

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT



Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

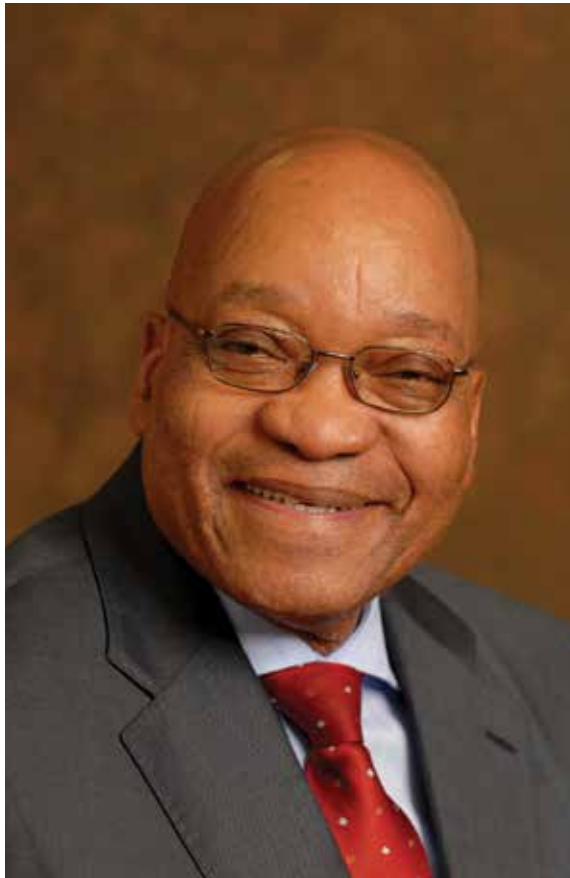
Message from the President

When he was only 25 years old, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela joined the African National Congress. His political career would span decades more – as he himself said: “The struggle is my life.” Many selfless and dedicated years later, through countless efforts of defiance, sacrifice and commitment, Mandela would emerge the first President of democratic South Africa in 1994. More than that, he became an international icon of peace, democracy, respect and human rights.

The young man, born in a village near Umtata in the Transkei on 18 July 1918, went on to bring about some of the most remarkable changes in South African history and politics.

His legacy translated into the most substantive and qualitative difference to the lives of millions of South Africans who existed under the oppressive regime of apartheid. This legacy continues to evolve as South Africa deepens its democracy and grows from it. It is alive everyday in every life lived with the dignity that comes through freedom, equality and opportunity.

It is through Mandela that the world cast its eyes on South Africa and took notice of the severe and organized repression of black South Africans. Yet it was also through Mandela that the world would learn the spirit of endurance, the triumph of forgiveness and the beauty of reconciliation. Indeed, the story



of Nelson Mandela is so much the story of South Africa.

This world icon worked tirelessly even after the achievement of democracy in South Africa to continue improving lives. Even as he retired from politics, his attention shifted to social issues such as HIV and AIDs and the wellbeing of the nation’s children. As a testimony to his sharp political intellect, wisdom and unrelenting commitment to make the world a better place, Mandela formed the prestigious group of Elders – an independent

group of eminent global leaders, who offer their collective influence and experience to support peace building, help address major causes of human suffering and promote the shared interests of humanity.

‘Madiba’ as he is fondly known, has been a father to young and old, black and white. His dignity, warmth, kindness, leadership, humility and infinite love for his fellow human beings, set an example for all. His life has been an inspiration, in South Africa and throughout the world, to all who are oppressed and deprived and to all who are against domination and dispossession.

This commemorative publication aims to portray, through his wise words and life journey in pictures, the vision and life of Nelson Mandela. It is the responsibility of everyone who has been touched by the ‘Madiba magic’ to make his dreams our reality.

Let us build on his legacy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'Jacob Zuma'.

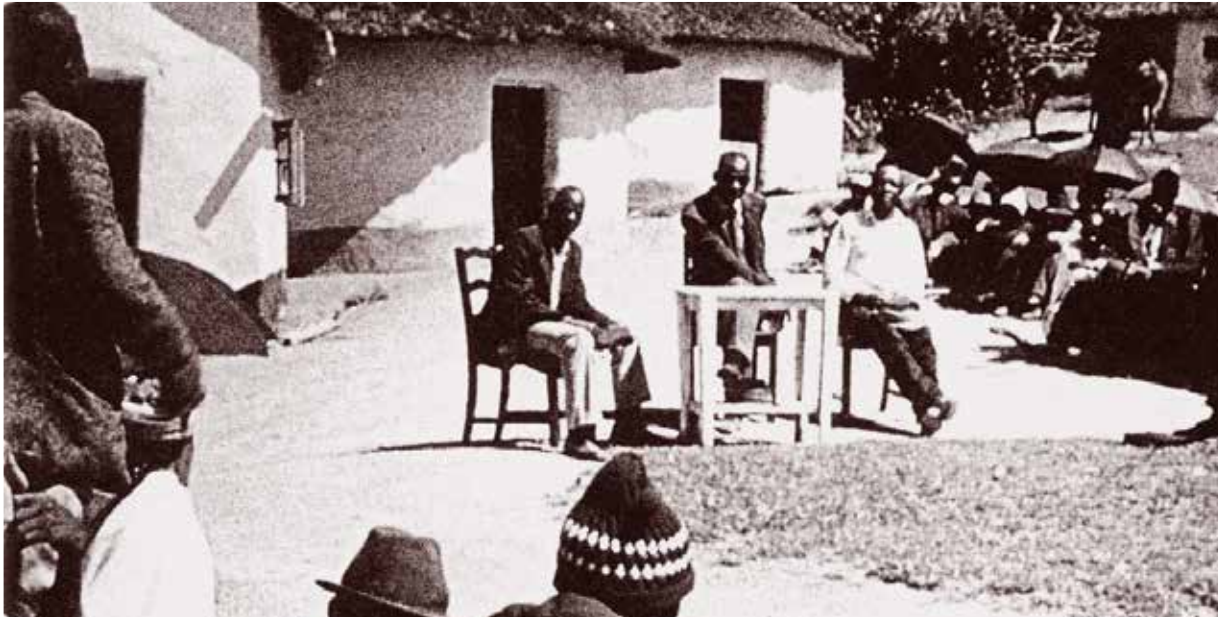
Jacob Zuma

President of the Republic of South Africa



The life and times of Mandela

The early years



“When I was a boy brought up in my village in the Transkei, I listened to the elders of the tribe telling stories about the good old days, before the arrival of the white man. I hoped and vowed then that, among the treasures that life might offer me, would be the opportunity to serve my people and make my own humble contribution to the freedom struggle.”

Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela was born in Mvezo, a village near Mthatha in the Transkei, on 18 July 1918, to Nongaphi Nosekeni Mandela and Gadla Henry Mandela. His father was the key counsellor/adviser to



the Thembu royal house. His Xhosa name Rolihlahla literally means “pulling the branch of a tree”. After his father’s death in 1927, the young Rolihlahla became the ward of Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo, the acting regent of the Thembu nation. It was at the Thembu royal homestead that his personality, values and political views were shaped. Hearing the elders’ stories of his ancestors’ valour during the wars of resistance to colonialism, he dreamed also of making his own contribution to the freedom struggle of his people.

After receiving his primary education at a local mission school, where he was given the name Nelson, he was sent to the Clarkebury Boarding Institute for his Junior Certificate

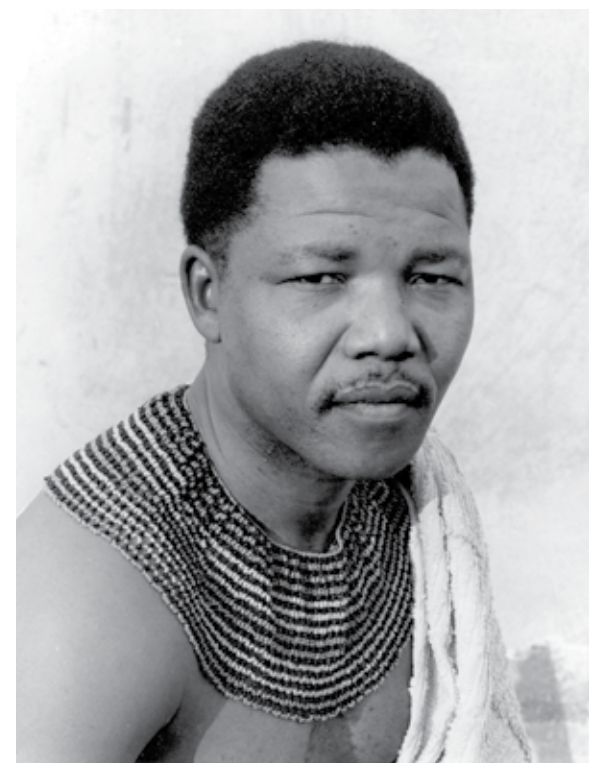
and then to Healdtown, a reputable Wesleyan secondary school, where he matriculated. He then enrolled at the University College of Fort Hare for a Bachelor of Arts (BA) Degree where he was elected onto the Students’ Representative Council. He was suspended from college for joining a protest boycott, along with Oliver Tambo.

Shortly after his return to the royal homestead, he and his cousin, Justice, ran away to Johannesburg to avoid arranged marriages and for a short period he worked as a mine policeman. Mandela was introduced to Walter Sisulu in 1941 and it was Sisulu



who arranged for him to serve his articles at Lazar Sidelsky’s law firm. Completing his BA through the University of South Africa (Unisa) in 1942, he commenced study for his Bachelor of Laws Degree shortly afterwards (though he left the University of the Witwatersrand without graduating in 1948). He entered politics in earnest while studying, and joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1943.

At the height of the Second World War in 1944, a small group of young Africans who were members of the ANC, banded together under the leadership of Anton Lembede. Among them were William Nkomo, Sisulu, Oliver R Tambo, Ashby P Mda and Mandela. Starting out with 60 members, all of whom were residing around the Witwatersrand, these young people set themselves the formidable task of transforming the ANC into a more radical mass movement.



In September 1944, they came together to found the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL).

Mandela soon impressed his peers by his disciplined work and consistent effort and was elected as the league’s national secretary in 1948. Through painstaking work, campaigning at the grass-roots and through its mouthpiece *Inyaniso* (“Truth”), the ANCYL was able to canvass support for its policies among the ANC membership.



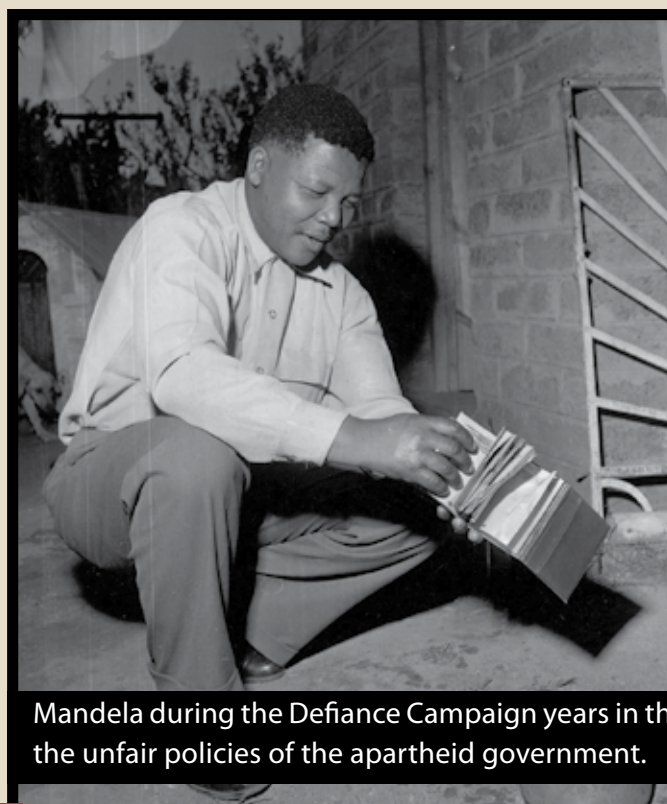
With Winnie Mandela as he walked out of Victor Verster Prison on 11 February 1990 – a free man after 27 years.



While he was imprisoned, Mandela received several offers of conditional release from the Government which he declined.



Mandela was instrumental at Codesa, the pre-democracy talks between the ANC and the apartheid government in the early 1990s.

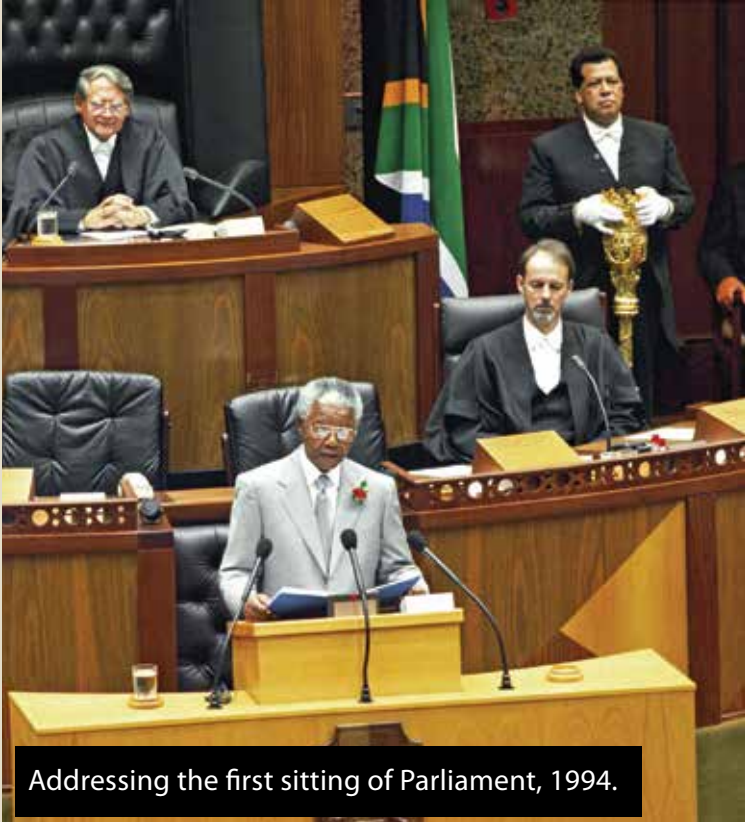


Mandela during the Defiance Campaign years in the 1950s. The campaign aimed to resist the unfair policies of the apartheid government.

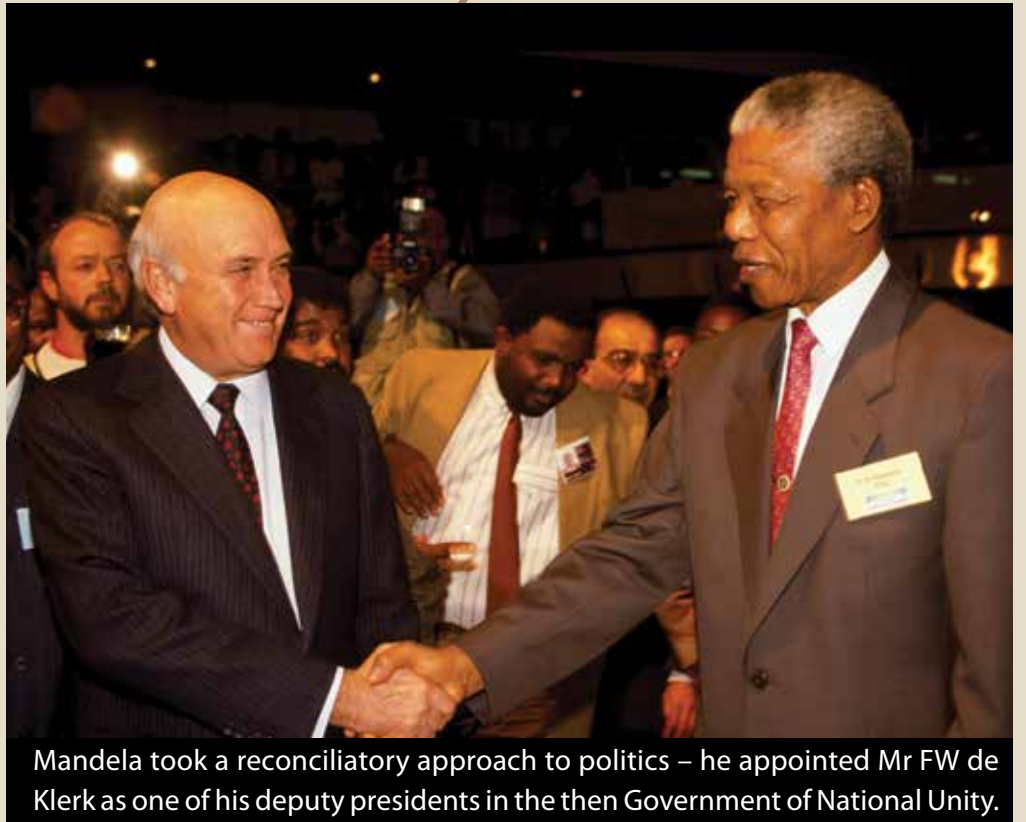


Mandela with friend and mentor Oliver Tambo with whom he was reunited shortly after his release.

“I was born to be *free*.”



Addressing the first sitting of Parliament, 1994.



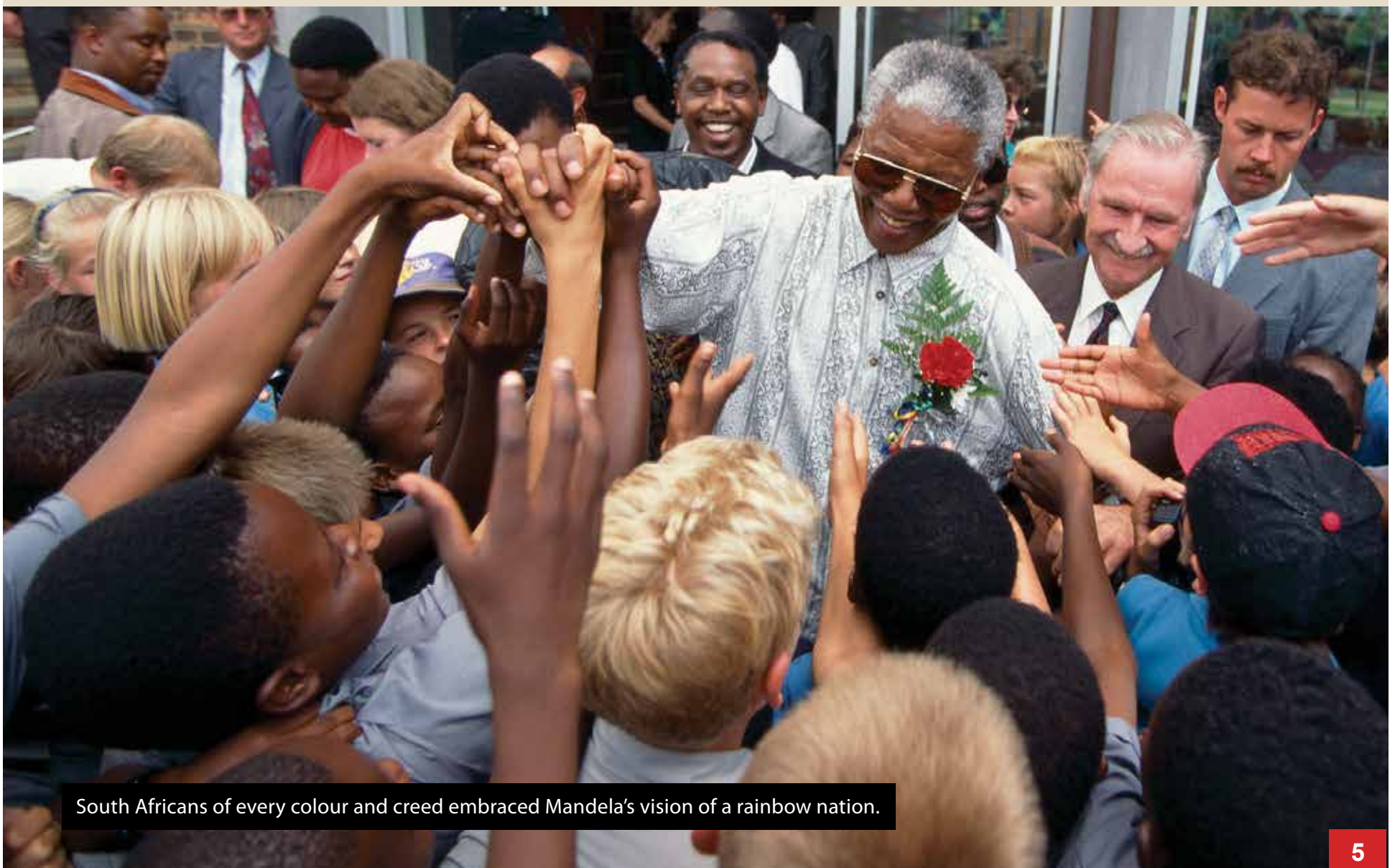
Mandela took a reconciliatory approach to politics – he appointed Mr FW de Klerk as one of his deputy presidents in the then Government of National Unity.



A jubilant Mandela celebrating South Africa's successful bid to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.



Mandela's generous spirit and commitment lent itself to innumerable acts of goodwill such as at the Rugby World Cup in 1995 and the 46664 AIDS awareness campaign.



South Africans of every colour and creed embraced Mandela's vision of a rainbow nation.

The life and times of Mandela ... continued from page 3

Politics

Spurred on by the victory of the National Party, which won the 1948 all-white elections on the platform of apartheid, at the 1949 Annual Conference, the Programme of Action, inspired by the Youth League, which advocated the weapons of boycott, strike, civil disobedience and non-cooperation, was accepted as official ANC policy.

In December, Mandela was elected to the National Executive Committee at the National Conference.



When the ANC launched its Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws in 1952, Mandela, by then president of the Youth League, was

elected national volunteer-in-chief. The Defiance Campaign was conceived as a mass civil disobedience campaign that would snowball from a core of selected volunteers to involve more and more ordinary people, culminating in mass defiance. Fulfilling his responsibility as volunteer-in-chief, Mandela travelled the country, organising resistance to discriminatory legislation. Charged, with Moroka, Sisulu and 17 others, and brought to trial for his role in the campaign, the court found that Mandela and his co-accused had consistently advised their followers to adopt a peaceful course of action and to avoid all violence.

For his part in the Defiance Campaign, Mandela was convicted of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and given a suspended prison sentence. Shortly after the campaign ended, he was also prohibited from attending gatherings and confined to Johannesburg for six months.

In December 1952, in partnership with Tambo, Mandela opened South Africa's first black law firm in central Johannesburg.

In 1953, Mandela was given the responsibility to prepare a plan that would enable the leadership of the movement to maintain dynamic contact with its membership without recourse to public meetings. The objective was to prepare for the possibility that the ANC would, like the Communist Party, be declared illegal and to ensure that the organisation

would be able to operate from underground. This was the M-Plan, named after him.



During the early 1950s, Mandela played an important part in leading the resistance to the Western Areas removals, and to the introduction of Bantu Education. He also played a significant role in popularising the Freedom Charter, adopted by the Congress of the People in 1955.

During the whole of the 1950s, Mandela was the victim of various forms of repression. He was banned, arrested and imprisoned. A five-year banning order was enforced against him in March 1956.

The trials

For much of the latter half of the 1950s, Mandela was one of the 156 accused in the mammoth Treason Trial. After the Sharpeville Massacre on 21 March 1960, the ANC was outlawed, and Mandela, still on trial, was detained, along with hundreds of others.

The Treason Trial collapsed in 1961 as South Africa was being steered towards the adoption of a republic. With the ANC now illegal, the leadership picked up the threads from its underground headquarters and Nelson Mandela emerged as the leading figure in this new phase of struggle.

Forced to live apart from his family, moving from place to place to evade detection by the Government's ubiquitous informers and police spies, Mandela had to adopt a number of disguises. Sometimes dressed as a labourer,



at other times as a chauffeur, his successful evasion of the police earned him the title of the Black Pimpernel.

It was during this time that he, together with other leaders of the ANC, constituted a new section of the liberation movement, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), as an armed nucleus with a view to preparing for armed struggle, with Mandela as its commander-in-chief.

In 1962, Mandela left the country as "David Motsamayi", and travelled abroad for several months. In Ethiopia, he addressed the Conference of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa, and was warmly received by senior political leaders in several countries, including the then Tanganyika, Senegal, Ghana and Sierra Leone. He also spent time in London. During

this trip, Mandela met with the first group of 21 MK recruits on their way to Addis Ababa for guerrilla training.

Not long after his return to South Africa, Mandela was arrested, on 5 August, and charged with illegal exit from the country, and incitement to strike.

Mandela was convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment. He was transferred to Robben Island in May 1963 only to be brought back to Pretoria again in July.

Not long afterwards, he encountered Thomas Mashifane, the foreman from Liliesleaf Farm in Rivonia where MK had set up their headquarters. He knew then that their hide-out had been discovered. A few days later, he and 10 others were charged with sabotage.



The Rivonia Trial, as it came to be known, lasted eight months.

Mandela's statement in court during the trial is a classic in the history of the resistance to apartheid, and has been an inspiration to all who have opposed it. He ended with these words:

"I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

All but two of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment on 12 June 1964. The black prisoners were flown secretly to Robben Island immediately after the trial was over to begin serving their sentences.

In March 1982, after 18 years, he was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town (with Sisulu, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni) and in December 1988, he was moved to the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl, from where he was eventually released. While in prison, Mandela flatly rejected offers made by his jailers for remission of sentence in exchange for accepting the bantustan policy by recognising the independence of the Transkei and agreeing to settle there. Again in the 1980s, Mandela and others rejected an



offer of release on condition that he renounce violence.

Nevertheless, Mandela did initiate talks with the apartheid regime in 1985, when he wrote to then Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee. They first met later that year when Mandela was hospitalised for prostate surgery. Shortly after this, he was moved to a single cell at Pollsmoor and this gave Mandela the chance to start a dialogue with the Government – which took the form of "talks about talks". Throughout this process, he was adamant that negotiations could only be carried out by the full ANC leadership.

Released on 11 February 1990, Mandela plunged wholeheartedly into his life's work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four decades earlier. In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after being banned for decades, Nelson Mandela was elected president of the ANC while his lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organisation's national chairperson.

In a life that symbolises the triumph of the human spirit, Nelson Mandela accepted the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize (along with FW de Klerk) on behalf of all South Africans who suffered and sacrificed so much to bring peace to our land.

The era of apartheid formally came to an end on 27 April 1994, when Nelson Mandela voted for the first time in his life – along with his people. However, long before that date, it had become clear, even before the start of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) negotiations at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, that the ANC was increasingly charting the future of South Africa.



Rolihlahla Nelson Dalibunga Mandela was inaugurated as President of a democratic South Africa on 10 May 1994. In his inauguration speech, he said:

"We dedicate this day to all the heroes and heroines in this country and the rest of the world who sacrificed in many ways and surrendered their lives so that we could be free. Their dreams have become reality. Freedom is their reward. We are both humbled and elevated by the honour and privilege that you, the people of South Africa, have

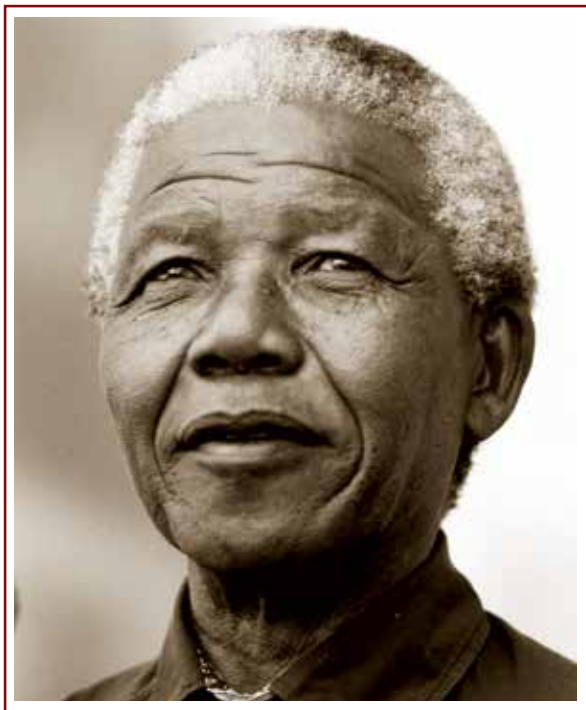


bestowed on us, as the first President of a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist government."

In June 1999, Nelson Mandela retired from the Presidency of South Africa. But although he retired as President of South Africa, he worked tirelessly, campaigning globally for peace, children and the fight against HIV/Aids in particular.

Shortly before his 86th birthday in June 2004, Mandela officially retired from public life. However, he did not retreat from working for the good of the world – as a testimony to his sharp political intellect, wisdom and unrelenting commitment to make the world a better place, Mandela formed the prestigious group of Elders, an independent group of eminent global leaders, who offer their collective influence and experience to support peace-building, help address major causes of human suffering and promote the shared interest of humanity.

Family ties



Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela
(Born 18 July, 1918)

Parents

Father: Nkosi Mphakanyiswa Gadla Henry (died 1927)
Mother: Nongaphi Nosekeni Mandela (died 1968).

Nelson Mandela was married three times.
He had six children, four girls and two boys.

A daughter and two sons passed away: Makaziwe died as an infant in 1948; Madiba Thembekile (Thembi) died in a car accident in 1969 and Makgatho Lewanika died of illness in 2005.

His surviving children are Pumla Makaziwe (Maki), Zenani and Zindziswa (Zindzi).



Marriage



Married **Evelyn Ntoko Mase**, 1944,
(Born 1922, died 30 April 2004) –
Divorced 19 March 1958.



Married **Winifred Nomzamo Zanyiwe Madikizela**, 14 June 1958, (Born 1934) –
Divorced 19 March 1996.



Married **Graça Machel**,
18 July 1998, (Born 1945).

Children

With Evelyn Mase

Madiba Thembekile Mandela
(Born 1945, died 13 July 1969, aged 24)
Makaziwe Mandela (Died 1948, aged nine months)
Makgatho Lewanika Mandela
(Born 1950, died 6 January 2005, aged 55)
Pumla Makaziwe Mandela (Born 1954)



With Winnie Mandela

Zenani Dlamini (Born 1959)
Zindzi Mandela (Born 1960)



Grandchildren

Children of Thembi:

Ndileka Mandela (1965)
Nandi Mandela (1968)

Children of Makgatho:

Mandla Mandela (1974)
Ndaba Mandela (1983)
Mbuso Mandela (1991)
Andile Mandela (1993)

Children of Makaziwe:

Tukwini Mandela (1974)
Dumani Mandela (1976)
Dorothy Adjoa Amuah (1984)
Kweku Mandela Amuah (1985)

Children of Zenani:

Zaziwe Manaway (1977)
Zamaswazi Dlamini (1979)
Zinhle Dlamini (1980)
Zozuko Dlamini (1992)

Children of Zindzi:

Zoleka Mandela (1980)
Zondwa Mandela (1985)
Bambatha Mandela (1989)
Zwelabo Mandela (1992)

Great-grandchildren

Children of Zaziwe:

Ziyanda Manaway (2000)
Zipokhazi Manaway (2009)
Zenkosi John Brunson Manaway (2012)

Children of Zoleka:

Zenani Mandela (1997 – 2010)
Zwelami Mandela (2003)
Zenawe Zibuyile Mandela (2011 – 2011)

Child of Zamaswazi:

Zamakhosi Obiri (2008)

Children of Ndileka:

Thembele Mandela (1984)
Pumla Mandela (1993)

Child of Nandi:

Hlanganani Mandela (1986)

Child of Zondwa:

Zazi Mandela (2010)
Ziwelene Linge Mandela (2011)

Child of Ndaba:

Lewanika Ngubencuka Mandela (2010)

Child of Mandla:

Qheya II Zanethemba Mandela (2011)

