

D & A

REEVES BIOGRAPHY

Arrests 30/3/60

Set up D & A. "to uphold maintain & promote human rights & civil liberties, to provide relief & to assist with the legal defence of persons charged or convicted under laws restricting human rights & to assist the dependants of such persons.

Reeves left SA. April 1960

returned Sept 1960.

& departed.

FROM BISHOP AMBROSE REEVES

ST. MICHAEL'S RECTORY
ST. ANDREW'S LANE
LEWES

SUSSEX

12.12.66.

TELEPHONE LEWES 4723

My dear Alex,

I was delighted to hear from you and to get your address. Still more was I pleased to learn with that you have found accommodation and also that your work on Venues is now in its last stages. It was good to hear that Bob is well settled at Nottingham and is doing well. Do give him my remembrances when you visit him at Xmas. He has been through so much - he deserves a good job.

We are now well settled here at Lewes and hope that when the weather improves you will with come and visit us. It is a delightful spot & I find busy to get to London. We have an hourly service & it only takes an hour to Victoria. Fortunately this is not too arduous a job so that I have a free amount of time to do "visits" within the diocese and also to travel abroad. This winter I have visited Oxford, Southampton and Dorchester uninvited as well as several teachers leaving colleges and four schools. So I am still kept busy!

I come to London fairly frequently but usually only for some particular meeting. But I still cherish the South African links. I don't know whether you would like the chance to meet some South Africans any other from time to time but if you don't I should be very glad to have you join us. Our next meeting is at the William Penn House, 47 Brompton St. on February 7. We meet for supper

at 6.0p at the same 8.0p. The cost is 6/- a head.

Mr. Peur joins me in saying you both owe affectionate
regards hoping you will have a joyous Christmas.

Your ever,

+ Andrew Peur

FROM BISHOP AMBROSE REEVES

ST. MICHAEL'S RECTORY
ST. ANDREW'S LANE
LEWES
SUSSEX

26.9.67.

My dear Allen,

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of your book on Dr. Worcester, and with more for the inscription written inside. Having just finished though it, I am sure it is going to help in better understanding of the troubles you in South Africa. I look forward greatly to reading it before long.

It is so long since we last met, but this has been a rather hectic year. January I was in Hawaii & in April in the U.S.A. Now Mrs. Reeves & I expect to go together to the States on October 16 as I have been asked to do a lecture tour on Vietnam, but we shall also be able to get some holiday together. We go at the invitation of the Methodist & Episcopal Churches in the U.S.A. which is marvellous. All very well, we should be back on November 3 & I do hope that we shall be able to meet before too long.

Affectionate regards to you & Yvonne from us both.

Yours ever,

+ Ambrose Reeves

TELEPHONE LEWES 4723

Writing biography *Rev 5/11/69* of Bishop Reeves

I AM WRITING the authorised biography of Bishop Ambrose Reeves, who was Bishop of Johannesburg from 1949 to 1961. The work has Bishop Reeves's encouragement and he has kindly placed himself at my disposal.

However, it is my aim to write an objective and trust-

worthy life with detachment, completeness of knowledge and just perspective. For this reason I am anxious to hear from persons with widely divergent views of his life and ministry.

I shall be grateful for contributions—recollections, observations and estimates of his work in South Africa. Letters and documents relating to various aspects of his work will be gratefully received, carefully copied and promptly returned.

Those willing to help can feel free to write frankly as confidences will be strictly respected.—**JOHN S. PEART-BINNS**, 14 Pollard Avenue, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.

Talking clocks

Mr. John S. Peart-Binns.

Notes for Reeves biography. by Alex. Hepple.

Alex. Hepple : Member Transvaal Provincial Council 1943-48;
Member South African Parliament 1948-58
Leader of S. A. Labour Party.

Before meeting Bishop Reeves in the early 1950s, I had made the acquaintance of Rev. Michael Scott and Fr. Trevor Huddleston of the Community of the Resurrection in the course of their activities in the social field. The Priory and St. Peter's School were within my constituency of Rosettenville, and the presence of Africans there was frequently used by racialists for political propaganda amongst the white electorate.

As I remember, I met Reeves not long after he took up the Bishopric of the Johannesburg Diocese. I think it was in connection with protests against the Group Areas Act. We were the speakers at a public meeting in Rosettenville on the issue. While Parliament was in session we corresponded on some matters of mutual concern.

He became more widely known in 1954, when he refused to allow Anglican schools to be used for "Bantu" education and closed all Anglican mission schools in the Southern Transvaal, rather than submit to Government interference. At that time many Anglicans showed uneasiness about his "political" activities. I met a fair amount of criticism of his "involvement in politics" but there were, on the other hand, many who were influenced by his firm adherence to true Christian principles. Before the advent of the Nationalist Government, churchgoers were indifferent or complacent about the plight of non-whites. After 1948 they found themselves increasingly involved in racial controversies, forced upon them by new laws and regulations. When the Bishop and other church ~~leaders~~ leaders spoke out against racial measures there were complaints in a number of congregations, especially as most white churchgoers were unable to grasp the fact that the fault lay with the Government.

It was in these difficult circumstances that the Bishop displayed not only courage but faith and understanding, for he was continually called upon to exercise ~~merely~~ a high degree of tact and persuasion to give his people the right guidance.

Treason Trials Defence Fund.

My close association with Bishop Reeves began with the establishment of the T. T. D. F. in 1956 and continued until he left South Africa in 1960.

The idea of establishing a defence fund originated in September 1965, following upon raids on offices and homes of leaders of the African National Congress and other Congress organisations. The search warrants referred to "treason and sedition". It appeared obvious to me and others that the Govern-

ment was contemplating some form of mass trials. I wrote and spoke to several people, asking if they would sponsor a defence fund if it were established and during the 1956 Parliamentary session I endeavoured to discover the Government's intentions by raising the matter of the raids with the Minister of Justice. Alan Paton and Leo Lovell M. P. agreed to be sponsors but I decided to take no further action but to await further developments.

In December 1956, when 156 persons were arrested, I immediately resumed my earlier efforts and contacted a large number of prominent people, including Reeves. He not only agreed to back the fund but also persuaded others, including Judge F. A. W. Lucas and Judge Feetham, to do likewise. A Board of Trustees was set up, comprising Reeves as Chairman, Judge Lucas, Alan Paton and Mr. Ellen Hellman. I acted as Chairman of the Management Committee, which was responsible for the general administration of the fund. This brought me in constant contact with Reeves and we became close friends. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ In spite of his considerable other responsibilities he spared no effort to ensure the success of the fund - in raising money, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ arranging defence, consulting the accused, and taking care of the needs of them and their families. I was constantly grateful to have an associate so dedicated and dependable.

DEFENCE AND AID FUND.

In 1959, by which time the number of accused had been reduced to 30, they and others who had been involved in the Treason Trial held a meeting at Darragh Hall, Johannesburg to review the position. At the suggestion of Chief Albert Luthuli, I was asked to prepare plans for the establishment of a permanent fund for the defence of those ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ charged on political offences. The new fund was to come into existence at the conclusion of the Treason Trial but the shooting at Sharpeville and the State of Emergency which followed brought it into being a year sooner (the Treason Trial finally ended on 29th. March 1961). It was the Bishop who took the initiative in launching the Defence and Aid Fund immediately the need arose.

DRILL HALL INCIDENTS.

At the Treason Trial preparatory examination at the Drill Hall, Johannesburg in December 1956, the Bishop was conspicuous in the public gallery and among the thousands of non-whites gathered outside the court. At one stage the police baton-charged the crowd and then fired upon the fleeing people. The Bishop and I had been talking to the crowd, which had become restive because of the provocative attitude of the police. We appealed to the Officer in charge not to order the baton charge, without success. I was outside when the firing took place and Reeves rushed out of the court when he heard the shots. We protested to the police. I was later served with a summons for defamation for allegations made against the police but the

suit was dropped.

After the shooting we remained among the people as they gradually dispersed, the trial having been adjourned for the day.

Committee of 14 Organisations.

In 1959 a Committee of 14 Organisations was set up under the Chairmanship of Reeves. The 14 were political, trade union, ~~and welfare~~ welfare and study groups and the purpose of the organisation was to examine current problems and exchange views thereon. At the first meeting for consultation between the 14, a sub-committee on wages was set up, with myself as Chairman. We produced a pamphlet on "Poverty Wages", which was printed with a foreword by the Bishop.

In bringing the 14 groups together the Bishops Committee proved to be an excellent forum for argument on a diversity of issues and in my view helped to bring about tolerance and understanding between rivals. Much credit is due to the Bishop for the dignity he gave to the gatherings, without restricting freedom of expression among those with strongly differing viewpoints. I noticed that everyone was happy to be guided by his advice and eager to have his approval.

During this period I had a heart attack and was comforted by visits from the Bishop, who called at my home and brightened many an hour at my bedside. We always had so much to talk about but our time had been limited because of our extensive public obligations.

Departure.

I was distressed when the Bishop fled to Swaziland. I had not expected it and I thought he was mistaken. He phoned me from Mbabane and explained, as best he could, why he had decided to leave South Africa. I wished I could have spoken to him sooner, to dissuade him from going. However, the die was cast and it was then too late. In spite of my feelings, I fully understood his position and the influences which had compelled him to take the decision he did. A year later he was able to tell me more about the affair, which he could not do before.

In the light of subsequent events perhaps his going when he did made no difference. It was only a matter of time before the Government would have silenced him, one way or another.

14 Pollard Avenue,
GOMERSAL,
Cleckheaton,
Yorkshire.
9th December, 1969.

Confidential:

Dear Mr. Hepple,

I am writing the biography of BISHOP AMBROSE REEVES one time Bishop of Johannesburg. This undertaking has the authorisation and encouragement of Bishop Reeves who has placed himself and his papers at my disposal. It is my aim however to write with detachment, completeness of knowledge and just perspective.

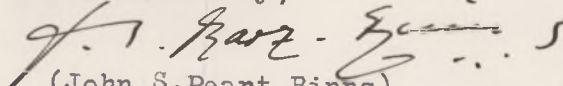
I was staying with Bishop Reeves some time ago and he mentioned your name. It seems to me that if I am to be both objective and trustworthy in my writing I must needs look to you for help. I shall be extremely grateful for your recollections and observations of Bishop Reeves and above all your assistance with background information.

I must have a good deal of information of the backcloth to Bishop Reeves's activities during his South African years i.e. 1949 to 1960. If you have any papers or documents which you feel may assist me I should be grateful for sight of same and would pay cost of registered post - or alternatively to have photostat copies made.

Please excuse this rather disjointed letter but it is difficult to know where to start. I cannot frame specific questions at this stage but no doubt your reply will prompt some. I ought to make it clear that confidences will be respected strictly.

If you can assist me I shall be deeply indebted to you and look forward to receiving your reply.

Yours sincerely,


(John S. Peart-Binns)

P.S. I shall be particularly grateful for literature and information of the South African Labour Party.

Alex Hepple, Esq.,
86 Woodville Road,
New Barnet,
Herts.

ALEX. HEPPLER,
86, Woodville Road,
New Barnet,
Herts.

15th. December 1969

Dear Mr. Peart-Binns,

Thank you for your letter of the 8th. December. I had seen your letter in the Rand Daily Mail of 5th. November and made a note to write you when the opportunity offered. I am delighted to know that you have undertaken to write a biography of Bishop Reeves and will provide whatever material I can that might be of use.

Unfortunately I have no recorded matter in the form of letters, documents, etc., as I was obliged to destroy all my files on the Treason Trial and Defence and Aid Fund before I left South Africa. I had accumulated a considerable volume of papers, collected over many years of political activity, including several letters from and to Bishop Reeves, but with great reluctance decided to do away with them. I took this action because of the numerous arrests and detention of people involved with the two Funds and the Bishop's Committee and because I noticed increased surveillance by the police; if the police raided me, I did not want to provide anything that would harm opponents of apartheid or incriminate anyone.

In the circumstances, my help to you will have to be drawn from memory. At the moment I am committed to other projects which keep me fully occupied. I will, however, begin to prepare some notes on important events in my years of association with Bishop Reeves. Whatever I write, I would like checked by him, to ensure there are no inaccuracies or omissions.

If you would let me know the timetable you are working to, I shall do my best to let you have my contribution in good time.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. John S. Peart-Binns,
14, Pollard Avenue,
GOMERSDAL,
Cleckheaton,
Yorks.

REEVES BIOGRAPHY

ALEX. HEPPLÉ,

86, Woodville Road,
New Barnet,
Herts.

15th. January 1970

Dear Mr. Peart-Binns,

As promised, I have written down my recollection of some of the events in which I was associated with Bishop Reeves. I hope you will excuse the clumsy presentation but I sat down at the typewriter and told the story as I was able to bring it to mind.

I presume that as your book proceeds you will want further information or elucidation on some matters. I shall be glad to reply to your enquiries, either on general ~~aspects~~ or specific aspects, as far as I am able to.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

ALEX. HEPPLÉ.

14 Pollard Avenue,
GOMERSAL,
Cleckheaton,
Yorkshire.

19th December, 1969.

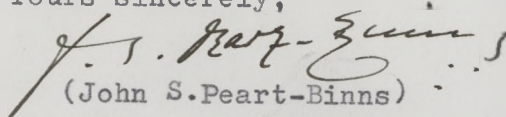
Dear Mr. Hepple,

Many thanks for your letter. I am very glad to know that you will send a contribution which - so far as facts are concerned - will be checked with Bishop Reeves. But please write freely and objectively as I am advised you are well able to do. Indeed, I very much look forward to your recollections.

As for timing, would it be possible for me to have something by the end of January or early February?

I very much look to you for assistance for you have ^{been} involved in so many activities in which Bishop Reeves was also involved.

With good wishes,
Yours sincerely,


(John S. Peart-Binns)

P.S. Please excuse this hurried note.

14 Pollard Avenue,
GOMERSAL,
Cleckheaton,
Yorkshire.

20th January, 1970.

Dear Mr. Hepple,

Thank you for your kind and helpful letter. It is good of you to say you will help me further with any questions - there will be some as my research proceeds i.e. my research on South Africa- I have already put pen to paper on the early life. I see Bishop Reeves again in March and it is likely that I shall have queries following my visit to him. However, there are some springing from your recollections as follows -

1. You mention Judges Lucas and Feetham. Are they still alive? If so, where may I contact them?

2. You mention Trevor Huddleston and Michael Scott. These names are bound to occur in the biography - different persons in themselves and vastly so when compared with Ambrose Reeves. In your view what are the aspects of greatest contrast?

3. What do you think motivated Ambrose Reeves to take such an active and controversial part in political matters?

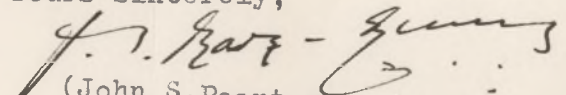
4. 14 Organisations - what was it in his personality that enabled him to draw together persons of widely differing views to meet in one 'informal' organisation? What did you feel was his main gift and weakness? Incidentally, have you a copy of 'Poverty Wages' which I might see?

5. You saw him in the midst of crises - Drill Hall incident etc. Are you able to recall how he acted at the time. It is easy for biographers to write about past events but the danger is that they may divorce the event from the time and atmosphere surrounding the event.

As before let me emphasise that confidences will be respected strictly but I am sure that you will realise that I must get a 'total' views of this mingled personality. I am deeply indebted to you for your assistance, As mentioned at the beginning of this letter these queries are prompted by your excellent letter and reflections.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,


(John S. Peart-Binns)

Alex Hepple, Esq.

14 Pollard Avenue,
Gomersal,
Cleckheaton.
Yorks.

21 August 1972

Alex Hepple, Esq.,
86 Woodville Road,
New Barnet.
Herts.

Dear Mr. Hepple,

Bishop Ambrose Reeves

You will no doubt recall our correspondence in January 1970 with regard to research I was carrying out on Bishop Reeves with a view to writing his biography. I am glad to say that the book was completed a short time ago and will be published by Victor Gollancz Limited next spring.

May I thank you again for the notes which you so kindly let me have? You gave me valuable background information and I have quoted your particular references regarding the treason trial.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

J. S. Peart-Binns

John S. Peart-Binns

FROM BISHOP AMBROSE REEVES

Bishop & Mrs. Ambrose Reeves
29 Church Street
Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex. BN4 5DQ
Telephone 62555

7-1-73

~~THE BISHOP AMBROSE REEVES~~

Replied
15/1/73

My dear Alex,

I did not realise until we received your Xmas card - the kind message that it contains that you & Joan have gone to live at Cambridge. We also have moved as after nearly 7 years in Sussex we felt the time had come to retire from the daily routine of parish life, but I am remaining on as Assistant Bishop - the Church to Divines.

All my well. I hope to be in Cambridge on March 16 for a college feast at Sidney. Perhaps I could come around to see you both before then.

Affectionate regards to you both & best remembrances to Bob.

Yours ever,

+ Ambrose Reeves

FROM BISHOP AMBROSE REEVES

WHITEFRIARS

29 CHURCH STREET

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA

SUSSEX BN4 5DQ

8.2.75

TELEPHONE SHOREHAM 62555

Replied
24/2/75

My dear Alex,

I should be most grateful if you would pass on the enclosed note to Bob. If, as I hope, he can be my guest at our Foundation Feast at Sidney on March 14, I will plan to come to Cambridge after lunch so that I can see you & Jackie.

I think you will be interested to know that last November I went to Russia & later on to Tanganyika when I had eight days in Dar es Salaam. Then I met representatives of various liberation movements, including several we know in J'burg.

Affectionate regards to you both

Yours ever,

+ Ambrose Reeves

FROM BISHOP AMBROSE REEVES

WHITEFRIARS

29 CHURCH STREET

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA

SUSSEX BN4 5DQ

16. 12. 73

TELEPHONE SHOREHAM 62555

Replied
7/1/74

My dear Alan,

As we have not been in touch recently I thought that I would send you & Judith a note rather than a Christmas card. Actually then, last month has not been too easy as after Easter my sight grew rapidly worse & I became almost blind. This meant a further operation in Moorfields in June followed by six weeks complete inactivity at home as the operation on the other eye in '71 proved a failure. However, as you will guess, this was a complete success & I now see better with the right eye than for several years past. But of course I cannot do as much as I once did. I expect you & Judith find the same. Certainly Mrs. Reeves does. However I keep busy with lots of things. All big well. I have to be at Seving for a feast on Friday, March 15, & hope that we may be able to meet earlier that day.

Mrs. Reeves join me in sending you both, Bob, his wife and children our affectionate greetings for Christmas and I do hope that you will all have many blessings in the New Year.

Love,

+ Ambrose Reeves

19 Foxdown Close,
Canterbury,
Kent CT2 7RR

3rd. December 1979

Mr. Abdul Minty,
Hon Secretary,
Anti-Apartheid Movement,
89 Charlotte Street,
LONDON W1P 1DQ

Dear Abdul,

Girlie and I regret that we are unable to attend the meeting on the 10th. December to mark the 80th. birthday of Bishop Ambrose Reeves, president of the Movement. We have written to him making our apologies but we would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to his unstinting efforts on behalf of victims of racial discrimination and social injustice.

We first became acquainted with the Bishop in December 1956 when we were seeking people of high repute to become sponsors of the Treason Trials Defence Fund which was being set up to raise money for the legal defence of the 156 South Africans accused of high treason and to provide for the welfare of their dependants. Not only did the Bishop readily agree to identify himself with the Fund but immediately busied himself persuading others to join our committee. As chairman of the Board of Trustees he took a close personal interest in the administration. We were always aware of the encouragement and quiet support of his dear wife Margaret.

The considerable effort which went into maintaining the Fund was rewarded when, 4½ years later, the State found itself compelled to withdraw its case against the last 61 of the accused.

As the Treason Trial was dragging towards a close, it had become apparent that there was a need for a permanent fund to help the swelling number of victims of apartheid. Chief

Albert Luthuli, on behalf of the Treason Trial accused and their organisations, asked me to undertake the preliminaries of establishing this permanent fund, which we named the Defence and Aid Fund. Sooner than expected we were obliged to render assistance, following upon the shooting at Sharpeville and the State of Emergency. Once again the Bishop came to the fore and in spite of all his other commitments as, among other things, Bishop of Johannesburg, he unhesitatingly took his place at the head of the Defence and Aid Fund. He was supported by a widely-based committee, drawn from various organisations about fourteen altogether.

Throughout the anxious and difficult years which followed the Bishop was a tower of strength, his labours ending only when he was driven from South Africa by the government. This did not end his work for the cause; in England he continued doing all he could and despite ill-health and other handicaps, continues to fight the good fight with all his might.

Yours sincerely,

for Girlie and Alex Hepple.

Alex Hepple.



Anti-Apartheid Movement

89 Charlotte Street London W1P 2DQ Tel 01-580 5311

President

Rt Revd Ambrose Reeves

16th November, 1979

Vice-Presidents

Rt Revd Trevor Huddleston CR
Jack Jones CH
Joan Lester MP
Rt Hon Jeremy Thorpe

Sponsors

Lord Brockway
Ray Buckton
Basil Davidson
Thomas Hodgkin
Rt Hon David Steel MP
Pauline Webb

Dear Mr and Mrs Hepple,

I have great pleasure in extending a personal invitation to you to attend a gathering organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement to mark the 80th birthday of the Right Reverend Dr. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg from 1949 to 1961 and President of our Movement since 1970. This meeting will take place on Monday, December 10th, 1979, at 8.00 pm, in the Society Suite, New Ambassadors Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, London WC 1. (A formal invitation card is enclosed).

Ambrose Reeves was born in Norwich on December 6th, 1899, and has selflessly devoted the greater part of his life to the service of his fellow men. Many will know him for his work in the Student Christian Movement, for his energetic service to the people of Liverpool and for his commitment to ecumenism, in particular to the World Council of Churches. However, it has been his determined stand against apartheid and racial injustice in South Africa which has proved an outstanding example to men and women of goodwill throughout the world. It was his identification with the African people and his exposure of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 which led the South African authorities to take the then unprecedented action of deporting him.

We felt that it would be appropriate for his friends and admirers to meet together to celebrate his birthday on December 10th - the day designated by the United Nations as Human Rights Day. We very much hope that you will be with us on this occasion. If you are unable to attend but wish to send a message of greeting you could write to Bishop Reeves care of our office, or directly at 29 Church Street, Shoreham, Sussex.

With best wishes,

Abdul S. Minty

Abdul S. Minty
Honorary Secretary



Bishop Ambrose Reeves: fighter against apartheid.

Ambrose Reeves —bishop who fought apartheid

By **MIKE TERRY**, executive secretary of Anti-Apartheid

BISHOP Ambrose Reeves, the president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement died on December 23 after a short illness. He was 81.

Bishop Reeves will be best remembered as an outstanding opponent of apartheid and dedicated supporter of African freedom. This, however, was only one part of the life of a man who was an example to Christians and non-Christians alike.

An early advocate of ecumenicalism and international peace, he was secretary of the World Student Christian Federation in the 1930s, where he promoted Christian-Marxist dialogue.

Then, as a parish priest in Liverpool during the 1940s, he spoke out against the "trickery and dishonesty which passed for good business" and "the futility of international war."

In 1948 he was a delegate to the founding assembly of the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam, where he was elected onto the WCC's first central committee.

In 1949 he was elected bishop of Johannesburg just a year after the Nationalist Party, dedicated to their policies of apartheid, had come to power.

His first major confrontation with the apartheid regime was over Bantu education, for in South Africa the churches and missions had a long history of providing education for Africans.

Rather than sell the church schools to the government to become instruments of apartheid education, Bishop Reeves led his diocese in closing them down as part of a widespread boycott of Bantu education called by the ANC.

Bishop Reeves was an inspiration to all opponents of apart-

heid; he spoke out against the numerous injustices of racist rule in South Africa, in particular the forced removals under the Group Areas Act and the Pass Laws.

In 1956 when African leaders like Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo were arrested and charged for high treason, he was chosen as chairman of a special defence fund, and obtained money from overseas to enable the accused to be released on bail and secure the best possible defence.

In the words of Chief Luthuli, then president of the ANC, "in every time of crisis for my people, the Bishop was at hand to advise and assist them in their difficulty."

It was the Sharpeville massacre in March 1960 which brought events in South Africa to a head. Bishop Reeves was at the heart of the protest that followed Sharpeville, and when a state of emergency was declared, he fled South Africa to Swaziland to avoid being silenced by the police.

Travelling on to Britain, he helped mobilise international opinion before returning to South Africa in September 1960. Two days later, without charge or trial, he was deported.

For the past 20 years Bishop Reeves' life has been that of a dedicated campaigner. At a special meeting in December 1979 to mark his 80th birthday, tributes were paid by numerous friends and admirers including the secretary general of the UN.

On December 16 this year, Bishop Reeves was due to have been awarded Ithwalandwe, the highest award of the African National Congress by its president Oliver Tambo. However, the ceremony had to be cancelled because of his illness.



Anti- Apartheid Movement

for freedom in southern africa

89 Charlotte Street, London W1PD 2DQ Tel 01-580 5311

December 24th, 1980

Dear Friend,

You will be very sorry to learn of the death of our President, Bishop Ambrose Reeves, at Shoreham Hospital on December 23rd, following a short illness.

The funeral for Bishop Reeves will be held at 12.00 noon on Friday, January 2nd, 1981, at St Mary's Parish Church, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex. The preacher will be the Dean of Westminster, the Very Reverend Edward Carpenter. The Reeves family have asked that there should be flowers only from the family. At the service there will be an opportunity to give to two causes in memory of Bishop Reeves - the Anti-Apartheid Movement and UNICEF.

Arrangements will be made for a Memorial Service in London in the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Abdul S. Minty

Honorary Secretary

Collection Number: A3393

Collection Name: Bob Hepple Papers

PUBLISHER:

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