

*The Chairperson of the
National Inauguration Committee
The Hon. Chief Justice M. M. Corbett
has the honour to invite*
Mr and Mrs R Bernstein

*to attend the
Inauguration Ceremony of the President
and Executive Deputy Presidents of
the Republic of South Africa
on Tuesday, 10 May 1994, at 11:00
in the
Amphitheatre of the Union Buildings, Pretoria*

RSVP before 30 April 1994.
Telephone (012) 351-0017/18/19/22/23.
Fax (012) 351-0015.

Dress: Dark Suit, Uniform,
Traditional or National dress.
Hats optional for Ladies.



Inauguration Ceremonies
Programme

May tenth

Nineteen hundred ninety four

Inauguration
of the
President
and
Executive Deputy Presidents
of the
Republic of South Africa
at the
Amphitheatre of the Union Buildings, Pretoria
May tenth
Nineteen hundred ninety four

Musical Programme

09:00 – 10:57

IMILONJI KA NTU CHORAL SOCIETY

SABC CHAMBER CHOIR

LADYSMITH BLACK MAMBAZO

THOKOSA

MIRIAM MAKEBA

PRETORIA YOUTH CHOIR

The Inauguration

11:00

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPUTY PRESIDENTS	MASTER OF CEREMONIES
ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT	MASTER OF CEREMONIES
NATIONAL ANTHEMS – CHOIRS	JOINT CHOIRS
HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG	NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE
SWEARING-IN OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPUTY PRESIDENTS	THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE M M CORBETT
SWEARING-IN OF THE PRESIDENT	THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE M M CORBETT
HINDU PRAYER FOR PEACE	MR P V LAKHANI
READING FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT	CHIEF RABBI C HARRIS
READING FROM THE KORAN	SHEIKH NAZIM MOHAMMED
CHRISTIAN PRAYER AND BLESSING	ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU
PIGEONS TO BE RELEASED	
INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT	
CONCLUSION – SINGING OF NATIONAL ANTHEMS	
NATIONAL SALUTE	

NB: *After the National Anthems, all guests remain standing. After the flypast, 21-gun salute and National Salute, everybody is requested to be seated whereupon the President, Executive Deputy Presidents, Heads of State and Official Delegates and then other guests will leave the amphitheatre.*

The Oath of Office

In the presence of those assembled here and in full realisation of the high calling I assume as President in service of the Republic of South Africa, I do hereby swear to be faithful to the Republic of South Africa, and do solemnly and sincerely promise at all times to promote that which will advance and to oppose all that may harm the Republic; to obey, observe, uphold and maintain the Constitution and all other Law of the Republic; to discharge my duties with all my strength and talents to the best of my knowledge and ability and true to the dictates of my conscience; to do justice to all; and to devote myself to the well-being of the Republic and all its people.

NKOSI SIKELEL'I AFRIKA

Nkosi, sikelel'i Afrika;
Malupakam'upondo Iwayo;
Yiva imitandazo yetu
Usisikelele.

Yihla Moya, Yihla Moya,
Yihla Moya Oyingcwele

Sikelela iNkosi zetu;
Zimkumbule umDali wazo;
Zimoyike zezimhlouele,
Azisikelele.

Sikelel'amandol'esizwe.
Sikelela kwa nomlisela
Ulitwal'ilizwe ngomonde,
Uwusikilele.

Sikelel'amakosikazi
Nawe onk'amanenekazi;
Pakamisa wonk'umtinjana
Uwusikilele.

Sikelela abafundisi
Bemvaba zonke zelilizwe;
Ubatwese ngoMoya Wako
Ubasikelele.

Sikelel'ulimo nemfuyo;
Gxota zonk'indlala nezifo;
Zalisa ilizwe ngempilo
Ulisikelele.

Sikelel'amalinga etu
Awananyana nokuzaka,
Awemfundo nemvisiswano
Uwasikelele.

Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika;
Cima bonk' ubugwenxa bayo
Nezigqito, nezono zayo
Uyisikelele.

GOD BLESS AFRICA

Lord, bless Africa;
May her spirit rise high up;
Hear Thou our prayers
And bless us.

Chorus: Descend, O Spirit,
Descend, O Holy Spirit

Bless our chiefs
May they remember their Creator.
Fear Him and revere Him,
That He may bless them.

Bless the public men,
Bless also the youth
That they may carry the land with
patience
And that Thou mayst bless them.

Bless the wives
And also all young women;
Lift up the young girls
And bless them.

Bless the ministers
of all churches of this land;
Endue them with Thy Spirit
And bless them.

Bless agriculture and stock raising
Banish all famine and diseases;
Fill the land with good health
And bless it.

Bless our efforts
of union and self-uplift,
Of education and mutual
understanding
And bless them.

Lord, bless Africa
Blot out all its unrighteousness
And its transgressions and sins.
And bless it.

DIE STEM VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Uit die blou van onse hemel, uit die diepte
van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes waar die kranse
antwoord gee,
Deur ons ver-verlate vlaktes met die kreun
van ossewa —
Ruis die stem van ons geliefde, van ons
land Suid-Afrika.

Ons sal antwoord op jou roepstem, ons sal
offer wat jy vra;
Ons sal lewe, ons sal sterwe – ons vir jou,
Suid-Afrika.

In die meng van ons gebeente, in ons hart
en siel en gees,
In ons roem op ons verlede, in ons hoop
op wat sal wees,
In ons wil en werk en wandel, van ons
wieg tot aan ons graf –
Deel geen ander land ons liefde, trek geen
ander trou ons af.

Vaderland! ons sal die adel van jou naam
met ere dra:
Waar en trou as Afrikaners – kinders van
Suid-Afrika.

In die songloed van ons somer, in ons
winternag se kou,
In die lente van ons liefde, in die lanfer
van ons rou,
By die klink van huw'liks-klokkies, by die
uitklap op die kis –
Streel jou stem ons nooit verniet nie, weet
jy waar jou kinders is.

Op jou roep sê ons nooit nee nie, sê ons
altyd, altyd ja:
Om te lewe, om te sterwe – ja, ons kom,
Suid-Afrika.

Op U Almag vas vertrouend het ons
vadere gebou:
Skenk ook ons die krag, o Here! om te
handhaaf en te hou –
Dat die erwe van ons vaad're vir ons
kinders erwe bly:
Knegte van die Allerhoogste, teen die hele
wêreld vry.

Soos ons vadere vertrou het, leer ook ons
vertrou, o Heer –
Met ons land en met ons nasie sal dit wel
wees, God regeer.

THE CALL OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ring out from our blue heavens, from
our deep seas breaking round:
Over everlasting mountains where the
echoing crags resound:
From our plains where creaking wagons
cut their trails into the earth –
Calls the spirit of our Country, of the land
that gave us birth.

At thy call we shall not falter, firm and
steadfast we shall stand,
At thy will to live or perish, O South
Africa, dear land.

In our body and our spirit, in our inmost
heart held fast;
In the promise of our future and the glory
of our past;
In our will, our work, our striving, from
the cradle to the grave –
There's no land that shares our loving,
and no bond that can enslave.

Thou hast borne us and we know thee,
May our deeds to all proclaim
Our enduring love and service to thy
honour and thy name.

In the golden warmth of summer, in the
chill of winter's air,
In the surging life of springtime, in the
autumn of despair;
When the wedding bells are chiming or
when those we love depart
Thou dost know us for they children and
dost take us to thy heart.

Loudly peals the answering chorus: We
are thine, and we shall stand,
Be it life or death, to answer to thy call,
beloved land.

In Thy power, Almighty, trusting, did our
fathers build of old:
Strengthen then, O Lord, their children to
defend, to love, to hold –
That the heritage they gave us for our
children yet may be:
Bondsmen only to the Highest and before
the whole world free.

As our fathers trusted humbly, teach us,
Lord, to trust Thee still;
Guard our land and guide our people in
Thy way to do Thy will.



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May they remember their Creator.
Fear Him and revere Him,
That He may bless them.

Bless the public men,
Bless also the youth
That they may carry the land with
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Bless the wives
And also all young women;
Lift up the young girls
And bless them.

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Fill the land with good health
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Bless our efforts
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And its transgressions and sins,
And bless it.

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Oor ons ewige gebergtes waar die kranse antwoord gee.
Deur ons ver-verlate vlaktes met die kreun van ossewa —
Ruis die stem van ons geliefde, van ons land Suid-Afrika.

Ons sal antwoord op jou roepstem, ons sal offer wat jy vra;
Ons sal lewe, ons sal sterwe — ons vir jou, Suid-Afrika.

In die meng van ons gebeente, in ons hart en siel en gees,
In ons roem op ons verlede, in ons hoop op wat sal wees,
In ons wil en werk en wandel, van ons wieg tot aan ons graf —
Deel geen ander land ons liefde, trek geen ander trou ons af.

Vaderland! ons sal die adel van jou naam met ere dra;
Waar en trou as Afrikaners — kinders van Suid-Afrika.

In die songloed van ons somer, in ons winternag se kou,
In die lente van ons liefde, in die lanfer van ons rou,
By die klink van huw'liks-klokkies, by die uitklap op die kis —
Streel jou stem ons nooit verniet nie, weet jy waar jou kinders is.

Op jou roep sê ons nooit nee nie, sê ons altyd, altyd ja;
Om te lewe, om te sterwe — ja, ons kom, Suid-Afrika.

Op U Almag vas vertrouend het ons vadere gebou:
Skenk ook ons die krag, o Here! om te handhaaf en te hou —
Dat die erwe van ons vaad're vir ons kinders erwe bly;
Knegte van die Allerhoogste, teen die hele wêreld vry.

Soos ons vadere vertrou het, leer ook ons vertrou, o Heer —
Met ons land en met ons nasie sal dit wel wees, God regeer.

THE CALL OF SOUTH AFRICA

Ring out from our blue heavens, from our deep seas breaking round;
Over everlasting mountains where the echoing crags resound:
From our plains where creaking wagons cut their trails into the earth —
Calls the spirit of our Country, of the land that gave us birth.

At thy call we shall not falter, firm and steadfast we shall stand,
At thy will to live or perish, O South Africa, dear land.

In our body and our spirit, in our inmost heart held fast;
In the promise of our future and the glory of our past;
In our will, our work, our striving, from the cradle to the grave —
There's no land that shares our loving, and no bond that can enslave.

Thou hast borne us and we know thee, May our deeds to all proclaim
Our enduring love and service to thy honour and thy name.

In the golden warmth of summer, in the chill of winter's air,
In the surging life of springtime, in the autumn of despair;
When the wedding bells are chiming or when those we love depart
Thou dost know us for they children and dost take us to thy heart.

Loudly peals the answering chorus: We are thine, and we shall stand,
Be it life or death, to answer to thy call, beloved land.

In Thy power, Almighty, trusting, did our fathers build of old;
Strengthen then, O Lord, their children to defend, to love, to hold —
That the heritage they gave us for our children yet may be;
Bondsmen only to the Highest and before the whole world free.

As our fathers trusted humbly, teach us, Lord, to trust Thee still;
Guard our land and guide our people in Thy way to do Thy will.



Many Cultures · One Nation
 Presidential Inauguration
 10 · 05 · 1994
 Baie kulture · Een Nasie
 Presidentsinhuldiging



President
 Nelson R
 Mandela

**SOUTH AFRICA
 SUID-AFRIKA 45c**

AD1.4 1994

**SUID-AFRIKA
 SOUTH AFRICA**

70c

AD2.4 1994

**SOUTH AFRICA
 SUID-AFRIKA**

95c

AD3.4 1994



PRETORIA

**SUID-AFRIKA
 SOUTH AFRICA**

R1,15

AD4.4 1994

DIE INHULDIGING VAN DIE NUWE PRESIDENT

Op 10 Mei 1994 betree Suid-Afrika 'n nuwe bedeling wanneer die land se eerste demokraties verkose president ingehuldig word.

45c President Nelson Mandela

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela is op 18 Julie 1918 op Qunu naby Umtata in Transkei gebore as die seun van 'n hoofraadslid van die Temboe-hoof. Na sy vader se dood in 1930 word hy onder die sorg van sy neef, die waarnemende hoofman, geplaas en opgelei om 'n belangrike posisie te beklee. Sy kennismaking met sake wat deur die hoofman besleg moes word, het hom laat besluit om 'n prokureur te word en sy eie bydrae tot die stryd om demokrasie te lewer. Hy matriculeer aan die Healdtown Methodist Boarding School en skryf hom in vir die BA-graad aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare waar hy betrokke raak by studentepolitiek en geskors word weens sy deelname aan 'n protesstaking. Hy het na Johannesburg verhuis waar hy sy BA-graad deur 'n korrespondensiekursus voltooi, as prokureursklerk begin werk en vir die LLB-graad studeer. Sy politieke loopbaan het in alle erns begin toe hy hom in 1942 by die African National Congress aangesluit het. In 1950 word hy die nasionale president van die Jeugliga en in 1952 die nasionale leier van die *Defiance Campaign*. Nadat hy voor die hof gedaag is vanweë sy rol in dié veldtog, het die hof bevind dat hy en sy medeaangeklaagdes hul volgelinge voortdurend aangeraai het om die pad van vrede te loop en alle geweld te vermy.

Hy het steeds sy politieke bedrywighede voortgesit en word in 1956 van hoogverraad aangekla maar is na 'n vier-en-'n-halfjaarlange hofspraak onskuldig bevind. In 1961 word hy hoofbevelvoerder van *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, die militêre vleuel van die ANC. Sy betrokkenheid hierby het uiteindelik tot die Rivonia-verhoor gelei waartydens hy skuldig bevind is aan sabotasie en in 1964 tot lewenslange tronkstraf op Robbeneiland gevonnissen is.

Na 'n gevangenskap van 27 jaar is hy onder groot internasionale belangstelling op 11 Februarie 1990 deur die destydse Staatspresident, F W de Klerk, vrygelaat. Hy het sy stryd om 'n ware demokrasie in Suid-Afrika voortgesit en is tot president van die ANC verkies, die amp wat hy beklee het toe hy sy party in April 1994 tot oorwinning gelei het in die eerste demokratiese verkiesing in Suid-Afrika.

President Nelson Mandela is meermale internasionaal vereer vir sy bydrae tot die stryd om

menseregte, vryheid en gelykheid en het reeds talie eregrade, medaljes en spesiale pryse ontvang. Hy was die eerste ontvanger van die Martin Luther King Jnr Vredesprys en het in 1993 die Nobelvredesprys met F W de Klerk gedeel. Sy uitspraak by sy vrylating in Februarie 1990 beliggaam sy toewyding aan sy land en sy mense: "Ek staan nie voor u as 'n profeet nie, maar as 'n nederige dienskneg van u, die volk."

70c Volksliedere

Die Stem en *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* word albei as volkslied erken. Die woorde van *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika* is in 1918 deur die bekende skrywer en digter, C J Langenhoven, geskryf. Die musiek is in 1921 deur ds M L de Villiers gekomponeer. Dié lied is jare lank nie-amptelik as volkslied gesing en is in 1938 die eerste keer by die opening van die Parlement gespeel. *Die Stem* is in 1957 amptelik as die volkslied van Suid-Afrika erken. Die eerste strofe verskyn in Afrikaans op dié seël.

Die eerste strofe van *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* (Here, seën Afrika) is in 1897 deur Enoch Mankayi Sontonga geskryf. Sontonga is op Lovedale in die Transkei gebore en het op 'n jeugdige ouderdom na Johannesburg verhuis. Van die talie liedere wat hy geskryf het, is *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* die bekendste. Die Xhosa-digter, Samuel Mqhayi, het sewe bykomende strofes geskryf. In 1925 het *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* die amptelike lied van die ANC geword. Die bekende eerste strofe verskyn in Xhosa op dié seël.

95c Nasionale vlag

Die sigbaarste simbool van 'n land is sy vlag. In die nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse vlag word 'n onbetwisbare Afrika-karakter met vlagkleure wat sedert 1652 in Suid-Afrika bekend is, gekombineer. Die twee breë groen bane wat ineen vloei, is 'n simbool van versoening en die samekoms van die verlede en die toekoms.

R1,15 Uniegebou

Op 10 Mei 1994 word die nuwe president by die Uniegebou ingehuldig. Dié gebou teen Meintjieskop in Pretoria is deur sir Herbert Baker ontwerp en was sedert sy voltooiing in 1913 die setel van die Uitvoerende Gesag. In die oprigting van dié imposante bouwerk is so ver moontlik van Suid-Afrikaanse boumateriaal gebruik gemaak.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

On 10 May 1994, South Africa enters a new dispensation with the inauguration of the country's first democratically elected president.

45c President Nelson Mandela

Born on 18 July 1918 at Qunu near Umtata in the Transkei, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was the son of a chief councillor of the paramount chief of the Tembu. After his father's death in 1930, he became the ward of his cousin, the acting Paramount Chief, to be groomed to assume high office. Influenced by the cases that came before the Chief's court, he decided to become a lawyer and make his own contribution to the struggle for democracy. After matriculating at Healdtown Methodist Boarding School, he enrolled at the Fort Hare University College for the Bachelor of Arts degree. Here he became involved in student politics and was suspended for joining in a protest boycott. He then went to Johannesburg where he completed his BA by correspondence, took articles of clerkship and commenced study for his LLB degree. His political career started in earnest when he joined the African National Congress in 1942, becoming national president of the Youth League in 1950 and national leader of the Defiance Campaign in 1952. Charged and brought to trial for his role in this campaign, the court found that he and his co-accused had "consistently advised their followers to adopt a peaceful course of action and to avoid all violence."

Continuing his political activities, he was accused of high treason in 1956 and at the end of a four-and-a-half year long trial found not guilty. In 1961 he became commander-in-chief of *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, the military arm of the ANC, where his activities eventually led to the Rivonia Trial during which he was found guilty of sabotage and in 1964 sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island.

After 27 years of incarceration, he was released to international acclaim by the then State President, F W de Klerk, on 11 February 1990. Continuing his quest for true democracy in South Africa, Nelson Mandela became president of the ANC, the position he held when he led his party to victory in the first democratic elections in South Africa during April 1994.

Recognised internationally for his contribution to the struggle for human rights, freedom and equality, President Nelson Mandela has received many honorary degrees, medals and special prizes. He was the first recipient of the Martin Luther King Jr Peace Prize and shared

with F W de Klerk the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize.

Epitomising his dedication to his country and its people are his words upon his release in February 1990: "I stand before you not as a prophet, but as a humble servant to you, the people."

70c National anthems

Both *Die Stem* and *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* are recognised as national anthems. The words of *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika* (The Call of South Africa) were written in 1918 by well-known author and poet, C J Langenhoven. The music was composed by the Rev M L de Villiers in 1921. The song served as unofficial national anthem for many years and was played at the opening of Parliament for the first time in 1938. In 1957, *Die Stem* was officially recognised as the national anthem of South Africa. The stamp features the first stanza of *Die Stem* in Afrikaans.

The first stanza of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* (God Bless Africa) was written in 1897 by Enoch Mankayi Sontonga. Born at Lovedale in the Transkei, Sontonga moved to Johannesburg at an early age. Of the many songs he has written, *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* became the best known. Seven additional verses were written by the Xhosa poet, Samuel Mqhayi. In 1925, *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* became the official anthem of the ANC. The stamp features the well-known first stanza in Xhosa.

95c National flag

The most visible symbol of a country is its flag. The new South African flag combines a distinctly African character with flag colours known in South Africa since 1852. The two broad green stripes flowing into one symbolise reconciliation and the convergence of the past and the future.

R1,15 Union Buildings

On 10 May 1994, the new President will be inaugurated at the Union Buildings. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker, the Union Buildings on Meintjeskop in Pretoria has been the seat of the Executive Power since its completion in 1913. As much use as possible was made of South African materials in the construction of this imposing edifice.



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**SOUTH AFRICA
 SUID-AFRIKA 45c**
 A01.4 1994

Die Stem van Suid-Afrika
 Met die blou van myn hemel,
 en die rooi van myn son
 Die wit en swart geleëde
 van die lewende natuur van my
 Die wit en swart geleëde
 van die lewende natuur
 Die wit en swart geleëde
 van my land Suid-Afrika

Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika
 Nkosi, sikelel' Afrika,
 Maphakisa' aphelele lezwe!
 Thixo mchamisa' aphelele
 Umahlaba.

Thixo Moya, gqika Moya,
 Sika Moya Cinyane!

**SUID-AFRIKA
 SOUTH AFRICA 70c**
 A02.4 1994



**SOUTH AFRICA
 SUID-AFRIKA 95c**
 A03.4 1994



PRETORIA



1994 · 05 · 10
 Presidentsinhuldiging · Presidential Inauguration
**SUID-AFRIKA
 SOUTH AFRICA R1,15**
 A04.4 1994

DIE INHULDIGING VAN DIE NUWE PRESIDENT

Op 10 Mei 1994 betree Suid-Afrika 'n nuwe bedeling wanneer die land se eerste demokraties verkose president ingehuldig word.

45c President Nelson Mandela

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela is op 18 Julie 1918 op Qunu naby Umtata in Transkei gebore as die seun van 'n hoofraadslid van die Temboe-hoof. Na sy vader se dood in 1930 word hy onder die sorg van sy neef, die waarnemende hoofman, geplaas en opgelei om 'n belangrike posisie te beklee. Sy kennismaking met sake wat deur die hoofman besleg moes word, het hom laat besluit om 'n prokureur te word en sy eie bydrae tot die stryd om demokrasie te lewer. Hy matrikuleer aan die Healdtown Methodist Boarding School en skryf hom in vir die BA-graad aan die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare waar hy betrokke raak by studentepolitiek en geskors word weens sy deelname aan 'n protesstaking. Hy het na Johannesburg verhuis waar hy sy BA-graad deur 'n korrespondensiekursus voltooi, as prokureursklerk begin werk en vir die LLB-graad studeer. Sy politieke loopbaan het in alle erns begin toe hy hom in 1942 by die African National Congress aangesluit het. In 1950 word hy die nasionale president van die Jeugliga en in 1952 die nasionale leier van die *Defiance Campaign*. Nadat hy voor die hof gedaag is vanweë sy rol in dié veldtog, het die hof bevind dat hy en sy medeaangeklaagdes hul volginge voortdurend aangeraaï het om die pad van vrede te loop en alle geweld te vermy.

Hy het steeds sy politieke bedrywighede voortgesit en word in 1956 van hoogverraad aangekla maar is na 'n vier-en-'n-halfjaarlange hofsak onskuldig bevind. In 1961 word hy hoofbevelvoerder van *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, die militêre vleuel van die ANC. Sy betrokkenheid hierby het uiteindelik tot die Rivonia-verhoor gelei waartydens hy skuldig bevind is aan sabotasie en in 1964 tot lewenslange tronkstraf op Robbeneiland gevonnissen is.

Na 'n gevangenskap van 27 jaar is hy onder groot internasionale belangstelling op 11 Februarie 1990 deur die destydse Staatspresident, F W de Klerk, vrygelaat. Hy het sy stryd om 'n ware demokrasie in Suid-Afrika voortgesit en is tot president van die ANC verkies, die amp wat hy beklee het toe hy sy party in April 1994 tot oorwinning gelei het in die eerste demokratiese verkiesing in Suid-Afrika.

President Nelson Mandela is meermale internasionaal vereer vir sy bydrae tot die stryd om

menseregte, vryheid en gelykheid en het reeds talle eregrade, medaljes en spesiale pryse ontvang. Hy was die eerste ontvanger van die Martin Luther King Jnr Vredesprys en het in 1993 die Nobelvredeprys met F W de Klerk gedeel. Sy uitspraak by sy vrylating in Februarie 1990 beliggaam sy toewyding aan sy land en sy mense: "Ek staan nie voor u as 'n profeet nie, maar as 'n nederige dienskneg van u, die volk."

70c Volksliedere

Die Stem en *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* word albei as volkslied erken. Die woorde van *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika* is in 1918 deur die bekende skrywer en digter, C J Langenhoven, geskryf. Die musiek is in 1921 deur ds M L de Villiers gekomponeer. Dié lied is jare lank nie-amptelik as volkslied gesing en is in 1938 die eerste keer by die opening van die Parlement gespeel. *Die Stem* is in 1957 amptelik as die volkslied van Suid-Afrika erken. Die eerste strofe verskyn in Afrikaans op dié seël.

Die eerste strofe van *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* (Here, seën Afrika) is in 1897 deur Enoch Mankayi Sontonga geskryf. Sontonga is op Lovedale in die Transkei gebore en het op 'n jeugdige ouderdom na Johannesburg verhuis. Van die talle liedere wat hy geskryf het, is *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* die bekendste. Die Xhosa-digter, Samuel Mqhayi, het sewe bykomende strofes geskryf. In 1925 het *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* die amptelike lied van die ANC geword. Die bekende eerste strofe verskyn in Xhosa op dié seël.

95c Nasionale vlag

Die sigbaarste simbool van 'n land is sy vlag. In die nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse vlag word 'n onbetwisbare Afrika-karakter met vlagkleure wat sedert 1652 in Suid-Afrika bekend is, gekombineer. Die twee bree groen bane wat ineen vloei, is 'n simbool van versoening en die samekoms van die verlede en die toekoms.

R1,15 Uniegebou

Op 10 Mei 1994 word die nuwe president by die Uniegebou ingehuldig. Dié gebou teen Meintjeskop in Pretoria is deur sir Herbert Baker ontwerp en was sedert sy voltooiing in 1913 die setel van die Uitvoerende Gesag. In die oprigting van dié imposante bouwerk is so ver moontlik van Suid-Afrikaanse boumateriaal gebruik gemaak.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

On 10 May 1994, South Africa enters a new dispensation with the inauguration of the country's first democratically elected president.

45c President Nelson Mandela

Born on 18 July 1918 at Qunu near Umtata in the Transkei, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was the son of a chief councillor of the paramount chief of the Tembu. After his father's death in 1930, he became the ward of his cousin, the acting Paramount Chief, to be groomed to assume high office. Influenced by the cases that came before the Chief's court, he decided to become a lawyer and make his own contribution to the struggle for democracy. After matriculating at Healdtown Methodist Boarding School, he enrolled at the Fort Hare University College for the Bachelor of Arts degree. Here he became involved in student politics and was suspended for joining in a protest boycott. He then went to Johannesburg where he completed his BA by correspondence, took articles of clerkship and commenced study for his LLB degree. His political career started in earnest when he joined the African National Congress in 1942, becoming national president of the Youth League in 1950 and national leader of the Defiance Campaign in 1952. Charged and brought to trial for his role in this campaign, the court found that he and his co-accused had "consistently advised their followers to adopt a peaceful course of action and to avoid all violence."

Continuing his political activities, he was accused of high treason in 1956 and at the end of a four-and-a-half year long trial found not guilty. In 1961 he became commander-in-chief of *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, the military arm of the ANC, where his activities eventually led to the Rivonia Trial during which he was found guilty of sabotage and in 1964 sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island.

After 27 years of incarceration, he was released to international acclaim by the then State President, F W de Klerk, on 11 February 1990. Continuing his quest for true democracy in South Africa, Nelson Mandela became president of the ANC, the position he held when he led his party to victory in the first democratic elections in South Africa during April 1994.

Recognised internationally for his contribution to the struggle for human rights, freedom and equality, President Nelson Mandela has received many honorary degrees, medals and special prizes. He was the first recipient of the Martin Luther King Jr Peace Prize and shared

with F W de Klerk the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize

Epitomising his dedication to his country and its people are his words upon his release in February 1990: "I stand before you not as a prophet, but as a humble servant to you, the people."

70c National anthems

Both *Die Stem* and *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* are recognised as national anthems. The words of *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika* (The Call of South Africa) were written in 1918 by well-known author and poet, C J Langenhoven. The music was composed by the Rev M L de Villiers in 1921. The song served as unofficial national anthem for many years and was played at the opening of Parliament for the first time in 1936. In 1957, *Die Stem* was officially recognised as the national anthem of South Africa. The stamp features the first stanza of *Die Stem* in Afrikaans.

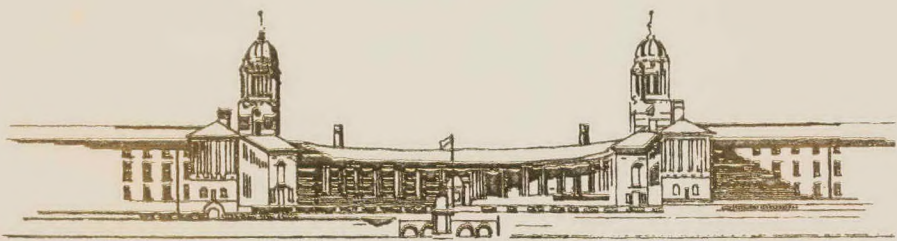
The first stanza of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* (God Bless Africa) was written in 1897 by Enoch Mankayi Sontonga. Born at Lovedale in the Transkei, Sontonga moved to Johannesburg at an early age. Of the many songs he has written, *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* became the best known. Seven additional verses were written by the Xhosa poet, Samuel Mqhayi. In 1925, *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* became the official anthem of the ANC. The stamp features the well-known first stanza in Xhosa.

95c National flag

The most visible symbol of a country is its flag. The new South African flag combines a distinctly African character with flag colours known in South Africa since 1652. The two broad green stripes flowing into one symbolise reconciliation and the convergence of the past and the future.

R1,15 Union Buildings

On 10 May 1994, the new President will be inaugurated at the Union Buildings. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker, the Union Buildings on Meintjeskop in Pretoria has been the seat of the Executive Power since its completion in 1913. As much use as possible was made of South African materials in the construction of this imposing edifice.



PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION
PRETORIA - SOUTH AFRICA
10 MAY 1994



ENTERTAINMENT



Amadeus String Ensemble

Soweto String Quartet

African Sunrise

African Youth Dancers

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS



MENU



Hors D'oevres

Springbok Paté en Croute

Smoked Trout and King Prawns

Smoked Crocodile

Marinated Tuna Fish with Fresh Vegetable Symphony

Smoked Oudtshoorn Ostrich Fillet


Grapefruit Segments and Crabmeat Salad

Selection of Green Salads

Avocado Salad with Peeled Prawns

Biltong and Dried Sausage

MENU



Main Course

Lamb Ragout
(with Fresh Waterblommetjies, Small Potatoes and White Beans)

Bobotie with Yellow Rice

Umnggusho
(a Xhosa Speciality)

Sliced Fillet of Beef

Whole Saddle of Beef

Selection of Smoked Venison, Pickled Tongue, Pickled Brisket,
Indian Chicken Salad, Mixed Pickles and Mustard

Salad Bar

Cheese and Biscuits

Desserts

Sliced Seasonal Fresh Fruit Platter served with Vanilla Ice-Cream

Chocolate Potjiekos Pots with Chocolate Mousse Filling

Croquem Bouche "Celebration"

Milk Tart

Koeksisters



Filter Coffee

Expresso Coffee

Tea



HALAAL MENU



Hors D'oevres

Salmon Roulade

Baked Yellow Tail

Samoosas (Chicken/Vegetable)

Chilli Bites

Mince Pies/Sausage Rolls

Crudites

Chicken Kiev Fingers

Vol-Au-Vent (Filled with Seafood)

Main Course

Chicken Curry and Rice

Roast Lamb and Vegetables

Chicken Breyani

Masala Fish and Savoury Rice

Murchi (Vegetables Stuffed with Mince and Rice)

HALAAL MENU



Desserts

Trifle

Chocolate Eclairs

Meringues with Fruit Salad

Danish Pastries

Apple Crumble

Milk Tart



Filter Coffee

Espresso Coffee

Tea



KOSHER MENU



Hors D'oevres

Israeli Salads : Humouces, Tehina, Diatjilim and Pita Bread

Cold Sweet and Sour Litchi Fish with Cashew Nuts

Cold Smoked Salmon Pate with Melba Toast

Chopped Herring and Kichel

Cold Smoked Peppered Mackerel

Crudites and Dips

Mushroom Salad, Spinach and Avocado Salad, French Salad,
Mustard Potato, Cabbage Mayonnaise

KOSHER MENU



Main Course

Mustard Brisket with New Potatoes

Mexican Chicken with Spanish Rice

Beef and Turkey Stir Fry

Ratatouille

Lamb Ribs or Lamb Cutlets in Fresh Herbs

Desserts

Eclairs, Meringues, Hot Crumpets, Fresh Fruit Salad, Chocolate Swissrolls

Assorted Smalls to include Biscuits, Petit-Fores, etc.



Filter Coffee



REFRESHMENTS



White Wine

Thelema Chardonnay
Neethlingshof Sauvignon Blanc
Uitkyk Riesling
KWV Chenin Blanc

Red Wine

Meerlust Merlot

Beers

Castle
Castle Light
Ohlssons
Amstel
Lion

Colddrinks

Coke
Diet Coke
Lemonade

Juices

Orange Juice
Appeltiser
Grapetiser

Mineral Water

23° South
Valpré



Thursday 11th July 1996

On the Occasion of an Address by

The President
of
The Republic of South Africa

PLEASE ADMIT BEARER

to

WESTMINSTER HALL

Guest of South African High Commission

Doors open at 9.45 am
Doors close at 10.40 am

NOT TRANSFERABLE
PLEASE SEE OVER

Lord Great Chamberlain

Those carrying cameras, briefcases, parcels, mobile phones
or pagers are to hand them in to the cloakroom attendant
at the North Door

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*On the Occasion of the State Visit by President Nelson Mandela
The High Commissioner for the Republic of South Africa
and Dr. Mantobazana Tshabalala-Msimang
request the pleasure of the company of*

MR & MRS R BERNSTEIN

*at a Reception on Friday 12 July 1996
at 71 Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W8 7AG
in the presence of President Nelson Mandela*

*R.S.V.P. Social Secretary
South African High Commission
London WC2N 5DP*

Telephone: 0171 451 7299

0171 930 4488

Fax No : 0171 451 7284

From 16h00 - 18h00

Dress: Lounge Suit

Please produce this invitation upon your arrival - This invitation is not transferrable

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