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Literature and interdisciplinary Approach

The Movement Of Mandela

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to

My parents and my family

My supervisor Miss. AISSAT DJAMILA for her guidance to do this research correctly

My friends who helped me to achieve this work

Acknowledgements

I am glad that this has allowed me to acknowledge my teachers; and with the great honor I would like to thank my supervisor Miss. AISSAT DJAMILA for his great help, pieces of advice, and his insightful helped to achieve this work

A special thanks to all my teachers for their honesty in doing their job. With all my respect and honor to be your student

I would like to thanks my parents for their moral and financial supporting

It is appropriate that time round should be able to express my appreciation of all at the head of department of English.

Thank you

Abstract

The events of 1994 or the debate in South Africa between Nilson Mandela and Deklark was the first election debate included multiple interest groups and parties over the country's violence to involve in political issue and to share the power. I approach this debate through the frame of the story published on state television and radio station shared it with all people in South African and much lives across the world, face book and political analyst, and from more conventional news reportage.

In fact, I look at the ways in which these events were narrated and the values that were encoded in the SABC News telling and explained yhe story to review the 25 years of the South African democracy in 2019 to bring back the customs of oral traditions which has been largely forgotten.

In other hand, to speak about the success, changes and failure facing the country's citizenry. However, the main points in my research to represent Mandela's and the African National Congress to write a permanent constitution without compromises to established stability and how they served the social, economic and political in post- apartheid South African. I start my topic with the debate election between the two presidents that come to be presented in SABC News and discuss the relevance of story. I analyze the live of Nilson Mandela who is the leader of the Anti-Apartheid movement and tool a vital part in stopping Apartheid.

Specially, I discussed the way in which the movement should be characterized and I draw attention to personalize the movement with figures and act in African and in the world that had the role – player's behavior with various judgment.

Finally, I discuss the various issues and public debate and what they suggest of telling the story in this particular historical moment.

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Abstract

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Specially, I discussed the way in which the movement should be characterized and I draw attention to personalize the movement with figures and act in African and in the world that had the role – player's behavior with various judgment.

Finally, I discuss the various issues and public debate and what they suggest of telling the story in this particular historical moment.

General introduction:

Before these debates it was a lot of meeting between Mr Deklark and Mr Mandela in the prison the constitution as partners not as friends because there were a lot of evident that Mandela retorted and political economical and social events took place and had been hidden from the public. The point is not to search for the truth or looking for the rights. But to made position and to analyze what is important in Mandela's movement.

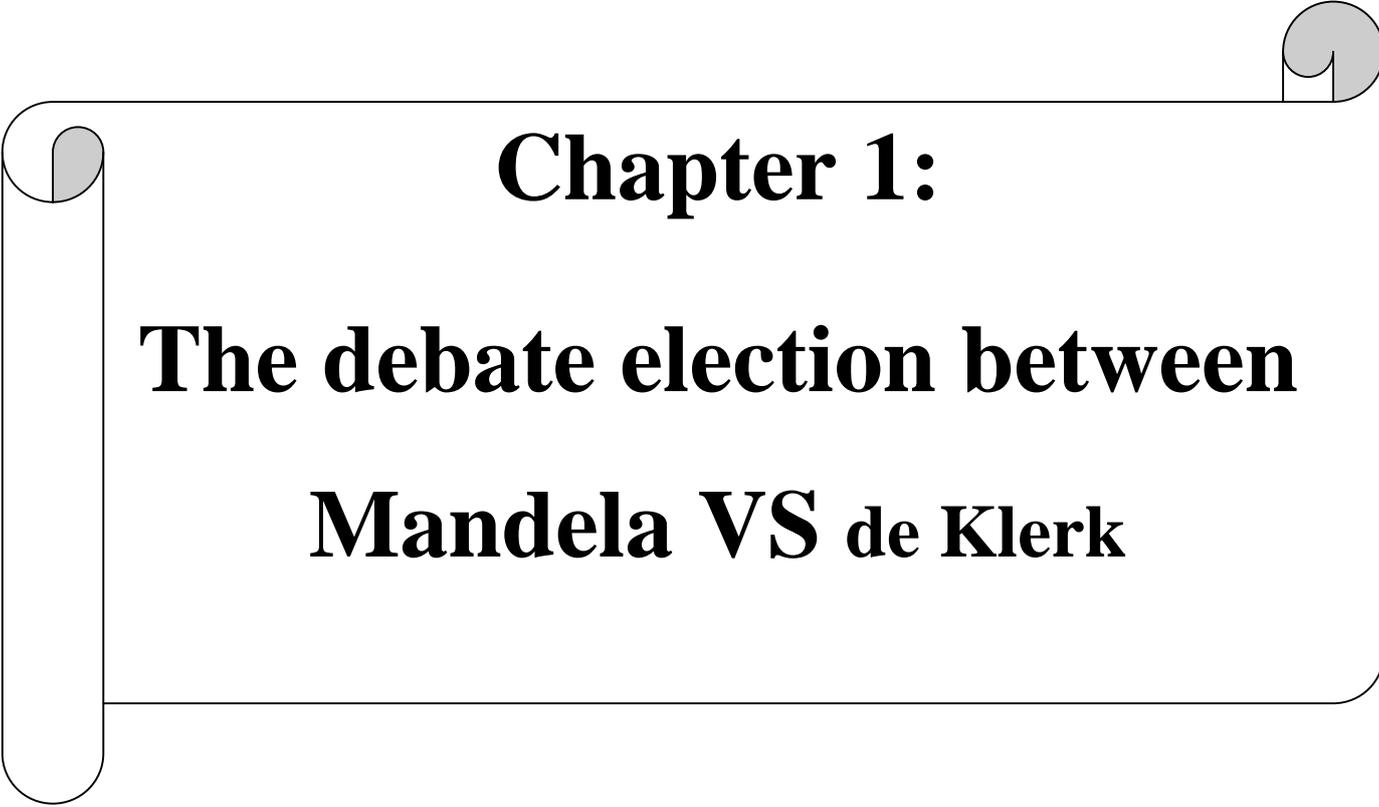
I approach my project in this analysis both as a journalist who was involved in reporting the events of the movement and as a student researches. But, the more important question from the journalist was how they rate South African democracy and why it was failed without Mandela?. On the other hand, my question was positively, how can Mandela succeed in this debate election? Because it was more importantly for the exiled ANC that Mandela had remained within the ideology and policy of the party. Moreover, my focus is on the stories, investigation, speech and conferences of Nilson Mandela that were told about their events. More specifically, my focus is on how Mandela described himself as a humble servant and he saw further than the exiled leader of ANC because he believed the rhetoric of the freedom, democratic, justice, without racism. Furthermore, I am concerned with the principles and the vision that they stood for but they it was completely forgotten in society as much impact on history as Mandela had a man who made so much of sacrifices to rewrite the history of generation with leading South African from apartheid to democracy peace and human rights. He appointed president of the ANC's in 1994 he created the truth and reconciliation commission to investigate past human rights.

I tried to divided my project in three chapters to reached this topic with the different aspect and to make the readers feel the movement of Nilson Mandela and lived it's historical background.

At first, I started my chapter with the debate election focusing on the speech and events to define the concept.

Secondly, I focus on the politics and policy of Nilson Mandela the chef of ANC and the most anti-apartheid movement in an international organization added their voices.

Thirdly, I describe the successes the changes that Mandela administration encourages objectives and values to save the nation of South African.

A decorative graphic of a scroll with a black outline and rounded corners. The scroll is partially unrolled, with the top and bottom edges curving upwards. The text is centered within the scroll.

Chapter 1:

The debate election between

Mandela VS de Klerk

Chapter 1: the debate election between Mandela VS de Klerk

Nelson Mandela spoke these words from the dock at the Rivonia Treason on April 20, 1964 “I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of democratic and free society in which I hope to live for and to achieve .But if needs be ,it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.” Trough these words has be compiled collection of Mandela’s observation by South African Journalist Crwys –Williams who culled from a variety of sources. “In the world of Nelson Mandela” presents his thought on subjects as diverse as humanity, friendship, oppression, and freedom. These quotations provide valuable insight into the man and all he stand for. By turns moving, revealing, and wise, Mandela’s words convey his warmth and dignity; his thoughts, though brief, contain enormous depth- One minute can change the world and give strength to all who read them.

I.1.1. Negotiation and the transition:

The increasing social unrest in South Africa and the changing geopolitical circumstances on the international political scene forced the apartheid government to enter into negotiations with the ANC. In March 1982, Mandela to gather with senior members of the ANC was transferred from Robben Island to Polls moon prison after spending 18 years in Robben Island between 1984 and 1989 secret meeting took place between the ANC and the national party. For instance western countries with business interests in South Africa attempted to compel piecemeal reforms introduced by the apartheid government but the ANC refused to accept these. In late 1983 the United States of America sent Robert Cabelley representatives of the us and convinces the ANC to accept the reforms. Other secret meetings between ANC and NP representatives took place outside the country in 1985 Piet Mulder editor of Beeld an Afrikaans newspaper and professor H Van de Merwe Anglo American GAVIN Reilly also met the ANC representatives Lusaka. In addition the later government commenced secret talks with Mandela while he was still in prison. According to South Africa president P.W.Botha announced to parliament that the government was considering releasing Mandela from prison. On condition that he renounced the armed struggle and agreed to return to his home town of Qum. However, Mandela responded

by rejecting the offer for his conditional release in a letter that read by his daughter Zuzi Mandela in Sweto on 10 February 1985. He said "... what freedom and offered when my very South African citizenship is not respected?" .

After almost three years of meeting between Coetzee and Mandela in 1989 Mandela wrote to P.W Botha arguing on the need to negotiate but refusing still to accede to the government's conditions for negotiation. Botha suffered a mild stroke and was forced by the cabinet to resign. He was replaced by Frederik Willem de Klerk.

I.1.2. Debate between de Klerk and Mandela:

Mr de Klerk ridiculed the ANC's promise to create jobs and housing by cutting defense, selling government bonds and increasing efficiency. "This is the reply of a man who is not used to addressing the basic needs of the majority of the population, whose government is committed to small minority," Mr Mandela retorted. "He's alarmed that we have to devote so much resource to blacks." On the other hand, the president Mr de Klerk shot back "they were the comments of somebody with experience". and asserted that in the last four years the budget had been "cut to the bone" Mr de Klerk said "the remedy for economic injustices of apartheid was not redistribution" but free enterprise and "dynamic economic growth." He also, replied "I find the sudden aggressiveness of Nelson Mandela strange it's the one thing we have worked on well" For ward together. But, Mr de Klerk returned to the idea that the partnership would continue after the election because it's a very important moment of reassurance, that he's strong, that he's going to assure leadership and both Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk have a responsibility in assuring that they are not seen in slanging matches, that they are two statesmen who have responsibility to make South Africa work after election.(14 April 2019 SABC News. Democratic).

I.1.3. Release of Mandela

On his opening speech to parliament on 2 February 1990 De Klerk announced the unbanning of political organizations and the release of imprisoned political leaders. On 11 February Mandela was finally released from Victor Verster prison. After spending a total of 27 years in prison, these events set the stage for the commencement

of negotiations between the ANC and the NP. After his release on the Sunday he went to Cape Town's city from where he addressed thousands of supporters who had gathered there for the good period because of the historical significance of the area in the struggle against colonialism and apartheid. What also followed the release of Mandela were discussions between the ANC and the government laid down some of the parameters for negotiations. One of the major issues for discussions was the release of political prisoners the definition of political offences and the time frame for their release.

I.2. Democratic and the debate election

The ANC nominated Jacob Zuma, Pumell Madum, Aziz Phahad, Mathew Nkomo, and Curmick Ndlovu. On the other side, the government nominated Minister Kobie Coetsee Deputy Minister Ralf Meyer Swanepol, Louw, Viall and Brigadier Adam Kok. On the first August 1990 government's commencement of releasing political prisoners in September 1990.

The apartheid government and 18 other organizations including trades, political organization and club clubs signed the national peace accord (NPA). All parties committed themselves to peaceful process of negotiation up to the democratic elections. In 1991 a negotiating forum known as Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) was set up. On the other side, referendum white people outvoted against issues of negotiation or political reforms they were called by De Klerk in favor of the process.

In September the ANC's Cyril Ramphosa and Ralf Meyer, resuscitated the stalled negotiations result in the establishment of the (Multi party negotiating forum) MPNF. On 26 September 1992 the government and ANC agreed on a Record of Understanding this dealt with constitutional assembly, an interim government release of political prisoners, and political violence in hostels other things. The MPNF began its deliberations on 1 April 1993 after intense negotiation between the ANC and NP arguments were participated with process or be left out.

I.3. Mandela's challenge

In 1993, a white noun associated Chris Harris, a leader of the South African Communist party triggering a widespread demonstrating against the de Klerk government. Mandela nearly out of prison had the gets to call for peace when people waited revenge. However, he made courageous design to use sports as a means of healing, believing. He said "sport has the power to quite people in way that little else does".

When the been lifted on south Africa's participation in the 1992 Olympics, Mandela at first opposed but decoded to support the rustle white athletes. Mandela said of the 95 person delegation only eight black. "I would have liked the team to be a reflection of our population, but there has to be starting point". Also, Mandela studied the errors of Robert Mugabe in the country's demines. An organized that south Africa could follow in Zimbabwe's footstep's unless he practiced social harmony that meant forgiving without forgetting and sharing pools we have to surprise (the white minority) with restrains and generosity. He said "Mandela inter predation of history was sport on. South Africa could prosper as a multi-racial society only if leaders mutually forgave each other".

I.4. Dialogue and Advocacy:

The objective of dialogue and advocacy platform is to find sustainable solutions to critical social issues. Drawing on the rich tradition of transformative dialogue, problem-solving and social renewal that made South Africa remarkable transition possible, the foundation hopes the drive positive change and realizes social justice by facilitating engagements about the problems people face.

The Nelson Mandela foundation's research and archive function aims to generate an integrated and dynamic information resource on the life and times of Nelson Mandela, and to undertake the research and analysis required to support all Nelson Mandela foundation functions.

“The time will come when our nation will honour the memory of all the sons, the daughters, the mothers, the fathers, the youth and the children who, by their thoughts and deeds, gave us the right to assert with pride that we are South Africans, that we are Africans and that we are citizens of the world.” Nelson Mandela.

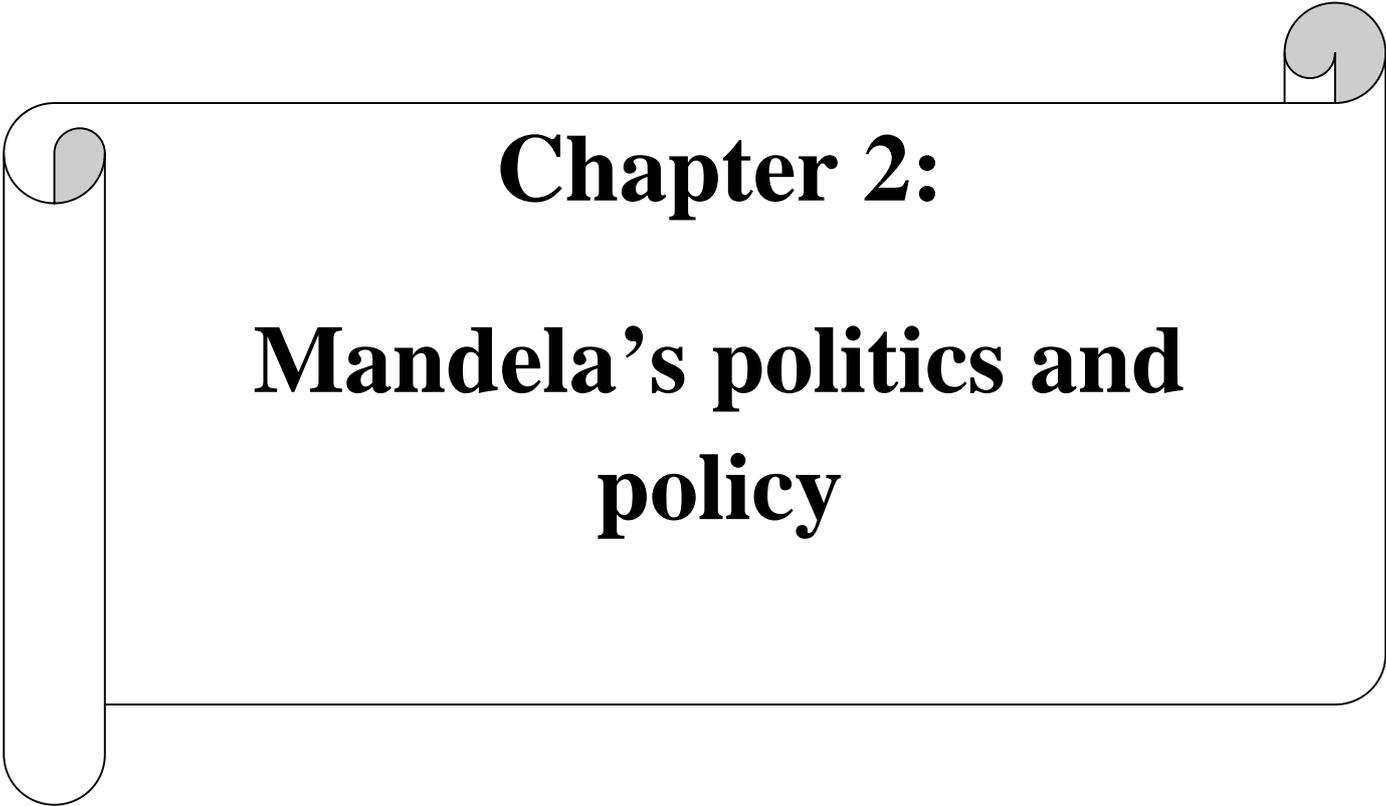
Mandela followed three rules throughout his life, which he did at great personal sacrifice: free yourself. Free others. Serve every day. It was not just his mantra; it was his way of life. The message behind the Nelson Mandela international day campaign is simple- that each individual has the ability and responsibility to make an impact through public service. It is the activation of our founder’s ethos and demonstrates that his vision has indeed inspired a global movement for good. The call to action is clear: take action, inspire change and make every day a Mandela day.

Conclusion:

In this moment, Mandela stood out among prisoners and guards as a man of principle and dignity, willing to sacrifice his life for his beliefs. Despite harsh prison life. Mandela mustered energy to challenge his keepers.

He was unwilling to accept the status quo and his presences on Robben Island held a mirror up to the face of apartheid's leaders. Through words, deed and symbol, he challenged the system that denied him liberty.

Finally, Botha's successors F.W. de Klerk called for democratic elections and in 1994, Mandela became president of South Africa in a very rare, peaceful and orderly transition from white minority rule. Mandela and de Klerk shared the Nobel Prize In1993 "for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa".



Chapter 2:

**Mandela's politics and
policy**

Chapter 2: Mandela's politics and policy

Nelson Mandela is a former president of South Africa, the first to be democratically elected after the apartheid system was abolished. He held office from 1994 until 1999. Before his presidency, Mandela was an apartheid activist and a political revolutionary. He was the leader of the African National Congress's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, and was accused of sabotage and other related crimes as he fought against the oppressive apartheid system.

Nelson Mandela ensured that a peaceful transition between apartheid and democracy took place in South Africa's first democratic elections in April 1994 although the ANC led by Mandela, won a sweeping victory in that election, it would manage the first five years of democracy building through a government of National Unity.

II.1. Mandela vision

According to Wikipedia Mandela's vision for South Africa Democracy president sets healing tone in state of nation speech. He balances black's needs, white fears. Moreover, President Nelson Mandela outlined a soaring vision for the new South Africa on Tuesday in his first state of Nation Speech, a carefully crafted address that tried to balance the needs of poor blacks with the fears of rich whites. Also the nationally televised speech before a joint session of the multiracial national assembly and senate in the parliament building in Cape Town set a healing tone and a moderate course for the new democracy as it struggles to shed the social and economic iniquities of apartheid.

II.2.1. Mandela's politics

By the end of the 1980's it was clear that apartheid as a political system would soon end. What no one knew was how it would end and what would replace it. The end of the cold war meant that the United States and Great Britain no longer had to prop up dictatorships or white power in South Africa. West European democracy to

flourish in the rest of the world change was possible not just in former communist countries.

In this moment, many people assumed that democracy and majority rule in South Africa would bring chaos and bloodshed. No political organization was allowed to non-white South Africans except those created by the apartheid state. However, they crushed by the repression of the early 1960 communist party (SACP), the African National Congress was unimpressive. Some of its leaders Nelson Mandela were in prison, resistance to apartheid was led by the ANC and allied organizations it is the considerable energies of Africans nationalism were increasingly channeled into the struggle for a democracy defined by non-racism. Although the ANC, led by Mandela, who won this victory in that election to manage the five years of democracy through a government of National Unity. These processes were given a peaceful symbolic in the person of Nelson Mandela in April 1994.

II.2.2. Mandela's goal

Mandela was sure and repeatedly vowed, is a people centered society “He was sure that the government's aims are nothing less than “freedom from want, freedom from hunger , freedom from fear”. Mandela pleaded for reconciliation, end to racism and despite the inspiring rhetoric, Mandela's initial program's and politics were specially modest for a country in which nearly –half the black majority is unemployed, illiterate and without proper health care or housing.

In this most specific pledge, Mandela promised to start a 100 day crash program under his personal supervision to provide immediate health and nutrition services to impoverished families beyond that, he pledge to invest “substantial amount's to provide nine years of free compulsory education.

Mandela also pledged to start a public works program to rebuild our town- ships, restoring services in rural areas and create millions of jobs. Although, founding for the plan which formed a key campaign of Mandela's African National Congress, will grow each year until spending exceeds 2.9 billion in their fifth and final year. The government also will exert “maximum leverage” with business leaders and foreign aid

to coordinate private and public section efforts towards helping the poor. He also create a favorable investment environment, Mandela said he is determined “to contain general government consumption at present levels and to manage the budget deficit with a view to its continues reduction”. But, he offered something less than a new-taxes pledge, saying that the new coalition cabinet was “agreed that a permanently higher general level of taxation is to be avoided”.

II. 3. Mandela’s impact on the world

Mandela clearly hoped that the speech would reassure the still-nervous business, which is a waiting clear signals of intent and policy from a coalition government that includes Joe Slavo the chairman of the communist party, and many others ANC leaders in the former Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries .

Until the beginning of the 1990’s there were only two nominal multi-party democracies on the continent Botswana and Gambia. Most African countries were one-party states ruled by dictators, many of them military opposition was not tolerated. But the Britain, France, Us make sure that Mandela and the new South Africa gave hope for the rest of Africa and the continent could be taken seriously. Mandela also gave hope to ordinary people in Africa, where ever he went he was greeted by cheering and dancing crowds. But, he did not explicitly promote an agenda of freedom and democracy on these early journeys.

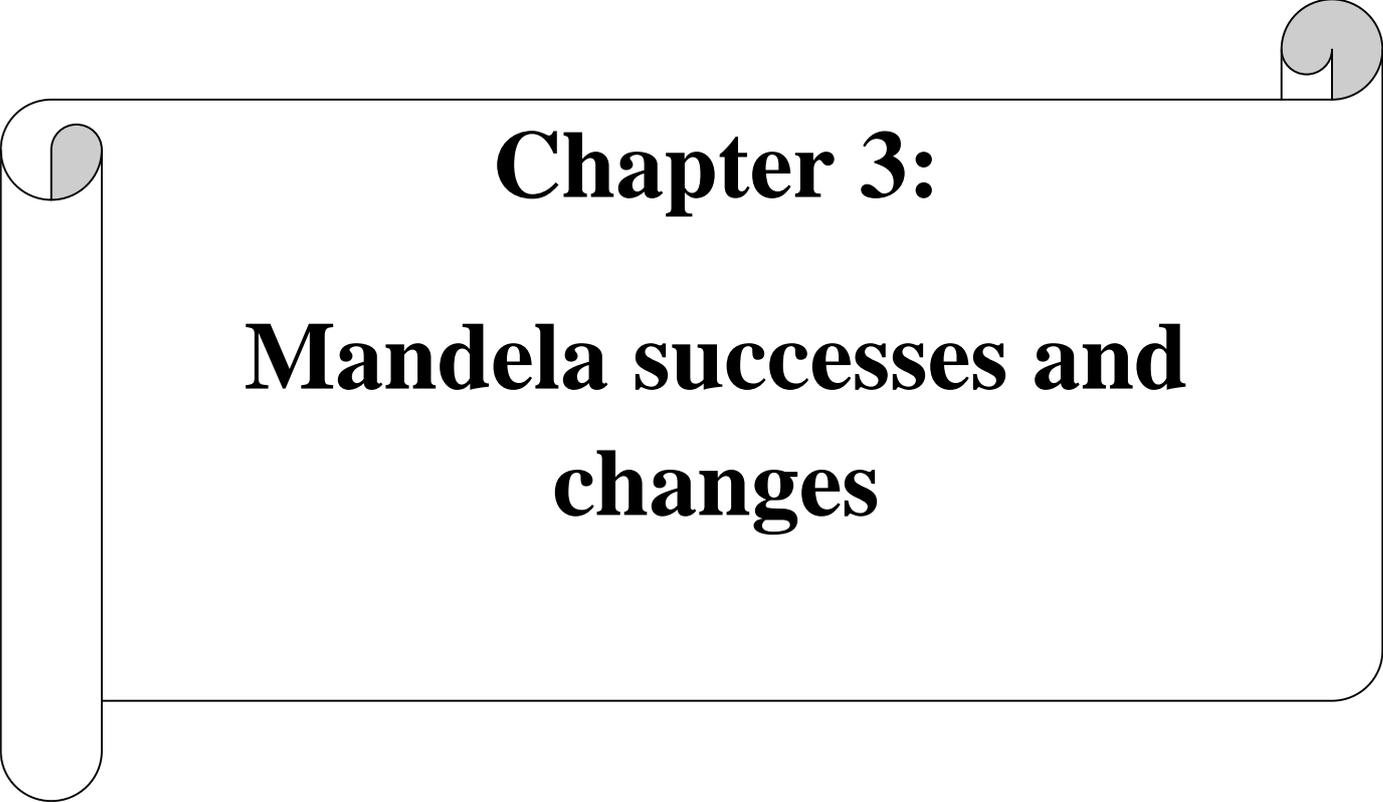
Furthermore, Mandela was always very careful not to criticize the governments of countries he visited, especially when like Libya they had helped the ANC. At the same time if we asked him about the human right situation in a particular African country, he would smile and say that he had seen a way for a while. This was disingenuous but smart. He want to meet every ,even if they were crooks or murders .But the point was not missed ,the word he use freedom rights ,justice, that caused many African dictators to pause and look over their shoulders.

II.4. Mandela's foreign policy

South Africa's immense, political and military power could influence the rest of the continent. Yet, Mandela's principle was that if he could talk to the apartheid regime, he could talk to anybody. He approached people with an assumption of goodwill and emphasised forgiveness and reconciliation -power sharing- even with evil murders was acceptable politically if it brought peace. Specially, when he upset the west by trying to heal the rift between Libya and the west over the Lockerbie bombing. He sought to have the men convicted of the bombing brought back Libya and showed sympathy for them. It was one of his few direct foreign policy successes. In 1996 Congo-then Zaire was in crisis and Mandela tried to broken peace between president Mobutu Sese Iko and rebels headed by Laurent Kabila and backed Rowanda and Uganda . As a result Mandela did not succeed. In 1995, when the Negerian dictator Sami Abasha hanged Ken Saro Wiwa in the middle of a common wealth conference, Mandela was outraged. Negeria's foreign Minister hit back , saying Mandela could be trusted , he call him “ the black president of white state” that was the first time someone had insulted Mandela in such a way , but the Negerians got a way with it . In 1998 Mandela sent the South African army into tiny state of Lesotho land locked by south Africa, when election ended in violence.

Conclusion

During white rule in South Africa, the ANC and its supporters argued that Africa's poverty was the result of apartheid. Africa could begin to develop only once South Africa's industrial energy could be put to use for the benefit of the whole continent. At one level, it was true; Africa's biggest economy was cut off from all but its immediate neighbours it was clearly nonsense to blame hunger in Ethiopia on South Africa's race laws. At deeper level one legacy of colonialism has been a lack of self-belief, belief in Africa, African's ability and African institution "This is a wonderful country, the only problem is that it is run by Africans" has been a distressingly common sentiment across Africa. Nelson Mandela changed that dignity, self belief and refusal to be one a victim inspired of people especially Africans. Here was a role for any black people facing oppression because renewed Africa's pride in itself.



Chapter 3:
**Mandela successes and
changes**

Chapter 3: Mandela successes and changes

The international movement of Nelson Mandela with the struggle for freedom in South Africa was arguably the biggest social movement the world has seen. Virtually every country in the world has a history of anti-apartheid activity, in diverse forms. Most anti-apartheid movement did not restrict their activities to South Africa, but supported liberation movements in Southern Africa more broadly. Besides individual countries, a range of regional and international organizations added their voices to the struggles against apartheid. Since my aim was to create an overview about Nelson Mandela movement against apartheid, I have included only those organizations for which I managed to locate this overview in the time that was available for this project. As consequence, many countries and their organizations are not included in this overview and as a result a very Western European, American view of this history emerges. Since my study relied largely on available Internet resources, this problem was aggravated. I had like to acknowledge in particular the usefulness to this project of resources held by the European, American Activist Archive for Southern Africa.

III.1.1. Nelson Mandela Movement

Apartheid took place in South Africa in 1948. Apartheid is a policy segregation in South Africa enforced by South America's white government who enacted this when the national party gained power. Nelson Mandela was brave enough to fight against apartheid and planned to overthrow the government as well as standing up against them. Nelson Mandela was a great man, but it is the movement he was part of which changed the world. His status as greatest secular saint of our era becomes clearer as everyone from the pope to those who campaigned to have to have Madiba hanged in the 1980's come out to talk of his great life and his great legacy.

The peaceful transition to democracy, the quelling of tribal tensions and the re-incorporation of South Africa into the world economy were all massive achievements that should not be underestimated. But the failure to secure economic freedom and democracy for South Africans remains Mandela's greatest oversight. There has been plenty of comment on the attempts to de-politicize Mandela, to brush over his past as a

soldier, freedom fighter and friend of Fidel Castro. It's important that we resist this form of de-politicization of the greatest figure of our age.

III.1.2. Mandela's and the ANC failure:

There is something we must understand about the life and politics of Nelson Mandela .while he personified the struggle against apartheid, this struggle was much, much more than of one man. Some will try to claim that through one man's personal sacrifice, personal magnetism and great ability to forgive those who wronged him apartheid was brought crashing. This is a dangerous story and one Mandela himself rejected. Not only was the ANC more than one man, it was itself part of a wider liberation movement (the united democratic front) which brought together all the significant elements opposed to apartheid.

From the Sweto uprising in 1976 that made Steve Biko famous to the mass action campaigns of the 1980's, it was mass civil action that drove the apartheid regime to the negotiating table. This movement, comprising huge numbers of ordinary people was the movement that Mandela came to personify. But as time has passed, and the economic settlement accepted by Mandela's finance Minister and successor as president, Thabo Mbeki has failed to deliver economic freedom, the legacy of the mass movement is barely remembered. And the lessons of its failure are ones we should learn. The failure of the mass movement was to come after the first democratic elections, where having achieved political freedom, too much trust was placed in the formal structures COSATU and the ANC.

As South Africa continues to struggle with the challenge of creating an economy for all, the failure of the government under Mandela become clearer. At the time when the ANC took power, the left was in disarray following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the case of socializing the economy was at its weakest in the twentieth century. To understand why the Mandela government failed to democratize the economy is though, not to condone it.

III.1.3. Chris Hani and Nelson Mandela:

Chris Hani had not been murdered on the orders of a conservative MP in 1993, we may have had a continuing mass movement that could demand universal, free health land ownership and full economic democracy. Hani said before his death: “the perks of a new government are not really appealing to me. Everybody, of course, would like to have a good job, good salary and that sort of thing But for me, that is not the be –all of a struggle. What is important is the continuation of the struggle-and we must accept that struggle is always continuing-under different conditions, whether within parliament or outside parliament, we shall begin to tackle the real problems of the country And the real problems of the country are not whether one is in cabinet, or a key minister, but what we do for social upliftment of the working masses of our people”. If Hani lived many believe he would have been President, and statesman to compare with Mandela. But he may not have the taken that path, he may have created a movement to oppose the moneyed interests who still control much of South Africa’s wealth. On the other hand, Mandela was a great man; he led a great movement for political freedom. He was a radical, who stood oppressed in his own country and around the world. But his achievements were in no small part due to the mass movement that drove the apartheid regime to the negotiating table.

What we need is not more leaders like Mandela, but more mass movements which create social, economic and political change. Those movements may create people like Nelson Mandela, but more importantly they can create the world that we want and the world that we need.

When Chris Hani was assassinated, a leader of the South African communist Party, triggering a widespread demonstration against the de Klerk government. Mandela, recently out of prison, had the guts to call for peace when people wanted revenge. He also made a courageous decision to use sports as a means of healing, believing, “Sports ...has the power to unite people in a way that little else does”.

III.2.1. Mandela successes and changes:

When you find a cause worth fighting for you become passionate and passion fuels the fires of perseverance. Opposed to the policies of his country's white minority government, Madiba led a non-violent action against apartheid in South Africa. It was a choice that landed him in prison for 27 years. He emerged from incarceration and became South Africa's first ever black president. It was the first time Mandela himself was able to vote in his own country.

As with innovators, Mandela's road to change was paved with enormous challenges, but he never gave up the fight. His passion for the cause was bigger than the bitterness and shame of his failures. He said, "If Madiba taught us anything, it was to build our lives and work around a noble cause. When you become engaged in something you deeply believe in, your energy rises and you become a magnet for people who share the same convictions. Adapt your strategies and tactics but remain faithful to the cause.

In 1993, Nilson Mandela was jointly awarded the Noble Prize with his former adversary, President FW de Klerk, South Africa's last apartheid leader. The two leaders were a symbol of collaboration and compromise for bringing a peaceful termination to apartheid and for laying the foundation for a new democratic South Africa. Mandela captured the essence of what happened this way:

The effort of small dedicated group of leaders working objectively and without any vested personal interest in the outcome, can help resolve what often seem like intractable problems.

To be successful in business, politics or relationships of any kind requires the ability to give and take where all sides gain more. Madiba poignantly reminded us, the world can be a better place, but only if we work together to make it one.

III.2.2. Mandila's objectives and values:

Nilson Mandila's emotions naturally gravitated toward anger and resentment. Whose wouldn't? Until he recognized what was happening. Then, he made a different choice. Obviously, we are not totally free from conditions-tsunamis happen, leadership changes, employees are laid off, friends fall ill, and people die-but we are totally free to take a stand in lieu of them. Mandela didn't choose to live in a world full of racism, but he was able to choose how he would respond to that world. He said, "we don't have to be victims of our past, that we can let go of our bitterness, and that all of us can achieve greatness.

Nilson Mandila followed three rules throughout his life, which he did at great personal sacrifice: Free yourself. Free others. Serve every day. It was not just his mantra; it was his way of life.

The message behind the Nilson Mandela international day campaign is simple that each individual has the ability and responsibility to make an impact through public service. It is the activation of the founder's ethos and demonstrates that his vision has indeed inspired a global movement for good. The call to action is clear: take action, inspire change and make every day Mandela day.

Conclusion

Madiba understood that this difference starts with who we are and how we land on others as leaders. His joyful and infectious character sparked hope for millions of people who want to dream big and pursue their dreams without oppressive limitations, who want to live in a world of tolerance, inclusion and hope. Great leadership is generative. That is, it is concerned about the care and growth of future generations, helping them live with dignity and raising them to new levels of morality and motivation. Mandela said “together we will work to support courage where there is fear, foster agreement where there is conflict and inspire hope where there is despair.”

In the company of his family around 20:00 on December 5, 2013. He is now resting. He is now at peace. Black nation has lost its greatest son. African people lost a father. South Africans, in particular, have come to accept the inevitable and despite his stature, his departure is likely to have little effect on South African stability. Mandela retired from public life a decade ago and while he promoted charitable causes and international conflict mediation well into his eighties he gave up politics when he retired after a single term as South Africa's first black president in 1998.

General conclusion:

To conclude we can say that the contrast with the rest continent is also sharp. Economies in the rest of Africa are taking off. But South Africa, for so long the uncontested continental powerhouse, is beset by waves of violent labor protest and a political leadership trapped in endless political drift by internal party fight.

There is no question that Mandela's iconography long ago took leave of his human reality, something Mandela himself often protested against. Equally, there is no doubt of the global symbolism he came to hold for all humanity. Part of the explanation for that was how, despite decades of suffering, 27 years in prison, his life embodied that most fundamental human quality: hope. "I am fundamentally an optimist," he reflected in his autobiography, *Long Walk to Freedom*. "Whether that comes from nature or nurture, I cannot say. Part of being optimistic is keeping one's head pointed toward the sun, one's feet moving forward. There were many dark moments when my faith in humanity was sorely tested, but I would not and could not give myself up to despair. That way lays defeat and death." It is in such sentiment that Mandela will live on.

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