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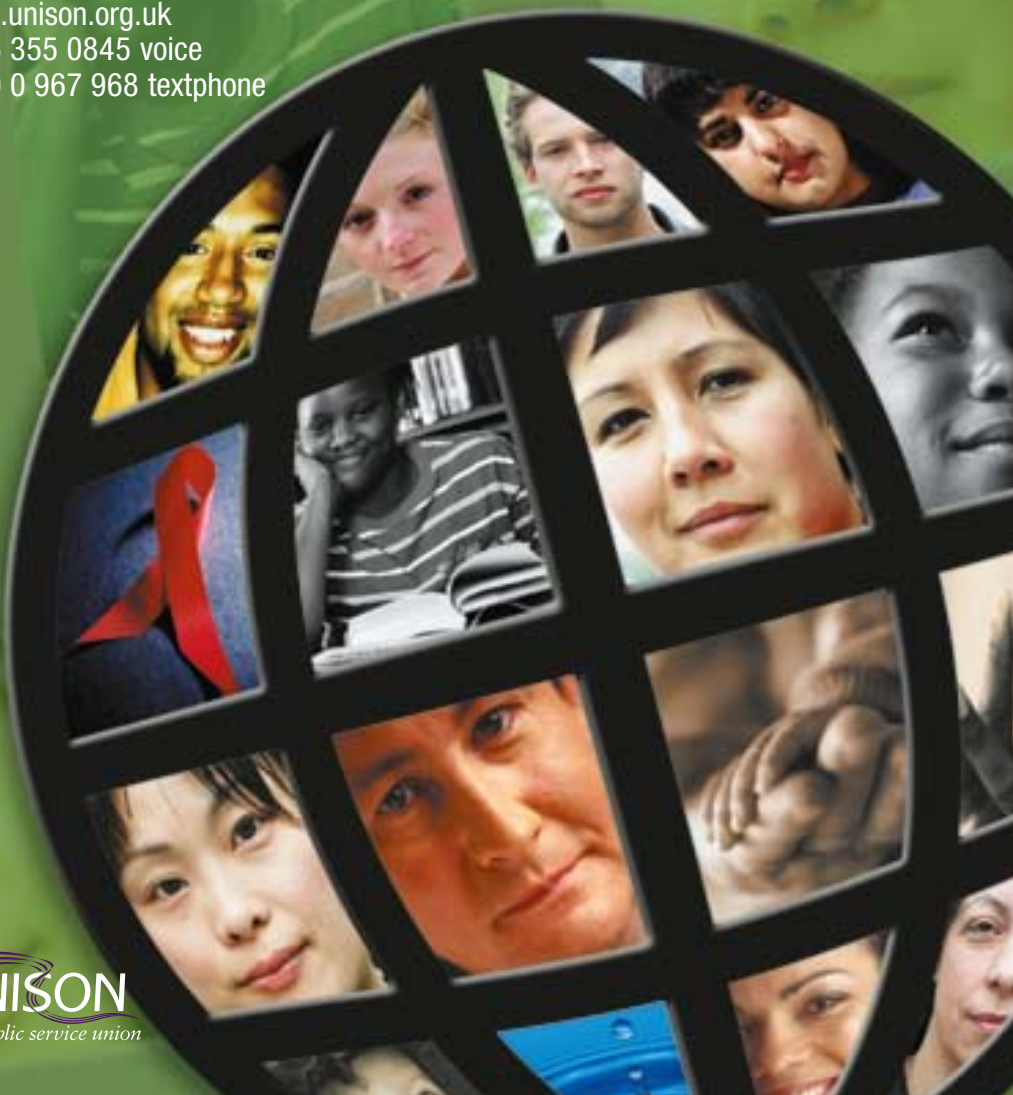
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# WELCOME TO THIS SPECIAL ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT (AAM) ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF ACTSA NEWS

Fifty years ago the founders of the AAM envisioned a free, non-racial South Africa. Now that South Africa has held its fourth democratic election, their vision has become a reality.

The AAM was founded in response to an appeal from the South African Congress movement. It involved individual supporters, political parties, trade unions, and religious and secular organisations in the common cause of overthrowing apartheid.

Over the years it grew into the most powerful international solidarity movement of the 20th century. As well as campaigning against apartheid, it supported the liberation movements in their struggle against white minority rule throughout southern Africa.

The AAM recognised that apartheid was an economic system that bolstered white supremacy. It took up the ANC's call for the total isolation of apartheid, including economic sanctions. This was not universally approved.

Many people, including some who were genuinely opposed to apartheid, argued that sanctions would hurt those they were intended to help. They maintained investment would lead to economic growth and that apartheid would 'wither away'.

Others argued that sanctions would stifle industrial growth and hold back the development of a working class without which revolution would be impossible.

But over the years more and more people joined the campaign for sanctions and support for all those who were struggling for freedom in southern Africa.

Everyone who participated in the struggle can be satisfied that a job was well done and that an example was set as to what can be achieved by broad-based united campaigning.

We have travelled a long way in the last 50 years. I hope that you enjoy reading about the journey – and the history, memories and achievements of the AAM – in this anniversary special.

*Lord Hughes of Woodside,  
former Chair of the Anti-Apartheid Movement*



# FROM BOYCOTT TO DEMOCRACY — THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

**CHRISTABEL GURNEY, A FORMER EDITOR OF ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS AND ACTSA NEC MEMBER, LOOKS BACK AT THE HISTORY OF THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT, FROM ITS CONCEPTION TO ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO ACTSA.**

Fifty years ago, on 26 June 1959, a group of South African exiles and their British supporters met in London's Holborn Hall to call for a boycott of goods from South Africa. They were responding to an African National Congress (ANC) initiative inside South Africa for a boycott of goods made by firms that supported the apartheid government.

Ever since the victory of the National Party in South Africa's 1948 election, people in Britain had watched with alarm the introduction of every more draconian apartheid legislation. By the end of the 1950s the South African government had outlawed almost all anti-apartheid protest within the country. So the ANC and its allies turned to boycott.

In December 1958 the All-African People's Conference, held in Ghana, had called for an international boycott of South African goods, and the ANC began to look overseas for support.

Britain provided fertile ground for the campaign. The South African exiles joined with other expatriate Africans in the Committee of African Organisations (CAO) to organise a 24-hour vigil outside South Africa House and the meeting at Holborn Hall. CAO's boycott sub-committee soon evolved into an independent Boycott Movement. Its first Director was ANC youth leader Tennyson Makiwane, who had recently arrived from South Africa.

From within South Africa, ANC President Albert Luthuli, with South African Indian Congress President GM Naicker and the Chair of the multi-racial Liberal Party, Peter Brown, issued a new appeal, asking "the people of Great Britain to strike a blow for freedom and justice in South Africa".

The Boycott Movement held a month of boycott in March 1960, supported by the Labour and Liberal Parties and the Trade Union Congress (TUC). The month began with a rally of 8,000 people in Trafalgar Square, chaired by Trevor Huddleston. Speakers included Labour Leader Hugh Gaitskell, Liberal MP Jeremy Thorpe and Lord Altrincham from the Conservative Party. By mid-March London County Council and 21 other local authorities across the UK were boycotting South African goods. All over the country local boycott committees were formed and held poster parades and public meetings.



Then on 21 March the news of the shootings at Sharpeville flashed across the world. South African police had opened fire on demonstrators protesting against the pass laws, killing 69 and injuring hundreds more. Within a month the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) were banned and hundreds of activists detained.

The Boycott Movement transformed itself into the Anti-Apartheid Movement, calling for international sanctions against South Africa and for support for all those who were struggling against apartheid.

As the rest of Africa won its independence in the 1960s, the AAM exposed the 'unholy alliance' of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal, which refused to give up its colonies of Mozambique and Angola. After the white minority government in Southern Rhodesia made an illegal declaration of independence from Britain in 1965, the AAM insisted there should be no settlement before majority rule. It campaigned for support for the liberation movements of Mozambique and Angola and, after Portugal's withdrawal in 1975,

to stop South Africa destabilising their new democratic governments and against attacks on the other front-line states. It worked with the Namibia Support Committee to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

After Sharpeville, the South Africa government introduced even more repressive legislation. The AAM campaigned for the release of all political prisoners and to save the lives of those who, like 20 year-old Solomon Mahlangu, were condemned to hang.

Above all, the AAM called for sanctions and the total isolation of apartheid South Africa. Mass demonstrations and direct action forced the cancellation of the 1970 Springbok cricket tour and sports-mad South Africa was expelled from nearly every international sporting federation. In 1977 the UN Security Council imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

Barclays Bank and other British companies pulled out of South Africa. In 1986 a poll found that 27 per cent of British people said they did not buy South African products.

From the early 1980s the demand for the release of Nelson Mandela mushroomed. In 1988 the Wembley Stadium birthday concert for Mandela was broadcast to up to 600 million people around the world and in Hyde Park a quarter of a million heard Archbishop Tutu call for Mandela's release.

Although Prime Minister Thatcher stood out against sanctions, mounting resistance within South Africa, together with international pressure from the rest of the world, forced the apartheid regime to the negotiating table.

In February 1990, the ANC, PAC and South African Communist Party were unbanned and Nelson Mandela was released after 27 years in prison.

After four years of difficult negotiations, South Africa held its first one-person, one-vote election in April 1994, and Mandela was elected President.

For 35 years hundreds of thousands of people in Britain joined AAM campaigns. As AAM supporters celebrated South Africa's democratic election in 1994, they realised that the whole southern African region would continue to need support to deal with the legacy of apartheid.

In 1994 the AAM was transformed into Action for Southern Africa (ACTSA), to campaign for peace, justice, democracy and rights for all the people of southern Africa.

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*The AAM archive is held at the Bodlian Library, Oxford*  
[www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/rhl/aam/aam.html](http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/rhl/aam/aam.html).

*The archive of the AAM Scottish Committee is held at Caledonian University*  
[www.gcal.ac.uk/archives/aams/index.html](http://www.gcal.ac.uk/archives/aams/index.html).

# *Usdaw* congratulates ACTSA and the Anti-Apartheid Movement on its **50th Anniversary**

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# I WAS THERE....

**TO CELEBRATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY ACTSA IS COLLECTING MEMORIES FROM THOSE INVOLVED IN THE AAM'S CAMPAIGNS. HERE ARE JUST A FEW. YOU CAN SEE THE FULL VERSIONS AND MORE AT [WWW.ACTSA.ORG/AAM](http://WWW.ACTSA.ORG/AAM)**

## **GREAT MEDIA COVERAGE — AND NO ONE ARRESTED!**

Someone tipped us off that the rebel cricket party were gathering at a hotel outside London ready for their flight to South Africa. Karen Talbot rang a friend of hers who had a car and the three of us shot off.

When we arrived we discovered there was no security present. We were able to walk in on the team photograph and start haranguing Mike Gatting and the other players while the media happily snapped away. Our surprise at such good campaigning fortune turned to disbelief when we realised that we were going to be able to do the same all over again at the actual press conference.

Politics and sport have always made for a heady media mix as we quickly discovered; 6 o'clock BBC news, 9 o'clock BBC news, 10 o'clock ITV news and then all over the newspapers the next day — and no one arrested!

*Paul Brannen was Campaigns Officer at the AAM*

## **STOP THE SEVENTY TOUR**

One of the biggest triumphs of British anti-apartheid campaigners was the stopping in May 1970 of the all-white South African cricket tour to England.

After months of activism in 1969—70 a huge threat built up against the impending cricket tour. Eventually, the British government formally asked the cricket authorities to cancel it, which they did. Within weeks white South Africa was out of the Olympics and virtually isolated from all international sport.

It was a body blow against apartheid. Sports-mad whites craved international tours and Nelson Mandela and his comrades told me after they were released of the morale boost they received when news leaked through to Robben Island.

*Peter Hain MP was Chairman of the Stop the Seventy Tour campaign*

## **NELSON MANDELA IN GLASGOW**

At 10.30pm the fax sputtered into life in the ANC office in London, and spewed out several pages — Nelson Mandela's speech to be delivered in Glasgow the next day. Jim Paterson, Jackie Motsepe and I were the only ones there. As I was wearing a suit, the others said "Get on the night train and deliver the speech". So I ran to Euston and leapt aboard, telling the guard to wake me 30 minutes before arriving in Glasgow.

At 6.00am, I jumped into a taxi saying "Hilton Hotel, please!" The cabbie replied "That's where Nelson Mandela is staying". I said "I know. I've got his speech in my bag." The cabbie asked "Is that true?" and I said "Yes".

When we got to the hotel I asked "How much?" The cabbie replied "I'm not taking money from a friend of Nelson Mandela".

*David Kenyvyn, ACTSA NEC Member*

## **SOME WOBBLY HEADLINES**

Anti-Apartheid News was the monthly newspaper of the AAM. The 12 page broadsheet was put together on a shoestring. In those pre-digital days, it was a cut and paste job with scalpels, cowgum and Letraset. Finally, the completed A2 artboards had to be delivered to the printers.

AA News had some wobbly headlines but it helped the AAM punch far above its weight. Its ability, with the help of some high profile names who were persuaded to write for free, to stay at the cutting edge of analysis of the apartheid regime, lent weight to campaigns. I was editor in the early 1980s after Zimbabwe won its independence, and a letter that I particularly appreciated came from a reader who regularly sent greetings to 'the AA Newsroom'. Toiling over a manual typewriter in the small hours, I enjoyed that.

*Margaret Ling was the editor of Anti-Apartheid News, 1980–88*

## **A SWEET MOMENT**

Throughout the 70s and 80s I was one of many trade unionists who supported the AAM in the fight to end the repugnancy of apartheid in South Africa. There was money to raise, meetings to be held with ANC exiles, boycotts to be organised amongst members, and conversations to be had with opinion formers.

It was sweet justice then that later, when Nelson Mandela visited Britain, I stood with him and other trade unionists and politicians looking down on Trafalgar Square from a balcony in the South African High Commission. The concert in Trafalgar Square was Nelson Mandela's thanks to the AAM and the people of Britain for their stand against apartheid. A sweet moment indeed.

*Lord Bill Morris was General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union*



## NAMIBIA SUPPORT COMMITTEE

In 1974 I returned from a clandestine visit to Namibia, and was asked by SWAPO to set up a new solidarity organisation to win public support for the struggle against the illegal South African regime in Namibia. The Namibia Support Committee (NSC) organised public meetings, generated publicity and built up NSC groups. Following a 1975 tour by SWAPO women, we began to send medical kits and sanitary towels to People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) fighters. Making up the kits involved buying huge quantities of medicines and bandages and packing them into first aid boxes. Years later I met one of the regional leaders – it was good to hear that the kits not only reached PLAN but were much appreciated!

*Jo Morris was the first Executive Secretary of the NSC, 1974—77*



## RUGBY AND THE AAM

My most difficult time came in January 1970 when the Springbok rugby team played one of their matches at Galashiels in my constituency. (Rugby is a religion in the Scottish Borders). We held a public protest meeting and stood outside the ground handing out leaflets. This was deeply unpopular, but clearly I had no choice. At the election a few months later my Tory opponent had a brilliant last minute leaflet showing a ruby ball sailing over the bar between the posts. The slogan was “Convert to Conservative”. Many did, and I held my seat only after three recounts.

*Lord David Steel was President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement from 1966 to 1970 and Leader of the Liberal Party*

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*If you would like to share your own memories of the AAM please email them to [info@actsa.org](mailto:info@actsa.org) and we will include them on the website.*



## **THE INTERVIEW**

# **A HIGH COMMISSIONER REMEMBERS...**

**TONY DYKES, ACTSA DIRECTOR, MET WITH HER EXCELLENCY, DR LINDIWE MABUZA, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UK SINCE 2001, TO ASK HER ABOUT HER MEMORIES OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID AND SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY.**

### **WHAT IMPACT DID APARTHEID HAVE ON YOUR LIFE GROWING UP IN SOUTH AFRICA?**

I was a young child at primary school when the National Party (NP) came to power in 1948. I remember being told that the Afrikaners would continue to discriminate against black people, but in a more open, vigorous and systematic way than what we were already being subjected to, and had experienced for generations, as a result of South Africa's colonisation.

It did not take long for the NP to pass a flurry of discriminatory laws against us. It was so painful that this new legislation was being forced on us in the country of our birth. My first experience of this



## **WHAT MOTIVATED YOU TO BECOME ACTIVE IN THE ANC AND ITS STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION?**

My grandmother and mother were active trade unionists. Everybody in my neighbourhood was a member of, or identified with, the ANC. As a young student, although I supported the ANC, I was not an active member because I was so focused on my education. My studies would lead me to win a scholarship to study in the United States – at the time of the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War. Sadly, I was also to experience discrimination in the United States. It was around then that I became more aware of the African wars of liberation and discovered that although the ANC was banned in South Africa it was very active internationally. Eventually I became a university professor in the States and although I had a job and security of tenure I felt very aware of the suffering of my countrymen in South Africa. Teaching about apartheid was no longer enough and by 1974 I decided to make a more active contribution to the liberation of my country by approaching the ANC.

was on my regular commute. One day, along with all the other black commuters, we were barred from using the common entrance at Johannesburg Railway Station and directed to a special entrance designated for black people. This was only the beginning — soon it became an everyday occurrence to see black people jailed because of the pass laws which restricted our free movement. Forced removals became a way of life and mixed areas were bulldozed. The cosmopolitan Sophiatown in Johannesburg was laid waste to make way for a new whites-only area renamed Triomf.

By the 1950's my mother was a domestic servant, one of the few avenues of employment open to black women. Her employer called her "stupid" for encouraging me to continue my education and exhorted I should be taken out of school and sent into domestic service. But my mother would always say: "The reason I break my back is so my daughter does not have domestic service as an option!" However, succeeding at school was challenging, schools for whites had all the facilities and we had to make do with very basic classrooms and few textbooks.

## **YOU REPRESENTED THE ANC IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES FROM 1979 TO 1987 AND THEN IN THE USA UNTIL 1994. WHAT DID THIS INVOLVE?**

It was the leader of the ANC, the great Oliver Tambo, who sent me to Scandinavia. He assured me that I was going amongst friends and I would indeed witness the development of that friendship. The work involved informing and mobilising all sectors of society. We reached out to labour organisations, women, youth, the churches, the professions. Although some had questions on our armed struggle, and on sanctions, the majority of Scandinavian people identified with and supported the ANC. Students throughout Scandinavia raised funds through an annual 'Operation Days Work' as part of UN Youth Year

and in 1985 I was overwhelmed when \$3.5 million was raised to support ANC youth. When I had first arrived in Sweden the isolated anti-apartheid South African community had roughly a dozen organisations, but by 1986 the Swedish Peoples Parliament Against Apartheid had grown to the extent that only a handful of organisations were not part of this broad mass movement.

The USA was different. The Civil Rights Movement and the struggle against Apartheid were linked and Rev Jesse Jackson ensured that political leaders had to take a stance on apartheid. From small beginnings we developed immense support and by 1986 the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act was passed. This was initially vetoed by President Reagan but Congress overturned the presidential veto and passed the bill. President Reagan had to sign the Act as Republicans and Democrats, pressurised by their constituencies, made it clear they would not provide support to the Apartheid regime.

### **WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER ABOUT THE RUN UP TO THE END OF APARTHEID AND WHAT WERE YOUR FEELINGS AT THE TIME?**

When South African businessmen came to Lusaka to meet the “bogeymen of the ANC” it was a clear signal that change was coming. People and organisations in South Africa increasingly recognised that they could only deal with the situation in South Africa by dealing with the ANC. From delegations to and discussions in Lusaka came the Harare Declaration of 1989 which sent a clear message that political change was possible. This was later adopted by the United Nations and those in charge of the Apartheid state knew they had to start talking to the ANC. Even so they attempted to weaken us and remain in control – however, they were destined to fail in this.

### **WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE POST-APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA?**

We were a country torn apart, a nation divided. When the ANC formed a government of national unity in 1994 South Africa was stabilised. Since then we have worked hard to build a strong and vibrant democracy.

Transforming the country to what it is today was a challenge as we found the cupboard was bare. Still, we have had incredible success:

- Over six million people now have access to water that otherwise would not.
- Nearly three million new homes have been built.
- In 1996 58 per cent of the population had access to electricity, now 80 per cent do.
- In 1996 34,000 children benefited from social grants, now 8.5 million do.

There is free medical care for all children, pregnant women and those with disabilities. There are feeding schemes for children. There is peace, stability and a sound economic base. No mean achievement.

One third of the ANC members of parliament elected in 1994 were women, raising the profile of women and helping to reduce gender inequalities. Today we have 50 per cent parity as policy.

### **WHAT HAS BEEN THE IMPACT OF THE ENDING OF APARTHEID ON THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION AND THE ‘FRONT LINE STATES’?**

Our neighbours were also the political, economic and military victims of apartheid. The apartheid regime deliberately sought to destabilise them. Now South Africa is for the first time part of southern African. The apartheid regime sought to divide and conquer. We now seek to unite and prosper.

We have established a free trade area throughout the SADC. We want a stronger regional voice when dealing with the European Union on matters such as trade negotiations.

South Africa is significantly engaged in supporting peace processes in Africa. It has sent peacekeeping forces. We also provide practical help in disaster situations: for example, South African helicopters engaged in search and rescue missions during the Mozambique floods.

**YOU HAVE BEEN THE SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE UK FOR EIGHT YEARS AND WILL BE LEAVING SOON. WHAT ARE THE MAIN THINGS THAT YOU WILL REMEMBER ABOUT DOING THIS JOB?**

When I was appointed our then President, Thabo Mbeki, said to me that my priority was to engage with those who had supported us in our struggle for freedom and democracy.

South Africa is unique in having such a huge international constituency of support. We recognise that the support was not just to end apartheid but to bring about a transformation of South and southern Africa.

I knew Britain before taking up this post. I had studied under colonial rule. I had fallen in love with British literature. I knew Britain from comrades who had studied and lived here. I also knew there were two Britains: one, represented by Margaret Thatcher, and one represented by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, our friends. And when I arrived I found many of our friends were in government.

The 2003 conference, 'A decade of freedom, the decade ahead', was a major international event and provided a programme of action which we have been following ever since.



*The High Commissioner with the late Mike Terry, former Executive Secretary of the AAM*

South Africa House has hosted many events, workshops and seminars. There have been many investment conferences as we encourage international investment.

I have a passion for culture and I am pleased we have brought a whole range of South African artists to British audiences.

During my tenure the media focus in the UK has been on HIV and AIDS and Zimbabwe. However, I do hope that, by now, the media will recognise what South Africa has actually done on both these critical issues, but also that South Africa has had many achievements over the last 15 years, since democracy.

We now have six honorary consuls in the UK to build even stronger links between British regions and South African provinces.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UK SHOULD DO TO ENSURE THAT THE HOPES AND DREAMS OF POST-APARTHEID SOUTHERN AFRICA ARE ACHIEVED?**

We must build chains of solidarity. Governments can only do so much. We need people to people solidarity and support. People in the UK dedicated their time, energy and youth in the fight against apartheid. We need this just as much today to consolidate the achievements made and assist us in the transformation of South Africa.

Schools in South Africa could benefit from those in the UK who have experience and skills in such subjects as Physics, Mathematics, Engineering and English. We need people to assist in improving local government. We need sports equipment and educational materials.

Many of the people who were active in the struggle against apartheid in the UK have professional experience which they can offer us now. This may suit those who have recently retired in the UK but are active and wish to support the new South Africa.

We should develop twinning of regions of the UK with provinces in South Africa. We should develop cultural contact and exchange.

South Africa is a great country and we hope that British people will visit us as tourists. Next year we will be hosting the 2010 World Cup and we are confident that it will be a hugely successful event. We are therefore looking forward to your invasion of our shores in 2010, but a welcome invasion this time! And of course we also want and encourage UK investment so that South Africa can continue to grow its economy.

**PCS  
congratulates  
ACTSA on  
the 50th  
Anniversary  
of the  
founding  
of AAM**





## WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

**THIS YEAR'S SCHOOL LEAVERS WERE NOT YET BORN WHEN NELSON MANDELA WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON IN 1990. EACH YEAR ACTSA TAKES A YOUTH AND STUDENT DELEGATION TO SOUTHERN AFRICA TO HELP MAKE SURE THAT THE HISTORY OF APARTHEID AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IT IS REMEMBERED. FORMER DELEGATE AND ACTSA NEC MEMBER, SUSAN NASH, EXPLAINS WHAT APARTHEID MEANS TO HER.**

The late 1980s and early 1990s saw witness to some of the greatest political moments in history. For those who campaigned long and hard, here in the UK and more importantly in South Africa, the end to apartheid, the release of prisoners and the first democratic elections in South Africa marked the end of a lifetime of struggle.

Born in 1984 I was only six when Madiba was freed after 27 years of imprisonment. As many of you celebrated, I was largely



unaware of the significance and magnitude of the event I saw unfolding on my television screen. But my interest soon developed, and I began to learn more about the Anti-Apartheid Movement. As my interest grew so too did my involvement, and last year I was privileged to be chosen to attend the annual ACTSA Youth and Student Delegation to southern Africa.

It was this trip and my subsequent election to the ACTSA NEC which has transformed my personal connection with this significant anniversary. In 1990 I was simply a quiet observer, watching history unfold on the news screens, but through ACTSA I have been able to meet truly inspirational individuals whose actions transformed the lives of millions.

As we come together to celebrate the significant achievements of the last 50 years, we all recognise the challenges are far from over. When we look back and celebrate the commitment, strength and unity of our movement, we must equally revitalise, opening the doors to new members, inviting those who may only remember Nelson Mandela as a statesman not a political prisoner.

I look forward to celebrating this anniversary, learning from those involved, recognising the achievements of campaigners past and present. But ultimately I look forward to continuing to campaign with my brothers and sisters in southern Africa for further freedom, justice and equality.



**THIS SUMMER THERE ARE A RANGE OF EVENTS TAKING PLACE CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT. FROM CONFERENCES TO EXHIBITIONS THERE ARE MANY WAYS YOU CAN JOIN WITH US TO MARK THIS SPECIAL OCCASION.**

In 1993, a year before the first democratic elections in South Africa, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, President of the AAM, and Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania, convened a conference entitled 'Making hope a reality'.

As we mark 15 years of democracy in South Africa and celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the AAM, making hope a reality remains a relevant theme for all those who work on southern African today.

The AAM Archives Committee and ACTSA are holding a major conference taking up this theme on Friday 26 June at South Africa House, London.

The event will focus on celebrating the AAM's achievements and the progress southern Africa has made. It will also consider the continuing challenges that southern Africans face, and will look at how building and sustaining solidarity between Britain and the region can help create a future of justice, rights and democracy for southern Africa. The conference will feature leading speakers from Britain and southern Africa.

You can register for the event by downloading a registration form from the ACTSA website [www.actsa.org/aam](http://www.actsa.org/aam), or contact ACTSA on **020 3263 2001** or email [info@actsa.org](mailto:info@actsa.org) for more information.





## WHAT ELSE IS HAPPENING?

A range of other events are planned to celebrate the 50th anniversary. For more information please visit the ACTSA website [www.actsa.org/aam](http://www.actsa.org/aam)

## FORWARD TO FREEDOM: THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT AND THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

- 12 June—6 September 2009
- Museum of London

This exhibition looks at the history of the AAM. Find out who was involved, what action they took and how they supported the people of southern Africa in winning their freedom.

*More information is available at*  
[www.museumoflondon.org.uk](http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk)



## WOMEN AND THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT – PANEL DISCUSSION

- 13 June 2009, 10.30—13.00
- Women's Library,  
London Metropolitan University,  
25 Old Castle Street, E1

*For more information visit*  
[www.thewomenslibrary.ac.uk](http://www.thewomenslibrary.ac.uk)

## SYMPOSIUM ON THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

- 19 June 2009, 17.00—20.00
- Menzies and Hancock Rooms,  
Institute of Commonwealth Studies,  
28 Russell Square, London WC1

Discussants include Professor Håkan Thörn, author of *Anti-Apartheid and the Emergence of a Global Civil Society*, Professor Colin Bundy and Christabel Gurney. Chair: Professor Shula Marks.

The event also includes the launch of a special southern Africa solidarity issue of the *Journal of Southern African Studies*.