

DIBANA NOMLAWULI OMTSHA WE-USB

Indoda eneziphiwo ezininzi

Kukhangeleka ukuba oza kuba nguMlawuli uNjingalwazi uJohn Powell ngomnye wabo Bantu oneeyure ezininzi kwiintsuku zakhe kunabaninzi.

AkangoNjingalwazi nje kuphela wezeCwangciso neNtloko yezoKwazisa nezoCwangciso kwiYunivesithi i-UK's Cardiff, ukwapeyinta ngemibala engamanzi, udlala ifleyiti, kwaye kwiminyaka emithathu edlulileyo - ngokweenzame zakhe - wakhe kwakhona indlu ecaleni kwekomkhulu laseWelsh.

UPowell nalowo asebenzisana naye uJuani Swart, ummi wase-Mzantsi Afrika ophuma eKrugersdorp eWest Rand, bayakonwabela ukuya kwiballet. UPowell ukwafunda isiBhulu. Ngokwenene, ukhalazela ukuba isiNgesi sikaAwart sikumgangatho olungileyo owenza ukuba angakwazi kuziqhelanisa kuye ukuthetha isiNgesi, kwaye esinye sezizathu kukuba uchwayitile ukukhethwa ukuba athathele ulawulo kuNjingalwazi u-Eon Smit kukuba uza kuba nabantu abaninzi anokuziqhelanisa ekunye nabo nesiBhulu.

Ukwathetha iilwimi ezisixhenxe; ezintathu uzithetha ngokusulungekileyo.

UPowell uyakuvuyela ukuqala umsebenzi wakhe omtsha ngomhla woku-1 kuMeyi.

"Bendikhe ndacinga ukufaka isice-lo sokuba yintloko yesebe kwiindawo ezininzi kwiminyaka embalwa edlulileyo, kodwa zange ndiyifumane

UNjingalwazi John Powell osuka eCardiff akamtshanga eMzantsi Afrika. **USUE BLAINE** uthetha nalowo uza kuba nguMlawuli kwisikolo sezoshishino kwiYunivesithi yaseStellenbosch ngezinto anomdla kuzo ezahluka-hlukeneyo.



Prof John Powell

indawo ebendifuna ukwenza kuyo umohluko ngaphandle kwe-USB,” itshilo injineli yeenqanawa zemfazwe ejike yangusomashishini yajika yakwezemfundo.

Emva kokushiya iYunivesithi yaseCambridge e-UK edumileyo eneMA kubunjinieli kwezombane, uPowell uye wazibandakanya nezomkhosi waseBritani, inkampani yezokhuseleko neyenzenda kwicandelo leenqwelo-moya zomkhosi weBAE ngo-19179 njengenjineli. Emva kweminyaka elishumi elinesithandathu wayengummeli wase-UK kumbutho owaziwa njengeNorth Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) kwiKomiti iForesight ‘nendawo ephambili’ yase-UK ukwenzela isifundo sentsebenziswano seNATO kwiteknoloji kwezomkhosi belungiselela u-2010. Kwaye akuphelelanga apho.

Ukungena kukaPowell kwezemfundo yaba kukujikela kumnyango ongemvca: Ngo-1995, ngeli xa uMlawuli wezinto ezihamba ngaphantsi kwamanzi eBAE, uPowell wafumana unyaka ukuba afunde ngezinto ezinamandla kwiiprojekthi ezinkulu kwiYunivesithi yaseCranfield e-UK kwi-English Midlands. Ikhefu lokufunda bekufanele ukuba lidale isikhewu esibangelwe ziinzame zeBAE zokuthenga indawo ezibukweni apho kunokuthengiswa khona iinqanawa ezihamba phantsi kwamanzi, kodwa oko kukhokelele kwiPhD kuPowell nokutshintsha esinye isakhono somsebenzi.

“Ndikufumanise oku kusanelisa kakhulu (ukufunda kwiziko lezemfundo). Xa usenza umsebenzi, akukho xesha lakucinga ngoko ukwenzayo,” utshilo.

Ukususela oko uPowell abengumphandi ophezulu kwiSikolo soLawulo loMkhosi kwiYunivesithi yaseCranfield ngoDisemba ngo-1995, ufundise izifundo zocwangciso nezohlalelo zombini eCranfield nakwiYunivesithi yaseBath, eSouthampton naseCardiff.

Ukuthatha kwakhe ubunjingalwazi kwezoCwangciso uCardiff ngoDisemba ngo-2007, kumbuyisele ekhaya uPowell. Ukwayintloko yeSebe lezoKwazisa/leNtengiso neloCwangciso.

“NdingumWelsh ... ndikhuliselwe kwizibuko laseSouth Wales. UCardiff

ufana nowaseKapa, kodwa kukho imvula eninzi namafu,” utshilo. Ikomkhulu laseWelsh yeyona dolophu inkulu, yelizwe, engumbindi wezenkcubeko nezopolitiko, kwaye ikwalizibuko – kwaye lunxulumano elinalo neKapa.

“Bekukho ushishino oluninzi lwaselwandle kuzo zombini izixeko. UCardiff waye kwaye uneenkcubeko ezininzi. Ngoku bendikhula, malunga neepesenti ezingamashumi amathathu eembuso endandizibona zazimhlophe ... ndiyazithanda ezo nkcubeko zininzi zazikho eKapa,” utshilo.

UPowell ebesiza eMzantsi Afrika ngeeholide iminyaka emininzi njengoko abazali bakaSwart bathatha umhlala-phantsi baya eSwellendam, eyichaza “njengendawo ekhululekileyo, xa uyazi”. Wakhe watyelela naseWilderness, eKnysna naseJohannesburg.

Kwiminyaka emine eyadlulayo uPowell noSwart (ingcaphephe kulawulo lolwazi) waqala ukufundisa isifundo sexesha elifutshane seMBA e-USB, esibizwa ngokuba luLawulo loLwazi ukuPhumeza isiCwangciso esinobu-

kileyo ngabo bazibandakanya nayo”.

I-USB iquka eminye “imixholo yolawulo” emibini akholelwa ukuba yenza amasebe/imibutho isebenze kumazwe ngamazwe kwaye izithembe – ukudityaniswa komgaqo-nkqubo ocacileyo, umbono ekuvunyelwene ngawo nohlakaniphi-leyo “onabameli abacacileyo kulawulo” phantsi kwaloo mgaqo-nkqubo, nokwaziswa ukuba ukusebenza kwesebe/kombutho ngokungenamda “umdla phakathi kwamaqela atsibaloo mda”.

Indlela elawulwa ngayo i-USB imenza uPowell “azive kamnandi”.

“Yindawo elungileyo ngenene yokusebenzela: kukho uluvo olunye olukho jikelele,” utshilo, egxeka iimpembelelo ezigwenxa ngezemfundo e-UK kwimilinganiselo yokusebenza korhulumente wase-UK kwizifundiswa. UPowell uxoxa ukuba le nkqubo yovavanyo idale “umoya wokoyika kakhulu ukuba sendaweni evalekileyo” apho izifundiswa ziqhutywa yimithetho yemilinganiselo yokusebenza.

“Ulangazelelo lohlukile eMzantsi

‘I-USB inemfundiso enkulu, izibonelelo ezilungileyo, kunye nendibaniselwano yamashishini neyazemfundo kwilizwe jikelele. Injongo yam ayikokutshintsha nanye kwezi, kodwa ikukuzomeleza. Zifuna ukuhlanganiswa ngcono ukuphucula ukufaneleka neempembelelo zoko kwenziwa yi-USB.’

chule (Managing Knowledge for Strategic Effectiveness). Ukwangumvavanyi wePhD e-USB kwaye uthi amava akhe kwisikolo soshishino ambonise ukuba iyakholelwa, njengoko esenza, ukuba “kubalulekile ukulandela into efanelekileyo nebonwa njengefanele-

Afrika. EMzantsi Afrika kuthiwa ‘Masifundiseni kakuhle nyhani; masicingeni kakuhle’,” utshilo.

IiYunivesithi zaseMzantsi Afrika zikwabonelelwa ngokophando olupapashiweyo kunyaka ngamnye, kwaye uPowell akakho ngaphesheya

koku. “Ewe, abantu abaxhasa nge-mali uphando – nokuba ngurhulumente, imibutho enika inkxaso enkulu okanye imibutho yezoshishino – kufuneka kukho ubungqina bokuba imali yabo nenkoleko isetyenziswa kakuhle, kodwa iqhinga ayikokulibala ukuba luphando ngokwalo ekufuneka lusetyenziswe kakuhle,” utshilo.

I-MBA isoloko ibonwa njen-genkqubo esisigalo kwisikolo soshishino, kwaye uPowell uyavuma ukuba nasiphi na isikolo sezoshishino kufuneka sibonelele ngeklasi yokuqala yeMBA, kodwa uqwalasela ukuba ayizizo zonke izikolo zezoshishino eziyibona inkqubo yazo yeMBA njengeyona ibalulekileyo nokuba kufuneka kubekho ukugquka kule ndawo. IMBA kufuneka ihlale ilungele ixesha nendawo, utshilo.

“Asizoziqinisekiso zezemfundo kuphela. Kufuneka ilungele ushishino. Ndibona iintlobo zeefilosofi kwiiMBA kwilizwe jikele-

le ... zibonakalisa iminqweno yesizwe, iimvakalelo zelizwe. Iindlela zokuziphatha zahluke kakhulu kuluntu olwahlukeneyo,” utshilo.

“Ngokucacileyo kukho izinto ezininzi zorhwebo eMzantsi Afrika: nabathengisa ezitalatweni bayazi ukuba kufuneka badel’ingozi nini naphi na. Kodwa amashishini amakhulu nawamazwe ngamazwe asoloko ebalulekile eMzantsi Afrika. Amashishini amakhulu anemali kwaye lunxunxulumano lwezikolo zezoshishino kwilizwe. Izikolo zezoshishino zaseMzantsi Afrika kufuneka zibenenkangeleko yaseMzantsi Afrika nezinye elizweni,” utshilo.

Xa uPowell efikelela e-USB, isigaba sesibini sesifungo sangapambili eshipocratic – Okokuqala, ungenzakalisi – iza kuba yinto ephambili engqondweni yakhe.

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nendibaniselwano yamashishini neyemfundo kwilizwe jikelele. Injongo yam ayikokutshintsha nanye kwezi, kodwa ikukuzomeleza unxulumano phakathi kwazo. Zifuna ukuhlanganiswa ngcono ukuphucula ukufaneleka neempembelelo zoko kwenziwa yi-USB, utshilo. ^a

KWITAFILE ESECALENI KWEBHEDI YAKHE?

‘*The Boer War* (Imfazwe yama-Bhulu) nguThomas Pakenham, *neVenice Sketchbook* nguFabrice Moireau’

NESIXHOBO SAKHE ASITHANDAYO SOMCULO?

‘Kulula. Intshukumo yoku-1 iBach Double Violin Concerto. Ndiyive kanye kwicawe encinci kanye xa usenyuka eTarentaise valley eSavoie.’