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#### Press Release

#### ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR NELSON MANDELA'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

On 20th April, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), Jerry Dammers, Founder of Artists AgainSt Apartheid and Ismail Ayob, Mr and Mrs Nelson Mandela's lawyer, launched 'The Nelson Mandela: Freedom at 70' Campaign - the most ambitious series of international events ever organised by the AAM.

The Campaign, which will culminate in five weeks of intensive activity and reaches a crescendo on Mandela's 70th birthday on July 18th, has one simple objective - to galvanise action in Britain and throughout the rest of the world, so that Nelson Mandela will be freed before he reaches his 70th birthday.

The first highlight of the Campaign is the all-star Nelson Mandela 70th Birthday Tribute Concert on June 11th at Wembley Stadium, to be followed the next day by The Nelson Mandela Freedom March. The March starts in Glasgow on June 12th with a major Scottish demonstration, to be addressed by Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress, Jim Kerr of Simple Minds and Archbishop Trevor Huddleston. The March will then proceed to London, passing through places which have honoured either Nelson Mandela or other

opponents of apartheid. There will be 25 marchers, symbolising the twenty five years that Mandela has spent in prison. They will be led by three former prisoners of the apartheid regime, including Indres Naidoo, an ANC veteran who was imprisoned on Robben Island with Mandela for 10 years. They will be joined for periods along the route by prominent local, national and international personalities. Nelson Mandela Freedom Rally on July 17th will be the biggest Anti-Apartheid event ever organised in Britain. Tens of thousands of people will assemble at Finsbury Park, from 11.00 in the morning, where they will join the final leg of the Nelson Mandela Freedom March. The twenty five marchers who, over 35 days will have walked the whole 590 mile route, will lead the March into Central London for a massive rally in Hyde Park. The Rally will be addressed by major international figures including: Archbishop Desmond Tutu; Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, Secretary General, SWAPO Namibia & Sir Richard Attenborough. The day will be rounded off with a musical tribute that will include a special performance of 'Free Nelson Mandela' by Jerry Dammers, founder of Artists Against Apartheid. On Nelson Mandela's Birthday, on Monday 18th July, there will be a special service at St James's Church, Piccadilly. Further events to mark this occasion will be taking place all over Britain and the rest of the world. On his birthday an appeal will be made to all supporters of the Campaign to wear a special 'Free Nelson Mandela' Birthday Badge.

-ends-

Full details of all these events are inside the press pack. For further information please contact: Wendy Laister, David Johnson or Caroline Turner on 01:539 7222 or Fax;01-734 2933

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o EMBAIXADOR EXTRAORDINARIO E PLENIPOTENCIARIO  
DA REPUBLICA DEMOCRATICA ALEMA  
NA REPUBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE

Ao  
Camarada Kingsley Xuma  
Chefe da Representação  
do ANC

Maputo,

Maputo, aos 15 de Julho de 1988

Estimado Camarada Xuma.

Em nome de todos os amigos e camaradas da R.D.A. que vivem  
e se encontram a trabalhar na República Popular de Moçambique,  
endereço-lhe as saudações e felicitações fraternais por ocasião  
do 51º aniversário natalício do líder do Congresso Nacional Africano da África do Sul, Nelson Mandela.

Marcado pela prisão inhumana ao longo de um quarto de século,  
mantendo-se firme físico e mentalmente, Mandela tem-se tornado  
hoje num símbolo da luta popular por uma África do Sul  
livre do racismo, livre e democrática.

A grandeza moral de Nelson Mandela, seu empenho inabalável  
pela libertação dos homens oprimidos da África do Sul, de  
igual modo, têm inspirado, desde há décadas seguidas, a po-  
pulação da R.D.A. a manifestar a sua solidariedade conti-  
nuada e activa. E desta forma, que o nosso povo vem ocupando  
seu lugar na frente internacional das lutas em luta contra

o "apartheid" cujas accões e actividades têm sido estímulo encorajador a luta abnegada de Mandela e de outros presos políticos.

Praticando a política de terror brutal contra todas as forças democráticas no interior do país, ocupando ilegalmente a Namíbia e fazendo agressões e acções desestabilizadoras contra os Países da Linha da Frente, o regime racista de Pretória & o principal agente que põe em perigo o desenvolvimento pacífico no continente africano.

A R.D.A. declara-se a favor da eliminação do terrorismo de Estado que a África do Sul pratica contra os seus vizinhos e reivindica a erradicação imediata do sistema do "apartheid" humilhante à humanidade.

Reiteramos uma vez mais a nossa simpatia e apoio que sempre têm tido a todas as forças que defendem a vontade de edificar uma África do Sul livre do "apartheid", democrática, não racista e amante da paz.

E neste quadro que a R.D.A. continuará solidário ao lado do Wadé; (944 %wuiáf Zc W;

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Prof. Dr. Helmut Matthes

Congresso Nacional Africano.

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INTERNATIONALMQQgpS Foa\_MANDELa;g\_ggthSE\_5gD AWARDS

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EggrED QgEIONS

Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 473(1980) on 13 June 1980 calling for the release of Nelson Mandela. '

COMMONWEALTH ' t -

Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa unanimously called for Mandela's release in July 1980. The Secretary-General, HaE. Shrideth Ramphal, sent message of support to launching the petition campaign. d UNESQQ

Awarded the Simon Bolivar Prize for Liberation jointly to Nelsonh 'Mandela and IChnguan Carlos of Spain at a ceremony in Caracas, Venezuela, on 24 July 1983.

NORDIC COUNTRIES

A meeting of the Nordic Countries issued a statement supporting international calls for the release of Nelson Mandela on 10 October 1982. '

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

On 20th June 1980 the European Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the release of Nelson Mandela.

WWW .\_.\_\_\_\_\_

At the October 1983 meeting in Geneva of WFUNA Nelson and Winnie Mandela were made Honorary Vice-Presidents of WFUNA.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS .

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WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

Endorsed international appeal for release of Mandela and circulated declaration to affiliates in Europe, North America, Latin America Africa and Asia. ' h



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 ACTIONS 'wggge IN DIFFERENT COUN'I'Igjjg';  
 t  
 ANGOLA  
 Peition circulated  
 AUSTRIA  
 Award of the Dr Bruno Kreisky Foundation for human rights efforts,  
 Novemebr 1981. - .  
 Austrian Anti-Apartheid Movement organised meetings, circulated  
 petition. t  
 .BELGIUM  
 Free University of Belgium, Brussels awarded honorary doctorate 13.1.84  
 Comite contre le Colonialisme et l'Apartheid circulated petition.  
 Boycot Outspan Aktie produced posters and publicity material.  
 AUSTRALIA  
 Campaign against Racial Exploitation circulated Mayor's Declaration  
 and petition. Over 40 Mayors endorsed the Declaration, and the  
 petition was signed by 33 MP3, 116 organisations, and over 150  
 leading academics and other public figures.  
 BERMUDA  
 Declaration endorsed by 37 MPs of government and opposition parties.  
 including the Prime Minister, President of the Senate and Leader  
 of the Opposition. -  
 Petition campaign taken up by the Bermuda Industrial Union.  
 65th birthday message signed by government and opposition leaders  
 HYou have been a beacon to light the path of freedom for the South  
 African people."  
 BULGARIA  
 Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and  
 Asia: circulated petition, over 12,000 signatures received.  
 CANADA -  
 Nationwide postcard campaign and petition distribution undertaken  
 by Canhadians Concerned about Southern Africa. Deulration endorsed  
 by 9 Candadian MP3.  
 CUBA - ' t  
 Order-of Playa Giron (one of Cuba's most prestigious awards) given  
 b? President Castro, and received by Alfred Nzo, ANC Secretary-  
 General On Mandela's behalf, June 1984  
 Petition circulated in colleges and universities.  
 CZECHOSLOVAK1  
 Petition circulated by Centrai Co'operative Council

FINLANQ . .

Petition Uirculated.by Afrike Komitea

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Rallies and publicity material by Anti-Apartheid Bewegung .

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC Jlnwendu

School in Ilwetnau renamed Nelson Mandela School, July 19832

Awarded 'Stern der VoUbrfreundschaft' (Star of International Friendship) Gold MedaI by GDR Government. -

Postcards produced by'GDRjgoljdarity Committee.i . - .Innw

Hon: Doctor of Philosophy Karl MaerUniversity371NOV.87. ..w f

GWWA - 1 f Vt'.m. W

Petition distributed by Ghana National Committee against Apartheidyr

GUYANA .

83Ellementary motion calling for release adopted unanimously.

National Free Nelson Mandela Committee of the Co'operative Republic of Guyana established 1984. Petition campaign endorsed by 215,000., .people. Wide range of publicity material produced.

ICELAND

Petition signed by Members of Parliament.

INDIA

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding awarded 1919 in recognition of Mandela's contribution to the liberation struggle. Presented 4.11.1980 by the President of the Republic of India Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy to Oliver Tambo.

Petition widely circulated.

Ireland -

Bronze bust entitled 'Tribute Head' and dedicated to Nelson Mandela by sculptor Elizabeth Frink unveiled before crowd of 1500 in Dublin's Merrion Square June 1983. '

Petition circulated by Irish AAM, signed by over 5000.

Italy

Nelson Mandela made an Conuglio Comunale di Roma (Honorary Citizen of Rome) by City Council, 11 November 1982. . .-

Winnie Mandela made an honrary citizen of Cuneo.

Book of poetry dedicated to Nelson Mandela published by Comitato Nazionale di Solidarieta con i Popoli dell'Africa Australe, February 1983. Petition circulated to municipal, regional and provincial 1 administrations. - I

Jagan .

Appeal for Mandela's release launched by Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, June 1982. Nearly 200 organisations, representing 4 million people endorsed the appeal.

Lesotho

Awarded Honorary Doctorate in Law by National University of Lesotho, 1981.

Mexico

Petition circulated.

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Nicaragua

Petition circulated by Nicaraguan Committee in Solidarity with the People. 1

Norway

275 Mayors endorsed Declaration.

Portugal

Petition circulated.

Nigeria

Campaign for release of Mandela publicly endorsed by Government in 1980. Petitions distributed by National Committee Against Apartheid.

1200 signatures collected at universities. . #WmW" AtHA

Honorary Doctorate of Law, University of Amadu Quillig 1988. v

St. Lucia 1 u

Petition circulated.

Sweden

KTYTEEGroup of Sweden received 22,000 signatures to petition, and produced wide range of publicity materials.

Gala held March 1984.

Trinidad & Tobago

Petition circulated widely by Oil Workers Union. Several thousand signatures collected.

Tanzania

President Julius Nyerere endorsed calls for Mandela's release in 1980.

Uniting Kingdom

Mandela.

Selous Street, address of British Anti-Apartheid Movement, renamed Mandela Street by the Greater London Council at their request of Camden Council in July 1983

Freedom of the City of Glasgow awarded to Nelson Mandela in 1981.

Lord Provost of Glasgow, Matthew Kelly, launched international Mayors' Declaration for the release of Nelson Mandela, endorsed by over 4000 mayors from 56 countries. Room in the City Museum and Art Gallery named in honour of Nelson Mandela in 1983.

Freedom of the Borough granted to Nelson Mandela by London Borough of Greenwich at a special meeting on 20 July 1983.

Block of flats renamed after Nelson Mandela by London Borough of Hackney on 19 April 1984.

London Borough of Haringey announced that new council offices will be named after Nelson Mandela on completion.

Harlow Council renamed First Avenue Mandela Avenue at special ceremony on 18 July 1983 attended by Mandela's daughter Zenani.

Public gardens in Hull named Mandela Gardens by Hull City Council on 18 July 1983, as part of anniversary celebrations for anti-slavery campaigner William Wilberforce.

Civic Gardens in Leeds renamed Mandela Gardens by Leeds City Council at a special ceremony attended by ANC representatives on 10 December 1983. Messages received from wide range of local organisations and prominent individuals, and reproduced in pamphlet issued by the Council. Commemorative engraved glasses sent to Winnie Mandela. Sheffield City Council adopted a wide-ranging anti-apartheid Declaration in honour of Nelson Mandela in 1982. Local church, council and academic leaders issued appeal for release on 18 July 1983.

Stoke-on-Trent City Council renamed a street after Nelson Mandela in June 1983. -

The Trades Union Congress adopted a resolution calling for Mandela's release at their 1982 Congress. TUC General Secretary expressed full support for the petition campaign at its launch at the TUC headquarters on 11 October 1982.

Society of Civil and Public Servants invited Nelson Mandela to 1982 Annual Conference. Donated funds to assist Winnie Mandela to make visits to Nelson.

AUEW-TASS named their Executive Committee meeting room the Nelson Mandela room at ceremony on 18 July 1983. ?

NALGO awarded honorary life membership to Nelson and Winnie Mandela at their 1984 annual Conference. 1 -

The National Union of Railworkers unanimously carried a resolution calling for Mandela's release at the 1984 annual conference.

The Association of University Teachers expressed its full support for the campaign for the release of Mandela in December 1983. i

The Scottish Mineworkers Union invited Nelson and Winnie Mandela as guests of honour to their 1981 Gala. '

The University of Lancaster agreed to award an honorary degree to Nelson Mandela in 1984, to be presented in December 1984.

The National Union of Students made Nelson Mandela Honorary Vice-President of the Union.

Bristol University named a bar after Nelson Mandela in 1973. A(

Exeter University named a room after Nelson Mandela in 1979.

Kings College, London named their hall the Nelson Mandela Hall in 1981. ' ' '

Salford University named a room the Nelson Mandela Lounge in 1974.

Warwick University named a bar after Nelson Mandela in 1982.

New College, Oxford named the common-room after Nelson Mandela in 1982, and made Mandela an honorary life member of the JCR.

Sussex University named their main hall after Mandela in 1977. In

1983 3 Nelson Mandela Scholarship was announced for ANC students.

Sheffield City Polytechnic Students Union building was named after Nelson Mandela in 1982.

Leeds University Students Union made Nelson Mandela the Honorary President of their Union.

In 1983 students at the London School of Economics made Mandela Honorary Life President of their union, and set up 3 Nelson Mandela Scholarship Fund. gtMEV99mirtu- - rI. 1' V

In 1975 the student union of Sussex University set up '"" ' " VWHQL ; a Nelson Winnie Mandela Scholarship at the University: h '11 An/CL of Sussex for ANC students. ' . 1 v' . '

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In 1980 members of the Convocation of the University of London nominated Nelson Mandela as Chancellor of the University. Although HRH Princess was elected Chancellor, over 7000 members of the Convocation voted for Nelson Mandela.

On July 17th 1983 the African SoundssFestival - a Celebration of Nelson Mandela's 65th Birthday, took place in London, attended by over 4000 people, with prominent African musicians performing. An LP record of the event, "African Sounds for Mandela" was released with assistance from the UN Centre against Apartheid.

# The UN "15 Artists against Apartheid" exhibition was opened at the London Royal Academy on 18 July 1983, in honour of Nelson Mandela. - ' 1

The multi-racial musical groups Special AKA released a single entitled "Nelson Mandela" in March 1984; which reached the Top Ten of the 'UK record charts.

In June 1983 a Free Mandela Concert of classical music was presented at London's Queen Elizabeth Hall, with performances donated by Ingrid Jacoby and Felix Schmidt.

In December 1983 the People's 3 Gallery in London named a new visual and performing arts studio the Nelson Mandela Studio.

The British Defence and Aid Fund placed two major subscription advertisements calling for Nelson Mandela's release in the Guardian and Times newspapers in 1983 and 1984.

The BBC produced a documentary on Nelson Mandela as part of a "Prisoners of Conscience" series in 1981.

Granada Television produced a documentary on Nelson Mandela in June 1984 entitled "South Africa's Other Leader".

Motions calling for Nelson Mandela's release were tabled by British MPs in the House of Commons in 1980 and 1983.

On June 2nd 1984 the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher raised the case of Nelson Mandela's continuing imprisonment with South African prime minister P.W.Botha.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A House Joint Resolution sponsored by one Democrat and two Republicans was tabled and by March 1984 had received an additional 70 cosponsors, calling for the release of Nelson Mandela, the removal of restrictions on Winnie Mandela, and for honorary US citizenship to be granted to the In March 1983 45 US Congressmen sent through diplomatic channels a bedcover to Winnie Mandela to replace one seized in a security police raid.

Haverford College, Philadelphia, awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Law to Winnie Mandela in May 1982, which was received on her behalf by Adelaide Tambo.

In July 1983 the City College, New York, awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Law to Nelson Mandela. -

Petitions calling for the release of Mandela were circulated by the American Committee on Africa and the American Friends Service Committee.

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USSR

78 Chairmen of Executive Councils of the Soviets endorsed the Mayor's Declaration, '

Over 300 leading figures in the arts and sciences endorsed the Declaration for the release of Nelson Mandela.

VENEZUELA

A Comité Permanente Pro Liberación de Nelson Mandela was established in 1983 and produced publicity material and petitions.

ZAMBIA

Petition circulated in the University.

Grand Companion of Freedom Award 29.10.87

ZIMBABWE

A Free Mandela Committee was established in 1980. Petitions distributed. President Canaan Banana called for Mandela's release in October 1980.

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Honorary Doctorate Law University of Zimbabwe 1987.

Sudan Honorary Doctorate University of Khartoum 1988

Third world prize - 1985. For Outstanding contribution to third world development.

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Additions

GREECE , a V

Honorary Citizenship of Olympia, the ancient site of the Olympic Games, awarded to Nelson Mandela in 1983.

Campaign initiated by the Hellenic Committee for International Democratic Solidarity.

POLAND

Polish Solidarity Committee with Peoples of Asia and Africa produced posters and organised meetings.

SRI LANKA .

Anti-Apartheid Movement established in 1983 resolved to campaign ' for Mandela's release.

MADAGASCAR

In January 1982 President Didier Ratsiraka called for Mandela's release, and offered return of two South Africans jailed on spying offences. '

'GRENADA

Winnie Mandela was invited by the Government to the celebration of the first anniversary of the revolution in March 1980

MAURETANIA

Head of State endorsed the Declaration for Mandela's release.

ST.LUCIA w

Petition campaign launched by Workers Revolutionary Movement in April 1984.

BAHAMAS

Bahamas Committee on Southern Africa launched a campaign in 1982.

NEW ZEALAND

Petition endorsed by by 37 Members of Parliament, including David Lange, now Prime Minister of New Zealand,

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PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MORE MAJOR ARTISTS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO MANDELA

Yet more major artists are set to perform at THE NELSON MANDELA 70TH BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE at Wembley Stadium on June 11th. Billed as the largest musical event in the world since Live Aid, Phil Collins, Midge Ure, Paul Young, Chubby Checker, Bryan Adams, Little Steven, Roberta Flack, Natalie Cole and Joan Armatrading are just some of the major international artists to join those already playing at the tribute to Nelson Mandela, who has been imprisoned in South Africa for 25 years.

The ten hour concert which will be hosted by celebrity guests, such as Harry Belafonte, Whoopi Goldberg, Billy Connolly, Gregory Hines, Deniel Washington, Farafina, Tracy Chapman, Ali McGraw, Philip Michael Thomas, Jennifer Beales and Sir Richard Attenborough will be given live coverage in the UK by BBC2 and Radio 1. It will also be beamed by satellite around the world, making this the largest ever musical event on international television and radio.

The list of artists confirmed so far includes:

DIRE STRAITS, WHITNEY HOUSTON, SIMPLE MINDS EURYTHMICS,  
GEORGE MICHAEL, CHRISSIE HYNDE, UB40, LITTLE STEVEN,  
BEE GEES, JOAN ARMATRADING, PHIL COLLINS, MIDGE URE, FISH  
AND MARK KELLY from MARILLION, BRYAN ADAMS, CURT SMITH,



ROBERTA FLACK, FREDDIE JACKSON, NATALIE COLE, ASHFORD AND SIMPSON, AL GREEN, JOE COCKER, CHUBBY CHECKER, DEREK B, THE FAT BOYS, SALT 'N' PEPA, SLY AND ROBBIE, MAXI PRIEST, HUGH MASEKELA, MIRIAM MAKEBA, DAVID SANBORN, PAUL CARRACK, PAUL YOUNG, WET WET WET, H.B.BARNUM AND JESSYE NORMAN.

In addition, the world renowned ALVIN AILEY AMERICAN DANCE THEATRE will be making their first appearance in the United Kingdom since 1973. Also appearing will be the Arnhem Aboriginal Dance Group.

Each artist will be performing specially rehearsed sets, with surprise guest appearances throughout the show. Some of the world's biggest names will be performing together onstage for the first time.

Already two 'super groups' are shaping up:

Midge Ure, Bryan Adams, Paul Young, Curt Smith, Phil Collins, Joan Armatrading, Bee Gees, Paul Carrack and Fish and Mark Kelly from Marillion, will be forming one heavyweight line-up.

Freddie Jackson, Roberta Flack, Natalie Cole, Ashford & Simpson, Al Green, Joe Cocker and Musical Director HB Barnum will be making up an unprecedented soul band.

As the concert approaches, more and more artists are committing themselves to the concert, which will undoubtedly focus world attention on the campaign and galvanize global pressure for Mandela's release.

For further information please contact:

Wendy Laister, David Johnson or Caroline Turner - Laister Dickson - 01 439 7222.

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STATEMENT BY ARCHBISHOP TREVOR HUDDLESTON

AT THE LAUNCH OF THE NELSON MANDELA FREEDOM AT 70 CAMPAIGN

Today we are announcing the plans for the Nelson Mandela:

Freedom at 70 Campaign. It is without doubt the most ambitious

campaign ever to be organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

For me, this campaign is not only about one of the most

outstanding individuals of our generation - it is also about a

friend and colleague with whom I was actively engaged in the

struggle against apartheid when I was a Priest in Sophiatown. I

cannot but fail to recall today the great events we participated

in together when we sought to resist Bantu education or the very

destruction of Sophiatown.

Our message today is very simple. Nelson Mandela must be free.

We cannot allow the Pretoria regime to keep him incarcerated a

day longer. The prospect that he could spend his 70th Birthday

in prison is unacceptable.

Today the world speaks with one voice in calling for the

immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela. The

messages and statements we are releasing today testify to this

fact. Yet I must ask myself how it can be that, if we have such

support, Nelson Mandela remains in prison. It is essentially a

question of political will. Those who call for Mandela's

release must back-up their words with action. And that is what

the Nelson Mandela Freedom at 70 Campaign seeks to achieve. We

want to so galvanise our support and so focus it during this

period, that the pressures on the South African authorities will

be so immense that they will have no choice but to respond. I sincerely believe we can achieve this objective - and with it, the release of all other political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia. Nelson Mandela's freedom will be the key to the freedom of South Africa itself.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who are contributing to the success of the Campaign: Jerry Dammers of Artists Against Apartheid and all those performing at the 70th Birthday Tribute; all those involved in the production at Wembley, including the BBC for agreeing to its live broadcast; Alan Brooks and the others taking part in the Nelson Mandela Freedom March; Archbishop Tutu and the others who have agreed to speak at our great Rally on 17th July, and of course, to all those who have sent messages and statements of support especially Mrs Mandela and my very dear friend Oliver Tambo on who has borne the very heavy responsibility of leading the ANC through the years that Mandela has been in prison. I am delighted that Oliver will be with us at Wembley and launching the Nelson Mandela Freedom March the following day in Glasgow

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THE NELSON MANDELA FREEDOM MARCH

The Nelson Mandela Freedom March will be launched at a Scotland-wide rally in Glasgow on Sunday, 12 June 1988.

Addressing the rally, which starts at 3pm on Glasgow Green, will be Oliver Tambo, President of the ANC, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, President of The Anti-Apartheid Movement and Major General Joseph N Garba, Chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and former Foreign Minister of Nigeria.

The twenty five marchers, each one symbolising one year of the 25 year imprisonment of Mandela's co-accused at the Rivonia trial, will be led by three former prisoners of the apartheid regime. These are:

h Indres Naidoo, ANC veteran imprisoned on Robben Island with Mandela for ten years. Naidoo's remarkable story was told in Albie Sachs's book 'Island In Chains'.

h Alan Brooks, Deputy Executive Secretary of The Anti-Apartheid Movement who, although a British subject, was imprisoned by the Pretoria regime for two years.

h A SWAPO, ex-Robben Island prisoner from Namibia, whose identity will not be disclosed until shortly before the March commences.

A number of celebrities are expected to join the march at various points along the route - details will be announced later. Individual marchers will be sponsored by the British

Council of Churches, church organisations, national trade unions, community organisations and other anti-apartheid groups.

#### THE ROUTE

Glasgow is an appropriate place for the start of the March as, not only was it the first place to honour Nelson Mandela with the Freedom of the City, but it was also where The Lord Provost launched the world-wide Mayor's Declaration endorsed by over 4,000 mayors in 56 countries; where the then President of the ANC, Chief Albert Luthuli, was elected Rector of Glasgow University in 1962 and where Winnie Mandela is the current Rector.

Highlights of the 590 mile route will include:

Durham 22 June The Bishop of Durham will join the march at Durham, where Archbishop Tutu is a Freeman of the city

York 26 June Choral send-off and mass entry into Leeds

Coventry 9 July Cathedral service

The marchers will enter London on Saturday 16th July, and will proceed through Mrs Thatcher's Finchley constituency, en route for Finsbury Park. The following day, on Sunday 17th July, tens of thousands of marchers will join the 25 from Glasgow for the final leg of the march to The Nelson Mandela Freedom Rally in Hyde Park.

-ends-

For further information please contact:

Wendy Laister, David Johnson or Caroline Turner at  
Laister Dickson Limited on (01-) 439 0627/434 3955

NELSON MANDELA  
FREEDOM MARCH  
June 12 - July 17  
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July 18 - NELSON MANDELNS  
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#### HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN TO RELEASE NELSON MANDELA

There can be few, if any, political prisoners whose name is so universally known as that of Nelson Mandela. The United Nations Security Council, the Commonwealth, the European Council, indeed statesmen from both West and East, North and South, are united in seeking his release. Yet Mandela remains incarcerated in Pretoria's dungeons.

Hardly a day has gone by in the last 25 years without an event, somewhere in the world, whose aim was to renew and add support to the international campaign for Mandela's release. Pressure on the South African Government to unconditionally set him free is constant, however, this attention is undoubtedly increased with the advent of each anniversary of his imprisonment.

The first international initiative to secure Mandela's release was in October 1963, at the beginning of the Rivonia Trial, when the 'World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners', which was launched, in London, with Jeremy Thorpe as Secretary, saved Mandela and his co-accused from the gallows.

In 1980, the independence of Zimbabwe gave new impetus to

the campaign for Mandela's release. Grassroots organisations throughout South Africa started pressing the Government. The Sunday Post newspaper, under the editorship of the late Percy Qoboza, gave the campaign a national focus, when it published a powerful editorial calling for his release and organised a petition which collected approximately 100,000 signatures, in just a few weeks. They were all working towards the same end.

This new campaign inside South Africa was echoed internationally. In June 1980, both the United Nations Security Council and the European Parliament unanimously called for Mandela's release. And then it really gathered momentum, with numerous honours being bestowed on the imprisoned man, by countless organisations. Glasgow was the first to make Mandela a Freeman of the City in 1981, after which many others followed suit. In that same year, the Lord Provost of Glasgow initiated an appeal for the immediate release of Nelson, which was endorsed by over 2,000 Mayors from all over the world.

On the 5th of August 1982, which marked 20 years of Mandela's continuous imprisonment, Oliver Tambo, the President of the African National Congress, launched a call for an intensified, universal campaign. In response, over a million people signed an international petition, which was presented by Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, the President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, to the United Nations Secretary-General in October 1984.

In the most recent period, the campaign has moved to an even higher level, with a concerted effort by the Commonwealth and the European Council to seek Mandela's release. The



Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group on Southern Africa met Nelson twice in Pollsmoor Prison, during its attempts, in 1986, to promote dialogue between the regime and genuine representatives of the black majority. Two delegations from the European Council, the first led by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Monsieur M P005, in 1985 and the second by Sir Geoffrey Howe in 1986, both visited South Africa to press for Mandela's release. The struggle continues.

Anti-Apartheid Movement

13 Mandela Street London NW1 ODW Tel 01-387 7966

Most Rev E.U. Trevor Huddleston CR DD

President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement

Born 15th June 1913

SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Archbishop Huddleston, the President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement will celebrate his 75th birthday on 15th June 1988. He was elected President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in April 1981, having served as Vice-President since 1969. An outspoken critic of apartheid, Trevor Huddleston addressed the founding meeting of the Anti-Apartheid Movement on June 26th 1959. Born in Bedford England, in 1913, educated at Lancing and Christchurch, Oxford, he was ordained in 1937. In 1939 he joined the Community of the Resurrection, a monastic community within the Church of England, and took the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

In 1943 he was sent to South Africa to be Priest-in-Charge of the Community's mission in Sophiatown, Johannesburg. In 1949 he was appointed Provincial of the Community in South Africa and Superintendent of St Peter's School. During this period he became actively involved in the struggle against apartheid and formed close friendships with African national leaders Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela. In 1955, at the Congress of the People, he was awarded the ANC's highest honour Isitwalandwe. In 1956 Father Huddleston was recalled to England by his Community and in the same year he published "Naught For Your Comfort", a most powerful indictment of apartheid and a stirring account of the struggle for freedom in South Africa.

In 1960 he became Bishop of Masasi in Tanzania; he returned to England in 1969 as Bishop of Stepney in the East End of London. In 1978 he became Bishop of Mauritius and shortly after was elected Archbishop of the Anglican Province of the Indian Ocean. He retired as Archbishop in April 1983, and after a short visit to Tanzania, returned to England to participate fully in the work of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. In November 1982 he was awarded the United Nations Gold Medal in recognition of his contribution to the international campaign against apartheid, and addressed the United Nations General Assembly. In 1983 Archbishop Huddleston succeeded Canon John Collins as Chairman of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa. Amongst the other positions he holds are as the Provost of Selly Oak Colleges, Trustee of The Runnymede Trust and President of the Britain Tanzania Society.

On May 25th 1984 the Zambian Government announced that Bishop Huddleston had been granted Zambia's highest award, the Order of Freedom, First Class. Also in 1984 he received the 1984 Dag Hammarskjold Award for Peace. Archbishop Huddleston was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity by Aberdeen University in 1956; an Honorary Doctorate of Literature by Lancaster University in 1972; and an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity by City University in 1987 . FOR FREEDOM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA . .

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# MANDELA' S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

18TH JULY 1988

On Monday 18th July this year, people in all corners of the world will be showing their support by joining in an unprecedented series of activities which will not only mark Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday but also represent the most powerful manifestation ever of the 'Free Nelson Mandela' campaign.

In the United Kingdom, the 18th July will conclude the most ambitious and intensive period of campaigning in the history of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. The major events on this day will include:

- i A special service for Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners of apartheid, at 11am at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London.

- i The 25 Nelson Mandela Freedom Marchers, who will have already walked from Glasgow to London in support of the campaign, and led their supporters into Hyde Park the day before for the Nelson Mandela Freedom Rally, will walk to South Africa House and then on to Parliament.

T Special events will be staged in over 200 places, throughout the United Kingdom, which have honoured Nelson Mandela in some way in the past.

- i The new Nelson Mandela exhibition 'His Life in the Struggle', which has been prepared especially to mark Mandela's birthday by the International Defence and Aid

Fund, will be displayed in libraries, schools and public buildings throughout Britain.

t At least one million people will wear a special 'Free Nelson Mandela' Birthday Badge.

Similar activities will be taking place across the world.

Information is being compiled from other countries and will be released as it becomes available. The Anti-Apartheid Movements of the European Communities will be announcing their plans on 23rd May.

April 20th 1988

ARCHBISHOP TUTU TO ADDRESS THE NELSON MANDELA FREEDOM RALLY  
HYDE PARK, LONDON, 17TH JULY 1988

Archbishop Desmond Tutu is breaking into a busy schedule to address what is expected to be the largest ever anti-apartheid event in London on Sunday July 17th, where tens of thousands of people from all parts of the country, are expected to gather together in Hyde Park to call for the release of Nelson Mandela and for freedom in South Africa and Namibia. He will be joined by the veteran Namibian leader Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, Secretary General of SWAPO of Namibia, who was imprisoned with Nelson Mandela on Robben Island, until his release following a world-wide campaign in 1984 and by Sir Richard Attenborough.

From 11.00 am that day, as the 25 Nelson Mandela Freedom Marchers come in to London 35 days and 590 miles after they left Glasgow, Scotland on June 12th, thousands of people from all over the country will join them in Finsbury Park for the last leg of the Nelson Mandela Freedom March through the streets of London to Hyde Park.

The Hyde Park Rally, which will start at 3.30pm, will be addressed by Archbishop Tutu, Andimba Toiva Ja Toiva and Archbishop Trevor Huddleston. The day will be concluded in the early evening with a musical tribute to Nelson Mandela, that will include a performance of the anti-apartheid anthem 'Free Nelson Mandela' by its writer and founder of Artists Against Apartheid, Jerry Dammers.

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In 1958

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#### BIOGRAPHY OF WINNIE MANDELA

Born Nomzamo Winnie Madikizela in the Transkei region of the Eastern Cape, South Africa, following secondary education, she trained as a social worker.

She married Nelson Mandela and while pregnant with her first child (Zenani) she was detained for participating in a demonstration against passes for African women.

After just 4 years of marriage Nelson Mandela was imprisoned, leaving Winnie Mandela and their two young daughters Zenani and Zindziswa behind. What was initially a five year sentence was extended to life. He has not since been returned to his family.

As a leading member of the Soweto Black Parent's Association she was detained under the Internal Security Act from October to December, following which she was banned from the organisation and restricted to Orlando.

She was confined to a house in Brandfort location from 6 am to 6 pm and at weekends, so had no prospect of employment. The house had no sanitation or electricity. She defied the ban after the house was petrol-bombed and returned to Soweto, only to be charged in August-with another suspended sentence. Whilst in Brandfort, Winnie tirelessly immersed herself in community work and, amongst other things, founded a number of selfhelp schemes, as well as a mobile clinic catering for hundreds of local people, many of whom had never seen the inside of a medical unit before.

Winnie Mandela was forcibly removed from her Soweto house and despite the most draconian restrictions has continued to be at the forefront of the liberation struggle.

In July The South African Government confirmed that 1986 restrictions on Winnie, who was by now living in Johannesburg, had been lifted.

Throughout this time and to date, Winnie Mandela has almost continually been harrassed, and detained by the security police - resulting in 6 banning orders, 13 court appearances, but only 2 convictions were proved, which resulted in six-month suspended sentences.

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ARTISTS AGAINST APARTHEID

Artists Against Apartheid is the British contribution to the worldwide movement of artists and performers who are supporting, through their art, the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia against apartheid.

It was established in 1986 following the success of the U.S. based Artists Against Apartheid and the "I Ain't Gonna Play Sun-City" record.

A quarter of a million people attended the first freedom festival on Clapham Common in June 1986.

In addition to those appearing in the Nelson Mandela 70th Birthday Tribute, the following artists are amongst those that have performed benefit concerts under the banner of Artists Against Apartheid:

Elvis Costello The Smiths

Style Council ' Sade

Boy George t Madness

The Communards Paul Young

Pet Shop Boys UB40

Peter Gabriel The Pogues

Sting Terence Trent D'Arby

Gary Kemp of Spandau Ballet



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#### BIOGRAPHY OF NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born on 18th July, 1918, at Umtata, in the Transkei region of the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Related to the paramount Chiefs of Tembuland, in his early 20s Mandela renounced any hereditary tribal rights and prepared for a legal career. He obtained a degree in Law from the University of South Africa, became articled in 1942 and ten years later, set up a legal firm in Johannesburg, with Oliver Tambo. Here, during their years in practice, amongst other things, they defended hundreds of Africans charged under the apartheid laws.

Having been interested in the struggle of the South African people since boyhood, Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC) at the age of 25, where, together with Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo, Anton Lembede and others, he was a driving force in the establishment of the ANC Youth League and in the fast transformation of the ANC into a popular movement, against the apartheid regime.

By 1952, already showing strong leadership qualities, Mandela had been elected President of the Transvaal branch of the ANC and National Deputy President. Following this, he achieved even greater national prominence as 'Volunteer In Chief', during the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign, when thousands of people courted arrest by peacefully breaking the apartheid laws.

From 1952 onwards, Mandela was subjected to repeated banning orders which severely restricted his political activities. However, despite this, he continued to be the inspiration and force behind many different initiatives. For example, in a temporary respite from these bans in 1953, along with Walter Sisulu and Father Trevor Huddleston, he addressed a mass rally to protest against the forced removals of the inhabitants of Sophiatown. And then, in June 1955, he played a key role in the convening of the Congress of the Peoples, where the world famous Freedom Charter was adopted. As a result of this, at dawn on 5th December 1956, the inevitable knock on the door came, when he was arrested and charged with High Treason. The Treason Trial began in earnest, in August 1958, however, in June of that year, Nelson Mandela married Winnie Nomzamo Madikizela. Nelson Mandela was one of the 156 people accused in the marathon Treason Trial, arising out of the adoption of the Freedom Charter. Eventually, all were acquitted, after a Trial which lasted until March 1961. However, during this relatively short period of time, South Africa had been transformed by the Sharpeville massacre on 1st March 1960, when 69 people were shot dead during a peaceful protest against the Pass Laws. The State of Emergency that followed, and the banning of the ANC and the breakaway PAC, forced Mandela and other ANC leaders to review their strategy of non-violent opposition. Under Mandela's leadership, in May 1961, a National Action Council was convened to call a three day Stay At Home, to protest at the establishment of the new white Republic of South Africa. The South African authorities went all out to suppress this action and so Mandela declared:

"If the government reaction is to crush by naked force our non-violent struggle, we will have to reconsider our tactics. In my mind we are closing a chapter on this question of a non-violent policy."

This was to happen, and Mandela was given the task of forming Umkhonto we Sizwe, of which he was the first Commander in Chief. Umkhonto we Sizwe's first acts of resistance were on December 16th 1961. Now operating underground, Mandela was able to slip out of the country, to visit heads of state in Africa, as well as to make a short stay in Britain. Following his return later that year, on 5th August 1962, he was stopped on a road block and arrested.

First brought to trial and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, for charges including leaving the country illegally, he was later brought from prison to reappear in Court, as Accused Number One in the Rivonia Trial, which opened on 9th October 1963. On April 20th 1964 he made his famous "I am prepared to die..." speech from the dock. On June 11th, together with 7 of his co-accused, he was found guilty of preparing to overthrow the apartheid state and the following day, June 12th, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mandela has spent over 25 years in prison; his stature as a symbol of resistance and as a leader of the people of South Africa has continued to grow throughout this time. It is now internationally recognised that there can be no meaningful solution in South Africa, without the unconditional release of Mandela and all other political prisoners.

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#### MANDELA'S CO-ACCUSED AT THE RIVONIA TRIAL

Nelson Mandela was convicted of seeking to overthrow the apartheid system, on June 11th 1964 and sentenced to life imprisonment..

His co-accused, still serving life sentences are:

Walter Sisulu, now aged 76;

Ahmed Kathrada, now aged 58;

Andrew Mlangeni, now aged 62;

Elias Motsoaledi, now aged 63;

Raymond Mhlaba, now aged 68.

Also accused with Mandela were:

Rusty Bernstein (who was acquitted);

Denis Golberg (released on 28th February 1985, now living in Britain);

Govan Mbeki (who was released on 5th November 1987, and is living under draconian restrictions in Port Elizabeth, South Africa).