The Fulbright Association cordially invites you to attend

The J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding Award Ceremony and Address by

Nelson R. Mandela
1993 Fulbright Prize Laureate

Friday, October 1, 1993
U.S. Department of State
23rd Street Entrance
between C and D Streets

Award Ceremony and Address, 6:00 p.m.
Dean Acheson Auditorium

Reception immediately following
8th Floor, Diplomatic Reception Rooms

R.s.v.p. by September 27th
(202) 289-6131

The Fulbright Prize is made possible through a grant from The Coca-Cola Foundation.

Please fax your full name, social security or passport number, and birth date to (202) 289-6209 by September 27th to be admitted to the State Department. This invitation is for one person only and is non-transferable.
The J. William Fulbright Prize
for International Understanding
Award Ceremony

Nelson R. Mandela
1993 Fulbright Prize Laureate

October 1, 1993

Sponsored by
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Welcome and Remarks
Michael S. DeLucia
President, Board of Directors, Fulbright Association

Remarks
Neville Isdell
Senior Vice President, The Coca-Cola Company

Fulbright Prize Address
Nelson R. Mandela
1993 Laureate

Presentation of Fulbright Prize
Michael S. DeLucia

Presentation of “Tribute,” Sculpture by Sergio Dolfi
Neville Isdell

Closing
Michael S. DeLucia
In 1940, Mr. Mandela went to Johannesburg to complete his studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. 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 the lines advocated by Mr. Mandela. 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 petitioned 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 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 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 at people. Mr. Mandela was forced underground in a fresh round of arrests and traveled secretly throughout the country and abroad. He was captured in Hanravik, Natal, on August 3, 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.
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