
Fulbright
ASSOCIATION

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.*

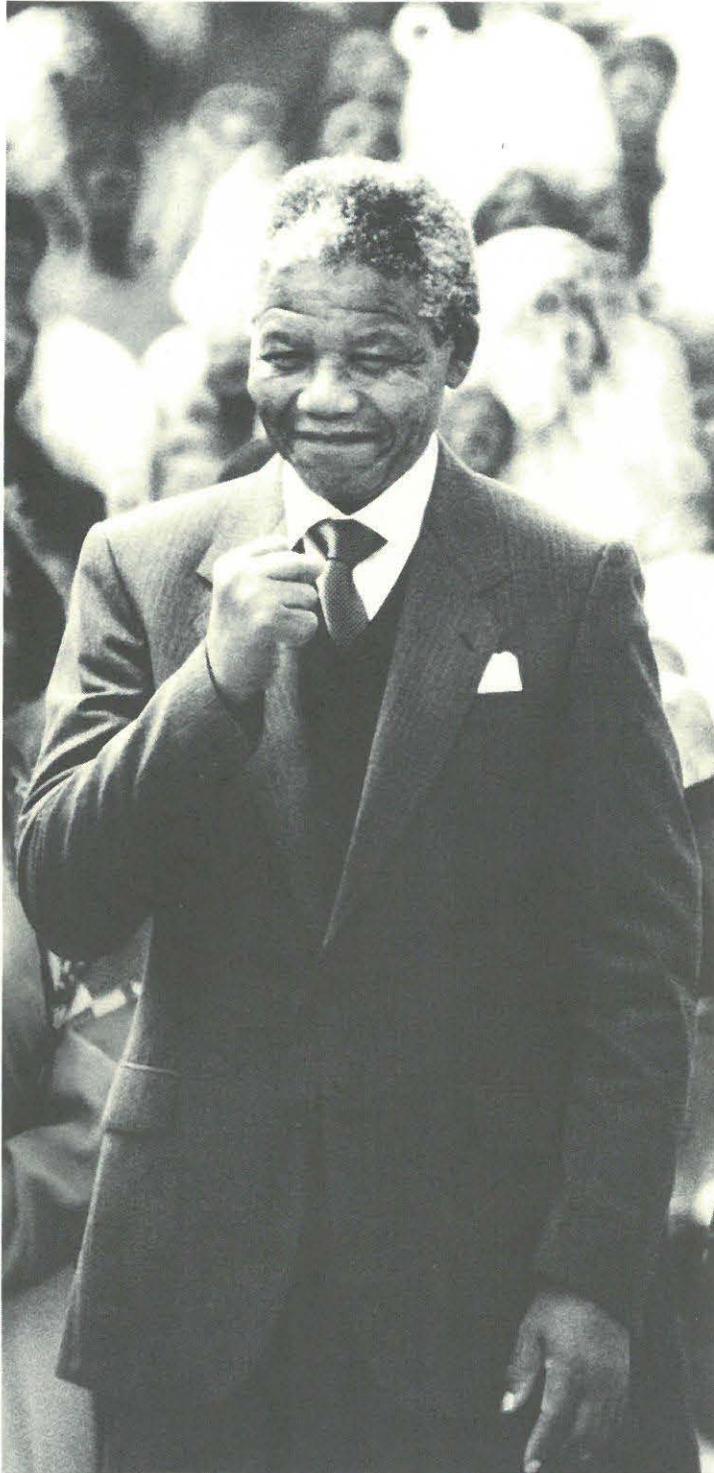
Please fax your full name, social security or passport number, and birth date to (202) 289-6209 by September 27th to be admitted to the State Department. This invitation is for one person only and is non-transferable.

*The J. William Fulbright Prize
for International Understanding
Award Ceremony*

*Nelson R. Mandela
1993 Fulbright Prize Laureate*

October 1, 1993

Sponsored by
the Fulbright Association
With Support of
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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

Nelson R. Mandela

Born 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. 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 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.

1993 Fulbright Prize Laureate

Nelson R. Mandela

The Fulbright prize honors Nelson R. 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. The prize recognizes in particular Mr. Mandela's commitment to the resolution of longstanding injustices in a peaceful and pluralistic manner.

The J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding

The Fulbright prize honors the largest and most significant educational exchange program in history as well as the career and spirit of its creator, Senator J. William Fulbright. The prize recognizes and rewards outstanding contributions towards bringing peoples, cultures, or nations to greater understanding of others. Considered for the prize are individuals in any part of the world who have made a substantial contribution to breaking through the barriers which divide humankind.

In establishing the prize, the Fulbright Association and its cooperating American and foreign associates seek to provide substantial recognition to individuals who dedicate their energies to improving international understanding and to encourage new generations to undertake life commitments to international understanding.

The prize is made possible through a grant by The Coca-Cola Foundation.

The Fulbright Association would also like to acknowledge developmental support from the Archer Daniels Midland Foundation.

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