



**IDAFSA**  
*Canada*

*Legal defence  
and aid for  
the victims  
of apartheid*

294 Albert Street Suite 200  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6E6  
Tel: (613) 233-5939  
Envoy: IDAFSA  
Telex: AHH 6740  
FAX: (613) 233-6228

054/77/252

## *Mission Statement of IDAFSA (Canada)*

To assist those who are the victims of apartheid by ensuring their legal defence, by providing humanitarian aid and by building support in Canada through representation and education.

### *IDAFSA (Canada)'s Objectives are to:*

- 1 Ensure legal and financial assistance to prisoners who are detained under the apartheid laws and practices in South Africa, and to their families.
- 2 Educate Canadians about the reality of life under apartheid.

### *Origins*

IDAFSA's origins date back over 30 years to South Africa, when legal and financial aid was provided in the famous trial involving Nelson Mandela and Albert Luthuli.

For supporting the opponents of apartheid, the IDAFSA's operations through its South African committees were banned in 1966. Since then all the organizational work has been done externally, with a head office in London, England and affiliated national committees in several countries.

In 1974, a North American Committee was established. In 1980, Andrew Brewin, a retired lawyer and long time Member of Parliament, together with several IDAFSA supporters, started an independent committee in Canada, affiliated to the international organization. IDAFSA (Canada) is federally incorporated as a non-profit corporation and registered as a charity with Revenue Canada.

The money IDAFSA (Canada) raises for its humanitarian work, is generously matched by the Canadian government.



## Creating Awareness

**I**DAFSA (Canada) is committed to helping you to find out the reality of life under apartheid and to give you the opportunity to do something about it.

To achieve this goal, an Information Centre and Education program were developed.

Contact the IDAFSA for:

- general information
- information about a specific subject
- educating others

IDAFSA regularly publishes information on apartheid in South Africa. Information on materials available will be sent to you free of charge, on request.

IDAFSA (Canada) seeks financial support from Canadians for its legal and humanitarian work. We invite your support.

## For More Information

**T**o find out how to get involved locally or to make a donation, please contact the IDAFSA (Canada) office.

Telephone: (613) 233-5939

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## Board of Directors

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*Consultant, Ottawa*

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Anne Mitchell, *Executive Director*

*\* Please Note:*

*Members of the Board are individual members and do not represent the organizations for which they work.*

## *A Review of Recent Events in South Africa*

The Harare Declaration is regarded by the international community as the starting point for creating the necessary climate for negotiations between the South African Government and the ANC. The document was drafted by the Organization of African Unity's ad hoc Committee on Southern Africa, in Harare in 1989 and has since been adopted by the United Nations and the Mass Democratic Movement in South Africa as the blue print for talks with the Government

Following President De Klerk's speech on February 2nd, the South African Government, has to a limited extent addressed the following clauses.

- Lifting all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organizations and people.

*The Government still has the power to reban/restrict under the Internal Security Act the state of Emergency in Natal Province. 350 individuals still cannot be quoted and various organizations operate under prohibitions, such as preventing them from receiving foreign funding. The unbanning of organizations did not affect the prohibition of their literature under the Publications Act.*



- Ceasing all political trials and executions.

*The South African Government has not made a clear statement on the termination of political trials. Political executions have only been suspended pending investigation.*

- Ending the State of Emergency and repealing all legislation such as and including, the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity.

*The state of Emergency has lapsed in 3 out of the 4 provinces in South Africa. It was however, renewed in Natal Province.*

*Legislation remains to reimpose the State of Emergency at any time. Repressive legislation is still in place; including the Internal Security Act, the Public Safety Act, The Group Areas Amendment Act etc.*

- Releasing all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally and refraining from imposing any restrictions on them.

*As a result of the measures announced by President De Klerk on February 2nd and the lapsing of the State of Emergency in the 3 provinces, some political prisoners were released. The majority of political prisoners, however, remain in prison. Monitoring groups have estimated that the total number still in prison could be as high as 3,000.*

- Removing the troops from the townships.

*The South African Government has failed to address this clause.*

*Despite a possibility that all troops may withdraw in the foreseeable future, there is considerable concern over the role of the police in the townships. At a meeting in January with 500 police commanders, President De Klerk told them that the role of the police force was being redefined in light of recent changes. In addition, in October 1989, a plan was announced to double the size of the police force over the next ten years.*

*This brochure has been generously funded by  
Partnership Africa Canada*

**IDAFSA Canada**

**(International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa)**





**FIDAAA**  
*Canada*

*L'aide juridique  
et assistance  
pour les victimes  
de l'apartheid*

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Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6E6  
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## *La mission du FIDAAA (Canada)*

Aider les victimes de l'apartheid en assurant leur défense juridique, en leur procurant une aide humanitaire et en recueillant de plus en plus d'appuis au Canada, par l'éducation et la représentation.

## *Les objectifs du FIDAAA (Canada)*

- 1 Assurer la défense juridique et financière des prisonniers détenus en vertu des lois et pratiques de l'apartheid, ainsi que leurs familles;
- 2 Sensibiliser les Canadiens aux réalités de la vie sous l'apartheid.

## *Origines*

Les origines du FIDAAA remontent à plus de trente ans, en Afrique du Sud; une aide juridique et financière avait alors été apportée à Nelson Mandela et Albert Luthuli, lors de leur fameux procès.

Parce qu'il soutient les opposants de l'apartheid, l'action du FIDAAA (par l'entremise de ses comités sud-africains) est interdite depuis 1966. Depuis lors, tout le travail d'organisation s'effectue de l'extérieur, à partir d'un bureau chef situé à Londres (Angleterre) et de comités nationaux affiliés situés dans divers pays.

En 1974, un comité nord-américain voit le jour. En 1980, Andrew Brewin, avocat à la retraite et député de longue date, fonde avec plusieurs supporters du FIDAAA un comité canadien indépendant, affilié à l'organisme international. Le FIDAAA (Canada) est incorporé comme société à but non lucratif auprès du gouvernement fédéral, et enregistré comme organisme de charité auprès de Revenu Canada.

Les sommes recueillies par le FIDAAA pour son travail humanitaire donnent lieu à une subvention équivalente, généreusement fournie par le gouvernement du Canada.

## *Sensibiliser le public*

Le FIDAAA (Canada) s'est engagé à vous aider à comprendre ce que sont les réalités de la vie sous l'apartheid, et à vous donner l'occasion d'agir pour remédier à cette situation.

Pour atteindre cet objectif, nous avons créé un centre d'information et un programme de sensibilisation.

Communiquez avec le Centre d'information du FIDAAA si vous désirez:

- obtenir des renseignements d'ordre général
- obtenir des renseignements sur une question spécifique;
- sensibiliser d'autres personnes.

Le FIDAAA publie régulièrement des informations sur l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud. Sur demande, nous pouvons vous faire parvenir des renseignements sur le matériel disponible.

Le FIDAAA (Canada) a besoin du soutien financier des Canadiens pour son travail juridique et humanitaire. Nous sollicitons votre appui.

## *Pour plus de renseignements*

Pour savoir comment vous impliquer localement ou pour faire un don, veuillez communiquer avec notre bureau.

Téléphone: (613) 233 5939

Telex: AHH 6740

Fax: (613) 233 6228

Envoy: IDAFSA

## *Membres du conseil d'administration*

Bruce Archer,  
*adjoint exécutif, Ontario  
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Chantal Bernier, *avocate,  
ministère de la Justice, Ottawa*

Joan Fairweather, *militante  
anti-apartheid, Ottawa*

Gloria Fallick, *superviseur,  
Ville de North York, Toronto*

Paula Kingston, *avocate,  
Révision du droit correctionnel,  
Solliciteur général Canada*

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*Commission de l'assurance  
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Département de science politique,  
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*avocate, Commission  
québécoise des droits de la  
personne, Montréal*

George Tillman,  
*expert-conseil, Ottawa*

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Anne Mitchel, *Directeur général*

*\* Note : Les membres du conseil d'administration agissent à titre individuel;  
ils ne représentant pas leur organisation.*

## *Revue de l'actualité récente en Afrique du Sud*

La communauté internationale voit dans la Déclaration de Harare le point de départ vers l'instauration du climat nécessaire à des négociations entre le gouvernement sud-africain et l'ANC. Ce document a été rédigé à Harare, en 1989, par le Comité spéciale de l'Afrique australe de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine, et aussi bien les Nations Unies que le Mouvement démocratique de masse en Afrique du Sud l'ont adopté comme étant le schéma devant sous-tendre les pourparlers avec le gouvernement.

À la suite du discours prononcé le 2 février par le président De Klerk, le gouvernement sud-africain a donné suite, dans une mesure limitée, aux éléments suivants de la Déclaration:

- Levée de toutes les interdictions et restrictions frappant toutes les organisations et personnes mises hors-la-loi ou faisant l'objet de restrictions.

*Le gouvernement conserve le pouvoir, en vertu de la Loi sur la sécurité intérieure / l'état d'urgence, de déclarer à nouveau des interdictions et d'imposer des restrictions dans la province du Natal. Il y a encore 350 personnes dont les propos ne peuvent être cités et le fonctionnement de diverses organisations est soumis à des interdictions, qui les empêchent, par exemple, de recevoir un soutien financier de l'étranger. Malgré la levée de l'interdiction frappant des organisations, leurs publications restent illégales en vertu de la Loi sur les publications.*

- Cessation de tous les procès et exécutions à motif politique.

*Le gouvernement sud-africain ne s'est pas prononcé clairement sur la cessation des procès politiques. Les exécutions pour motifs politiques n'ont été que suspendues jusqu'à l'aboutissement de l'enquête.*

- Levée de l'état d'urgence et abrogation de toutes les lois, notamment et y compris la Loi sur la sécurité intérieure, visant à restreindre l'activité politique.

*L'état d'urgence a expiré dans trois des quatre provinces de l'Afrique du Sud, mais on l'a reconduit dans la province du Natal. La loi permet toujours d'imposer à nouveau l'état d'urgence à tout moment. L'arsenal répressif législatif est toujours en place, notamment la Loi sur la sécurité intérieure, la Loi sur la sécurité publique et la Loi amendement la Loi sur les zones réservés aux groupes (Group Areas Amendment Act), etc.*

- Libération inconditionnelle de tous les prisonniers et détenus politiques et non-imposition de restrictions à ces derniers.

*En raison des mesures annoncés par le président De Klerk le 2 février et de l'expiration de l'état d'urgence dans trois provinces, certains prisonniers politiques ont recouvré la liberté. Toutefois, la majorité des prisonniers politiques restent derrière les barreaux. Des groupes de surveillance ont estimé que le nombre total de ces prisonniers toujours privés de liberté pourrait atteindre 3 000.*

- Retrait des troupes des cités noires.

*Le gouvernement sud-africain n'a pas donné suite à la disposition ci-dessus.*

*Il est possible que toutes les troupes soient retirés dans un avenir prévisible, mais le rôle des forces de police dans les cités noirs suscite de grandes inquiétudes. Lors d'une rencontre avec 500 commandants de forces policières, en janvier, le président De Klerk a déclaré que l'ont était en train de redéfinir le rôle de ces forces à la lumière des changements survenus récemment. En outre, en octobre 1989, on a rendu public un plan prévoyant le doublement des effectifs de police d'ici dix ans.*

*La présente brochure est due à la générosité de Partenariat Afrique Canada.*

**FIDAAA (Canada)**

**Le fond international de défense et d'aide pour l'Afrique Australe**





## Organization of South African Americans and Canadians

**New York:** 878 West End Avenue, # 9D  
New York, NY 10025  
(212) 749-7714

**Boston:** 19 Conant Road  
Brookline, MA 02167  
(617) 277-0687

March 29th, 1991

Dear fellow "South African Americans" and "South African Canadians,"

We would like to invite you to join us in a new venture- one aimed at an intelligent linking of American and Canadian resources and expertise to help contribute to a new South Africa. With all the dramatic developments in South Africa it seems an appropriate time to think of doing for South Africa what Italian Americans, Hungarian Americans, Asian Americans etc. have done for their countries of origin.

For all the difficulties ahead, there are very few who today would disagree that Apartheid's days are severely numbered, and that the post-apartheid era dawns. There are also very few who would disagree that a post-apartheid South Africa is going to require much assistance if it is to thrive- assistance that should be based upon a sound appreciation of the genuine needs that exist.

Many of us who grew up and were educated in South Africa have immigrated to the United States and Canada and are now firmly ensconced here. Many do not plan to return to live permanently in South Africa, yet we believe that this group, whom we have come to think of as South African Americans and South African Canadians, has the potential to make a significant contribution to the new South Africa.

There are probably many among this group who have wondered over the years how to make some contribution to South Africa, but did not want to get involved as long as Apartheid remained firmly in place. Perhaps others have felt reluctant to get involved in South African affairs as long as it seemed to require strong political allegiances of one kind or another. Still others might have been involved with South African related issues and organizations in the United States and Canada but feel the need to also build new networks with new ideas. We believe that the emerging situation in South Africa has created new possibilities for all of the above.

This group of people is uniquely qualified to link American and Canadian resources to the emerging new South Africa. It is inevitably the case that the United States and Canada will be involved in various governmental, educational, non-profit and business ventures in a post-sanctions and post-apartheid South Africa. Americans and Canadians are well meaning and genuinely want to help, but too often do not understand the complexities of South Africa.



It also seems inevitable that many South Africans will seek American and Canadian assistance and partners, but do not have the experience and connections here that we have accumulated over the years. We think that an organization of South African Americans and South African Canadians can help in a variety of ways in both directions. By thinking together about how to bring our resources to the service of the new South Africa, we will inevitably create new ideas and possibilities. We will of course need to link with credible South African organizations and individuals to help us identify areas of need and opportunity. These linkages will hopefully make possible ventures in a number of areas which will be of concrete benefits to South Africans.

This organization will be politically nonpartisan. We might at some point need to talk to representatives of political organizations but we do not want to get bogged down in political alliances and conflicts. We want to offer an independent professional service and develop well conceived and well organized projects which would be supported by a broad spectrum of South Africans. The organization is open to all South African Americans and South African Canadians who, while aware of the difficult road ahead, rejoice in the impending death of Apartheid and want to contribute in some way to the construction of a new democratic South Africa. We believe that an organization of the sort we envision can contribute toward the longed for normalization of South Africa, and help bring about the day when we can state with pride that we come from South Africa.

For now, we are not setting out any detailed or concrete proposals. Rather, the purpose of this letter is to invite you to participate in breaking the ground for this new organization by joining us in establishing concrete proposals and goals. At this point we simply wish to hear from those for whom these ideas have some resonance and who would like to explore them further. Although this initial letter is directed at South African Americans and South African Canadians, we will of course welcome South Africans, Americans or Canadians as associate members.

If you wish to explore these ideas further, we ask that you fill out and return the questionnaire on the following page. Before doing this please photocopy the letter and questionnaire and pass it on to others who might be interested. Even if you are not interested we ask that you please pass it on to others.

We would like to thank those who have helped pay for this initial mailing. We would also like to thank those who have given us names to add to our own lists. If you have additional names of people who might be interested please pass them on to us.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Larry Shore". The signature is stylized with a large initial "L" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Larry Shore

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald Goldman". The signature is cursive and includes a period at the end.

Ronald Goldman



Who we are:

Larry Shore grew up in Johannesburg. He graduated with a B.A. from Wits in 1971 and left South Africa in 1973. He has a Ph.D in Communications from Stanford University and has lived in New York City since 1980 where he teaches in the Communications Department at Hunter College, City University of New York. He also teaches a course on Southern Africa and has spoken at a number of conferences on South African related subjects. Most recently he published an article on the Cultural Boycott of South Africa and plans to do work in South Africa on media and telecommunications policy. Over the years he has been involved with various anti-apartheid issues and organizations in the United States. Although he likes baseball he looks forward to watching the first cricket test match between the West Indies and South Africa at Newlands.

Ronald Goldman grew up in Johannesburg. He did his undergraduate studies in the United States and after obtaining a masters degree from Fordham University taught in the Political Science Department at Wits University in 1969 and 1970. He returned to the United States in 1971. He received his doctorate in Education from University of Massachusetts. He has lived in Boston since 1981 where he is the Associate Dean and a faculty member in the College of Communications at Boston University. Goldman has remained involved in South African related activities through the 1980's. He organized a journalism training program for black South Africans and obtained a grant to send thousands of books to South African schools and universities. He was a member of a commission led by Dr. Peter Berger investigating what a post-apartheid South Africa would be like. This Commission published a book, *A Future South Africa*, in 1988.

cut -----

Please return to: Larry Shore, 878 West End Avenue, #9D, New York, NY 10025

Name/s:

Address:

Home Phone:

Work Phone:

What work do you do?

Where?

Professional skills and/or areas of expertise:

Other Comments: (Use reverse side if necessary)

NO ADDRESS.

THE

NELSON MANDELA

FUND





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THE NELSON MANDELA FUND

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- \* INITIATED ON THE SUGGESTION OF CANADA'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
  
- \* FULLY SUPPORTED BY THE THREE FEDERAL PARTIES.
  
- \* LEGALLY CONSTITUTED APRIL 1990.
  
- \* LEGAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN MR MANDELA AND FUND SIGNED MAY 1990.
  
- \* BOUND BY HIGHEST ETHICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS IN SECURING. DISBURSING AND ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.
  
- \* THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
  - . ARCHBISHOP TED SCOTT - CO-CHAIR
  - . MADAME GABRIELLE LACHANCE - CO-CHAIR
  - . SENATOR ALASDAIR GRAHAM - LIBERALS
  - . MR HOWARD MCCURDY - NDP
  - . MR ROY MCMURTRY - PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES



WHY CANADIANS ARE, AND SHOULD BE, ACTIVELY INVOLVED

" I BELIEVE APARTHEID TO BE A VERY COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF RACIALLY INSTITUTIONALIZED, STRUCTURED INJUSTICE. THIS SYSTEM WAS ESTABLISHED BY VIOLENCE AND HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BY VIOLENCE. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT SUCH AN INSTITUTIONALIZED SYSTEM OF RACIAL INJUSTICE HAS EVER BEFORE EXISTED IN HUMAN HISTORY. THIS SYSTEM MADE RACIALLY STRUCTURED INJUSTICE "LEGAL"

ARCHBISHOP TED SCOTT  
TORONTO JULY 23, 1990.

" IF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY DOES NOT DELIVER, HOW CAN ANY POLITICIAN HOPE TO?"

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION

IN A SENSE (THE ABOVE QUESTION) ENCAPSULATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS CONFERENCE.. (OF MAINLY WHITE BUSINESS EXECUTIVES). BOTH OF US - YOU REPRESENTING THE BUSINESS WORLD AND WE A POLITICAL MOVEMENT - MUST DELIVER. THE CRITICAL QUESTIONS ARE WHETHER WE CAN IN FACT ACT TOGETHER AND WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE FOR EITHER ONE OF US TO DELIVER, IF WE CANNOT OR WILL NOT COOPERATE".

NELSON MANDELA  
JOHANNESBURG MAY 23, 1990

OUR ALL-ROUND OFFENSIVE AGAINST APARTHEID HAS LED SOUTH AFRICA TO THE BEGINNING OF A NEW AND DEMOCRATIC ERA. ... ALTHOUGH WE HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES. CERTAIN STUMBLING BLOCKS REMAIN IN OUR WAY... THE ANC IS COMMITTED TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A UNITED NON-RACIAL, DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA. WE HAVE INITIATED THE PROCESS OF TALKS TO REALIZE THIS OBJECTIVE... WE WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE MEASURES WHICH WILL FACILITATE THE SUCCESS OF THIS PROCESS.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS  
JOHANNESBURG AUGUST, 1990

Ref.Fund-8.mss



## TRUSTEES OF THE FUND

**Archbishop Edward W. Scott, Co-Chair;** Former Anglican Primate of Canada; Member, Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group on Southern Africa; former Moderator, World Council of Churches; Chair, Special Education Trust Fund for Southern Africa; Chair, International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa - Canada.

**Gabrielle Lachance, Co-Chair;** Executive Director, Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace

**Alasdair Graham;** Representing the Liberal Party of Canada; Senator; former Leader, Canadian Government Delegation to Southern Africa Development Conference, 1984.

**Howard McCurdy,** Representing the New Democratic Party of Canada; Member of Parliament; former President, National Coalition of Canada.

**Roy McMurtry,** Representing the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada; former High Commissioner to Great Britain; former Attorney General of Ontario.

**Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut,** Former Vice Chairman Ontario Human Rights Commission, Founder of the Toronto Urban Alliance for Race Relations.

**John Black Aird;** former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

**Thomas R. Berger;** former Supreme Court Justice of British Columbia.

**Shirley Carr;** President, Canadian Labour Congress



**George Erasmus;** National Chief, Assembly of First Nations.

**Ralph Hedlin;** President, Ralph Hedlin Associates.

**Janet MacInnis;** former Chair, United Way of Metropolitan Toronto.

**Carlton Masters;** Vice President, Bank of Montreal;  
President, Black Business and Professional Association  
(Toronto).

**Bridglal Pachai;** Executive Director, Nova Scotia Human  
Rights Commission.

**Juanita Westmoreland-Traore';** President, Conseil des  
Communautés culturelles et de L'Immigration du Québec

**Lois Wilson;** President, World Council of Churches; former  
Moderator, United Church of Canada.

**Legal Council;**

**Peter R. Hayden;** Senior Partner, McDonald and Hayden



GOALS

MOBILISE AND CHANNEL CANADIAN SUPPORT FOR  
NELSON MANDELA AND THE ANC TO ASSIST IN  
THE PEACEFUL ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS  
AND STRUCTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA FOR ALL  
SOUTH AFRICANS.



THIS AGREEMENT made the 16<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1990.

BETWEEN:

**NELSON MANDELA**  
(hereinafter referred to as "Mr. Mandela")

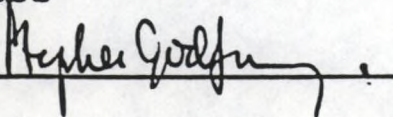
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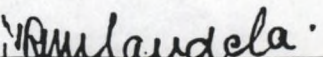
**NELSON MANDELA FUND/FONDS NELSON MANDELA**  
(hereinafter referred to as "NMF")

1. Mr. Mandela agrees that the NMF shall raise financial support among Canadians for the establishment of democratic freedoms and structures for all South Africans.
2. Mr. Mandela agrees that the NMF may use Mr. Mandela's name to raise such financial support.
3. The Parties agree that funds received shall be put to end uses determined by Mr. Mandela in accordance with Paragraph 1.
4. The Parties agree that funds raised will be disbursed in accordance with written undertakings of the Parties, which shall include:
  - a description of the end use proposed by Mr. Mandela
  - a breakdown of proposed expenditures, timetables for disbursements, and schedule re reporting of disbursements
  - agreement by Mr. Mandela and recipients that adequate financial records will be maintained and that such records will be accessible for auditing if required by the NMF.

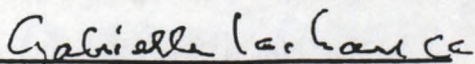
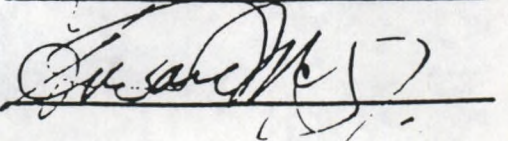
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have hereto set their hands and seals.

Witness

  
\_\_\_\_\_

  
\_\_\_\_\_ **NELSON MANDELA**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**NELSON MANDELA FUND**  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ 



OBJECTIVES

DIRECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT:

\$3,000,000

NETWORK LINKAGES:

CANADIAN KNOW-HOW AND

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER



## THE STRATEGY

- \* ESTABLISH A CORE OPERATING FUND WITH HELP FROM GOVERNMENT, CORPORATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS TO ENABLE THE MAJOR PORTION OF APPEAL FUNDS RECEIVED TO GO TO ACHIEVING THE GOALS.
  
- \* INCREASE AWARENESS AND IMPROVE THE CLIMATE FOR GIVING THROUGH A NATIONAL PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME.
  
- \* IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL FUNDRAISING PROGRAMME.
  
- \* ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PROCESS OF STRICT FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY



FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

PRIORITY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED BY MR MANDELA

\* NATIONAL NETWORK OF ANC OFFICES

PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL, STAFFING,  
AND STAFF TRAINING.

\* THE ECONOMIC DIALOGUE FUND

NATIONWIDE SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, EDUCATIONALS  
ON THE "ECONOMIC MIX" FOR A FUTURE  
SOUTH AFRICA.

\* DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (DIA)

ESTABLISH THE ANC'S DIA INCLUDING A  
NATIONWIDE EDUCATION PROGRAMME ON THE  
IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
TO A FUTURE SOUTH AFRICA.

\* DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND  
LEGAL AFFAIRS (DCLA)

ESTABLISH ANC'S DCLA WHICH WILL PLAY  
A CENTRAL ROLE IN THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS  
LEADING TO A NEW CONSTITUTION AND AN  
ELECTORAL PROCESS.

\* OTHER HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS CURRENTLY UNDER STUDY



CANADA

Mr. P. MAHLAGU

P.O. Box 302

Adelaide Postal Station

TORONTO

Ontario M5C 2J4

CANADA.

phone: 1-416 461 4255

fax c/o 461-4704

telex 21-0622199 ANC TOR

20.8 phoned him

promised to send list



**INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE & AID FUND**  
*for Southern Africa*

In consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)  
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Founder President Canon L. John Collins

NON COLLINS HOUSE, 64 ESSEX RD, LONDON N1 8LR Tel: 01-359 9181 Fax: 359 9690 Telex: 28110. Cables: Defendaid London N1

25th June, 1990

Dear Hilda

It was nice to see you, and especially to see you looking so well.

As promised I enclose Liz (Lewin) Franklin's address in Cleveland, Ohio. I also enclose the address of our Canadian Committee through whose Executive Director, Anne Mitchell, you may be able to meet Grace Cele and perhaps other exiles whose experience may be interesting to you. Liz had a terrible personal tragedy in that her son and only child Braam was killed in an accident while camping, when he was only about eleven.

Liz Franklin  
1396 Blackmore Road  
Cleveland Heights  
Ohio 44118  
USA  
Tel: (216) 371-3696

Anne Mitchell  
IDAFSA (Canada)  
PO Box 1034  
Station B  
Ottawa  
Ontario K1P 5R1  
Canada

294 Albert St  
(at Kent)

Tel: (613) 233-5939

Best wishes for your book and for everything else as well,

Yours sincerely

Al Cook  
Deputy Director

Ms Hilda Bernstein  
Old House Farm  
Dorstone  
Herefordshire HR3 6BL



3) Hilda sending address & telephone No

Phone: 0981-550-466

Chief Rep. Canada

Old House Farm  
Dorstone  
Herefordshire, HR3 6BL  
England.

23rd July 1990

Dear Comrade Mahlangu

I am researching material for a book on the exile experience of South Africans. The main part of the book will be in the form of oral history, in which people tell their own stories of the experience of leaving home, their reasons, and of their lives in exile.

For this purpose I am interviewing South African exiles in many different countries. I wish to visit the USA and Canada, possibly in November, if it is possible to contact enough people in time to arrange some sort of schedule of travel.

I would very much like your cooperation in preparing a preliminary list of South Africans who you think would be suitable for this purpose, and if possible to let me know a little about each one. My criterion of who constitutes an exile (as opposed to an immigrant) is anybody who left home because of apartheid, whether they were politically involved or not; and who still feel themselves to be South Africans, even if they do not now intend to return (In fact the possibility of return has opened up much ambivalence here, particularly in the cases of those who left SA many years ago.) The ANC has given its whole-hearted support to this project, but the book is not to be confined only to ANC members. I wish to cover as wide a spectrum as possible, of people of all ages and views, jobs and professions. Some of the areas of interest are: writers, artists, musicians - how they operate when they are amputated from their source of inspiration; children of exiles, who came out when very young or were born in exile - how they see themselves; war resisters; those involved in anti-apartheid, boycott and disinvestment campaigns; people who have suffered from the death squads and raids outside South Africa; but these are only some of the categories.

If you require any further information, could you write to me or phone. I am also writing to Anne Mitchell of IDAFSA, whose address was supplied by Al Cook.

I hope to hear from you soon, and hope this will not be adding too much of a burden to you at a difficult time.

With greetings and good wishes

Hilda Bernstein



Phone: 0981-550-466

Old House Farm  
Dorstone  
Herefordshire, HR3 6BL  
England.

23 July 1990

Dear Anne Mitchell

Your name was given to me by Al Cook. I am researching material for a book on the exile experience of South Africans. The main part will be in the form of oral history, in which people tell their own stories of the experience of leaving home, their reasons, and of their lives in exile.

For this purpose I am interviewing South African exiles in different countries. I wish to visit the USA and Canada, possibly in November, if it is possible to contact enough people in time to arrange some sort of schedule of travel.

I would very much appreciate any cooperation from you in helping to prepare a preliminary list of South Africans who you think would be suitable for this purpose, and if possible to let me know a little about each one. My criterion of who constitutes an exile (as opposed to an immigrant) is anybody who left home because of apartheid, whether they were politically involved or not; and who still feel themselves to be South Africans, even if they do not now intend to return. (The possibility of return has opened up much ambivalence in our community here, particularly among those who left long ago).

The ANC has given whole-hearted backing to this project, but it is not my intention to confine the book to ANC members. I wish to cast my net as wide as possible, among people of widely different views, jobs and professions, ages and background. Artists, writers, musicians; business and professional people; war resisters; those who have been subject to attacks by death squads and raids outside South Africa; children of exiles; and so on.

If you require any further information about myself or the proposed book, please phone or write to me at the above address. I have also written to the ANC Chief Rep.

With good wishes

Hilda Bernstein.

*Not known to Hilda*

*Contact, works with ? Anti Apartheid  
H.B. to P.B. no have details*

*Hilda*



Phone:  
0981-559466

(P)  
Bhyatt  
Byatt

Old House Farm  
Dorstone  
Herefordshire HR3 6BL  
England.

Fatuma

30 July 1990

Dear Zaibie and Hamid

Rusty and I spent last year in Africa, and now we are back at our home here. We left Tanzania at the end of January, and went to Zambia and Zimbabwe, and for a few days to Maputo as well, before coming back. As far as Rusty is concerned, his project at Mazimbu never got started, and he felt his time was wasted. I was able to do more work, and began interviews for my book project.

I don't know if I have written to you about this, but I am researching material for a book on the exile experience of South Africans. The book will be largely oral history, people telling their stories in their own words, and for this purpose I have been interviewing exiles at first in Africa, now in Britain, and have been to Germany as well. I wish to come to Canada and the USA if possible before the end of this year, and wonder whether you can help in suggesting SA exiles (yourselves as well?) who would be prepared to be interviewed, and who have, perhaps, had interesting experiences.

My criterion for an exile - as opposed to an immigrant - is anybody who left SA because of apartheid, who feels themselves to be South ½ Africans, even if at this stage they do not intend to return for permanent settlement back home. In fact, the changed circumstances have opened up a great deal of ambivalence among our community here, especially those who have been out of the country for a long time.

I am interested in families, in children brought up outside SA, and their sense of identity; in artists, writers, musicians and others who have to develop their professions outside their home base; in those who have concerned themselves with boycott and sanctions campaigns; with the special experiences of women; anyone who have been subject to death squads or raids outside South Africa; and many other categories. Although I have the full backing of the ANC, this is not intended as an ANC book, and I would like to interview people who are not members of the ANC - they can be PAC, BC or anything, or even not politically involved.

I need to have names of people and something about them before arranging my north American tour. I would appreciate any help you can give. If you want any information you can phone me at the above number.

We hope you are both well, and your family too. We're getting rather ancient, but carrying on. We're having a wonderful (un-English) summer, which makes life more pleasant, and our future is quite uncertain and undecided. I am not in a hurry to return to a country which is basically unchanged, at our age, to try and find a new place to live, a new way to live, some kind of work. Well, I hope to have the opportunity to see you reasonably soon, and we can discuss all that.

With love

Hilda Bernstein

Italian





## B.C. AFRICA OUTREACH PROJECT

2524 Cypress Street, Vancouver, Canada V6J 3N2 (604) 737-0041

August 29, 1990.

Hilda Bernstein  
Old House Farm  
Dorstone  
Herefordshire  
HR3 6BL  
U.K.

Dear Hilda,

Thank you for your letter of August 21. Yes of course I'd be happy to help you with your project. I believe the experiences of South African exiles are extremely interesting and often very diverse. Your book would be a valuable addition to the turbulent history of our country.

Canada is full of South Africans from all walks of life in all sectors of this society. Most of these live in the major centres such as Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver, but many live in smaller communities and isolated rural regions. Due to Canada's Immigration laws the majority are white, coloured or Indian professionals or tradespeople. There have been a few black people who fit into the professional category but not too many.

In the last few years however there has been a larger number of African immigrants. They are either sponsored as students and manage to stay or qualify as refugees. Once again these are scattered throughout the country.

I could have access to the names and addresses of many exiles here, but it would help if you could give me guidance as far as the categories of people you are looking for. Unfortunately I am not at all familiar with South Africans living in the United States and could not even begin to help you there.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Kerensa Lai Thom



Phone: 0981-550-466

Old House Farm  
Dorstone  
Herefordshire, HR3 6BL  
U.K.

21 August 1990

Dear Karensa Lai-Thom,

Your name was given to me by Barbara Masekela as someone who may be prepared to help me with a project on which I am working.

It is the preparation of material for a book on the exile experience of South Africans. The book is intended to be in the form of oral history, with the exiles telling their experiences and feelings in their own words.

I have interviewed exiles in Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (I spent some time at Mazimbu which, of course, is full of exiles). And also here in the United Kingdom; I have recently been to Germany and in two weeks will be visiting Denmark and Sweden.

I wish to interview exiles in the USA and Canada, either in November of this year, or if it cannot be arranged in time, fairly early in 1991.

Although I have the backing of the ANC, this is not to be a book confined to any particular group. I wish to speak to as wide a range of people from the point of view of their age, jobs, political views, etc as possible.

Would you be prepared to suggest names of South Africans you may know who you think would be good subjects? I can send you more information about the book, if you are interested.

With good wishes

Hilda Bernstein.

(I am a South African exile myself, and have written other books about South Africa,)



12th Sep. 1990.

Dear Hilda,

My father in law passed your letter on to me, - to contact various South Africans, which I have done.

I have included brief profiles of various peoples, who have agreed to be interviewed. Some people have expressed reservations, but have not elaborated on these, & declined to be interviewed.

Also included is an audiotape on some of the interviewees - merely as profiles - my daughter had interviewed them for a school project.

There are a number of S. Africans outside of Toronto, whom I am sure you could interview - perhaps by telephone - & personally if you could travel to Vancouver, Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg. and we do have contacts there.

Some of these I have included such as A. Crail & Dr. Randeree.



My father in law tells me you could be here mid November, which is what I have told the interviewees. If you could let me have dates - I could arrange your schedule - if I may - and would make myself available to take you around.

There is quite a large S.African community here and you could interview any number of people. I am sure once you are here a lot more people would make themselves available.

One thought I had - if on your visit - the ANC Womens Section - now the League - may be able to use your presence to a) address womens organisations  
b). Meet with women writers here in Toronto.

Please let me know your feelings on this.

I have not included any of the ANC members. but have made an

announcement at a unit meeting of  
your requests and they would all be  
available to be interviewed.

The Bhyat family is certainly  
looking forward to your arrival.  
Needless to say - but you know  
you have a home with us.

Please let me know if I can be  
of any further assistance. Please  
contact me either by phone or write.

Love,

Fatima

FATIMA BHYAT

255 BROOKDALE AV.

TORONTO

ONTARIO M5M 1P9

1-416-484-8480.

↑  
010

Z & H

488. 4734



1. ...  
Dew & Pali Mooljee.

Dew - teacher at William Hills High School  
- involved in ANC. Left via underground  
for Lusaka.

~~to~~ Pali - housewife in S.A. Joined  
Dew in Lusaka with 4 children.  
Children were all under 8 at this time.

Family arrived in Canada in 1969.  
Dew worked as teacher. An actor  
by heart. Dramatic changes for  
Pali especially & Dew.

Both have continued working in  
ANC throughout the years.

2. Alan Abelson. a draft dodger  
from Cape Town - involved in  
"some" politics at U.C.T. Refused  
to fight fellow South Africans.  
Wife - met & married her in  
Canada. Have small children.  
Ambivalent about going home.



3.

Mohamed (Mac)

Mac & Hajera Carim.

Mac worked for Pepsi Cola in S.A. -  
as truck driver.  
Hajera - factory worker (garment industry)  
No possibility of an advancement  
for Mac & Pepsi - so asked for assignment  
elsewhere in Africa. Transferred to  
Ghana. - then Nigeria, Abu Dhabi,  
Lebanon. Had 1 son at this time. 2nd  
son born in Ghana. Finally came to  
Canada, in 1974. Eldest son returned  
to S.A. 1 yr. ago. 2nd second on  
way to S.A. shortly.

4. Hamid & Zaidia Bhyat.

Youse aware of history.

5. Marcus Cloete. Family has been  
in Canada 27 yrs. Teacher at  
Woodstock High School. Involved  
in various struggles in Cape Town  
Member of Unity Movement.  
Family now grown. 1 son has  
returned to S.A.



6. Kitty Moleje.

Profile on tape audio

7. ~~Lindy Manicom - from Durban, Natal.  
Taught at Wits Univ in S.A. Involved  
in student politics at Wits. Left legally  
in 1976 for London England to do  
M.A. Joined ANC here in 1976. Worked  
in Tanzania for 4 yrs. Worked in  
Mozambique for 2 yrs. Married to Dan  
O'Meara - now divorced.  
Came to Canada in 1984. One daughter  
Kerry - now 10 - born in Tanzania.~~



8 Stanley Jonathan.

Graduated <sup>from</sup> ~~at~~ U.C.T. as medical  
Dr. Practised as family practitioner.  
Left S.A. for education of his  
children. Arrived in Canada in  
1967 with 5 children. 4-13 yrs  
of age. Changed career - studied  
4 yrs for psychiatry.  
Wife was a teacher at home.  
Resumed teaching career in Canada.  
- breadwinner when husband studying  
- Psychiatry degree.

9 THELMA DALAMBA.

Sister in law to Bishop Tutu. (wife's  
sister.) Involved in churches - raising  
awareness on S.A. of parishioners. Also  
involved in Inkatha. Refused to  
commit self, either way, for interview.  
Would like more information & personal  
letter from you. Address.

658 Markham St

Toronto M6G 2L9.

Also contacted in PAC.



10. Siphiso Ndluli

From Johannesburg Student at  
Wits University involved in "Student"  
politics & Black Students Society  
- left S.A. illegally through Swaziland  
In 82 given Scholarship to study in  
Canada. - electrical engineering.  
Graduated in 1984. Started an info  
mation system in South Africa.  
Moved to N. York City 2 1/2 yrs. Involved  
in theatre & ANC Cultural Group  
Siyaka. Sehaba. Returned to Canada  
& started a group called Siyaka,  
which has performed on many  
occasions.

11. Simon Daniels - husband of  
Kitty Molefe.



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