

The Evolution of Democracy in South Africa

A Document Based Question Project

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Document Based Questions

South Africa's Democratic Evolution

DBQ Essay Question: How has democracy evolved in South Africa since 1994 and how has that evolution been affected by political, social, and economic circumstances in the country?

Part I

Scaffolding:

Document 1

Preamble to the Constitution

Q1: How does the document define democracy?

Q2: According to the document, how might democracy shape a new South Africa?

Document 2

Inaugural Speech from Nelson Mandela

Q1: How does Mandela characterize South Africa's democratic change?

Q2: What does he led to this change and how does he predict democracy will shape the new South Africa?

Document 3

Video Clip on organizing the vote (5 minutes)

Q1: What does the document identify as the problem(s) with implementing democracy in South Africa?

Q2: How does the document depict the political process in South Africa?

Document 4

White Paper of Public Education 1995 (pages 1-6)

<http://www.info.gov.za/whitepapers/1995/education2.htm>

Q1: How does this document address issues of inequity and inequality in South African education?

Q2: What conclusions can you make about the relationship between public education and democratic government in this document?

Document 5

Political Cartoon ("Promises" from the UN democracy exhibit)

Q1: How does the document contrast the ideals of democracy with the realities in South Africa?

Q2: What specific elements in the cartoon would support your answers to Q1 for this document?

Document 6

Apartheid Laws Chart

Q1: How did these laws create an inequitable system of government in South Africa?

Q2: How did these laws create an inequitable system of public education in South Africa?

Q3: How did these laws create a social "caste" system in South Africa?

Document 7

AIDS statistics

<http://www.avert.org/safricastats.htm>

Q1: What do the HIV/AIDS statistics tell us about South Africa's social and political structures? (e.g., how might the pandemic affect people's religious beliefs, their access to quality education, and their access to social networks? Or, how might the pandemic affect the decisions of political leaders, how might it affect political processes?).

Document 8

Proposed Pledge

Q1: What democratic principles does the document present?

Q2: How might this proposed pledge spark debate and/or controversy?

Document 9

Resignation speech of Thabo Mbeki.

Q1: How does Mbeki characterize changes in South Africa's democracy?

Q2: What does Mbeki believe to be the challenges to South Africa's democracy?

Document 10

Unemployment rates for South Africa

Q1: How has the unemployment rates changed over time and what inferences can you make about the real life situations of people based on this change?

***Remember, as you analyze the documents, you also need to consider the historical context of the document, the authors/source, and the type of document. How do each of these contribute to or affect the dissemination of the document's message?**

Part II: Essay

How has democracy evolved in South Africa since 1994 and how has that evolution been affected by political, social, and economic circumstances in the country?

Using your notes and the documents listed here, compose an essay which responds to the DBQ. Your essay should be:

1. Typed in size 12 font, 3-5 pages.
2. One inch margins on each side of the paper.
3. Include your name, class period, date, and the DBQ on the top left hand corner of the first page.
4. Include page numbers on the top right corner of each page.
5. Include a reference page which references all of the documents used for this DBQ project
6. Cite all of the documents in the body of the essay
7. Use MLA citation style

DBQ Project	1 (poor)	2 (fair)	3 (good)	4 (excellent)	Column Totals
Individual Research	The student does not participate in the research process and does not answer any of the DBQ scaffolding questions.	The student minimally participates in the research process, does not read more than 5 of the documents, and answers fewer than 8 of the DBQ scaffolding questions.	The student participates in the research process, positively contributes to the group work process, reads 7-9 of the documents, and answers most of the DBQ scaffolding questions.	The student participates in the research process, contributes additional information to the group work process, reads all of the documents, and answers all of the DBQ scaffolding questions.	
Essay	The student's essay follows 2 or fewer of the essay guidelines, is incoherent in its organization, and does not incorporate content from the documents used in the DBQ project.	The student's essay follows 3-5 of the essay guidelines, is coherent in its organization, and incorporates some content from the documents used in the DBQ project.	The student's essay follows 6 of the essay guidelines, is coherent in its organization, and incorporates much of the content from the documents used in the DBQ project.	The student's essay follows all of the essay guidelines, is coherent in its organization, incorporates content from all of the documents used in the DBQ project, and reflects a sophisticated comparison/contrast and synthesis of the material.	
Total Points					

Document 1. Preamble to the South African Constitution

We, the people of South Africa, Recognize the injustices of our past; Honour those who suffered for justice and freedom in our land;

Respect those who have worked to build and develop our country; and Believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity We therefore, through our freely elected representatives, adopt this Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic so as to —

Heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights; Lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by law;

Improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person - Build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations. May God protect our people.

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika. Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso. God seen Suid-Afrika. God bless South Africa. Mudzimu fhatshedza Afurika. Hosi katekisa Afrika.

Document 2. Inaugural Speech from Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela: Inaugural Address, May 10, 1994

Nelson Mandela was trained as a lawyer, and joined the African National Congress in 1944 to aid in its struggle against apartheid. During over 25 years in prison he became the world's most famous political prisoner. After a long campaign of resistance within South Africa and political and economic pressure from without, President F. W. de Klerk ended the government ban on the ANC and freed Mandela in 1990, whereupon he assumed leadership of the organization. He worked tirelessly over the next few years to negotiate an end to apartheid and minority rule, gaining widespread respect and support in the process. National elections were held in April 1994, and on May 10th of that year Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as the first Black president of South Africa.

What are the most important ideals for the South African future stated in this speech?

Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, Distinguished Guests, Comrades and Friends:

Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebrations in other parts of our country and the world, confer glory and hope to newborn liberty.

Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

Our daily deeds as ordinary South Africans must produce an actual South African reality that will reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul and sustain all our hopes for a glorious life for all.

All this we owe both to ourselves and to the peoples of the world who are so well represented here today.

To my compatriots, I have no hesitation in saying that each one of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are the famous jacaranda trees of Pretoria and the mimosa trees of the bushveld.

Each time one of us touches the soil of this land, we feel a sense of personal renewal. The national mood changes as the seasons change.

We are moved by a sense of joy and exhilaration when the grass turns green and the flowers bloom.

That spiritual and physical oneness we all share with this common homeland explains the depth of the pain we all carried in our hearts as we saw our country tear itself apart in a terrible conflict, and as we saw it spurned, outlawed and isolated by the peoples of the world, precisely because it has become the universal base of the pernicious ideology and practice of racism and racial oppression.

We, the people of South Africa, feel fulfilled that humanity has taken us back into its bosom, that we, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil.

We thank all our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

We trust that you will continue to stand by us as we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racialism and democracy.

We deeply appreciate the role that the masses of our people and their political mass democratic, religious, women, youth, business, traditional and other leaders have played to bring about this conclusion. Not least among them is my Second Deputy President, the Honorable F.W. de Klerk.

We would also like to pay tribute to our security forces, in all their ranks, for the distinguished role they have played in securing our first democratic elections and the transition to democracy, from blood-thirsty forces which still refuse to see the light.

The time for the healing of the wounds has come.

The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.

The time to build is upon us.

We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace.

We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity--a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.

As a token of its commitment to the renewal of our country, the new Interim Government of National Unity will, as a matter of urgency, address the issue of amnesty for various categories of our people who are currently serving terms of imprisonment.

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 honor 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 South Africa, to lead our country out of the valley of darkness.

We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom.

We know it well that none of us acting alone can achieve success.

We must therefore act together as a united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world.

Let there be justice for all.

Let there be peace for all.

Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all.

Let each know that for each the body, the mind and the soul have been freed to fulfill themselves.

Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another and suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world.

Let freedom reign.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement!

God bless Africa!

Thank you.

Document 3. Video Clip

Countdown to Freedom: Ten Days that Changed South Africa

This video clip describes the purpose of the IEC (Independent Election Commission), depicts a training session for women voters, and displays the actual election ballot.

The Clip comes from Chapter 3:

Begin 32:05

End 34:49

Document 4. White Paper on The Organisation, Governance and Funding of Schools: A Draft Policy Document for Discussion (Draft Education White Paper 2)

General Notice Notice 1229 of 1995

Department of Education

The document entitled The Organisation, Governance and Funding of Schools: A Draft Policy Document for Discussion (Draft Education White Paper 2), is hereby published for information and comment.

N. C. Mnanganyi,
Director-General: Education.

Department of Education
Pretoria
November 1995

Message From the Minister of Education, Professor SME Bengu

Introduction

Cabinet has agreed that South Africa's pattern of school organisation, governance and funding, which is a legacy of the apartheid system, must be transformed in accordance with democratic values and practice, and the requirements of the Constitution.

The white paper Education and Training in a Democratic South Africa: First Steps to Develop a New System, approved by Cabinet in February 1995, devoted a chapter to this issue. It described the process of investigation and consultation that would be followed by the Ministry of Education in order to bring a new pattern of school organisation into existence. My intention to appoint a representative Review Committee was announced, and its terms of reference were specified, including a statement of principles on which wide public agreement had been reached during the white paper consultation process.

The Review Committee's brief was to recommend to the Minister of Education a proposed national framework of school Organisation and ownership, and norms and standards on school governance and funding which, in the view of the committee, are likely to command the widest possible public support, accord with the requirements of the Constitution, improve the quality and effectiveness of schools, and be financially sustainable from public funds.

2.7 As a guide to negotiated change in the school system, the committee proposes that the new structure must:

1. embody equity in school governance and funding;
2. ensure redress in funding, to make up the backlogs caused by past unequal treatment;
3. enable a visible and measurable improvement to occur in the quality of the learning process and the quality of learning outcomes;
4. improve efficiency through the optimum use of resources;
5. balance the need for communities to be able to influence the cultural ethos of their schools with the need for national coherence in the system and the promotion of a sense of national common purpose;
6. ensure that the decision-making authority assigned to school governing bodies is coupled with the allocation of resources (or the right to raise resources) for them to manage;
7. recognise that a governing body's right of decision-making is not linked to the ability of its community to raise resources;
8. use the incentive of wider decision-making authority to encourage governing bodies to achieve a "broader vision of the system". (pp. 42-43)

The Ministry of Education's response

2.8 The application of the principles underlying the committee's approach to school organisation, governance and funding will be a very complex matter. That is not because the committee's approach is faulty, but because any solution to the inheritance of injustice in the schools will be difficult to apply and will take time to work through the system. It is all the more important, therefore, that policy goals are clearly stated on the basis of defensible principles, so that they may properly guide the practical decisions which will be required in the course of drawing up legislation, in the process of negotiation with school governing bodies and teachers' organisations, and in the development of administrative arrangements to implement the new system.

2.9 The committee has not tried to disguise the difficulties but has instead addressed itself to working out a balanced and principled approach to dealing with them. The expectations and fears of South Africans who are looking for a clear statement of national policy must be taken seriously. The Ministry endorses the committee's observation that:

"South Africans must be given grounds for confidence that the new system of education which is being developed will be professionally planned and carried out, democratically governed, and effectively managed; that the structures and strategies developed will be such as to enhance quality; and that the resources will be equitably distributed over the population as a whole. It must be clear that the national system is being effectively integrated." (p. 39)

Document 5. Political Cartoon from UN exhibit on democracy



Document 6. Apartheid Laws Chart

Government Law	Year Enacted	Effect
Franchise and Ballot Act	1892	Limited the vote of Black South Africans with monetary and educational provisions.
Natal Legislative Assembly Bill	1894	Prevented Indians from voting.
General Pass Regulations Bill	1905	Prevented all Black South Africans from voting.
Asiatic Registration Act	1906	Required Indians to carry passes.
South Africa Act	1909	Created the Union of South Africa from former colonies and republics in the region. The area is a British territory but the Afrikaans people are allowed home rule. English and Dutch become the official languages.
South Africa Act	1910	Gave whites control over all other racial groups.
Natives Land Act	1913	Blacks could only own 7% of the land. Most Blacks could not own land.
Natives in Urban Areas Bill	1918	Forced Blacks to relocate.
Urban Areas Act	1923	Created residential segregation.
Colour Bar Act	1926	Restricted Blacks from practicing skilled trades.
The Native Administration Act	1927	Gave whites control over all South African affairs and, in effect, took control away from Black South African chiefs.
Native Land and Trust Act	1936	Strengthened the 1913 Land Act
Representation of Natives Act	1936	Erased all Black South Africans from the rolls in the Cape region.
Asiatic land Tenure Bill	1946	Banned the sale of land to Indians.
Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (No. 55)	1949	Marriages between whites and other races is illegal.

Immorality Act (No. 21)	1950	Ban on sexual relations between whites and blacks.
Reservation of Separate Amenities Act	1953	Mandated separate facilities (bathrooms, drinking fountains, etc.) for whites and blacks) and they need not be of equal quality.
Bantu Education Act	1953	Education of Blacks is assigned to the Native Affairs Department which sought to limit educational training of Blacks.
Industrial Conciliation Act (No. 28)	1956	Allowed the government to reclassify jobs as “whites only” and to increase the pay.
Extension of University Education Act (No. 45)	1959	Blacks could not attend white institutions.

*Compiled from South African History (n.d.) and South African Country Studies (n.d)

Document 7. HIV/AIDS Statistics

The statistics can be viewed at:

<http://www.avert.org/safricastats.htm>

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

No. 278

22 February 2008

NATIONAL SCHOOLS PLEDGE**CALL FOR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT NATIONAL SCHOOLS PLEDGE**

I, Grace Naledi Mandisa Pandor, Minister of Education, hereby invite comments from the public and interested parties on the draft National Schools Pledge contained in Annexure A of this document.

The National Schools Pledge is based on the values of the Constitution.

The objectives of the Pledge are:

- (a) To promote civic participation and responsibility among young people;
- (b) To evoke national pride and unity; and
- (c) To promote social cohesion and nation-building.

Learners will be expected to recite the Pledge at least once a week at a school assembly and other suitable occasions.

All comments should be in writing and must reach the Department of Education not later than 20 March 2008.

Written comments, which should indicate the name and postal, email and telephone contact details (if available) of the person, governing body or organization submitting the comments, may be sent to:

Mr D Hindle

Director-General: Education

Attention: Ms Q Buys

By post: Department of Education
Private Bag X895
PRETORIA
0001

By fax: (012) 326 1909

By email: values@doe.gov.za



G.N.M. PANDOR, MP
MINISTER OF EDUCATION

DATE: 19-02-2008

DRAFT NATIONAL SCHOOLS PLEDGE

We the youth of South Africa,
recognising the injustices of our past,
honour those who suffered and sacrificed for justice and freedom.

We will respect and protect the dignity of each person,
and stand up for justice.

We sincerely declare that we shall uphold the rights and values of our constitution,
and promise to act in accordance with the duties and responsibilities
that flow from these rights.

I K E E / X A R R A // K E

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Document 9. Thabo Mbeki's Resignation Speech: Transcript

On 21 September, speaking from his office at the Union Buildings in Tshwane, Thabo Mbeki addressed the South African people to announce his resignation as the country's president. This is the transcript of his speech.

Fellow South Africans,

I have no doubt that you are aware of the announcement made yesterday by the National Executive Committee of the ANC with regard to the position of the President of the Republic.

Accordingly, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the nation that today I handed a letter to the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Honourable Baleka Mbete, to tender my resignation from the high position of President of the Republic of South Africa, effective from the day that will be determined by the National Assembly.

I have been a loyal member of the African National Congress for 52 years. I remain a member of the ANC and therefore respect its decisions. It is for this reason that I have taken the decision to resign as President of the Republic, following the decision of the National Executive Committee of the ANC.

I would like sincerely to thank the nation and the ANC for having given me the opportunity to serve in public office during the last 14 years as the Deputy President and President of South Africa.

This service has at all times been based on the vision, the principles and values that have guided the ANC as it prosecuted a difficult and dangerous struggle in the decades before the attainment of our freedom in 1994.

Among other things, the vision, principles and values of the ANC teach the cadres of this movement life-long lessons that inform us that wherever we are and whatever we do we should ensure that our actions contribute to the attainment of a free and just society, the upliftment of all our people, and the development of a South Africa that belongs to all who live in it.

'A vision of a better life'

This is the vision of a South Africa that is democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous; a country in which all the people enjoy a better life. Indeed the work we have done in pursuit of the vision and principles of our liberation movement has at all times been based on the age-old values of Ubuntu, of selflessness, sacrifice and service in a manner that ensures that the interests of the people take precedence over our desires as individuals.

I truly believe that the governments in which I have been privileged to serve have acted and worked in the true spirit of these important values.

Based on the values of Ubuntu, the significance of which we learnt at the feet of such giants of our struggle as Chief Albert Luthuli, OR Tambo, Nelson Mandela and others, we as government, embarked, from 1994, on policies and programmes directed at pulling the people of South Africa out of the morass of poverty and ensuring that we build a stable, developed and prosperous country.

Accordingly, among many things we did, we transformed our economy, resulting in the longest sustained period of economic growth in the history of our country; we introduced an indigent policy that reaches large numbers of those in need; we made the necessary advances so as to bring about a developmental state, the better to respond to the many and varied challenges of the transformation of our country.

This is, of course not the occasion to record the achievements of government. An additional critical few are however worth mentioning. They include our achievements with regard to many of the Millennium Development Goals, the empowerment of women, the decision to allow us to host the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup and our election as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council two years ago.

Despite the economic advances we have made, I would be the first to say that even as we ensured consistent economic growth, the fruits of these positive results are still to be fully and equitably shared among our people, hence the abject poverty we still find co-existing side by side with extraordinary opulence.

Importantly, we had an obligation to ensure that democracy becomes the permanent feature of our lives and that all our citizens respect the rule of law and human rights. This is one of the cornerstones of our democracy, which we have consistently striven to protect and never to compromise.

We have also worked continuously to combat the twin challenges of crime and corruption, to ensure that all our people live in conditions of safety and security. We must admit that we are still faced with many challenges in this regard.

Work will therefore have to continue to strengthen and improve the functioning of our criminal justice system, to provide the necessary resources for this purpose, to activate the masses of our people to join the fight against crime and corruption, and to achieve new victories in the struggle for moral regeneration.

With regard to the latter, our successive governments from 1994 to date have worked consistently to encourage the entrenchment in our country of a value system whose observance would make all of us Proudly South African, a value system informed by the precept of Ubuntu – umuntu ngumuntu ngabanye. Among other things this means that we must all act in a manner that respects the dignity of every human being.

We have sought to advance this vision precisely because we understood that we would fail in the struggle to achieve the national and social cohesion that our country needs, as well as the national unity we require to enable us to act together to address the major challenges we face.

Fellow South Africans,

Since the attainment of our freedom in 1994, we have acted consistently to respect and defend the independence of the judiciary. For this reason our successive governments have honoured all judicial decisions, including those that went against the Executive. This did not mean that the Executive did not at times have strong views which we would have publicly pronounced upon. The central approach we adopted has always been to defend the judiciary rather than act in a manner that would have had a negative impact on its work. Indeed, on the infrequent instances when we have publicly expressed views contrary to those of the judiciary, we have done so mindful of the need to protect its integrity.

Consistent with this practice, I would like to restate the position of Cabinet on the inferences made by the Honourable Judge Chris Nicholson that the President and Cabinet have interfered in the work of the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). Again I would like to state this categorically that we have never done this, and therefore never compromised the right of the National Prosecuting Authority to decide whom it wished to prosecute or not to prosecute. This applies equally to the painful matter relating to the court proceedings against the President of the ANC, Comrade Jacob Zuma.

More generally, I would like to assure the nation that our successive governments since 1994 have never acted in any manner intended wilfully to violate the Constitution and the law. We have always sought to respect the solemn Oath of Office each one of us made in front of the Chief Justice and other judges, and have always been conscious of the fact that the legal order that governs our country was achieved through the sacrifices made by countless numbers of our people, which included death.

In this context it is most unfortunate that gratuitous suggestions have been made seeking to impugn the integrity of those of us who have been privileged to serve in our country's National Executive.

Compatriots,

Again, as you know, we have often pointed to the fact that our liberation movement has always been pan-African in its outlook and therefore that we have an obligation to contribute to the renaissance of the African continent.

All of us are aware of the huge and daunting challenges that face our continent. In the short years since our freedom, as South Africans we have done what we could to make our humble contribution to the regeneration of our continent.

We have devoted time and resources to the task of achieving the Renaissance of Africa because this is what has informed generations of our liberators, even before the ANC was formed in 1912. We have done this fully understanding that our country shares a common destiny with the rest of our Continent.

I therefore thank the many dedicated compatriots – men and women – who have made it possible for us to contribute to the resolution of conflicts and the strengthening of democracy in a number of countries including the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Zimbabwe, Sudan and elsewhere. We have also done this work conscious of our responsibilities as a State Member of both

SADC and the African Union.

I would like to thank my colleagues, the many Heads of State and Government on the African continent whose abiding vision is that Africa must be free; that all our countries, individually and collectively should become democratic, developed and prosperous, and that Africa must unite. These African patriots know as I do that Africa and Africans will not and must not be the wretched of the earth in perpetuity.

Similarly we have worked to contribute to the achievement of the aspirations of the countries and peoples of the South, conscious of the need for us to act in solidarity and in unity with the billions with whom we share the common challenge to defeat poverty and underdevelopment.

Accordingly, I depart the Office of President of South Africa knowing that this country has many men and women who have dedicated their lives to ensure that South Africa, Africa and the countries of the South will, in time, manage to ensure a better world for all of humanity.

I depart this Office conscious that the sterling work done by the Presidency, the Ministries and departments, the provinces and local government structures will continue, driven by the determination to achieve the goal of a better life for all. I am convinced that the incoming administration will better the work done during the past 14-and-half years so that poverty, underdevelopment, unemployment, illiteracy, challenges of health, crime and corruption will cease to define the lives of many of our people.

I have received many messages from South Africans, from all walks of life, through e-mails, telephonically and through cell phone text messages as well as those conveyed through my colleagues. I thank all of you, fellow South Africans, for these messages.

To everyone, and responding to these messages, I would like to say that gloom and despondency have never defeated adversity. Trying times need courage and resilience. Our strength as a people is not tested during the best of times. As we said before, we should never become despondent because the weather is bad nor should we turn triumphalist because the sun shines. For South Africa to succeed there is more work to be done and I trust that we will continue to strive to act in unity to accelerate the advance towards the achievement of our shared national goals.

In this regard, it may be worth repeating what I said during the inauguration of the President of the Republic in 1999. Using the metaphor of the Comrades Marathon, I said then that:

"Those who complete the course will do so only because they do not, as fatigue sets in, convince themselves that the road ahead is still too long, the inclines too steep, the loneliness impossible to bear and the prize itself of doubtful value."

Once more, I thank you most sincerely for affording me the opportunity to serve you and to serve the people of Africa.

Document 10. South Africa's unemployment rate

Year	Source	Broad definition
Sep 1993	SALDRU	31.2
Oct 1994	OHS	31.5
Oct 1996	OHS	35.6
Oct 1998	OHS	38.6
Sep 2000	LFS	36.9
Sep 2002	LFS	41.8

Source: <http://www.csae.ox.ac.uk/resprogs/usam/default.html>

Year	Unemployment rate	Rank	Percent Change	Date of Information
2003	37.00 %	18		2001 est.
2004	31.00 %	24	-16.22 %	2003 est.
2005	26.20 %	161	-15.48 %	2004 est.
2006	26.60 %	168	1.53 %	2005 est.
2007	25.50 %	172	-4.14 %	2006 est.
2008	24.20 %	169	-5.10 %	2007 est.

Source: http://www.indexmundi.com/south_africa/unemployment_rate.html