduction to special issue on 'Johannesburg - The Elusive Metropolis' edited by Mbembe and Nuttall).

³ I would like to acknowledge the ideas and insight of English and Cultural Studies academic and writer Louise Bethlehem of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem who helped me to think about the project in new and interesting ways through the co-authoring of this publication: Louise Bethlehem and Terry Kurgan, 'Park Pictures: on the work of photography in Johannesburg' in: Lynn Schler, Louise Bethlehem, Galia Sabar (eds), *Rethinking Labour in Africa, Past and Present* (London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2010) pp.429.

⁴ Ruth Rosengarten, 'Material Ghosts: Terry Kurgan's Park Pictures' in: Terry Kurgan, Jo Ractliffe (eds), Johannesburg Circa Now (Johannesburg: self-published, 2005) p. 43.















ROBERT MADAMALALA





36 Marco Phakati
37 Isaac Phakati
38 Khulelani Mdlalose
39 Patrick Ramukhuvhathi
40 Nicholas Ndlovu

POSTSCRIPT

Following global trends, the cell phone habits of South Africans have changed dramatically in the past year as smart phones, mobile applications and the mobile Internet have entered the mainstream. Curious, to see how this change may have impacted upon the park photographers trade, I made a recent visit to Joubert Park. To my surprise the group has grown, and there are now 48 photographers working out of the park. Twenty-eight of those are members of the original group of 40 who worked with me in 2005, and they are still there in January 2011, occupying exactly the same positions! Although they have now all made the shift from film to digital, (in 2005 this was about 50/50) they still carry around bags of unclaimed photographs. They complain a lot about how cell phone technology has interfered with their business and that people who have camera phones can send image MMS files to their far away loved ones by phone. To compensate for this loss of business, they have innovated something they call Same Time. Same Time means that the majority of them now own very small printers that they carry around in their bags, and to incentivise clients to commission their portraits, they offer to print them immediately. Another entrepreneurial idea that seems to work is that several of the photographers have invested in the sort of cameras and printers needed to make photographs for identity documents and passports; and in this there seems to be a roaring trade at a much cheaper price than is offered at the stores!















SHUMANI MATSHAVHA



ROBERT ZWIITAVAHTHU





VARRIE HLUZANI









NKOSIYABO NDLOVU





LUNGISANI MHLANGA