

*Fulbright Prize Edition*



## **Nelson Mandela Wins First J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding**

**O**n October 1 the Fulbright Association awarded the first J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding to Nelson R. Mandela. The prize, which carries a \$50,000 award, is made possible through a grant from The Coca-Cola Foundation.

*(continued on page 12)*

# President's Report

By Michael S. DeLucia

On December 31, I complete my second term as president of the Fulbright Association's Board of Directors. It has been a very productive and enjoyable two years; now is an appropriate time to reflect on the condition of the association and the direction in which it is headed.



Nelson R. Mandela and Michael S. DeLucia, Fulbright Association President.

The association's mission is as important today as ever before: to preserve and advance the legacy of Senator J. William Fulbright and the Fulbright Program. The

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Board of Directors is committed to this goal. Of special interest to me is the planning for the 50th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in 1996. I hope that all members will step forward with ideas on ways to celebrate this milestone in the program's history.

On a personal note, this year has been very satisfying for me. The 88th birthday celebration for Senator Fulbright in May 1993 saw an emotional tribute to the Senator by President Bill Clinton and by the Senator's family, personal associates, and current and former Fulbrighters from around the globe. The awarding of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Senator Fulbright was a moving climax for the occasion.

The awarding of the first J. William Fulbright

a second phase of their development by defining specific projects.

From a financial point of view, the association is healthier and more stable than at any point in its history. The association has now purchased new computer equipment, hired new personnel, and undertaken more extensive support to chapters.

Membership in the Fulbright Association reached its high point in 1993. Because of major efforts to recruit new members over the last two years, the association now has approximately 3,500 members. The growth of the association's membership is due primarily to the determined efforts of Jane Anderson, our executive director.

I would like to add a special word about Jane Anderson and about the Board of Directors. It has been a pleasure to work with Jane these past two years. She has remarkable enthusiasm and talent and has helped the association develop on so many levels. Of particular importance has been her work on the annual conferences and the tribute to Senator Fulbright. Without her efforts, these projects would not have been possible.



Fulbright Association Executive Director Jane L. Anderson and Mr. Mandela.

Prize for International Understanding to Nelson Mandela in October marked the culmination of three years of hard work by the association. Both of these events have brought praise to the association and reaffirmed its credibility and its mission.

On an organizational level, two of the association's task forces have shown substantial growth these past two years and have identified distinct missions and constituencies: the East Central European Task Force and the AIDS Task Force. Each is mobilizing the talents of Fulbrighters who have expertise in these areas. It is my hope that in 1994 both task forces will move into

Finally, the Board of Directors includes a broad cross section of Fulbrighters, and it has made these past two years very productive. My successor, Maurizio Gianturco, will find both talent and energy on the board and an eagerness to work on behalf of the Fulbright ideal. My best wishes go to Maurizio, the board, and Jane in 1994.

# The Fulbright Prize Idea

By Stanley N. Katz

Since I was not its originator, I think I am in a position to argue that the J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding has been a very good idea.



Photo by Neshan Nalchayan

Stanley N. Katz speaks on the Fulbright Prize at the 16th annual conference.

Like most of the Fulbrighters who are active participants in the association and its state chapters, I have been concerned to "let the word go forth" about the Fulbright Program. The leadership of the national association and, increasingly, those who direct the state and local groups, struggle constantly with the problem. All too often, however, we find ourselves addressing our fellow Fulbrighters, repeating safe pieties, preaching to the choir.

I have long felt that we needed to develop new strategies not only for extending the program among our countrymen and for maintaining the unique appeal of the Fulbright ideal outside the United States, but also for urging the renewal of the ideal itself.

When I was asked to chair the selection committee, I thought long and hard about what the Fulbright Prize might mean for the development of international understanding. It seemed to me that it might help us break out of the box by making a statement that would be heard 'round the world.

It would inevitably draw attention to our mentor, Senator Fulbright, while he was still actively engaged in promoting mutual understanding. It would, above all, provide a genuinely multilateral, international mechanism for the continuing redefinition of the Fulbright ideal in a world that has

changed dramatically since 1946.

My actual experience in chairing the selection committee confirmed me in these thoughts. The committee was geographically diverse and composed of men and women with very different life experiences. We were not able to have a face to face meeting (for reasons of cost and timing), but we achieved consensus more rapidly than I would have thought possible.

I was, frankly, amazed that five people in four countries would have so many common selections on their first ballot and a solid consensus on the second. It seems to me that in reading the remarkable mountain of nomination papers, we were moved to very similar thoughts about the meaning of international understanding at this moment in human history.

I believe that the association was honored by Nelson Mandela — not only in accepting the award, but in speaking so movingly about our common concerns in his acceptance speech. It would have been heartening to have received even more publicity about the Fulbright Prize, but current events in South Africa overtook us. But Mr. Mandela noticed, as did the State Department and the United States Information Agency.

I hope (and think) that the Fulbright Prize, if continued, will set in motion a very important international process of continual redefinition of the contemporary meaning of mutual international understanding. It is a symbol of our commitment to part-



Photo by Neshan Nalchayan

Fulbright Association Prize Committee Chairman John B. Hurford and Mr. Mandela.



Photo by Neshan Nalchayan

Mr. Mandela and Fulbright Association President-Elect Maurizio A. Gianturco.

nership — with the governments of our nations, with our internationalist corporate partners, with non-governmental organizations, and with individuals and groups everywhere in the world devoted to activities in the Fulbright spirit.

The point, I trust, is not to try to bask in the glory shining upon Bill Fulbright and Nelson Mandela, but to use its reflected intensity to examine the cause to which we are mutually committed.

## 1994 Fulbright Prize

The Fulbright Association will call for nominations for the second J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding early in 1994. All association members will receive nomination guidelines and forms. The prize will be awarded on September 30, 1994, in a ceremony during which the laureate will address the association's membership at the annual conference. The 1994 prize is made possible by a grant from The Coca-Cola Foundation, the philanthropic arm of The Coca-Cola Company.

# Nelson R. Mandela

**B**orn on July 18, 1918, Nelson R. Mandela enrolled in 1939 at Fort Hare University College, one of the few places in South Africa where Africans could pursue university education. He was expelled in his third year for organizing a student boycott of the Student Representative Council after the authorities had deprived it of its powers.

In 1940 Mr. Mandela went to Johannesburg to complete his studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, where he earned a law degree. He stayed in Alexandra township amid the poverty, overcrowding, exclusion, and harassment that Africans faced in South Africa; he worked in the mines, there too living in appalling conditions with other migrant workers.

In 1944 Mr. Mandela joined the African National Congress, working to found its Youth League, dedicated to mass action based on strikes, boycotts, and civil disobedience. In 1949, one year after the white National Party was voted into power by an almost exclusively white electorate on a policy of consolidating and extending apartheid, the ANC adopted a program of action along such lines.

Two years later the ANC brought democratic organizations together to form the Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws. Mr. Mandela was appointed volunteer-in-chief and was among 3,500 people arrested for deliberately breaking laws enforcing segregation. He received a nine-month suspended sentence.

In 1952 Mr. Mandela set up his legal practice in Johannesburg in partnership with Oliver Tambo, then ANC national chairman, defying authorities by refusing to move offices from the city center to a black township. The government banned Mr. Mandela and 51 other people in 1952; although that order expired in 1953, he was banned for the second time after opposing forced removals from Sophiatown and Western Areas in South Africa. The Transvaal Law Society peti-

tioned the Supreme Court in 1954 to strike Mr. Mandela from the attorneys' roll because of his involvement in the defiance campaign.

Mr. Mandela was still banned in 1955 when the Congress of the People brought 3,000 delegates from all over the country to consider the Freedom

ban on him had not been immediately renewed. The conference elected a national action committee to press for a national convention to decide South Africa's future democratically.

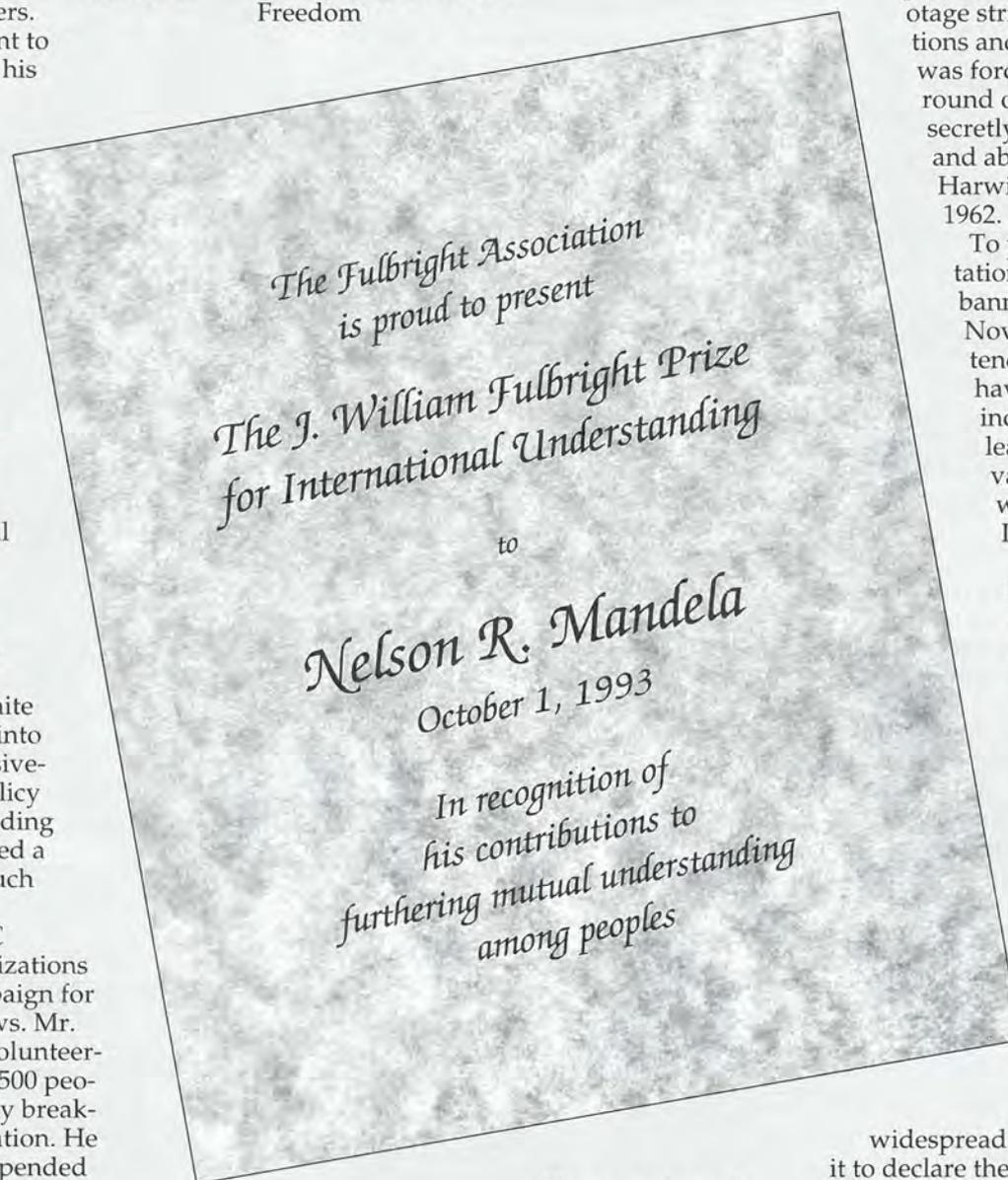
In 1961 Mr. Mandela and others set up an armed wing of the ANC to press for change through acts of sabotage strictly targeted at installations and not people. Mr. Mandela was forced underground in a fresh round of arrests and traveled secretly throughout the country and abroad. He was captured in Harwick, Natal, on August 5, 1962.

To prevent publication or quotation of his words, he was banned while in prison. In November 1962 he was sentenced to five years hard labor, having been charged with inciting Africans in 1961 and leaving the country without valid travel documents. He was imprisoned on Robben Island.

In 1963 Mr. Mandela was brought from prison to stand trial with other ANC leaders on charges of sabotage and attempted overthrow of the government. They were found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. Although Mr. Mandela faced brutal conditions in prison and his family was subjected to severe harassment, he managed to smuggle notes from prison encouraging the struggle against injustice.

In 1985, faced with the widespread resistance which prompted it to declare the state of emergency, the South African government offered to release Mr. Mandela on the condition that he renounce his commitment to the ANC's armed struggle. He had rejected previous offers made on the condition that he live in the Transkei bantustan. In 1989 he met State President P.W. Botha, and later met F.W. de Klerk, Mr. Botha's successor.

On February 11, 1990, Mr. Mandela was freed unconditionally. In July 1991, at the first national conference since the party was banned in 1960, Mr. Mandela was elected ANC president.



Charter, adopted by unanimous acclamation. Mr. Mandela was among 156 people associated with the Congress of the People who were arrested on December 5, 1956, and charged with treason. When the trial ended in early 1961, South Africa was about to become a republic ruled by the white minority and based on apartheid.

Mr. Mandela, under successive banning orders for nine years, delivered the main speech at a conference attended by 1,400 African delegates, when the most recent

# Nelson Mandela Speaks to Fulbrighters

*Editor's Note — The following is a transcript of Mr. Mandela's address.*

In July I turned 75. And a day or two before that, I met a young lady of about four or five years, and she asked me some pointed questions.

She asked, "How old are you?" I said, "Well, I can't remember but I was born long, long ago."

She said, "A year ago?" I said, "No, more than that." "Two years ago?" I said, "No, longer than that."

"But when were you born?" I said, "Well I've told you I can't remember, but it was a long time ago."

Then she suddenly switched and said, "Why did you go to jail?" I said, "I didn't go there because I liked [it], some people sent me there."

"Who?" I said, "People who don't like me." "And how long did you remain there?" I said, "Again I can't remember but it was a long time." She again repeated, "One year, two years?" And I said, "No, I can't remember."

Then there came a very devastating comment on her part which will put into context the glowing remarks which have been made here. When I couldn't tell her exactly when I was born, she said, "You are a foolish old man, aren't you?"

If anyone of us is credited with a vision, you must remember the remarks of that young lady. And if my remarks here confirm what that young lady said, I hope you'll not be as frank.

I consider it a great honor to be standing before you today to receive the J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding. I count it also a great privilege to be with you on the occasion of the Fulbright Association's 16th annual conference. In expressing my heartfelt appreciation of this accolade bestowed on me, I am not unmindful of the responsibilities one assumes.

## **Unjust Laws**

As a young man I, like a number of my colleagues, chose the law as my professional career because of our experience as an

oppressed people in South Africa. Among the considerations that loomed largest in my mind was the knowledge that in our country, the law was employed not as an instrument to afford the ordinary citizen protection and extend his or her rights, but was instead the principal means of our subjugation. As a young law student, it was one of my ambitions to try to use my professional training to help to tilt the balance in favor of the disenfranchised.

Over a number of years, I came to the realization that even with the best will in the world, it is utterly impossible to administer justly laws which are intrinsically unjust. It was not for lack of trying on the part of many of our country's brightest and best lawyers that we saw the rights of South African citizens steadily being eroded and nullified.

Whatever legal expertise we could marshal to identify loopholes and ambiguities in the law that favored the rights of our people was rendered useless by a process of lawmaking structured to entrench racial privilege and exclude the majority of South Africans on account of our race. We waged a rearguard action against a vastly superior adversary who unrelentingly pounded our trenches and depleted ranks with one repressive statute after another.

It was that knowledge and experience that shaped and confirmed my basic belief that in the absence of a democratic constitution, justice through the law was an elusive objective.



Photo by Marty Katz



Photo by W.A. Bishop, Jr.

### **Political Philosophy & Values**

From its birth in 1912, African nationalism in South Africa, embodied in the movement with which I have been associated since 1943, embraced a number of values, principles, and ideals which have been the key pillars of its political philosophy. The history of the 20th century has put these core values to their severest test, and it is a testament of their intrinsic worth that despite the ebb and flow of history they are now more universally accepted than ninety years ago.

The values our movement adopted are firmly rooted in the political culture of human rights linked to the political revolutions of the late 18th century, not least of which is the American Revolution which gave birth to this republic. After the Second World War, through the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, humanity accepted this human rights culture as its common heritage.

The 1940's, the decade during which I entered national politics, was notable in two respects — the defeat of fascism in Europe and the commencement of the process of liberation of the colonized and oppressed people throughout the world. We drew inspiration from both these momentous changes and sought to make them part of the political culture of our own country.

Reduced to their essentials, the values which I have fought to realize in my lifetime are:

Firstly, that governments must derive their authority from the consent of the governed;

Second, that no person or group of persons should be subjected to oppression, domination or discrimination by virtue of his or her race, gender, color or religious beliefs;

Three, that all persons should enjoy security in their persons and their goods against intrusions by secular or clerical authority;

Four, that all persons should enjoy the right to life, unfettered by impositions by either secular or clerical authorities;

Five, all persons should have the untrammelled right to hold and express whatever opinions they wish to subscribe to as long as the exercise of that right does not infringe on the rights of others.

### **Involvement in South African Struggle**

It was in pursuance of these principles that I became involved in the struggle for national liberation and

democracy in South Africa. It was my commitment to these selfsame values that persuaded me to oppose with all my strength, with all the strength I could muster, any political arrangements that would result in the domination of either the minority by the majority or the majority by the minority.

Experience and the three decades of struggle that preceded my arrival on the political scene had taught us that without the democratic empowerment of those who have historically borne the burden of oppression, racial discrimination and exclusion, the democratic transformation of South Africa would not be possible.

### **Costs of the Struggle**

Though many in our country, including those who opposed and attempted to repress us, today lay claim to these principles, during the 1940's and until quite recently, they carried an extremely high price. Future generations will be amazed to learn that despite the self-evident truth expressed in these principles, they have had to be attained at the cost of so many lives. In South Africa alone, thousands, including children as young as 10 and 13, have lost their lives to make them a reality.

The lives of thousands and upon thousands of families have been wrecked and destroyed by those who have sought to repress and smother the voice of freedom. Despite the costly sacrifices it has entailed, none of us who joined the struggle for liberation regret having made that choice. We did what our consciences dictated we must do — not for personal gain or material reward — but because these are goals that are noble and worthy.

### **Democracy in South Africa**

One often hears the plea that we must forget the past and focus on the future. I have made that plea on countless occasions since I came out of prison. And I repeat that the best way to resolve the problems of South Africa is to forget the past and all the crimes that have been committed against innocent people.

While it is absolutely true that we cannot permit the past to become an obstacle impeding our path to the future, we cannot relegate to our collective forgetfulness the contribution of those who have made possible the peaceful transition to democracy that has now opened up for South Africa. Our country today stands on the threshold of momentous changes

because for decades there have been women and men who refused to take the easy option of submission to tyranny.

It was those who boldly declared their opposition and acted on that conviction, rather than the silent conformists, who have made South African democracy a realizable possibility. It is the struggle for freedom and not submission to oppression that is demonstrably the creative force.

#### **Majority Rule & Respect for Minorities**

Democracy and government by the people do not imply that total unanimity is possible in any society. It is for that reason that every democracy has always proceeded from the majority principle. The importance of this principle cannot be overstated, especially in the South African context where the majority was forcibly excluded from the political process.

While I have insisted on such recognition, I hold in equal esteem those other principles of democracy, a constitution that serves as the basic law of the land and places constraints on the exercise of power whether by majorities or minorities.

#### **Heterogenous Society**

South Africa, like a number of other modern states, is an extremely heterogenous society. Language, religion, and culture are important indicators of identity for millions of our citizens. A democratic constitution must necessarily afford all these protections without compromising the tenets of equity.

It has always been my belief that the diversity of our population is a great source of strength which need not and will not compromise our capacity to foster a common nationhood. I derive this conception of a common nationhood from a basic democratic principle, that all people are fundamentally members of the human family sharing the same basic aspirations for themselves and their posterity.

I am further persuaded that our common South African nationhood long ceased to be a matter of choice. It is an imperative imposed by the history of our country. Those who seek to unscramble the historic omelette are embarked on an errand fraught with dangers that could reduce South Africa to a pile of ashes.

Despite our profound differences with the White ultra-right, we have sought to address their fears and apprehensions regarding democratic change through dialogue. We have with equal vigor maintained the lines

of communication with other parties, Black as well as White, who appear fearful of the future.

My organization is well aware that during a period of transition, every person among the minority groups asks the question, when these changes come, what is going to happen to me, to my wife, to my husband, to my children, to the national group to which I belong, to my language, my culture, and to the values on which I have modeled my life? What is going to be my place when these changes come?

Our commitment as the leaders of the democratic forces in our country is to those people who for centuries have been deprived of opportunities for development, for self-expression. We have fought hard and long in order to realize the ambition of self-assertion, self-fulfillment, the right to run our own lives. We will continue to do so until those objectives have been attained.

#### **Challenge Before South Africa**

Nevertheless, we are building a new South Africa with the materials, the pieces, which are to be found in our own country. We are dealing with a society, with a community, which is the product of the filthy society that you find in many parts of the world. We address problems with that filthy mark, all of us. It is absolutely necessary for us to consider not only the demands of the victims of racial oppression, of the most brutal form of racial oppression in the history of our country, as builders. We now want to mobilize everybody.

We want to free not only the oppressed, but the oppressor himself. And that task must have men and women of vision who can suppress the temptation to think with their blood and who want at all times to think with their brains — that is the demand, that is the challenge before South Africa.

#### **Significance of the Fulbright Prize**

And it is against that background that awards of this nature go to strengthen the democratic forces in our country, to strengthen men and women of vision. There are thousands of them in our country, and that is part of the significance of us getting this Fulbright Award. We accept it not as a gesture to an individual. It is a source of tremendous inspiration, and courage, and hope, for one to be associated with such a prestigious award.



Photo by W. A. Bishop, Jr.

But we know that the gesture is in support of the men and women over the decades who have elected to stand on their feet to fight back. And for those of us who have spent a number of years behind bars — you have to be behind bars to appreciate the policy of a country because it is there that the cruelty of men to men emerges — the knowledge that the

ideas for which you had fought were alive, that our people outside prison were on their feet and fighting back, that the national community had mobilized itself to isolate a regime which had through apartheid committed a crime against humanity — those were glorious moments. When we [went] through those harsh experiences in a

prison where all the wardens were white and where all blacks were prisoners, a place of indescribable brutality, [it was] through gestures of this nature [that] we always knew that one day we would be back.

*Harriet Mayor Fulbright at the prize ceremony.*

*Photo by Marty Katz*

### Generations of the World

And this prize, this award, is a source of tremendous inspiration, not only to an individual, but to the men and women right across the length and breadth of our country who decided to fight back, and [to] you, part of that family, those men and women who have chosen the world to be the theater of your efforts.

We are thousands of miles away. Why should people of the United States of America worry about what is happening at the tip of the African continent? It is because we now have produced at this generation men and women who are not satisfied with addressing and solving problems within the borders of their country, who regard themselves as part of humanity.

I am very proud to be here today. I go home like a battery charged ready to carry out the work that destiny has placed before us.

### Democratic Constitution

Since my youth, I have been convinced that poverty, deprivation, and inequality are extremely dangerous social cancers that could destroy any society. Among

the numerous legacies of racial domination South Africa will have to address are these. I have come to accept that a democratic constitution, in addition to being an instrument to create order and stability, must also be responsive to the need for change and serve as a vehicle for necessary change.

It is clear that South Africa will not attain stability in the absence of democracy. What is not so readily evident is that stability itself be the condition for the survival of democracy. Unless a democratic government has the ability to reverse the injustices of the past and hold out the prospect of an expanding floor of social and economic entitlements for the majority who are justifiably impatient, our country will live under the threat of social and political tensions that could easily undermine a fledgling democracy.

### The Coming Election

The challenge of the coming months, when our country will prepare itself for and pass through the first ever democratic elections, is something I have anticipated for the greater part of my life. Incredible as it may sound, at the age of 75, I have never, ever participated in a general election.

The prospect of finally receiving the opportunity to participate is one that is indeed very exciting. It will be the culmination of decades of political struggle and personally a goal for which I have striven throughout these years.

### Benediction

Addressing a similar gathering sometime this week, I had occasion to utter words which I believe are very appropriate in this gathering. Every person will one day roll up and disappear from the earth. But I believe that it is the fervent wish of every one of us that when that day comes, those who remain behind should be able to say, "Here lies a man or woman who has done his duty to his people and to his country during his lifetime."

There are men and women throughout the world and in this country as well whose names live far beyond the grave. The name of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined permanently in hearts, [as is the name] of Mahatma Ghandi, and many others.

Death never buried their achievements. They remain an inspiration today because everyone of us says, "During their lifetime they did their duty to their country and to their people."

Those who are responsible for this award, Senator Fulbright, his family, his beloved wife, and all those who worked around him have earned that praise. One day we will be able to say of him, "Here lies a man who did his duty to his country, to his people, and to humanity."

I am very happy to be here to be the beneficiary of the vision of such men and women. I must say that I will always think back to this occasion with fond memories. I admire and respect, and above all, I love you. Thank you.



*Carlton Curtis, The Coca-Cola Company, Ingrid Saunders Jones, The Coca-Cola Foundation, and Richard T. Arndt, a past president of the Fulbright Association, listen to Mr. Mandela's address.*

*Photo by Marty Katz*

# Nelson Mandela: A Man Who Has Done His Duty

By Georgie Anne Geyer

*Editor's Note — Ms. Geyer was one of several journalists invited to a press briefing hosted by the Fulbright Association on October 1 before the J. William Fulbright Prize award ceremony. A nationally recognized journalist and syndicated columnist, Ms. Geyer contributed an essay to the volume of Fulbright memoirs, The Fulbright Difference. She has also spoken at the association's 1991 and 1993 conferences. Ms. Geyer was a Fulbrighter to Austria in 1956.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 — When Nelson Mandela received the J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding here recently, he began his short speech with a charming story.

"A day or two ago, I met a young lady," the straight, tall, gentlemanly South African "revolutionary" began. "How old are you?" she asked. "I can't remember," I replied — and that was the truth.

"How long did you remain in jail?" she asked. "I can't remember," I replied — and that was also true. "You are a foolish old man, aren't you?" she said. And I had to agree with her!"

That penchant for self-deprecating storytelling is typical of the man who just won the Nobel Peace Prize, along with South African leader F.W. de Klerk, for his life-long work to bring justice and integration to South Africa, as well as his courage and his intellect. After telling the story here, he in a sense gave his own benediction.

"Every person will one day roll up and disappear from the earth," he said, "but I believe it is my fervent wish that when that day comes, those left behind can say, 'Here lies a man who has done his duty to his country and to other people and to humanity during his lifetime.'"

Because this interview with several members of the American press was the last interview he gave before the prize, I am going to give the column over on this historic day to Nelson Mandela:

## ***On foreign investment and the lifting of sanctions:***

"It would be reasonable for investors to be extremely cautious in investing in our country, for there is an alarmingly high level of violence. This violence is politically motivated. We have put in place mechanisms for the purpose of addressing the

violence, and the greater part of the country is free of violence, but...

"Progress has been made with the extreme right. They have agreed that violence is not in the interests of the country or their party.

"But if the sanctions are not lifted soon, our country will be turned into a wasteland. We are functioning far below capacity right now. We have 50 percent unemployment. We have become the most violent country in the world, and this situation can only be redressed by the lifting of economic sanctions."

## ***On the first free elections, scheduled for next April 27:***

"The African National Congress has a popularity rating of 78 percent, so there is no reason to believe that we are losing support. ...But the violence will intimidate a lot of people, and a large percentage will stay away from the polls. This is the aim of those opposed to the elections. That is why it is our duty to ensure safe conditions for the elections." (A pause)

"At age 75, I have never participated in a general election ... So, this will be the culmination of decades of political struggle."

## ***On the possibility of a "peacekeeping force" to take over independently from the present tainted security forces controlled by the 15 percent white minority and be controlled under the Transitional Executive Council formed to oversee government activities until the April election:***

"As far as we are concerned, a peacekeeping force is necessary. We need to form a national army that will defend the entire country.

"We are determined to create the new South Africa of our dreams."

## ***Why he chose law as his profession:***

"I chose law as a profession because of our experience as an oppressed people. I wanted to use my profession to help my people, but I soon realized that the law itself was unjust — that the law was the principal means of subjugation. Even with the best will in the world, you cannot administer unjust laws. The law excluded the majority. I realized that, in the absence of democratic government, the law was an elusive concept."

## ***The principles he has fought for over the years:***

"That governments derive authority from consent of the people they rule over. That no group of people should

be dominated by virtue of their color or religion. That all persons have the right to security. That all persons should have the right to express themselves freely, as long as this does not impinge upon the rights of others."

Finally, Nelson Mandela stated: "The best way to resolve the problems of South Africa is to forget the past and all the crimes. But we should not forget to the point of impeding our journey toward democracy. Our country stands at the threshold of democracy because of resistance. Submission to oppression would never have led to today's situation.

"We have inherited a filthy society. Our commitment as leaders of the democratic movement is to those people who have been deprived, but we must consider not only the demands of the deprived. We want to free not only the oppressed but the oppressor himself.

"That is the challenge facing South Africa."

*Taken from the Georgie Anne Geyer column, ©1993, Universal Press Syndicate. Reprinted with permission. All rights reserved.*



# Tribute to Nelson Mandela

By Neville Isdell

*Editor's Note — At the Fulbright Prize award ceremony, Neville Isdell, senior vice president, The Coca-Cola Company and president of its Northeast Europe/Middle East Group, represented his company which, through The Coca-Cola Foundation, made possible funding for the Fulbright Prize.*

At The Coca-Cola Company, we conduct business in more than 195 countries around the globe. We have seen first-hand the differences of the world's many peoples. We have seen the incredible complexity of relations between, and within, the world's many nations. But, more than anything, we have seen the incredible energy that is generated by the core human values shared by the world's more than five billion people.

These powerful global dynamics are important to all of us. And we find opportunities like this — opportunities to literally bring the world closer together — absolutely compelling. Through some of the brightest people on our planet, the Fulbright Association helps our world better understand its own brighter side.

Coca-Cola has always sought to identify with, and reinforce, the basic ideals of that brighter side of our world. My colleagues and I see the Fulbright Prize as the latest glowing torch adding to that great brightness ... and we are delighted to be a part of the initial lighting.



Neville Isdell

Being here tonight means a great deal to me, personally. Because it was not that many years ago — though longer ago than I care to mention — that I was a university student in the country of South Africa.

And though it was, in fact, 30 years ago, I have very vivid memories that somewhat overwhelm me today ... memories rendered indelibly on the impressionable mind of a young, red-headed Irishman, who was inspired by the courage of those who were brave enough to risk their lives to end organized injustice in South Africa ... I have memories of personally joining my fellow students in the streets at some personal risk, to call for the release of the man we honor here today ... memories of a man whose powerful presence could not be constrained by a remote island or four

walls ... memories of a man who would some day carry on his strong shoulders the very future of South Africa.

When I was an activist student in Capetown, I did not know then that someday I would be fortunate enough to play a role within a remarkable organization like The Coca-Cola Company. I did not know that someday a Fulbright Prize would exist. And I clearly did not know that someday a man named Nelson Mandela would become its very first recipient. I did know that we would succeed and that one day Nelson Mandela would be free.

That kind of possibility offers us a tremendous testimony to the extraordinary ... uplifting ... unifying spirit of the Fulbright Prize. We at The Coca-Cola Company are thrilled to join with you today in celebrating the spirit of that prize.

And we are pleased that the award presented today (by The Coca-Cola Company) is a sculpture appropriately titled "Tribute." Created by artist Sergio Dolfi, the original rendition of "Tribute" is prominently displayed at our corporate headquarters in Atlanta. This artwork serves as a symbol of the bond shared by the Fulbright Association and The Coca-Cola Company ... a bond forged from our mutual commitment to international understanding ... a bond that grows even stronger today at this first awarding of the Fulbright Prize.

## Mandela Video Available

The Fulbright Association will distribute a videotape of Nelson Mandela's speech at the J. William Fulbright Prize award ceremony to all of its chapters and institutional members and to Fulbright alumni organizations abroad and Fulbright commissions and foundations.

"We want to encourage association chapters and sister organizations to use these videos for their programming," said Jane L. Anderson, the association's executive director. "Mr. Mandela gave a moving speech which honored Senator Fulbright, the Fulbright Program, and alumni and supporters throughout the world."

"To be able to bring this occasion and Mr. Mandela's speech to friends here and abroad is an important step in developing the global Fulbright network," Ms. Anderson added. "We hope that chapters and associations will use the videotape to publicize the prize in their community and to encourage participation in the nomination process for the 1994 prize."

The hour-long video also portrays portions of the prize award ceremony, which took place October 1 at the U.S. Department of State. Michael S. DeLucia, president of the Fulbright Association's Board of Directors, opened the ceremony and presented the prize on behalf of the Fulbright Association. Mr. Neville Isdell, whose remarks appear on this page, represented The Coca-Cola Company. He presented on its behalf the statue "Tribute."

The Coca-Cola Company donated filming and production of the videotape and is making available 200 copies for worldwide distribution. The association will also make copies available for sale to individual members. For information contact the national office.



Mr. Mandela with Ingrid Saunders Jones and Donald R. Greene of The Coca-Cola Foundation and the sculpture "Tribute."

# Are You A Member?

## DO YOU KNOW ALUMNI AND FRIENDS WHO WOULD LIKE TO BE MEMBERS?

### MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT FORM

Yes, I would like to enroll in the Fulbright Association and support its work. Please select the appropriate membership category and make the appropriate dues payment.

- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Annual Membership, \$30
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Life Membership, \$300\*
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Student Membership, \$20 — open to those who return from their Fulbright grants and resume their studies full-time.
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Retired Membership, \$20
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Couple Membership, \$45
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliate Membership, \$20 — open to those who have not had a Fulbright grant, but would like to support the work of the association and receive all benefits except for the vote.

\*For a limited time life membership will be available at \$300, before increasing to \$500.

### AVAILABLE FROM THE FULBRIGHT ASSOCIATION

- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ *One Nation, One Country*, (Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1990). Booklet of four speeches by Nelson R. Mandela, recipient of the first J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding.  
(\$6.25 members, \$8.25 nonmembers; prices include shipping and handling; add \$2 for overseas shipment.)
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ *The Price of Empire*, by J.W. Fulbright (Pantheon, 1989). Senator Fulbright's most recent book.  
(\$17.40 members, \$20.85 nonmembers; prices include shipping and handling; add \$2 for overseas shipment.)
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ *The Fulbright Difference, 1948-1992*, Richard T. Arndt and David Lee Rubin, eds., 490 pp. (Transaction Publishers, 1993.)  
(\$37.90 members, \$42.90 nonmembers; prices include shipping and handling; add \$3 for overseas shipment.)
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Fulbright Certificate — 8 1/2" x 11" hand-lettered certificate with the Fulbrighter's name and Fulbright country.  
(\$20.00 members only, price includes shipping and handling. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.)

Please provide the following information for your Fulbright Certificate:

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## Mandela Wins Prize

(continued from page 1)

"The Fulbright Prize honors Mr. Mandela for his personal courage and selfless determination to eliminate racial and political barriers in South Africa and to focus international attention on the divisive practices that have for so long been part of the daily lives of South Africans of all races," said Stanley N. Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies and chairman of the international committee that selected Mr. Mandela to receive the Fulbright prize.

The prize recognizes in particular Mr. Mandela's commitment to the resolution of longstanding injustices in a peaceful and pluralistic way, Dr. Katz said.

Mr. Mandela spent 27 years as a political prisoner in South African jails before his release in February 1990. Since then, as president of the African National Congress, he has championed a process of national reconciliation.

South African leaders reached agreement earlier this year on ending 350 years of white-minority rule and decades of government-ordered racial separation. Free elections, with blacks voting for the first time in South African history, have been set for April 27, 1994. On July 4, Mr. Mandela and South African President Frederik W. de Klerk were honored by President Clinton for fostering South African democracy. They



Photo by Marty Katz

*A man of spiritual and physical strength, Mr. Mandela lifts the 70-pound sculpture "Tribute" at the Fulbright Prize ceremony.*

also received the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Mandela was nominated for this year's Fulbright prize by Thomas J. Gardner, a former Fulbright professor in management at the University of Zambia.

"His skill and dedication present a lesson for all who strive for international understanding and world peace," Dr. Gardner wrote in nominating Mr. Mandela. "He surely stands in the company of the very few

who have given so much to advance the cause of freedom. His service should be measured against the personal pain and suffering encountered along the path."

All members of the Fulbright Association were invited to submit nominations for this year's prize. The nominations were forwarded to an international committee which selected Mr. Mandela as the winner on July 30, 1993.

Committee members included Ashraf Ghorbal, Egyptian ambassador to the United States from 1973 to 1982; Helvi L. Sipilä, a Finnish lawyer and United Nations assistant secretary general for social and humanitarian affairs from 1972 to 1983; Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, an Indonesian lawyer who served as minister of justice from 1974 to 1978 and as minister for foreign affairs from 1978 to 1988; and Maurizio A. Gianturco, senior vice president of The Coca-Cola Company and president-elect of the Fulbright Association. Selection committee chairman Dr. Katz and committee members Dr. Ghorbal, Dr. Kusuma-Atmadja, and Dr. Gianturco have held Fulbright fellowships.

This year 72 people were nominated by 100 nominators, with nominations coming from 22 different countries. All members of the Fulbright Association will again be invited early next year to submit nominations for the 1994 prize. For more information, see the box on page three.

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**Fulbright**  
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