

---

# Preserving Memory of African Liberation through access to Heritage Archives

*A preliminary survey of 9 countries in Southern Africa*





An introduction to national sources and regional dimensions of the recent process of decolonization, for a better understanding of the existence and significance of the related documentary heritage, leading to greater knowledge, respect and preservation of this heritage, and the establishment of a Regional Memory of the World Registry. This supports the member states and people of the Southern African Development Community in their initiative to teach and learn Southern African Liberation History.

# Preserving Memory of African Liberation through access to Heritage Archives

*A preliminary survey of 9 countries in Southern Africa*



Partners SARDC  
under the direction of  
Munetsi Madakufamba, Executive Director  
Phyllis Johnson, Special Projects

Published under the direction of  
Prof Hubert Gijzen, Regional Director and Representative  
UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa  
and the coordination of Al Amin Yusuph  
UNESCO Regional Adviser for Communication and Information



---

*“Our archives are treasure troves - a testament to many lives lived and the complexity of the way we move forward. They contain clues to the real concerns of day-to-day life that bring the past alive.”*

*- Sara Sheridan, posted on National Archives of Namibia Facebook page*

---

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA)  
8 Kenilworth Road, Newlands, P.O. Box HG 435, Highlands, Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel (+263 242) 776775/9 E-mail [harare@unesco.org](mailto:harare@unesco.org) Website [www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)

Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC)  
Julius K. Nyerere House, 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel (+263 242) 791141 E-mail [sardc@sardc.net](mailto:sardc@sardc.net) [history@sardc.net](mailto:history@sardc.net)  
Website [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net) Knowledge for Development

© UNESCO, SARDC 2020

Photos, illustrations and quoted content as credited

Permissions have been sought from copyright holders, but if any are missed, please contact us

ISBN 978-1-77929-558-3

Citation. UNESCO, SARDC. 2020. *Preserving Memory of African Liberation through access to Heritage Archives*. UNESCO, SARDC. Harare

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO or SARDC concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The ideas and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors; they are not necessarily those of UNESCO or SARDC and do not commit the Organization.



# Foreword

**By Professor Hubert Gijzen  
UNESCO Regional Director and  
Representative**



Professor Hubert Gijzen

This publication highlights a preliminary survey of the Liberation Heritage Archives in nine countries in Southern Africa, conducted in collaboration with the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC). The nine countries are Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The report also contains 12 case studies, which identify unique and irreplaceable archives that need further protection and maintenance for posterity. We need to go beyond preservation by digitising the archives and making them accessible to a wider public. Curating the archives for education purposes will “strengthen and consolidate the longstanding historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the region” as articulated in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty. These historical links are being lost and the preservation and access to documentary heritage can help to retrieve them. This initiative also speaks to the African Union’s *Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want*, through Aspiration 5, which calls for an Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics. It is essential that these records be catalogued, preserved and digitized for current and future generations.

This preliminary survey of Liberation Heritage Archives contributes to the Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, and Access to Documentary Heritage including in Digital Form adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in November 2015. The 2015 recommendation provides a legislative basis for UNESCO’s Memory of the World Programme.

The UNESCO Memory of the World Programme supports UNESCO Member States in protecting documentary heritage worldwide through various actions such as identification of documentary heritage, support for preservation, strengthening access to documentary heritage, advocating for policy measures for preservation and dissemination, and strengthening national and international cooperation in preserving and disseminating documentary heritage.

I hope that this report will serve as the first baseline for the establishment of a Regional Memory of the World Registry and will help readers to have a better understanding of the existence and significance of the documentary heritage related to National Liberation Movements in Southern Africa. I also hope it will encourage global citizens to contribute to their preservation.

# Foreword

The first words of the title of this publication, *Preserving Memory*, are indicative of the need to collect and protect the African liberation heritage for the enrichment of current and future generations. The contents of the publication identify liberation heritage archives in the nine SADC Member States that were surveyed in this pilot phase. These are the countries covered by the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) – Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

I am impressed by the commitment and the work involved in identifying the knowledge centres in those countries, which through their collections support the aspirations of *Preserving Memory of African Liberation through Access to Heritage Archives*. I am encouraged by the rich quantity of liberation heritage archives identified. I am also particularly gratified that Namibia is well documented, including the University of Namibia, Parliament of Namibia, National Archives, Museums Association, Namibia University of Science and Technology, the SWAPO Party Archive and Research Centre as well as other party archives, and the Evangelical Lutheran Church, whose documentation is extensive and well-preserved.

Young people who have had an opportunity to review this publication have been overwhelmingly enthusiastic, and more excited than my generation would have been about archives. Notable among their comments are:

- o 'This publication is very intriguing, and it leaves me longing to visit these archives for more knowledge of our liberation.'
- o 'This is a unique guide that shows us where to find the rich collections of liberation history but also shows us what to expect in those actual places.'
- o 'This wakes us up to the need to preserve, digitize and make accessible online the rich collections of history to empower students and others with the material that is not available in schools.'
- o 'This can be an important guide/dictionary for various researchers and students who need to know where to find these unique materials, online and offline.'
- o 'What I particularly like in the book is the use of visuals, drawing interest to visit the archives for knowledge.'
- o 'The flow and connection of the archives identified in this book has been presented in a unique way that tells a common history of the region.'



Hon. Professor Peter H. Katjavivi

Most of the entries contain material that is national in scope, and there are also entries on regional archives that include the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) and the archives of the OAU Liberation Committee in the United Republic of Tanzania and the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, as well as the archives of the SADC Hashim Mbita Project on Southern African Liberation Struggles. Several national university holdings also include regional materials, notably in Tanzania, Zambia and South Africa. This is a taste of what is to come as the mapping survey continues beyond the nine pilot countries.

Some of the liberation heritage archives are difficult to access, but others have an online presence that is often very innovative and provides more than one model for others to increase their presence online. However, preservation and digitization are time-consuming and costly exercises, and I would like to appeal to UNESCO to take the lead in developing a joint initiative and mobilizing resources for this purpose.

Also of interest to UNESCO and national governments is the inclusion of 12 case studies of unique archives that are threatened in various ways. We are advocating the inclusion of some of these unique sources in the UNESCO Memory of the World (MoW) which is for the protection of source material (documents, film, audio) similar to the protection of structures as World Heritage Sites. There are only seven entries for SADC Member States to date.

May I take this opportunity to propose the establishment of a Regional MoW Committee and to urge SADC Member States to take an active role in creating or resuscitating their national MoW Committees.

I would like to place on record my thanks and appreciation to UNESCO for their work in preserving knowledge and memory, as well as to SARDC staff for their vision and continuing good work in support of SADC and regional development, and all the libraries, archives and knowledge centres who have been struggling to preserve this aspect of our rich history in Southern Africa.

Hon. Professor Peter H. Katjavivi  
Speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia  
Founding Vice-Chancellor of the University of Namibia  
Chairman of the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre



# Contents

Forewords	3,4
Contents and List Case Studies	6
Introduction	7
Regional Heritage Archives	9
National Heritage Archives	13
Botswana	13
Eswatini	16
Lesotho	18
Malawi	20
Mozambique	23
Namibia	27
South Africa	34
Zambia	76
Zimbabwe	85
Reference	98
Acknowledgements	99

## LIST OF CASE STUDIES

### *Case Studies contained here re Memory of the World*

CASE STUDY 1	Regional Liberation Heritage Archives	12
CASE STUDY 2	Identification for Digital Access and Return	15
CASE STUDY 3	Libandla Parliamentary Archives	17
CASE STUDY 4	The Royal Archives of Lesotho	19
CASE STUDY 5	National Archives as Guardians of Documentary Heritage	20
CASE STUDY 6	Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique	23
	Historical Archive of Mozambique	
CASE STUDY 7	Documentation of Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia	31
CASE STUDY 8	MoW Registry	37
CASE STUDY 9	Collection, Promotion, Awareness and Access to Archives	67
CASE STUDY 10	The Liberation Centre, the National Archives, UNZA and Heritage Documentation	78
CASE STUDY 11	Broadcast Archives and Liberation Radio	83
CASE STUDY 12	Preserving Memory of African Liberation through Heritage Archives	97
	National Archives, Church and Party Documents	
	Missions and Mission Schools, and Individual Memory	
	Archives of War and Negotiation	



# INTRODUCTION

The UNESCO Memory of the World Programme aims to ensure universal and permanent access to preserve documentary heritage, and chart the legacy of the past to the present and future, by maintaining a register of documentary heritage of international, regional and national significance, thus facilitating preservation and access. This is intended to guard against collective amnesia.

For southern Africa, this has deep resonance at all three levels, especially for the recent history of the liberation and decolonization process, as the national and regional focus has been on nation-building and not on preserving historical records, including living records. There are some exceptions in the region, notably South Africa, and to some extent Mozambique and Namibia, but for most of the nine countries covered, the interest in this area is quite recent. Where records have been preserved at international level, these are largely not accessible in southern Africa and, although some of these collections are partly accessible online, the access may be restricted to institutions or require international payments.

The main exceptions are the SADC Hashim Mbita Project on *Southern African Liberation Struggles: Contemporaneous Documents 1960-1994*, which was driven by the former Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Hashim Mbita (late), and provides valuable context, interviews and analysis, without which the gap in regional history would be much larger. This was published by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and funded by SADC Member States. They are also implementing *The African Liberation Heritage Programme on Roads to Independence*, hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania as the focus of preserving historical sites and knowledge, with the African Union. SADC Education Ministers have agreed to strengthen their national history curricula to include liberation history, and SADC is working with SADC and UNESCO to produce teaching Modules on the regional dimensions of National Liberation Movements Heritage that motivates the values of unity, tolerance and inclusion. The *UNESCO General History of Africa*, which is well known and widely respected, produced mainly by African scholars, has included a section on Africa's resistance to colonial rule.

The SADC Common Agenda contained in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty, expresses the determination to "strengthen and consolidate the longstanding historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the region." These historical links are being lost and the preservation and access to documentary heritage can help to retrieve them. This initiative also speaks to the African Union's *Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want*, through Aspiration 5: An Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics.

These initiatives by SADC and UNESCO mark a significant contribution to the recent history of southern Africa, and provide the basis and inspiration to preserve and protect the documentary heritage. The Mbita project collected and published some irreplaceable living history, but its main focus was on collecting historical recollections, not on preserving access to documentary heritage.

The Memory of the World register contains only 7 entries in total from 3 countries among the 9 countries surveyed in southern Africa and these are primarily colonial or anthropological or court records, although all are of great significance to the region and would not be accessible without the MoW register.

All of these are essential to understanding the recent history of the region, including the trial records of Nelson Mandela and others at Rivonia in 1963 that resulted in his 27 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island; and the 1897 judgement dockets of the Zimbabwean resistance leaders Nehanda and Kaguvu leading to their subsequent execution by colonial authorities. Both of these trials and judgements inspired continuing resistance leading

eventually to liberation from minority rule and apartheid, as did the actions of Hendrik Witbooi whose Letter Journals are entered into MoW from Namibia, with the visionary and poetic power of the 19<sup>th</sup> century guerrilla leader known as “the captain who disappears into the grass”, including what may be the first written formulation of the concept of Pan-Africanism.

Negotiations for the end of apartheid are registered in MoW through documentation of the Convention for Democracy in South Africa (CODESA), but documentary evidence of the resistance that brought about the CODESA is not registered. The records of the Dutch East India Company are registered as recommended by Netherlands, and valuable anthropological records on the San culture are preserved. Some audio-visual material from South Africa is registered as a liberation archive.

South Africa has played a leading role in preserving and making accessible liberation heritage records in various ways, through online access platforms that are very well presented and accurate references to liberation heritage, through personal collections deposited at universities, foundations and museums, and through personal leadership foundations and museums, and interactive museums. Here mention must be made of the Lilliesleaf Farm Trust that successfully combines all of the above and facilitates online tours in addition to visits. We have documented as many as possible in this publication but the South African platform in this regard is very rich, and we look forward to hearing from and finding others from the nine countries covered by the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa.

All of the nine countries surveyed have government institutional archives and repositories but few focus on developing the national liberation heritage. The liberation movements have been patchy in cataloguing their archives and preserving documentation or making it accessible, with notable exception of the African National Congress of South Africa, and the South West Africa People’s Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, whose liberation archives are at least partly accessible, as are those for the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) through the National Historical Archives. In some cases, language may be a barrier to users, including colonial and local languages, but emerging technologies could help to cross this bridge. The SADC Mbita project, for example, has published its collection in the original languages, and an initiative is underway to try to provide some translations. In some countries, personal initiatives have placed important documentation online and continue to do so, a notable example being Mozambique History Net, which is accessible in English and Portuguese.

Clearly there is a need for the identification and preservation of documentary heritage of liberation without delay, and a need to make this accessible to the youth of today, who are hungry for their history and who need to know that the independence they are enjoying was won by the youth of yesterday, from whom they can learn how to develop the opportunities they have for improvement and take up the challenges that are theirs to address for the next generation. We have found that visual presentation and social media are useful tools in this communication.

This publication identifies some existing heritage archives in the 9 countries covered by the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) — Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The objective is to provide a mapping report of existing heritage archives that may need support for preservation or digitization, and can be recorded in national/regional/international registries, with identification of some that can be recommended for inclusion in the global Memory of the World (MoW) register maintained by UNESCO. Most historical archives in the region outside South Africa are in need of preservation and digitisation to ensure longevity and accessibility.

Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are encouraged to identify and recommend their unique heritage documentation for inclusion in the register and to establish a regional MoW Committee.





## REGIONAL HERITAGE ARCHIVES

There are significant collections of transboundary and regional heritage documentation at various centres in the region and these are mainly located in Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe. There are significant archives on southern Africa held in Africa outside the nine countries catalogued, in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana and Egypt; and there are also rich sources at archives and collections outside the continent. There is a significant list identified to be inserted for reference of institutions with holdings in countries outside Africa, such as Cuba, Russia, China, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and former Yugoslavia, as well as the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Portugal, France and Belgium. Notable among these as unique and largely untapped research sources on Africa, are the archives of *New African* magazine, the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Nordic-Africa Institute and Nordic Documentation on the Liberation Struggle, the Netherlands National Archives, and the Museum of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade, as well as archives and institutes of southern African studies in China, Cuba and Russia. Some of these have online access, notably *New African* and the archives of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. These should have links to the outputs of this survey, and should be accessible in all Member States of SADC and the African Union.



### Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC Secretariat, SADC House, Private Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana

Tel +267 395 1863 Email [registry@sadc.int](mailto:registry@sadc.int)

Website [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) was established 40 years ago in April 1980 at a meeting hosted by President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka, Zambia, as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). This followed two preliminary meetings hosted by the other two original members of the Front Line States, President Seretse Khama of Botswana in 1978 and President Julius Nyerere in Tanzania in 1979. Initially involving sectors hosted by Member States in a decentralized manner, the SADC Secretariat was later centralized in Gaborone, Botswana.

The governance structure of SADC has a double troika system involving an Organ for Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation launched in June 1996 as a formal institution of SADC with a mandate to support the achievement and maintenance of security and the rule of law. Within the structure of the SADC Secretariat, the Organ is overseen by the Executive Secretary, but retains the operational flexibility for quick response .inherited from the Frontline States and can be seen as a continuation of their work.

The SADCC documentation including preparations and any FLS documentation remaining should be viewed as a regional heritage archive, regardless of the country of archive, and should be included in this initiative and recommended for the Memory of the World registry (see Case Study 1 below). After the independence of Namibia in 1990 and when South Africa was moving purposefully toward the establishment of majority governance, the SADCC was transformed in 1992 into SADC as a Regional Economic Community (REC), one of the building blocks of continental unity through the African Union. All of this process is part of regional heritage documentation.

### **SADC Hashim Mbita Project on Southern African Liberation Struggles**

Available from the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana

Published by Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

Tel +255 787 558 448 [www.mkukinanyota.com](http://www.mkukinanyota.com)

This series of nine volumes of interviews and descriptions on the liberation of southern Africa from colonial administration was funded and produced by SADC Member States, and published in the United Republic of Tanzania, with co-editors from Tanzania and Mozambique, and a regional editorial committee. The research materials were largely retained by Member States although some remains archived in Tanzania, with the office documentation to be returned to the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone. This material should be part of the regional preservation effort, as proposed in Case Study 1.

#### **University of Dar es Salaam and**

Mwalimu Nyerere Mlimani Campus

P.O. Box 35146, Dar es Salaam

#### **University of Zambia**

Great East Road Campus, Lusaka

Ridgeway Campus, University Teaching Hospital

These two universities are the oldest and largest in their respective countries and have significant historical status with notable heritage archives from the SADC region, as do the National Archives of Tanzania and Zambia. UDsm was formally established as a national university in 1970, previously a college, and UNZA was established in 1965, opening in 1966. These countries hosted significant numbers of student exiles over an extended period of time, many of whom studied, wrote papers and placed documents for safe-keeping at these two universities, as did the liberation movements, including some holdings from the Liberation Centre offices of various national liberation movements hosted by Zambia, and rich documentation on the Central African Federation (1953-1963). In addition, the national broadcasters of these two countries house significant radio and television archives of regional heritage materials.

### **OUA Liberation Committee Archives at the National Archives of Tanzania in Dodoma and at the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

When the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established on 25 May 1963, the African leaders also established the legal framework for a Coordinating Committee which became



known as the OAU Liberation Committee, hosted in Dar es Salaam. This committee coordinated the material support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa, and the documentation is rich and extensive, sealed at the Liberation Committee offices for more than 20 years and then moved to the National Archives of Tanzania in the capital Dodoma, where this is stored and gradually made accessible to the public.

## **Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC)**

Julius K. Nyerere House, 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Harare

Tel +263 242 791141 Email [history@sardc.net](mailto:history@sardc.net)

[www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net) Knowledge for Development

The Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) is an independent regional knowledge resource centre and think tank that facilitates research that informs development, established in 1985 through the expressed need of the Front Line States for information to cross borders and for regional perspectives to be developed and heard. This includes heritage research, which appears in most SARDC initiatives and publications. The Founding Patron of SARDC was the late *Mwalimu* Julius K. Nyerere. The SARDC Board Chairman is Hon. Professor Peter H. Katjavivi, MP, Speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia, a historian and founding Vice-Chancellor of the University of Namibia.

SARDC comprises several institutes working on regional policy issues in southern Africa including regional economic integration, energy, gender, and environment, water resources and climate change, and southern African history; and works in partnership with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) through an MOU. SARDC has established a new institute for China Africa Studies in Southern Africa, which partners leading research institutes and think tanks in China; and the scope of work of the History Library is being expanded with related publications and projects, including an initiative with UNESCO and SADC on the regional dimensions and linkages of the national liberation movements.

The SARDC History Library has a massive collection of documents on the liberation history of southern Africa in various forms – original documents and reports as well as books, magazines, articles, photos and audio-visual, etc. – and official documents since the formation of SADC and the African Union; the independence movement and anti-apartheid movement as far back as 1964; and, some records of the OAU Liberation Committee from inception in 1963. That covers more than 60 years of regional History.

This collection is also a unique and authentic source of documentation on the economic and military destabilization of the region by apartheid South Africa through the 1980s, as SARDC produced the official Commonwealth and United Nations reports that estimated the cost to the region of this war which delayed regional development, as US\$45-60 billion and 1.5 million lives lost. But these reports and documents are not accessible online and, while well maintained, are not stored in ideal conditions. This collection is rooted in the foundation documentation provided by the Founding Directors, David Martin and Phyllis Johnson through their extensive collection on the decolonization and liberation in southern Africa. Their personal archives are also a unique resource that needs preservation, cataloguing and digital access.





## CASE STUDY 1 Regional Liberation Heritage Archives

The regional heritage documentation described above should be preserved, digitised and recommended for Memory of the World on the basis of authenticity, uniqueness and irreplaceability, rarity, integrity, and threat to the archives or collections, and to chart the legacy of the past to the present and future.

SADC library and archives including those of the SADC Hashim Mbita Project, and the history library and archives of the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre are of intrinsic and permanent value, are unique and irreplaceable. The SADC library and heritage documentation has been produced, collected and stored mainly in printed paper versions that can deteriorate and are not widely accessible. To rectify this, the documentation should be preserved and digitized, including the Mbita project research in various formats of text, audio and video. The SARDC history library, including rare documents and publications on the liberation of southern Africa and the destabilization of the region in the 1970s and 1980s, are stored in unsuitable conditions that are subject to dust and damp, having been rescued at least once from water damage. This rare collection of original documents and publications, including some books that are out of print and copyright available, should be accessible in an online history portal similar to that of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the historical collection of the National Archives of the Netherlands.

The two universities in Tanzania and in Zambia located in host countries that were already independent, were host to students and staff in exile from throughout the region during the liberation period, and hold significant heritage holdings that should be documented with SADC and SARDC, as the holdings also relate to regional heritage and the economic and military destabilization of the region by the apartheid regime in the 1980s before the independence of Namibia and majority rule in South Africa.

Outside the scope of this study but strongly recommended for action including collection, preservation and digitisation, and integral to the narrative of the two regional heritage archives mentioned above, are the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Archives at the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the OAU Liberation Committee Archives located at the National Archives of Tanzania in Dodoma.

Three other institutions with significant regional heritage holdings directly relevant to several neighbouring countries are presented under South Africa below, that is, the very rich archives of the African National Congress of South Africa whose history is inextricably connected to neighbouring countries in the region and elsewhere in Africa; and Fort Hare University, where many nationalist leaders studied; as well as the Mayibuye Archives at University of the Western Cape. The extensive holdings of the South African History Archive; and the rich access provided by South African History Online; as well as the Bailey Archives in Johannesburg including *Drum* magazine; all have significant regional dimensions.

---

# NATIONAL HERITAGE ARCHIVES



## BOTSWANA

“If you don’t know your history, you do not know where you are going.”  
Sir Seretse Khama, founding President of the Republic of Botswana

### **Botswana National Archives and Records Services**

State Drive/Khama Crescent Government Enclave, Gaborone

P.O. Box 239, Gaborone, Botswana

Tel +267 391 182 +267 391187 Email [archives@gov.bw](mailto:archives@gov.bw)

Website [www.gov.bw](http://www.gov.bw)

The Botswana National Archives and Records Services (BNARS) is a government department established by the National Archives Act (1978, amended 2007). The Botswana National Archives had been established in 1967 as a portfolio responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs, until 1978 when Parliament enacted the Archives legislation which formally established the National Archives of Botswana for the preservation of public documentation. Circular No.4 of 1993 established BNARS as a department and gave it the mandate to provide records and information management service to government agencies; and to collect, preserve and access the nation’s documentary heritage. However most of the documentation is national and post-independence. The papers of the founding President, Sir Seretse Khama about the independence process in Botswana and neighbouring states, are found in various collections mainly outside the country, and are documented in published books. Others are held by the Government of Botswana. The National Archives Act provides that records which are 20 years and above are open for public access.

A study of the impact of the Act on archival practice in 2018 (SASA, Vol 51) concludes that many parts of the Act need amendment such as digital records, management of private archives, access to archives and penalties, in response to a rapidly changing technological environment in which “many organisations in the SADC region are saving and accessing records in a highly networked environment.” The study recommends increasing access and awareness of other archives that may not be known to the National Archives. Of interest here is the digital networking system used by the University of Cape Town to provide access to the Black Sash collection while the widely scattered documentation remains wherever it is located and all centres have access to the digital database.

Some documentation is accessible through various collections online or outside the country. For example, the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University in USA includes since 2008 several publications of the Botswana Democratic Party and selections from early speeches of Sir Seretse Khama, as the first president of the party and country. Other documents and papers are held in the United Kingdom at The National Archives, Kew; School of



Archives and Records Management Centre. Botswana

Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Special Collections; as well as national newspaper archives in UK; and [sahistory.org.za](http://sahistory.org.za). Another online reference source is [aluka.org](http://aluka.org), a repository of historical documents from Botswana and elsewhere, including essays and documents by the respected American author and activist William Minter, but this has only paid or institutional access. United Nations documents on Botswana's independence, including the Secretary-General's Report of 1965-08-31 can be found in the Repository at Princeton University, Firestone Library.

BNARS is located at the Parliament buildings in the City Centre of Gaborone.

### Parliament of Botswana

P O Box 240, Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel +267 0800 600 927 Mobile +267 3616800  
Email [parliament@gov.bw](mailto:parliament@gov.bw)

### National Library Service of Botswana

Head Office, Loapi House, Plot 1272, Lithuli Road, Gaborone  
Private Bag 0036, Gaborone

The National Library is the legal deposit and copyright library for Botswana, officially opened on 8 April 1968, and strives to be a world class library and information hub. Historical documents such as papers about Botswana's reception of refugees from neighbouring countries during the liberation period are mainly available in journals, some of them online, as are papers or books about some of the key participants such as Ntwaesele "Fish" Keitseng who supported many Southern African exiles to travel through Botswana into exile, including Nelson Mandela (*Comrade Fish: memories of a Motswana in the ANC underground*, Fish Keitsing [1919-2005], Barry Morton and Jeff Ramsay, Pula Press 1999, revised 2018), also accessible online.



National Library of Botswana

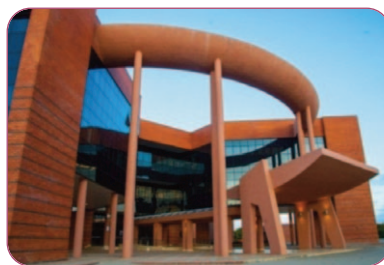


### University of Botswana Special Collections

Private Bag UB 0022, Gaborone  
Tel +267 355 0000

These unique and rare collections are a primary source of data made of rich historical material in the form of manuscripts, historical reference photographs and images; images of archival documents and multimedia; correspondence; notebooks; photographs and other artefacts. This is a general heritage collection and does not identify significant liberation documentation. UB is one of the two legal repositories in the country, required by law to collect and house at least one copy of every document published in Botswana, and has relevant historical publications. Special collections are catalogued and accessible at the main campus, but

appointment is required for access to the archival collections. Special Collections is the home for local content output such as the national, university and private archives, including the multi-disciplinary collection of well-known historian Professor Thomas Thlou whose work included books on the history of Botswana, and *Seretse Khama 1921-1980*.



University of Botswana

---

## Memory of the World

### CASE STUDY 2 Identification for Digital Access and Return

The challenge of heritage documentation in Botswana is slightly different in that, while the existing archives are quite well preserved as noted in this section, a consequential amount of substantive documentation on Botswana's recent history is scattered in archives outside the continent, mainly in the United Kingdom and United States, in a form that is not digitally accessible in Africa. There is a strong case to be made for a mapping of Botswana's historical documentation internationally with the intention of digitisation, access and possible return of documents to the country, especially the papers, photographs and historical documents pertaining to independence and the founding President of Botswana, Chief Sir Seretse Khama, who played a leading role in the independence of all of southern Africa from colonial rule.

Such a collection would be a candidate for inclusion in the Memory of the World (MoW) as it is authentic, unique and irreplaceable, endangered in the sense that it is widely scattered, and of intrinsic, permanent value. MoW aims to ensure universal and permanent access to preserve documentary heritage, and chart the legacy of the past to the present and future, by maintaining a register of documentary heritage of international, regional and national significance, thus facilitating preservation and access, and intended to guard against collective amnesia.

This has deep resonance for the whole of Southern Africa, especially for the recent history of the liberation and decolonization process, as the national and regional focus has been on nation-building and not on preserving historical records, including living records. A considerable amount of the heritage documentation of the region, whether archives or not, is kept outside the continent, including very many important images and videos of historical and cultural value that often require external payment for access that is beyond the reach of students or public in the region.

Botswana provides a leading case for digitisation and repatriation of heritage documentation, but in fact this applies in various way to all of the nine countries surveyed. Where records have been preserved at international level, these are often not accessible in southern Africa. Some can only be accessed with payment or through the address of a participating university.



# KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

## National Archives

Parliament Road, Lobamba, P.O. Box 946, Mbabane, Eswatini

Tel +267 2416 1276/8 Fax +267 2416 1241

E-mail [director\\_archives@gov.sz](mailto:director_archives@gov.sz), [ps\\_mict@gov.sz](mailto:ps_mict@gov.sz)

The National Archives are located in the Lobamba area, along the Mbabane-Manzini road, next to the Houses of Parliament and across from Somhlolo National Stadium. The Archives house non-current (primary) archival records of permanent value, the Open Access Archives Indexes date from 1881-1969. New collections are processed and accessioned for public access after 30 years in line with the provisions of the Archives Act. Private papers and family history are stored at the National Archives, as well as audio cassettes, videos, CDs and DVDs, and archival photographs of events and individuals dating back the colonial era and through preparations for independence. Maps and secondary materials dating back to 1901 are available for on-site public consultation including books, government publications, reports, conference papers, gazettes; *Times of Swaziland* dating from 1905; press cuttings from South African Newspapers and SADC publications accessible from the Archives Special Library. There is no specific reference to anti-apartheid documents but the country has a rich history of support for liberation and there should be significant references among documents and newspapers. The personal papers and documents of King Sobhuza II who ruled Swaziland (Eswatini) for 82 years (1900-1982) from the age of four months (under a regent until age 21) and through the period of Independence in 1968, remain with the State and family, but government records of the period are lodged with the National Archives.

The Swaziland National Archives was established through Archives Act No. 5/1971 and placed under the Deputy Prime Minister's offices in Mbabane. The new Archival building in Lobamba was officially opened in September 1978 by His Majesty King Sobhuza II with Queen Mamohato of Lesotho as guest of honour, indicating the deep respect for archives by traditional authorities. The department was then placed under two different ministries and, from 2009 to date, was transferred to the Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology.



Archival photo showing the 1921 coronation of King Sobhuza II who led the country to independence in 1968

## National Museum

P.O. Box 100, Lobamba, Mbabane

Tel +268 2416 1489/1179

Email [info@sntc.org.sz](mailto:info@sntc.org.sz)

The Museum has a library collection of Swazi historical books and printed matter for research purposes. There is also photography section with a darkroom for processing films of various aspects of traditional life, ceremonies and natural heritage exists at the museum. King Sobhuza II was a firm supporter of the liberation of neighbouring countries and any references to him and his long life should contain liberation heritage information.



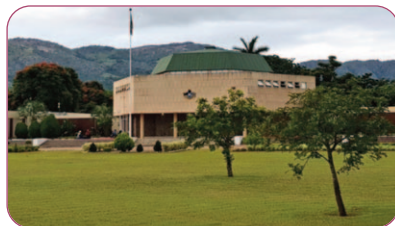
National Museum at Lobamba



## Parliamentary Library of Eswatini

Parliament Road, H107 Lobamba  
Tel +268 2416 2407 Fax +268 2416 1603  
Email [clerktoparl@swazi.net](mailto:clerktoparl@swazi.net)

The Parliament (*Libandla*) is located in Lobamba and has Upper and Lower Chambers. The parliamentary library should contain books and records of the liberation period, although any debate about apartheid would have been cautious due to the proximity of apartheid South Africa. These parliamentary records should be preserved and digitized, as with those of the other countries surveyed here.



Parliament (*Libandla*) at Lobamba

---

## Memory of the World

### CASE STUDY 3 Libandla Parliamentary Archives

The parliamentary archives for the Libandla in Eswatini and in most of the other eight countries surveyed, although usually well organized, need effective preservation and digitization. This has been initiated in some countries for current records and is progressing slowly back into history as time and funds permit, however the historical documentation since independence and before is often not well preserved or maintained in suitable conditions, with the exception of South Africa and Namibia. These records are unique and irreplaceable and form part of the record of discussions during the period of liberation history leading to independence.

---

## University of Eswatini

Private Bag 4, Kwaluseni  
Tel +268 2517 0000 Fax +268 2518 5276  
Email [kwaluseni@uniswa.sz](mailto:kwaluseni@uniswa.sz)

The University of Eswatini (UNESWA) is the national university, established by act of Parliament in 1982, as the University of Swaziland. The university developed from the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which was established in 1964 as the University of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. Many liberation exiles sought refuge in Swaziland and pursued their studies here, including several notable South African exiles. The university library and archive contains records and documents of this period. There are three campuses, including the main campus at Kwaluseni. There may be references at the other four universities and colleges, although some are more recent.



# KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

## National Libraries and Archives

P.O. Box 52, Maseru 100, Lesotho  
Tel + 266 313034 ext. 45 Fax + 266 310194

The Kingdom of Lesotho has three main libraries: The National Library, the Thomas Mofolo Library and National Archives at the University of Lesotho, and the Morija Museum and Archives, though there are a range of “academic and research libraries, documentation centres, school libraries, special libraries, public libraries and a national library services system”. Many records from the pre-independence period can be found in the UK National Archives, Kew.

The National Library of Lesotho is situated in the national capital of Maseru, and had a collection of around 88,000 volumes in 2007. The Thomas Mofolo Library, situated in the University of Lesotho, in the village of Roma, about 34 km from Maseru, is larger, with a collection of more than 170,000 volumes (2007). The National Archives are housed in the basement of the library at the University of Lesotho. They contain a wide range of material, including newspapers dated back to the early 20th century and almost a full collection of Basutoland Annual Colonial reports. Though many official court documents have been lost, significant material from the colonial period remains.

## Morija Museum and Archives

PO Box 12, Morija 190, Lesotho  
Tel +266 2236 0308 Email [info@morijafest.com](mailto:info@morijafest.com)

The Morija Archives hosts a unique collection assembled by missionaries since late 19th century, which forms part of the unique history of the Basotho nation. The Morija collection contains an array of colonial documents and newspapers from Basutoland, including early editions of the *Naledi* newspaper, and documents of the Basutoland National Council and annual colonial reports, and Paris Evangelical Mission Society. It covers colonial records, missionary registers, newspapers and valuable material in French, German and many African languages, mainly Sesotho. The Archives include those of the Lesotho Evangelical Church (LEC), previously known as the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society (PEMS), but also thousands of rare books on Lesotho and southern Africa, journals and newspaper collections, government publications, academic theses, grey literature, maps, photographs and other valuable documentation. These collections form the basis for research and publishing, as well as exhibitions and educational programmes for schools, visitors and tourists.

## Royal Archives Museum and Information Centre, Matsieng

PO Box 1, Maseru, 100, Lesotho  
Tel +266 27006984 / 22218008

The facility contributes to education development due to massive archives housed in it, which comprise of information relating to royalty and chieftainship in Lesotho from the time of Moshoeshe I. Additional services provided include; guided tour to places of interest in Matsieng such as Ruins of Paramount Chief Letsie I’s lodgings, royal cemetery and dinosaur footprints, library services to students and researchers as well as raising awareness about environmentally friendly waste management system. It also contributes to socio-economic development through public participation in some of the project’s activities. This includes the archives of King Moshoeshe II (1966-1990, 1995-1996) although government documents and the period leading up to Independence in 1966 are lodged with the National Archives.

### CASE STUDY 4 The Royal Archives of Lesotho

The Royal Family of Lesotho has been based in Matsieng since just after the 1858 war, when Matsieng was established by the second Lesotho king, Mohato (Letsie 1). Matsieng is near Morija, the original missionary settlement in Lesotho dating from 1843, where King Letsie 111 was born. The royal family has been based at Matsieng continuously since the founding of Matsieng, which has been a 'royal hub' of the Basotho kingship and chieftainship. The documents that have accumulated at Matsieng cover material dating from the early 19th century.

The collection includes records of historical, political, legal and economic significance: records on chieftainship and succession to high office; court proceedings and judgements; boundary disputes and resolutions; traditional marriage systems and records; inheritance documentation and disputes; official speeches; correspondence (of national and international significance, as it includes official communications between Lesotho and the UK, and diplomatic contacts with many other countries); books and serials; official administrative records covering the colonial period; records of public works; financial records of governmental divisions.

Most of this material is unique. Repatriation of the Royal Archives material will allow a much more comprehensive, complete and coherent record to be established, documenting the national history of Lesotho from the early 19th century. The material was in poor storage at the Royal residence in Matsieng. The original archival material is still temporarily housed at the National University of Lesotho Library for safekeeping.

---

### National University of Lesotho Institute of Southern African Studies

PO Roma 180, Maseru 100, Lesotho

Tel +266 2234 0601 +266 5221 3000 Email [info@nul.ls](mailto:info@nul.ls)

The National University of Lesotho is a vibrant institution that grew and developed rapidly after its separation from the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The Institute of Southern African Studies (ISAS) was created by liberation exiles from Zimbabwe and elsewhere who were studying and teaching at the university, and is well respected throughout the region. The library resources are a rich source of documentation about the liberation heritage, and so are the many local and regional graduates. ISAS collaborates and network with other universities, government, communities, institutes and scholars in the region as well as interested organizations elsewhere with similar objectives. It collects, documents and makes information accessible to researchers, publicises and disseminates research outputs.

The main purposes of ISAS are research and the development of information systems and services, with focus on the Southern African region. However, ISAS also collaborates with other African and developing countries, and has been engaged in regional and sub-regional research projects since the 1980s. In addition to research reports, papers, and special publications, ISAS publishes several series, including a Southern African Studies Series and a Human and Peoples' Rights Series, and has a Book Depository with a wide selection of ISAS books online. NUL's vision is to be a vibrant *African University*, nurturing thought leaders.



# MALAWI

## National Archives of Malawi

P.O. Box 62, Zomba

Tel +265 525 240, +265 524 148, +265 524 184

Email [archives@sdpn.org.mw](mailto:archives@sdpn.org.mw)

The National Archives of Malawi is a government department that operates under the National Archives Act and the Printed Publications Act “to collect, organize, control, preserve and make available to the Malawi Nation, and other interested persons, with information which reflects the country’s historical, political, judiciary, religious, economic, social and cultural heritage, irrespective of the media.” It was established in 1947 in Zomba as a regional branch of the then Central African Archives and later known as the National Archives of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. After the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and on achieving national independence in 1964, the Zomba branch was declared the National Archives of Malawi, and operates through several service points with regional records centres in Lilongwe and Mzuzu.

This is the national repository of official documents and houses significant historical archives for the period before and after independence, including official documents on the Central African Federation (1953-63) and the colonial era. National newspapers and publications archived here also contain a significant historical record of the independence period for Malawi and neighbouring countries. The Historical Manuscripts section is responsible for the acquisition of historical information from private institutions such as corporate bodies, churches, clubs, etc and also individuals such as missionaries, colonial administrators, politicians, etc. A project was conducted in 2015-2016 in partnership with the National Archives for the digitisation and relocation of church archives in Malawi through the Endangered Archives Programme of the British Library.

---

## Memory of the World

### CASE STUDY 5 National Archives as Guardians of Documentary Heritage

A study of the preservation of documentary heritage in Malawi in 2015 (SASA, Vol 48) which remains valid five years later, sets out to identify documentary heritage preserved at the National Archives; determine the importance of preserving documentary heritage; identify techniques used in preservation; and identify challenges and solutions to enable the National Archives “and other guardians of documentary heritage” to develop sustainable preservation programmes, as well as stimulating more research on the preservation of documentary heritage, concluding that “there is lack of appreciation on the importance of preservation of documentary heritage by policy makers making it a least government priority.”

The study identified documentary heritage materials preserved at the National Archives including historical manuscripts and published works as well as the conditions and methods. Challenges include the lack of purposely built infrastructure, limited funding and understaffing. Recommendations are in response to these challenges through promotion to various users including the public, government and donors; planning for customised infrastructure; and lobbying for more funding and staff. There is no discussion of preservation through digital technology, but the study concluded that documentary heritage “forms an important aspect of the country’s memory and helps in bridging the past and the present, and in shaping the future.”

The study recommends increasing access and awareness of other archives that may not be known to the National Archives. This collection is not accessible online and the study recommends computerisation, digitising the film collection, and publishing the Malawi National Bibliography online, as well as conducting public awareness of the role of National Archives in national development. The study also recommends the construction of a purpose-built archival structure for the proper management and administration of records and archives, and increasing records and literature surveys. The National Archives of Malawi says it appreciates the support of the University of Malawi Libraries and the National Library Service in providing the necessary information to researchers when such information is not readily available at the National Archives. These two institutions are therefore useful links to the National Archives of Malawi.

---

## National Library Service of Malawi

Lilongwe City Centre, Malawi

Tel +265 1 773 700

Website [www.nls.mw](http://www.nls.mw)

The National Library Service Board is a Statutory Corporation established under the National Library Service Act of 1967. NLS operates nation-wide public library and information services in Malawi. Its statutory responsibilities are to promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in Malawi. Its mission is to ensure that people of Malawi have access to educational, training, recreational and information materials for national development. Its statutory responsibilities, as stipulated in the Act, are to promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in Malawi. It has seventeen branches in twelve out of the twenty eight districts of the country, and has, through its Rural Library Service, established over two thousand library centres in schools, health centres, prisons, district councils, agricultural development divisions and churches whose aim is to provide, suitable relevant reading and reference materials for use in rural communities for functional information, education and sustenance of literacy skills.



National Library Service of Malawi

## Malawi Broadcasting Corporation

The **Malawi Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)** is a state-run radio company founded just after Independence in 1964. From headquarters in Blantyre, MBC runs the national television station and two radio stations, transmitting on FM, Medium Wave and Shortwave frequencies, and Online. MBC has been broadcasting throughout the post-independence period and well before the Independence of five other countries in the region, and should have significant historical audio-visual archives. Website [www.mbc.mw](http://www.mbc.mw)



## University of Malawi Library

P.O Box 280, Zomba, Malawi

Tel +265 01 524 222 Email

registrar@cc.ac.mw

The University of Malawi library at Zomba is a rich source of books, papers and scholarly writing about the national independence period in Malawi and neighbouring countries, notably Zambia and Zimbabwe, and various analyses and documents of the period of the Central African Federation.



National Library Service of Malawi

## Society of Malawi library

P.O. Box 125, Blantyre

Tel +265 01 872617

Email [societyofmalawi@africa-online.net](mailto:societyofmalawi@africa-online.net)

The Society was established in 1946 as The Nyasaland Society with membership open to all. The resource has a reference library of about 3,000 books covering the period before, during and after independence, including the period of the Central African Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia (Zambia, Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi); and a historical electronic photographic archive of about 10,000 historical images, some of which can be purchased as prints.

## Malawi Congress Party collection

National Headquarters, City Centre, Private Bag 388, Lilongwe

Tel +265 1 795 994 Email [editor@malawicongress.party](mailto:editor@malawicongress.party)

The state of cataloguing and storing the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) archives is not yet known, but this is a rich source about the negotiations for independence following the demise of the Central African Federation. This was the independence party of the founding President and medical doctor, Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, who was called back from exile to lead the independence party and who later played public and private role in publicly establishing relations with apartheid South Africa including exchange of ambassadors, while allowing some Zimbabwean political leaders to freely move in and out of the country. The party archives are rich in this heritage documentation, as is the Kamuzu Academy that he established as a boarding school based on elite British boarding schools.



Kamuzu Academy in Malawi





## MOZAMBIQUE

### **Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique Historical Archive of Mozambique**

Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo

Travessa do Verietá nº 58, CP 2033, Maputo, Mozambique

Tel +258 21 323 428

Website [www.ahm.uem.mz](http://www.ahm.uem.mz)

Director Professor Joel das Neves Tembe

[joelnevestembe@gmail.com](mailto:joelnevestembe@gmail.com) +258 82 309 0960

Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique (AHM) is the repository of records of the Republic of Mozambique and serves as the national archives, under the oversight of Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM). It became the repository of government records from independence in 1975, having been established for that function 40 years previously by the Portuguese colonial government in 1934. Its mandate is to collect, store, preserve and publicly access documents of informative and evidential value, produced and / or received by public and private institutions. As part of the implementation of the National System of State Archives (SNAE) Decree 36/2007, AHM participates in the definition and dissemination of government policy, and advises the ministry that assumes the coordinating role of SNAE on legislative projects related to the National Archives Policy.

AHM has in its custody about 30 thousand linear metres of textual documentation, grouped in 68 archival resources available for public consultation, and various special collections including photographs, philately, oral sources, microfilms, posters, maps and a specialized library, among others. The AHM uses this tool ICA-AtoM to provide the virtual access to part of its collection that is digitized, to researchers, students and public. This collection contains documents from the Mozambican liberation struggle contributed from individual archives of participants and supporters.



The Director of the National Historical Archives, Professor Joel das Neves Tembe was co-editor with Tanzanian Professor Arnold J. Temu for the SADC Mbita Project on *Southern African Liberation Struggles*. He is Professor of African History at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

---

## Memory of the World

### CASE STUDY 6

#### **Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique Historical Archive of Mozambique**

The Historical Archive of Mozambique recently celebrated 85 years of existence, bringing into focus a wish to strengthen its identity as a true national archive. However, the construction of a purpose-built building, equipped with up-to-date information storage equipment, is considered a necessity in order to avoid damage to or loss of important documents.

Only three of the archive's five buildings are currently in operation: the headquarters, the one next to the National Library, and the third, on the campus of Eduardo Mondlane University.

The two that are not operational are on East Timor Avenue and the corner of Filipe Samuel Magaia and 24 de Julho Avenues, both in Maputo city. Most of these buildings were not built as archives, but have been adapted to function as such.

The archive houses accounts of the Mozambique's history since the 19th century, preserved in the form of audio cassettes and on microfilm and paper. To give some idea, the headquarters building stores 22,000 books, 160 periodicals, an oral archive of 14,000 audio cassettes, civil and notary registration documents, and Eduardo Mondlane's own collection. The other building, located next to the National Library in Maputo, houses over 300,000 microfilmed documents.

The Historical Archive has in its collection about 30,000 linear metres of treated textual documentation, grouped in 82 archival funds, available for public consultation. It also has about 100,000 varied images from special collections and 700 hours of sound recordings. Club of Mozambique from *Jornal Domingo*, 29 July 2019

---

## **Centro de Estudos Africanos, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane** **Centre for African Studies, Eduardo Mondlane University**

Av. Julius Nyerere, Rua da Reserva da Universidade, Maputo 1993, Mozambique  
Tel +258 21 490 828 Website [www.uem.mz](http://www.uem.mz)

The Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) has a significant and intimate history in the liberation of neighbouring countries, and a significant archive of research and documentation, notably on Mozambique and South Africa. Ruth First of the ANC of South Africa was worked here as Research Director until she was assassinated in 1982 by a parcel bomb sent to her at the university. CEA was founded just after independence in 1975 by Tomaz Aquino Messias de Bragança, who became an iconic intellectual and advisor to President Samora Machel, and died with him in the crash of the presidential plane in South African territory in 1986. The CEA continues to generate research and analysis of historical and current issues.



## **FRELIMO Party Archives**

Mozambique Liberation Front

Tel +258 21 490181/9 Email [info@frelimo.org.mz](mailto:info@frelimo.org.mz)

Website [www.frelimo.org.mz](http://www.frelimo.org.mz)

The archives of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) contain publications and documents on FRELIMO history before and after independence in 1975, i.e. the political orientation, military strategy, education and health, the equality of women and men, importance of national unity, and definition of the enemy; speeches at rallies led by Samora Machel, the founding president of Mozambique and other Frelimo leaders and activists; as well as individual and collective memoirs of fighters in the armed struggle for independence and the resistance to colonialism in Mozambique.

Documentation is generally well kept and organized, but conditions of storage need improvement. Some documentation has been reissued recently in a series of small booklets or pamphlets. A significant quantity of the original material is stored at the National Historical Archives at Eduardo Mondlane University, although some remains in private collections. Digitization of part of the collection, including the publication *Mozambique Revolution*, is accessible at [www.aluka.org](http://www.aluka.org) in JSTOR Struggles for Freedom in Southern Africa, but access has limited institutional membership and may require payment, depending on location of access.



## **Museu da Revolução Museum of the Revolution**

[Avenida 24 de Julho 3003, Maputo, Mozambique](#)

The struggle for independence against Portuguese colonialism is well-documented at the Museum of the Revolution in Maputo, with photographs, maps, military artefacts such as weapons and uniforms, and memorabilia over four floors, providing a real experience of the guerrilla resistance movement that swept through Mozambique in the 1960s leading to independence on 25 June 1975, and evokes the inspiring history of the revolution in the capital city, Maputo in Mozambique. The museum provides detailed information of the peoples' struggle against the Portuguese colonialism and is a storehouse of history of Mozambique's freedom. The use of maps, pictures and revelation of weapons chronicle the fight on which the captions and the text are highlighted.

## **Mozambique History Net online archive**

Website [www.mozambiquehistory.net](http://www.mozambiquehistory.net)

The purpose of the Mozambique History Net website is to make available selected newspaper clippings and some other resources dealing with contemporary Mozambican history and presented in a thematically organised form. A high proportion of this material is in Portuguese from the period of the national liberation struggle in the early 1960s to 1994. It includes the conflict between the Mozambican government and Renamo from the 1970s until October 1992, as well as the entire period of the presidency of the late Samora Machel. The website contains about 400 subject files based on physical dossiers containing press clippings mainly from Mozambican and southern African sources, as well as book covers, and was established by archivist Dr Colin Darch, who worked at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo after independence and later as Head of the Library at the University of Cape Town.



## Rádio Moçambique

Rua da Radio N 2, CP 2000, Maputo

Tel +258 21 42 99 08 Faxt +258 21 42 98 26

Email [dinfoweb@rm.co.mz](mailto:dinfoweb@rm.co.mz) Website [www.rm.co.mz](http://www.rm.co.mz)

The first radio station in Mozambique began broadcasting on shortwave and AM on 18 March 1933, and was launched as Rádio Clube de Moçambique in 1935, broadcasting mostly in English. Post-independence Rádio Moçambique has radio studios in the provinces broadcasting in 14 local languages as well as Portuguese. The external service in English continued to broadcast on shortwave from Maputo for a few hours daily and allocated an hour to the Zimbabwe liberation movement based there to present broadcasts to neighbouring Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia). The generation who were children growing up in neighbouring Zimbabwe during the liberation period remember listening to Voice of Zimbabwe broadcasting from Mozambique. The audio historical archives of Rádio Moçambique are extensive in Portuguese and local languages, and also for the RM external service in English. The condition of the audio archive is not confirmed but would require conversion of old formats to digital technology. The national broadcasters in other countries offered this service to the other liberation movements, where the reach included Namibia as well as Zimbabwe and South Africa. (See Case Study 11)

## Televisão de Moçambique

Televisão de Moçambique – EP, Av 25 de Setembro, Nº 154, Maputo

Caixa Postal 2675, Maputo

Tel +258-21 308117 /9 Fax +258 21 308122 Website [www.tvm.co.mz](http://www.tvm.co.mz)

Televisão de Moçambique (TVM) was launched in 1981 as experimental television and changed its name in 1991 as broadcasting extended to weekdays. TVM began broadcasting via satellite in 2001, thus reaching the entire country.

The operations of TVM are supported by government as well as commercial revenue. TVM has extensive audio-visual archives since 1981, which this timeframe is momentous in the liberation history of Mozambique as well as South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.



## Jornal Notícias

[www.jornalnoticias.co.mz](http://www.jornalnoticias.co.mz)

Mozambique has a lively newspaper sector, in print and online, mainly in Maputo. *Notícias* is the national daily newspaper, and there are private dailies and several weeklies. The archives of *Notícias* are extensive since Independence in 1975 and through the liberation period to 1994, but not yet digitized for online access.





# NAMIBIA

## National Archives of Namibia

Eugene Marais Street, Khomas, Windhoek

Tel + 264 61 293 5211

@Nationalarchivesofnamibia

Directorate of Namibia Library and Archives Service

Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture

Website [www.moe.gov.na](http://www.moe.gov.na)

The National Archives of Namibia (NAN) was established in 1939 and has a wide-ranging collection on the history of the country including archives of the anti-colonial resistance and the liberation struggle. Special collections include a library, 5800 maps and plans, 800 posters, 16000 catalogued photos, an extensive audio-visual collection of 330 catalogued films and videos, 800 oral history sound cassettes, 1300 microfilms, and an ephemera collection, as well as a complete collection of all local newspapers from 1897 to 1962. Substantial audio-visual and photographic collections await cataloguing. Historical documents on display include the Witbooi diaries and Maherero papers, as well as token passes that were used to control the movement of people under German colonial rule.

Most of the extensive holdings are government and court records, spanning the German colonial administration in Namibia (1884-1915) through the South African administration (1915-1990) to independent Namibia (since 1990). Records from the German period are in the German language; those from the South African period are in Afrikaans or English. There are significant pre-colonial records consisting of treaties and correspondence of local leaders, as well as missionary records, plus almost 1000 private accessions. The Archives serves as a repository for older material from the national broadcaster. Since independence, a special effort to secure non-governmental records of the liberation struggle, including oral history, has resulted in substantial accessions from Namibian activists, political parties, international solidarity groups, and the United Nations, and this effort is continuing, including papers on the founding of the Ovamboland People's Organization in 1959 and some documents of the former SWAPO President and Founding President of Namibia, Sam Nujoma.

Special collections in this regard include: /International Solidarity with Namibia /Apartheid Legislation and Policy in Namibia /Early Anti-Colonial Resistance in Namibia /Core Readings /Namibia Poster Collection /Namibia Resistance Publications /Namibia Transition to Independence /United Nations and Namibia. The NAN is governed by the Archives Act of 1992 as a division of the Ministry of Education, and housed in a purpose-built and climate-controlled building that it shares with the National Library of Namibia, which is the legal deposit and copyright library for Namibia.



Of particular importance are fragments of memory about genocide in Namibia in the German colonial era in 1904-1908, when leaders of the resistance to German occupation rebelled and fought to defend their territory, under Samuel Maherero and Kaptein Hendrik Witbooi, whose papers are kept in this collection. Witbooi was known as the “captain who disappears into the grass” because of his guerrilla tactics. The German military station at Waterberg was occupied by Herero mounted infantry and guerrilla forces, but colonial forces fought back using breech-loading artillery and belt-fed Maxim machineguns at the Battle of Waterberg. General Von Trotha issued an extermination order to shoot all Herero, whether armed or unarmed, including men, women and children. The surviving population, weakened by an outbreak of rinderpest that decimated cattle and thus the local economy and food security, were forced into the Omaheke desert and any who tried to return to their land were killed or put into concentration camps, and water sources were poisoned. Most of the Herero population died (75-80 percent) and half the Nama population. Witbooi was killed in action in 2005 and Maherero took part of the remaining population into exile. Soon after, diamonds were discovered in the territory.

Existing fragments of this memory need to be retained “lest we forget”. A UN report in 1985 identified this as an attempt at extermination, and therefore genocide. The United Nations Genocide Convention defines genocide as “acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group”. Skulls and other remains that were taken to Germany as trophies and for experimentation began to be returned to Namibia in 2011 after intense lobbying, and most recently in 2018, when a Namibian delegation formally received the remains during a church ceremony in Germany, including 19 skulls, a scalp and bones. Heads and human trophies were also taken from Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe to Germany and Britain, and repatriation discussions are still in progress.

## **University of Namibia**

340 Mandume Ndemufayo Ave, Pionierspark, Windhoek

Tel +264 61 206 3228 / +264 61 206 3111

Contact The Archivist [archives@unam.na](mailto:archives@unam.na)

Website [www.unam.edu.na](http://www.unam.edu.na)

The Archives Unit at the University of Namibia (UNAM) holds private archival collections on Namibian history which are available for research. In addition there are UNAM publications, photographic and poster collections, and documentation. The database is available for search of whole collections or individual files, items or subject titles, and all items described in the database are available physically at the UNAM Archives, including the following collections: Du Pisani Collection /Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) Collection /Henderson Collection /Katjavivi Collection /Tjitendero Collection /UNAM Publications /Williams Collection /Photographic Collections /Poster Collections /United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) Collection.

All of these collections are of historical value and relevant to the liberation history. The UNIN, for example, was an educational body set up by the United Nations Council for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia on 26 August 1976 through the vision of the then UN Commissioner for Namibia, Sean MacBride. The main purpose for the creation of UNIN was to have a facility for the education of Namibians in preparation for taking up roles in independent Namibia.

The UNAM Archives Unit was established in 1994 and is located at the lower ground floor of the Main Library, with the mandate of ensuring the survival of UNAM’s memory for administrative, legal, historical and future research purposes. Among its holdings is a letter from Andimba Herman Toivo ya Toivo in 1967 while incarcerated at Robben Island in South Africa after conviction by a Pretoria court for terrorism, as well as documents on “Life under Apartheid”, the annexation of Walvis Bay into Cape Province, and SWAPO campaigns such as “Towards the Future”.



Main Library

### Digital Namibian Archive

Namibia University of Science and Technology

13 Jackson Kaujeua Street, Windhoek

Private Bag 13388, Windhoek Tel +264 61 207 9111

Website [www.dna.nust.na](http://www.dna.nust.na)

The Digital Namibian Archives (DNA) is a cooperative project of the Namibia University of Science and Technology, Utah Valley University, and the National Archives of Namibia, an innovative project to develop a rich digital resource that reflects the diversity of voices and cultural stories of Namibian people to individuals throughout the United States, Africa and the world. These stories may disappear with the passing of elders who hold the oral traditions of the indigenous peoples and the personal stories of individuals who participated in Namibia’s struggle for freedom.

The Digital Namibian Archive will also gather and preserve images of independence, photo negatives of the colonial period, documents of transition, and other artefacts. This includes photo and audio collections, and the Hendrik Witbooi Collection, among others. The project is intended not only to counter the loss of oral tradition by capturing and cataloguing oral histories, but also to develop skills and capacity among Namibians to continue to expand the archive, including workshops for students and professionals on digital capture, restoration, design, editing and asset management.



Old Location



Tsumeb Mine



Floods in Namibia



## Museums Association of Namibia

131, 2nd Floor, Maeura Park, Centaurus Road, Windhoek

P.O. Box 147, Windhoek Namibia Tel +264 61 302230

Email [museums@iway.na](mailto:museums@iway.na) / [jeremysilvester3@gmail.com](mailto:jeremysilvester3@gmail.com) Website [www.museums.com.na](http://www.museums.com.na)

The Museums Association of Namibia supports the establishment and development of museums throughout the country, and holds a significant collection of heritage documents and objects. Among its achievements is the production of a mobile exhibition entitled “The Namibian Genocide: Learning from The Past” to circulate throughout Namibia.

The Museums Association is proactive to develop a heritage network in Namibia to encourage greater co-operation and communication between stakeholders in the heritage sector; actively seeks to encourage links with other partners to strengthen the role of museums as educational resources and tourist attractions; and encourages young people to consider a career in the heritage sector through an internship scheme. The museums association is involved in seeking the repatriation of cultural property held in museums overseas, and seeks to prevent the illegal trade in cultural artefacts from Namibia, as well as building co-operative links with sister organizations in neighbouring countries.

As a non-governmental organisation representing museums and heritage institutions throughout the country, and officially recognized by Government as the voice of Namibian museums, the Association receives an annual grant from Government and is tasked “to facilitate the establishment of heritage institutions at regional and local level and to support such institutions by providing guidance, assistance and expertise where necessary and possible.”



One example is the Mbunza Living Museum near Rundu in the north of the country close to the border with Angola, a place unlike any other. The Living Museum of the Mbunza is a traditional school for culture and a communal business for the local people of the Kavango. With this sustainable project they aim to preserve their traditional culture while generating an income. This is a living archive of traditional knowledge, culture and experience.



National Library of Namibia

## Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia

Bishop Dr. Shekutaamba V.V. Nambala

Private Bag 2018, Ondangwa, Namibia

Tel +264 81 129 4573

Email [east.finance@elcin.org.na](mailto:east.finance@elcin.org.na) Website [www.elcin.org.na](http://www.elcin.org.na)

These are valuable archives covering a long period since the establishment of the Lutheran Church in Namibia almost 150 years ago up to and throughout its involvement in the national liberation struggle. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN) has a total membership of well over half a million people, mainly in northern Namibia. Previously known as the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church (ELOC), it played a significant role in opposition to *apartheid* in Namibia. A collection of archival material is placed at the UNAM Archives Unit.

The independent church known as the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church was established in 1954 and the first Namibian bishop of ELOC, Leonard Auala, played a notable role in the struggle for national independence. In 1971 an open letter was written jointly with Moderator Paulus Gowaseb of the Rhenish Mission's United Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa (later known as the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Republic of Namibia) to the Prime Minister of South Africa, B.J. Vorster, which declared their church's opposition to the continued rule of South Africa and the acceptance of the recommendation by the International Court of Justice for the withdrawal of South Africa's mandate and a transition period towards independence.

Other Lutheran churches in Namibia which also have historical archives are the southern-based Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Republic of Namibia and the German-speaking Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (GELK). The church developed out of the work of the Finnish Missionary Society that began in 1870 among the Ovambo and Kavango people in the northern area of what became German South West Africa.

---

## Memory of the World

### CASE STUDY 7 Documentation of Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia

The heritage documentation of the churches in Namibia, notably the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia (ELCIN), originally known as the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church (ELOC), should be recommended for the MoW registry due to its active role and archives on the development and liberation of the country from apartheid.

Other churches in Namibia also hold significant heritage archives. Churches and rural missions are a rich source of documentation in all of the nine countries, and this should be explored, preserved and catalogued. For example, the archives of central organizations such as the South African Council of Churches (SACC) in South Africa are well preserved, but the various roles of specific churches in the liberation of Zimbabwe such as the European churches or African churches or individuals, are not well documented.

There is one entry to date from Namibia in UNESCO's Memory of the World Registry, accepted as authentic, unique and irreplaceable.

#### ◆ Letter Journals of Hendrik Witbooi

*Documentary heritage submitted by Namibia and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2005* — Hendrik Witbooi (traditional name !Nanseb /Gabemab, born ca.1835; died 1905) is a key figure in Namibian history. Between 1884 and 1894, he resisted German advances at gaining colonial control over Namibia by attempting to forge a united front against the conclusion of “protection treaties”. Witbooi's insights into the nature of colonialism, about the fundamental difference between conflict with African competitors and with European invaders, his attempts at formulating African legal concepts, and the visionary and poetic power of some of his texts are the qualities that set his letters apart and above the bulk of contemporary and earlier African texts of the same genre. The texts include what may be the first written formulation of the concept of Pan-Africanism.



Hendrik Witbooi



## The Parliament of Namibia

Parliament Building, 14A Love Street

Private Bag 13323, Windhoek

Tel +264 61 288 9111

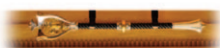
Chief Librarian Tel +264 61 288 2620 [r.dacruz@parliament.na](mailto:r.dacruz@parliament.na)

Website [www.parliament.gov.na](http://www.parliament.gov.na)

This parliamentary library contains books and archives dating back to the colonial period and through the liberation struggle and UN negotiations for independence, up to the Constituent Assembly, elections and independence. The objective of the library is to provide an information service that meets the requirements of parliamentarians, and to organize and preserve the records of parliament, current and historical dating back to the colonial era. This includes the comprehensive records of the Constituent Assembly that was convened following pre-independence elections in November 1989 until 20 March 1990, the day before Independence, and produced the Constitution of Namibia. The Constituent Assembly was chaired by Dr Hage Geingob, the current President of Namibia, and became the National Assembly of Namibia at independence on 21 March 1990.

The parliamentary archives are housed in a parliament building that was constructed in 1912-13 as an administration building for the German colonial government, using forced labour by survivors of the Herero-Nama genocide of 1904-5. A statue of Chief Hosea Kutiko was placed in front after Independence. The Archives consist of parliamentary papers and legislation, committee reports, and the Hansard records of proceedings in the National Assembly and National Council. Others relevant documents are accessible online through the United Nations website and [peacemaker.un.org](http://peacemaker.un.org)

The current Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon Prof. Peter Katjavivi, who was founding Vice-Chancellor of the University of Namibia, has lodged some of his documents with the university, and has extensive documentation of the period before Independence. His two predecessors (late) left a rich archive of documentation from the liberation period and post-independence. The first Speaker of the National Assembly (1990-2005), Dr Mosés Tjitendero, initiated and motivated the idea of a regional Parliamentary Forum, SADC PF, which is hosted by the Parliament of Namibia and for which there are extensive records leading up to and after its formal establishment by the SADC Summit in August 1997. The second Speaker of the National Assembly (2005-2015), Theo Ben Gurirab, served previously as Minister of Foreign Affairs and as Prime Minister, and his personal documentation could be extensive, including his long period as SWAPO representative at the UN headquarters in New York through the various phases leading to Independence. All three Speakers of the National Assembly have had a lifetime history of service to the country before and after Independence, and these archives should be an essential part of the national memory.



## SWAPO Party Archive and Research Centre

36 Promenaden Road, Windhoek

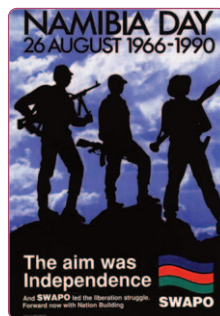
Tel +264 61 23864

Website [www.sparc.na](http://www.sparc.na)

The SWAPO Party Archive and Research Centre (SPARC) counts its collection at about 3.5 million documents, 200 hours of film and video, and some 7000 photographs, with most of the collection repatriated from the party's offices and bases in Angola as well as from Zambia, Tanzania and other former SWAPO offices in Africa and around the world. Institutions and individuals who were involved or had knowledge of the struggle have also donated material. This includes some of the papers of the leaders Sam Nujoma, Andimba Toivo ya Toivo and others, and books about them.

The centre was established in August 2003 to identify and collect documents, photographs, slides and films relating to the struggle for freedom and independence and liberation from apartheid. SPARC opened at its new premises in 2007. The archive is said to have a website where some of the material can be accessed, but this is difficult to locate.

An update on this collection was included in the Guide to the SWAPO Collection in the Basler Afrika Bibliographien, co-published with the Namibia Resource Centre & Southern Africa Library in Basel, Switzerland (2006). Basler Afrika Bibliographien is a centre of documentation and expertise on *Namibia* and southern Africa, located in Basel. Many records in Germany, including those of the Green Party, contain documentation about SWAPO and Namibia, although the Green Party's position on Namibian liberation from apartheid South Africa and previously German colonial rule has received little scholarly attention, partly because the Green Party is relatively young and first entered the Bundestag in 1983. Although certain research restrictions apply, such as the 30-year rule, the Green Party does not enforce this and archives are accessible.



---

### Other Party Archives

A number of other smaller parties including the South West African National Union (SWANU), the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the family of its leader Dirk Mudge, may have historical archives. Some may be available through other platforms, such as handwritten letters by Mishake Muyongo when he was Vice-President of SWAPO before his expulsion, and other papers of the party he formed in Zambezi Region through which he was elected to the Constituent Assembly.

---



# SOUTH AFRICA

## National Archives and Records Service

National Archives Building, 24 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Tshwane

Tel +27 12 441 3200

Website [www.national.archives.gov.za](http://www.national.archives.gov.za)

The National Archives and Records Service of South Africa (NARSSA) located in the City of Tshwane (Pretoria) preserves public and non-public records with enduring value for use by the public and the State. The holdings exceed 140 kilometres of shelving comprising records in a variety of media including paper-based text and electronic records as well as audio-visual, photographic and cartographic material. As this is a public archive, its records originate mainly from the business of governmental bodies. Various systems are used to protect the records from fire, flooding, pests, and degeneration, by regulating temperature, humidity and lighting, and special storage containers.



Documents archived by NARSAA date back to 1652 and have accumulated to the extent that the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) initiated the construction of a new facility that provides for an estimated 500,000 linear metres of storage space in a facility of 107,000 square metres. Cutting-edge technology will ensure a national archive of international standard that reflects the rich cultural heritage of the people of South Africa. Many of the recordings relate to the political trials that happened during the apartheid regime.

For centuries an archival record was identified with manuscripts and written records. With time the “archival record” came to mean recorded information, without regard to form or



medium. Essential to this definition is the understanding that a record takes on archival quality if the information it contains has enduring value. Archival records can therefore be paper-based text, electronic records, audio-visual, photographic or cartographic material.

Against this understanding of archival records, South Africa can boast well-preserved records in the form of rock paintings going back thousands of years. The oral tradition is very rich and



highly developed, and the markings and symbols on items such as traditional shields make the history come alive today.

The mission of NARSSA is supported by other functions and objects. The public programming aims to make public and non-public records

accessible, but also to promote their use, and is actively collecting non-public records to fill the gaps in social memory and in documenting national experiences, including the National Oral History Programme. The national archive is a repository of South African stories and history, including the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, 1829 - 1900; the Transvaal Colony, 1900 - 1910; the Transvaal Province, 1910 - 1994; and Union Government records from 1910 onward.

A handwritten journal and other papers documenting Nelson Mandela's journey through Africa in 1962 to meet Oliver Tambo in exile, visit Algeria's National Liberation Front and attend a conference of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East, Central and Southern Africa (PAFMECSA) in Ethiopia, as well as to Bechuanaland (Botswana) and Tanganyika (United Republic of Tanzania), are lodged here and published online by SA History Online. In these historic records, Mandela wrote of military support and training, and he provides a unique descriptive record of this period in Africa. A recorded message by Mandela much later after he became President of South Africa, stresses the importance of archives and memory in taking the country from its past into its future.



National Archives of South Africa



OR Tambo and NR Mandela at PAFMECSA, 1962

The National Archive has repositories in Pretoria, Cape Town, and Bloemfontein. The Old Cape Archives, which is a national monument and the most prominent architectural landmark in Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town, has been fully refurbished and restored by the Department of Public Works as part of a long-term programme on preserving and revitalising culturally significant buildings. The Archives were moved to the former Roeland Street gaol site and the Old Cape Archives building is occupied by the South African Library.

Western Cape Archives and Records Service, 72 Roeland St, Gardens, Cape Town, 8001



The Old Cape Archives



Preserved Old Entrance to the Roeland Street Prison. *The Heritage Portal*

## Memory of the World

**Mandela's handwritten journal and papers from his journey through Africa in 1962 to meet OR Tambo in exile and attend PAFMECSA should be recommended for Memory of the World register as a unique and irreplaceable record of that period.**

## **Bureau of Heraldry collection**

The State Herald, 24 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria

Private Bag X236, Pretoria 0001

Mr Marcel van Rossum, Department of Arts and Culture

Tel +27 12 441 3200 Fax +27 12 323 5287

Fax to e-mail +27 86 529 6407

E-mail [marcel.vanrossum@dac.gov.za](mailto:marcel.vanrossum@dac.gov.za)

The Bureau of Heraldry is the South African heraldic authority, established in Pretoria in 1963. This falls under the Department of Arts and Culture, and is located at the National Archives. The mission is to provide a national service for the design and registration of coats of arms, flags, pennants, decorations, medals, seals, insignia of rank and other emblems, uniforms and names and special names, and provide a professional heraldic service to the Government and the public on a national and international level, the institution of National Orders and the popularisation of National Symbols including the National Flag, the National Coat of Arms, and the National Anthem.

## **Archives of CODESA 1991 – 1992 and Archives of Multi-Party Negotiating Process 1993**

National Archives, 24 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, 2000

Private Bag x236, Pretoria, 0001

Tel +27 12 441 3200

Website [www.national.archives.gov.za](http://www.national.archives.gov.za)

The archives of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) 1991-1992 and archives of the Multi-Party Negotiating Process 1993, the final stages leading to the 1994 elections and change in the governance of South Africa, forms part of the documentary heritage held by the National Archives on behalf of the people of South Africa. The intention of CODESA was to bring about an undivided South Africa, free from apartheid and discrimination; to work to heal the divisions of the past; to strive to improve the quality of life for all South Africans through economic development and social justice; to create a climate conducive to peaceful constitutional change; and to set in motion the drawing up of a new Constitution. More discussions followed at CODESA II in May 1992. The Multi Party Negotiating Forum (MPNF) followed these talks in 1993.

*These records were accepted for the MoW register in 2013. (See Case Study 8).*

## **Department of Arts and Culture**

Tel +27 12 441 3205 / +27 12 441 3202

E-mail [archives@dac.gov.za](mailto:archives@dac.gov.za)

Website [www.dac.gov.za](http://www.dac.gov.za)

The National Archives as well as heritage sites, museums and monuments of South Africa reside under the Department of Arts and Culture, a department of the South African government that promotes, supports, develops and protects the arts, culture and heritage of the country.

## CASE STUDY 8 MoW Registry

There are five entries from South Africa to date in UNESCO's Memory of the World Registry, accepted as authentic, unique and irreplaceable.

- ◆ **Archives of the CODESA (Convention For A Democratic South Africa) 1991 - 1992 and Archives of the Multi-Party Negotiating Process 1993**

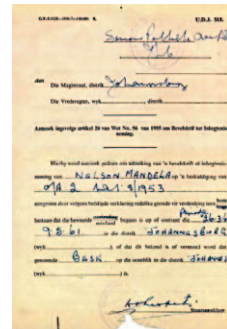
*Documentary heritage submitted by South Africa and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2013* — Records concerning the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) launched at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on 20 December 1991, with 19 political parties participating. The Declaration of Intent, signed during CODESA, is one of the most important documents in recent South African history as, in this document, almost all the parties involved in the struggle agreed to put negotiations before an armed conflict. The Declaration of Intent led to a Peace Accord which opened the way for successful talks with the 1994 democratic elections as a result. Records concerning the Multi Party Negotiating Forum (MPNF) started on 1 April 1993 at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park. Twenty-six parties were involved. Many technical committees were established and important issues were resolved, leading to democratic elections and change in the governance of South Africa.

- ◆ **Criminal Court Case No. 253/1963 (State Versus N Mandela and Others)**

*Documentary heritage submitted by South Africa and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2007* — The Rivonia Trial was the first time that the state used its powers under the Acts that banned the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in 1960, to arrest and prosecute the top leadership structure of the largest internal anti-apartheid organisation involved in the struggle for a democratic South Africa. This trial gave Nelson Mandela the opportunity to proclaim the goal of the ANC from the dock to the public. The court case led to the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela and other leaders at Robben Island and other prisons until their release in 1990.

- ◆ **Liberation Struggle Living Archive Collection**

*Documentary heritage submitted by South Africa and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2007* – Audio-visual material is a fundamental source of knowledge on the history of the last century of South Africa and portrays the major turning points of the struggle for liberation from the system of apartheid. Under the Apartheid regime, the foreign media were able to hold up a mirror for the world to witness what was happening within South Africa. Some local filmmakers were also able to document many nuances of the unfolding history of the country. However, many of the local inhabitants, both black and white, never saw that footage and are still unaware of what really happened in the country of birth of their forefathers and themselves.



Arrest warrant for Nelson Mandela leading to his imprisonment  
© National Archives and Records Service of South Africa



### ◆ The Bleek Collection

*Documentary heritage submitted by South Africa and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2009* — The Bleek Collection consists of papers of Dr W.H.I. Bleek (1827-1875), his sister-in-law Lucy Lloyd (1834-1914), his daughter Dorothea Bleek (1873-1948) and G.W. Stow (1822-1882) relating to their researches into the San language and folklore, as well as albums of photographs. Bleek developed a phonetic script for transcribing the characteristic clicks and sounds of the |Xam language which is used by linguists to this day. Although some of the material was published by Lucy Lloyd and Dorothea Bleek, a great deal remains unpublished. The material provides an invaluable and unique insight into the language, life, religion, mythology, folklore and stories of this late Stone Age people.



© National Library of South Africa

### ◆ Archives of the Dutch East India Company

*Documentary heritage submitted by Netherlands and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2003* — The Dutch East India Company, *Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC)*, was a Dutch Trading Company founded in 1602 and liquidated in 1795, the largest and most impressive of the early modern European trading companies operating in Asia. About twenty-five million pages of records have survived in repositories in Jakarta, Colombo, Chennai, Cape Town, and The Hague. The archives make up the most complete and extensive source on early modern world history anywhere with data relevant to the history of hundreds of Asia's and Africa's former local political and trade regions. Additional information is available at the website [www.tanap.net](http://www.tanap.net) (Towards a New Age of Partnership, which aims to unravel a "braided" world history through the VOC and related archives)

**Possible new entries to the UNESCO Memory of the World register that should be recommended in the following section are: –**

- ◆ **Nelson Mandela's personal journal from his Africa trip in 1962 including PAFMECSA — ANC archives at University of Fort Hare including Oliver Tambo's recollections — Rivonia Trial records and other items at Liliesleaf Farm Museum — Bailey's African History Archive of Drum magazine and photographs — and the IDAF collection held by the UWC-Robben Island Mayibuye Archives. Several others can be identified from this publication.**

---

## Parliament of South Africa

Parliament Street, Cape Town

P O Box 15, Cape Town 8000

Tel +27 21 403 2911 Email [info@parliament.gov.za](mailto:info@parliament.gov.za)

Website [www.parliament.gov.za](http://www.parliament.gov.za)

The Parliament of South Africa has heard many speeches and statements since it first opened as the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope in 1854, became the Union Parliament in 1910, and then eventually a democratic Parliament in 1994, but perhaps none so poetic as Thabo Mbeki when he addressed a joint sitting of Parliament as Deputy President on 8 May 1996

after the adoption of the Constitution Bill two years after majority elections, saying, “I am an African”.... This is among the historic proceedings captured by the parliamentary Hansard throughout the period, with some records now accessible online. The parliamentary records are extensive and the parliamentary library also has extensive special collections of rare books, artworks, historical maps, manuscripts, photographs and other materials and artefacts. The Mendelssohn or Africana, Jardine and Anglo-Boer War Collections represent a major asset of Parliament, and are an important part of the national memory.



## UNIVERSITIES

### **University of Fort Hare National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre**

Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, University of Fort Hare  
Private Bag X1314, Alice, 5700, South Africa  
Tel +27 40 602 2242 / 2379 / 2233 Email [zmnguni@ufh.ac.za](mailto:zmnguni@ufh.ac.za)  
Contact Mosanku Maamoe Email [mmaamoe@ufh.ac.za](mailto:mmaamoe@ufh.ac.za)  
Website [www.ufh.ac.za](http://www.ufh.ac.za)

The National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre (NAHECS) at the University of Fort Hare (UFH) holds archives of the African National Congress (ANC) as part of the Liberation Movement archives. The Oliver Reginald (OR) Tambo archive at the UFH includes transcripts of Tambo's own recollections of his childhood and school and university years, recorded on tape in 1988, as well as notebooks and documents written and annotated by Tambo, notably those from the 30 years he lived outside the country from 1960, as leader of the ANC in exile, becoming ANC president in 1967 after the death of Chief Albert Luthuli. The ANC records include those of Nelson Mandela as Deputy President of ANC and later President from 1991. NAHECS holds some records of Robert Sobukwe, who founded the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in 1959, including speeches and statements he made as the first President of the Students Representative Council in 1949 when he was a student there and a member of the ANC Youth League.

The 1940s generation of youth leaders from South Africa and some neighbouring countries were exposed to politics at Fort Hare and began to develop their strategies to oppose apartheid, including Sobukwe, Tambo, Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Robert Mugabe, Herbert Chitepo and Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Tambo wrote in his autobiography that, “For young black South Africans like myself, it was Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, all rolled into one.” He became UFH Chancellor in 1991.

UFH is the custodian of archives of the liberation movements, most of which were donated by political parties after their unbanning in 1990. These include, in addition to ANC, some of the records of the PAC, the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (AZAPO), the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM), the Unity Movement (UMSA), and the New Unity Movement (NUM) as well as the Sport and Liberation Materials Collection. UFH has become a broad-based heritage institution



which focuses on archival, museum, academic and heritage transformation, as well as developing a research unit. Its significant museum collections have been unanimously declared a “national cultural treasure” by Parliament. NAHECS has thus assumed the objective in its profile and commitment of becoming a significant player in the transformation of the South African heritage and cultural landscape.

---

## Memory of the World

***OR Tambo papers and recollections, and the ANC collection at UFH, should be recommended for Memory of the World register.***

---

### **University of the Western Cape UWC-Robben Island Mayibuye Archives**

University of Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535

Tel +27 21 959 2935 / 2954 Fax +27 21 959 3411

Email [mayibuyearchives@uwc.ac.za](mailto:mayibuyearchives@uwc.ac.za)

Website [www.robbenisland.org.za](http://www.robbenisland.org.za) [www.mayibuyearchives.org](http://www.mayibuyearchives.org)

The Robben Island World Heritage Site has rich archival resources located at the Mayibuye Archives situated in the Main Library on the campus of the University of the Western Cape. The Archives consist of unique multimedia collections depicting many facets of resistance during the freedom struggle waged against apartheid from within and outside the borders of South Africa. The initial core collection contains the material collected by the International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF) which was banned in 1966 and continued its work in London until 1991. After the unbanning of organizations in 1990 and release of political prisoners, IDAF closed and the collection was relocated to South Africa to form the nucleus of the archives of the innovative Mayibuye Centre for History and Culture in South Africa. In a detailed descriptive article on the contents, Rheina Epstein (2005) says the UWC-Robben Island Mayibuye Archive “provides a unique and often fragile documentary record of South Africa’s history and culture, particularly with regard to the apartheid period, the freedom struggle and political imprisonment in South Africa.”

“When Cabinet decided on establishing the Robben Island Museum (RIM) as the first official heritage institution of the new democracy, it also recommended that the IDAF/Mayibuye collections be incorporated into the museum. After intensive negotiations the Mayibuye Centre was disbanded and its collections and those of the Robben Island Museum were merged to form the combined UWC-Robben Island Mayibuye Archives, still part of RIM but located on the UWC campus where the resources can be more safely preserved and more easily accessed by researchers, students and community groups.” (Epstein 2005) The agreement between the two organisations says that, “both institutions concur that the collection is a national treasure which needs to be preserved in perpetuity for the nation within the parameters of South African Law.”

This is one of the largest archives of liberation struggle materials in the country, including journals, newspapers and periodicals, press clippings and correspondence; personal collections; and Oral History interviews with exiles conducted 1992-1995. The section on historical papers contains more than 350 collections of personal and organisational

documents, many of which were banned under apartheid, such as the ANC; South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU); United Democratic Front (UDF); and from outside the country, the archives of the Dutch, Irish and Australian Anti-Apartheid Movements.

Personal documents include the prison writings of Ahmed Kathrada; Mkwai Wilton Zimase; Brian Bunting; Albie Sachs; and Kader and Louise Asmal, among others, as well as extensive personal documents of Archbishop Desmond Tutu; papers from the Black Sash movement; and the Hilda Bernstein collection. Many of these documents require special care due to the frailty of the materials and need long-term preservation through digitisation.

The photographic library contains more than 30,000 negatives, 80,000 prints and some 4,000 transparencies of historical subjects, places, events and people. This includes notable photographic collections of Eli Weinberg, Leon Levson and Billy Paddock, among others. The film video library comprises 10,000 documentary recordings and several hundred hours of news footage, as well as stock footage from more than 200 productions, with a catalogue and shot list to facilitate access; and recording, viewing and dubbing equipment for all video formats. Most of the films and videos were banned in South Africa before 1990. The section on sound and oral history comprises 28 collections with more than 2,000 recordings on cassettes and tapes, including interviews with former political prisoners, speeches, events and conference recordings.

The art collection contains high-quality artworks by artists from within and outside the country, including the Mozambique collection of Albie Sachs, and the Abe Berry cartoon collection. "Art against Apartheid" is perhaps South Africa's most valuable international art collection, the result of a global appeal by a France-based association, Artists of the World against Apartheid. The collection contains more than 2,000 posters offering a visual history of grassroots campaigning and community arts, and includes banners and murals. There is a collection of exhibitions that contains more than 30 exhibitions put together over 30 years such as Children under Apartheid and Women under Apartheid, both sponsored by the UN Centre against Apartheid, and others. RIM's archival collections of artwork are available to researchers and public access by appointment.

The Mayibuye archive at UWC is funded by the Department of Arts and Culture, and works with other partners on the preservation and access to special collections, such as the Ruth First Papers, which are the collected notes and writings of Ruth First, activist, campaigning journalist and scholar. This collection contains the material relating to her period in the UK 1964-1978, including her teaching materials and published books. An initiative is underway to digitize her papers from the period in Mozambique from 1978 until her assassination in 1982. The project is based at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in London in partnership with UWC-Robben Island Mayibuye Archives and the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. The collection is hosted on the library service for the School of Advanced Study, University of London.

[www.ruthfirstpapers.org.uk](http://www.ruthfirstpapers.org.uk)



---

## Memory of the World

***The IDAF collection at UWC-Robben Island Mayibuye Archives, and the Art Against Apartheid collection should be recommended for Memory of the World register, and the Ruth First Papers.***

---

### **Doxa Collection**

University of Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535

DOXA Productions, 11 Blackwood Close, 7806 Hout Bay

Tel +27 21 790 72 47

Cell +27 82 4430838

Contact Craig Matthew [craig@doxa.co.za](mailto:craig@doxa.co.za)

The Doxa collection comprises 674 video tapes starting on the Umatic and Betacam SP formats from the early 1980s to 1994, shot and archived by Craig Matthew. The Doxa collection comprises both original tapes and copies, and the tapes are logged and numbered. The collection was moved in 2006 from the Doxa office in Hout Bay to a more secure location at

the University of the Western Cape in Bellville in a dedicated storage room within the Centre for Humanities. The archive holds unique material which documents key events during the struggle against Apartheid in the Western Cape, notably the African National Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement.



### **University of Cape Town**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University\\_of\\_Cape\\_Town](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Cape_Town)

Rondebosch, Cape Town, 7701

Private Bag x 3, Rondebosch 7701, Western Cape

[www.specialcollections.uct.ac.za](http://www.specialcollections.uct.ac.za)

Website [www.uct.ac.za](http://www.uct.ac.za)

The University of Cape Town (UCT) is a public research university founded in 1829 as the South African College, making it the oldest higher education institute in the country. The *UCT Libraries*, founded in 1905, has the main Chancellor Oppenheimer Library located on the upper campus and seven branch libraries across various campuses. The library system has more than 1.2 million volumes, over 72,000 e-journals and almost 30,000 print journals.

The Special Collections consist of print and audio-visual materials on African studies and specialised subjects. The newspaper holdings are rich and varied, and include nearly complete runs of Cape Town's two main daily newspapers, the Cape Argus (from 1857) and the Cape Times (from 1876) through to 1994 and beyond, as well as community newspapers in various local languages, some dating back to the 19th century. The collections include press clippings and bulletins by area or topic.

Special Collections holds several series of filed press clippings in which original cuttings are stored in thematic folders, available for researchers and may be photocopied for personal research. These holdings are in microfilm and hard copy formats; and microfilm readers and printers are available. Restrictions may apply to the use of old or rare newspaper resources.

---

## Memory of the World

***Among the Special Collections is a searchable database of Black Sash Archival Collections which could be a model for other scattered collections.***

---

### **Database of Black Sash Archival Collections in South Africa**

The Librarian, Special Collections

Tel +27 21 650-4089 Fax +27 21 689-7568

Website [www.specialcollections.uct.ac.za](http://www.specialcollections.uct.ac.za)

Black Sash National Office, Elta House,  
3 Caledonian Road, Mowbray 7700, Cape Town

P.O. Box 1282, Cape Town 8000

Tel +27 21 686 6952 Fax +27 21 686 6971 Email [info@blacksash.org.za](mailto:info@blacksash.org.za)

Website [www.blacksash.org.za](http://www.blacksash.org.za)

The Black Sash was a non-violent liberal resistance organisation founded in 1955 in Cape Town, made up of white women who campaigned for justice and equality. This work over more than 60 years has resulted in an archive that is scattered institutionally and geographically. The database of Black Sash Archival Collection aims to facilitate access to this dispersed material, enabling researchers to identify what archival material is held and where it is located. It is not a substitute for accessing the actual records. The database is designed to enable searching of collections containing material on or related to the Black Sash, and this was compiled using information received from the contributing repositories. The database is a work in progress, and UCT Libraries Special Collections would like to know if errors or omissions are identified or if more details are available: — [lib-mss@uct.ac.za](mailto:lib-mss@uct.ac.za) or +27 21 650 4424

The database is a guide compiled from thousands of entries detailing the Black Sash archival material housed in several South African institutions, created through a joint project of the Black Sash and the UCT Libraries supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. It lists documents, press clippings, photographs and publications held at UCT, UNISA, Wits University, Cory Library at Rhodes University, Alan Paton Centre at UKZN, and elsewhere. It is available in electronic format at these repositories and on the Black Sash website. This provides a guide and chronicle, in outline, of the history of the Black Sash involvement in South Africa's struggle for freedom and justice, publicly acknowledged by Nelson Mandela as *"...the conscience of white South Africa."*



### **Archive and Public Culture Research Initiative**

Department of Historical Studies, Room A17, The Jon Berndt Thought Space  
AC Jordan Building, Upper Campus, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701

Contact The Administrator Tel +27 21 650 2077 / 4013

Email [apc-admin@uct.ac.za](mailto:apc-admin@uct.ac.za)

Website [www.apc.uct.ac.za](http://www.apc.uct.ac.za)

The Archive and Public Culture Research Initiative (APCRI) is a trans-disciplinary research initiative exploring the conjunctions of archive and public life, and was established in 2009 to



grapple with critical questions about history, memory, identity and the public sphere in South Africa. Funded by the National Research Foundation and based at the UCT History department, this inter-disciplinary research project explores the workings of the Archive in contemporary culture.

## **The Archival Platform in South Africa**

UCT Department of Historical Studies,  
Archive and Public Culture Research Initiative

Email [director@archivalplatform.org](mailto:director@archivalplatform.org)

Website [www.archivalplatform.org](http://www.archivalplatform.org)

The Archival Platform (AP) was developed to facilitate a shift in understanding away from archives solely as storehouses of records to one of archives as a necessary site of political activism, and is committed to the use of memory and archives as dynamic public resources. AP is a project of the Archive and Public Culture Research Initiative at UCT in partnership with the Nelson Mandela Foundation in facilitating advocacy, networking and research in the archive and heritage sector.

The Archival Platform focuses on the memory, cultural practices, artefacts, places and documentary record of the country's history and the discourse around re-making the past in the present. It facilitates dialogue and information-sharing between professionals, academics, government employees, memory activists, archival users and heritage practitioners in institutions, organisations and communities. The APCRI actively seeks to learn from the Platform and, in turn, to make its research findings available to the Platform and its users. See website for the report on *State of the Archives: An Analysis of South Africa's National Archival System*.

The Archival Platform was established in response to challenges raised by delegates at a conference in 2007 that was a high-profile attempt to draw attention to the growing crisis in the archives and resulted in an Open Report to the Minister of Arts and Culture, which sounded a very serious warning about the state of the national archival system. It is intended to play a catalytic role in the way in which practitioners, theorists and the public think about archives and the ways in which archiving is practised. The Archival Platform is intended to draw attention to the political and social role of archives in facilitating the work of building social cohesion in a historically fractured society. But it is also intended to address the specific concerns of the sector - the practical challenges of digitisation, poor communication and coordination, uneven or inadequate funding and training opportunities.

At the heart of Archival Platform activity is a concern with the archive as the record of the past: the choices and decisions that are made about what is preserved and what it not; the systems that are used to safeguard the archive; the mechanisms through which decisions about what is accessible and what is restricted are made; the ways in which the archive is curated or brought into the public domain and; the purpose to which it is put.

## **Centre for African Studies at UCT**

University of Cape Town, Upper Campus, Harry Oppenheimer Institute Building

Level 3, Engineering Mall Road, Rondebosch, Cape Town

Tel +27 21 650 4034 Fax +27 21 650 3579

[www.africanstudies.uct.ac.za](http://www.africanstudies.uct.ac.za)

African Studies is an interdisciplinary teaching and research cluster located in the School of African and Gender Studies, Anthropology and Linguistics. Typically, the students are

interested in the critical and intellectual traditions of the global South. The Centre for African Studies is the longest-established institution of its kind and carries a mandate for promoting and supporting African Studies across the various Faculties at UCT and supports a number of projects involving research, seminars and conference, including pre-colonial studies and the land question, and student initiatives on de-colonisation of the curriculum.



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN**  
IYUNIVESITHI YASEKAPA • UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD



**AFRICAN  
STUDIES UNIT**

## **University of KwaZulu-Natal Gandhi-Luthuli Documentation Centre**

Westville Campus, University of KwaZulu-Natal

Private Bag X54001, Durban 4000

Contact Mr Thiru Munsamy, Sr Librarian and Head of Centre

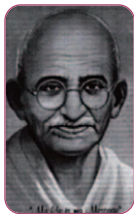
Tel +27 31 260 7351 Cell +27 82 8232208

Website [www.scnc.ukzn.ac.za](http://www.scnc.ukzn.ac.za)

The objective of the Centre is documenting Kwa-Zulu Natal history, and showcasing Indian and African unity. The Centre includes an Archival service, Museum service, an Academic division intended to host resident fellows and conferences, and the Research initiative to conduct research on its materials. The objective of the Archival division is to provide a service with a national, international and institutional outlook. The Centre encourages private organisations, individuals and families to donate their private papers for safe-keeping and make them available through a highly advanced automated system of information storage and retrieval which is intended to draw a regional, national and international spotlight on new and exciting research material.

Of particular interest are the records of the Indentured Indian Immigrant records. The Indenture Scheme under which Indians came to South Africa during 1860-1911 is marked by a strict record of each immigrant, documenting when he/she came, the area they came from (India), age, sex, caste, height, name of ship, employer etc. These records are available to trace ancestry and this facility to trace Heritage and family is unique in the country.

The Centre hosts the annual Phyllis Naidoo Lecture that attracts high-profile speakers and participants. The late Dr Phyllis Naidoo was an anti-apartheid stalwart, lawyer and author who was conferred with one of South Africa's highest honours, the Order of Luthuli, for her contributions to the struggle for democracy. An alumnus of University of Natal, she was known for her indomitable spirit and commitment to the struggle.



Mahatma Gandhi



Chief Luthuli



Phyllis Naidoo



**The M.K. Gandhi Library** is housed at the Gandhi-Luthuli Documentation Centre. The library was named after Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, an Indian lawyer and nationalist who later used non-violent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence. He went to work in South Africa as a young lawyer in 1893 and lived there for 21 years, raised a family, and founded the Natal Indian Congress in 1894. He returned to India in 1915, age 45, to organise the grassroots to campaign for their rights. Commonly called Bapu (papa) in India, he often said that although he was born in India he was made in South Africa. He was given the venerable title of Mahatmā soon after his return to India in 1914 which stayed with him throughout his life.

The Gandhi Library was officially opened in 1921, after his departure to India, at a time when public library services for Indians were severely neglected. The library was the vision of an Indian merchant who settled in South Africa, and supported the collection of books and magazines with a focus on history (including of India), politics, religion, language, tradition and culture, as well as a large collection of vernacular newspapers from India. This valuable library archive is now kept at the Gandhi-Luthuli Documentation Centre, originally the University of Durban-Westville Documentation Centre and renamed post-1994.

## Alan Paton Centre & Struggle Archives

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg

Private Bag X01, Scottsville, 3209

Tel +27 33 260 5926

Fax +27 33 260 6143

Email [alanpatoncentre@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:alanpatoncentre@ukzn.ac.za) / [gani@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:gani@ukzn.ac.za) / [clarkj@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:clarkj@ukzn.ac.za)

Website [www.paton.ukzn.ac.za](http://www.paton.ukzn.ac.za)

The Alan Paton Centre (APC) collects, preserves and conserves documents, manuscripts, papers, books, journals, tapes, videos, posters, artefacts and information on aspects of resistance to apartheid in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands. The papers and archives of many organisations and individuals who were involved in the struggle against apartheid have been collected at the APC as a record of the struggle years in the region.

The Centre began shortly after Alan Paton's death in 1988, when his widow, Mrs Anne Paton, donated the contents of his study to the former University of Natal. His study has been recreated at the APC, and contains most of his books, journals, awards and memorabilia. Core donations of manuscripts were made, including his papers, poetry and short story manuscripts, and correspondence. Paton was an author and a politician, and a founder member of the Liberal Party of South Africa in 1953. He is the author of the well-known novel *Cry The Beloved Country* (1946).

The APC is used by staff and students, researchers and visitors, postgraduate and undergraduate students from other tertiary institutions, scholars from local schools and people from Pietermaritzburg and other areas of KwaZulu-Natal. There is no entry fee, but school groups need to make a booking, and it is useful for researchers to contact the APC in advance, so the research material can be ready. Use of documents is restricted in only a few cases, by request of donor.



### **Centre for African Literary Studies**

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg

Private Bag X01, Scottsville, 3209

Tel +27 33 260 6249 Fax +27 33 260 6268

Website [www.cals.ukzn.ac.za](http://www.cals.ukzn.ac.za)

The Centre for African Literary Studies (CALs) contains 15,000 books, journals and rare tape and video material, described by independent bibliographer Hans Zell as "a rare and quite unique collection". CALs was launched in 2004 as a resource available to staff and students of UKZN and other tertiary institutions, international researchers and visitors, and the public.

### **Campbell Collections**

220 Gladys Mazibuko Road, Durban 4001

Tel +27 31 260 1720 Email [campbellcollections@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:campbellcollections@ukzn.ac.za)

Website [www.campbell.ac.za](http://www.campbell.ac.za)

The Campbell Collections are housed in a neo-Cape Dutch style house, Muckleneuk, formerly the home of Natal sugar farmer and politician Sir Marshall Campbell (1848-1917). The Campbell Collections were established by his son William (1880-1962) and daughter Killie Campbell (1881 - 1965), a well-known collector of Africana who lived at Muckleneuk until her death in 1965 when her collections were bequeathed to the University of Natal.

### **Digital Innovation South Africa**

University of KwaZulu-Natal

Howard College Campus EG Malherbe Library Room G029

King George V Avenue Durban 4001

Tel +27 31 260 1705 Fax +27 31 260 3550

Website [www.disa.ukzn.ac.za](http://www.disa.ukzn.ac.za)

Digital Innovation South Africa (DISA) is a freely accessible online scholarly resource focusing on the socio-political history of South Africa, particularly the struggle for freedom during the period from 1950 to the first democratic elections in 1994, providing access to a wealth of material on this period of the country's history. Much time, creative thought and debate goes into the selection of the content, and participation and input is encouraged from interested persons, scholars and institutions in South Africa and overseas.

DISA aims to make southern African material of high socio-political interest in archives and libraries in southern Africa accessible to scholars and researchers. To achieve this goal, the material will be digitized and made available online for global access, including anti-apartheid periodicals 1960-1994. Special Collections at DISA include documentation from UKZN as indicated above – Gandhi-Luthuli, Alan Paton, Killie Campbell, and CALS, as well as a complete set of the ANC publication *Sechaba* from its first edition in 1967 until 1990, documenting the struggle for freedom in South Africa.



## University of the Witwatersrand Historical Papers Research Archive

Historical Papers, William Cullen Library, Ground Floor, Room 2,  
East Campus, University of the Witwatersrand  
1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg  
Private Bag X1, Wits 2050, Johannesburg 2001  
Contact Archivist Gabriele Mohale  
Email [gabriele.mohale@wits.ac.za](mailto:gabriele.mohale@wits.ac.za) / [brown.maaba@wits.ac.za](mailto:brown.maaba@wits.ac.za)  
Website [www.wits.ac.za](http://www.wits.ac.za)

Historical Papers at the William Cullen Library, Wits University is one of the largest and most comprehensive independent archives in Southern Africa. It houses over 3400 collections of historical, political and cultural importance, from the mid-17th Century to the present, and also holds a huge volume of political trial records, photographs, press clippings, oral interviews, and material collected by several research institutions and individual researchers.

The collections of personal papers include those of Hilda and Rusty Bernstein from 1931-2006, received in 2010 and made up of documents, photographs, tapes, publications and newspaper cuttings, and others such as documents from the ANC Camps in Exile 1984-1993, Alexandra Peace Committee records 1992-1999, etc. and a large collection of photographs. There is an online alphabetical index of the extensive collections of documents and a separate index for photographs. The 1272 holdings that are accessible online are mainly colonial archive material and personal papers, with a few exceptions. The offline resources are a broader collection including trade unions, political parties, women's organisations, and church bodies, as well as the records of political trials, photographs, press clippings, oral interviews, and material collected by several research institutions and individual researchers.

Many collections are deposited at this historical archive at Wits University for safekeeping and preservation, and access. Among these are the papers of Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe who was considered so dangerous by the National Party government that its parliament enacted the "Sobukwe clause", a statute which granted broadly applicable powers, but was specifically intended to authorise the arbitrary extension of Sobukwe's imprisonment. Sobukwe was a strong

believer in an Africanist future for South Africa and rejected any model suggesting working with anyone other than Africans, defining African as anyone who lives in and pays allegiance to Africa and who is prepared to subject himself to African majority rule. He left the ANC to form the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and was elected its first President in 1959. A collection of 10 boxes of documents and photographs was presented to Wits University in 1997 by Benjamin Pogrund, a close friend and biographer, and former deputy editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, including extensive correspondence.



## University of South Africa Archives and Special Collections

Preller St, Muckleneuk, Pretoria, 0002

Tel +27 012 429 2560

Contact Ammi Ryke Email [rykea@unisa.ac.za](mailto:rykea@unisa.ac.za); [avdwesth@unisa.ac.za](mailto:avdwesth@unisa.ac.za)

Website [www.unisa.ac.za](http://www.unisa.ac.za)

The University of South Africa (UNISA) is the largest university system in South Africa by enrolment, with 350,000 students through various colleges and affiliates, including international students from 130 countries, and the only such mega-university in Africa. Archives and Special Collections houses some archival records (notably posters) of the liberation movement in South Africa and the period of transition to post-apartheid governance presided over by F.W. De Klerk. Collections include Anti-Apartheid Movements, Luthuli Cultural and Welfare Services, and Sanctions against South Africa.





## **Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute**

263 Nana Sita Street, Pretoria

Tel +27 12 337 6157 Emails [tmali@unisa.ac.za](mailto:tmali@unisa.ac.za) or [neitota@unisa.ac.za](mailto:neitota@unisa.ac.za)

UNISA hosts the Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute (TMALI), a joint initiative of the Thabo Mbeki Foundation (TMF) and UNISA, with the objective of “cultivating Africa’s next generation of thought leaders”. The main purpose of the institute is to train Africans for the political, economic, social and cultural renewal of the African continent and its people, from a Pan-African perspective, using an African-centred approach. Since 2010, more than 1500 students from the African Continent and further afield have gained invaluable training from TMALI’s unique curriculum at undergraduate level, expanding in 2017 to offer a new range of exciting and rigorous postgraduate programmes. These are supported by a growing collection of relevant documentation about Africa and diaspora.

---

## **Rhodes University**

### **Cory Library**

Rhodes University, Lucas Avenue, Grahamstown 6139

PO Box 184, Grahamstown 6140

Tel +27 46 603 8373 Email [cory@ru.ac.za](mailto:cory@ru.ac.za)

Website [www.ru.ac.za](http://www.ru.ac.za)

The Cory Library for Humanities Research, formerly The Cory Library for Historical Research, is a research library at Rhodes University in Grahamstown. The university was founded in 1904 and, since the initial deposit of Sir George Cory’s collections there has been a particular focus on the history of the Eastern Cape Province, and on Grahamstown itself, with a strong collection of material on the Kingdom of Lesotho, and substantial holdings on the wider history of Southern Africa. The library’s archival holdings include Xhosa history, mission and church history, as well as education, mining, commercial and agricultural history.

Collections include manuscripts and other documents, Cape and other government publications, rare and modern books, periodicals and newspapers, Maps, photographs, microfilm, video and audio recordings, and digital records. The manuscript and archival collections include personal documents such as diaries, autobiographies, family histories and farmers’ diaries; and institutional collections of churches, local political and non-governmental organisations, business and professional bodies, service clubs and educational institutions.

---

## **North West University Records, Archives and Museum Services**

Private Bag X1290, Potchefstroom 2520

Tel +27 18 299 2814 / 389 2017

Email [rouxshane.bosman@nwu.ac.za](mailto:rouxshane.bosman@nwu.ac.za)

Website [www.nwu.ac.za](http://www.nwu.ac.za)

The North-West University (NWU) is one of the largest universities in South Africa due to the merger of Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education and the former University of Bophuthatswana, with three campuses at Potchefstroom, Mahikeng (Mafikeng) and Vanderbijlpark. The Ferdinand Postma Library at NWU in Potchefstroom houses a permanent F.W De Klerk collection and exhibition.



## Walter Sisulu University Africana and Special Collections

The Sasol Library, Walter Sisulu University

Private Bag X2, Mthatha 5117

Tel +27 47 502 2314 047 / 502 2318

Email [nnqolase@wsu.ac.za](mailto:nnqolase@wsu.ac.za); [vlusu@wsu.ac.za](mailto:vlusu@wsu.ac.za)

Website [www.wsu.ac.za](http://www.wsu.ac.za)

Walter Sisulu University (WSU) is a university of technology and science located in Mthatha, East London, Butterworth and Komani in the Eastern Cape province that opened on 1 July 2005 through a merger the Border Technikon, Eastern Cape Technikon and the University of the Transkei, with a total enrolment at that time of about 24,000. The Africana and Special Collections contain rare books, university archives since 1976 through the “homelands” period, a pamphlet collection, the Broster collection of isiXhosa beadwork, cultural artefacts, statues and busts of South African political leaders such as Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chris Hanani and others.



## MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

### Walter Sisulu Square and Kliptown Open Air Museum

Cnr Klipspruit Valley Road and Union Road Kliptown, Soweto

Tel +27 11 945 2200

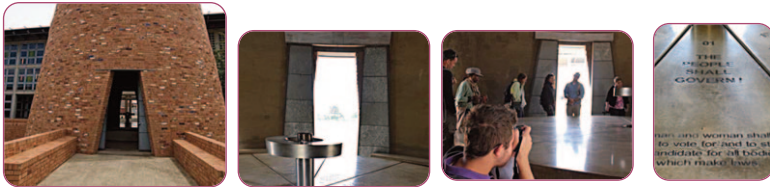
Email [info@waltersisulusquare.co.za](mailto:info@waltersisulusquare.co.za)

Website [www.waltersisulusquare.co.za](http://www.waltersisulusquare.co.za)

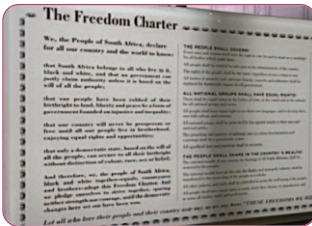
Walter Sisulu Square is located in the heart of Kliptown in Soweto at the site where thousands of people met on 25-26 June 1955 on a dusty field to draw up the Freedom Charter, an alternative vision to the repressive policies of the apartheid state. Almost 40 years would pass before it could be implemented but it provided a guiding light during the darkness of apartheid. The document, which is kept in two authenticated original copies at the National Archives and at Lilliesleaf Farm Museum, emphasised a non-racial society, liberty and individual rights. The Freedom Charter is the foundation of the 1996 Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The Square features an open-air museum that tells the story of the Freedom Charter and has a rich collection that explains how the Freedom Charter was written as a collaborative effort by thousands of South Africans of all races. The conical brick tower at the centre of the Square is a monument to the document itself and contains the full principles of the Charter engraved in bronze. The Square is named after Walter Max Ulyate Sisulu, a political activist during the apartheid era who was ANC Secretary-General 1949-1951 and Deputy President 1991-1994. He was jailed at Robben Island with Nelson Mandela and released from prison in 1989.

Kliptown was chosen because it was a multiracial, freehold area originally intended as a buffer between adjoining Soweto and Johannesburg. By the advent of democracy in April 1994, Kliptown had become derelict. Due to the national significance of the area, an urban regeneration and business tourism project known as The Greater Kliptown Regeneration Development was initiated. The Kliptown Open Air Museum is a historical people's museum and archive in Soweto that incorporates informal traders, shops, art galleries, exhibition spaces, restaurants and a hotel with conferencing facilities. *Walter Sisulu Square* in the heart of Kliptown, Soweto, is South Africa's first township entertainment explosion, located at a site that symbolises and documents freedom.



Kliptown Open Air Museum at Walter Sisulu Square is a monument to the Freedom Charter



## Chancellor House Archive

Corner Fox Street and Gerard Sekoto Street,  
Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg city centre

Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo established the first black firm of attorneys in South Africa, called Mandela & Tambo, operating from Chancellor House which was also the ANC headquarters and is now a museum and archive. From 1952, Mandela & Tambo Attorneys was a thriving legal practice that fought apartheid's restrictions on black life and defended clients who had been accused of breaking apartheid's cruel and petty laws. It now contains a wealth of archival material, including photos, letters and newspaper clippings. Mandela and Tambo, who both went on to lead the ANC, opened their office on the top floor in 1952 and closed it in 1960, when their political work made it impossible for them to operate the law practice. They held political meetings at Chancellor House, and it was a hub of legal preparations for those arrested during the 1952 defiance campaign, and in 1956, when Mandela and Tambo were among 156 defendants charged with treason for supporting the Freedom Charter in calling for a non-racial, democratic society.

In his book *Long Walk to Freedom*, Mandela wrote that for black South Africans, the Chancellor House offices were “a place where they could come and find a sympathetic ear and a competent ally, a place where they would not be either turned away or cheated, a place where they might actually feel proud to be represented by men of their own skin colour.” The building was renovated to create conditions for the museum and archive to trace the building’s history and to house the digital archive of cases handled by Mandela and Tambo. Chancellor House is across the street from the city’s stately main Magistrates Court.



Inside Chancellor House in Johannesburg city centre looking across to the main Magistrates Court

## Liliesleaf Farm History Museum and Archive

7 George Ave, Rivonia, Sandton, 2128

Tel +27 11 803 7882 Email [Lulamile@lft.co.za](mailto:Lulamile@lft.co.za)

Website [www.liliesleaf.co.za](http://www.liliesleaf.co.za)

Liliesleaf Farm in Rivonia, Johannesburg is regarded as the birthplace of the ANC military wing, Mkhonto weSizwe, and was a meeting place and safe house for ANC and the South African Community Party (SACP) from 1961 until it was raided in mid-1963 by heavily armed police who arrested the leadership and charged them with sabotage in what became known as the Rivonia Trial; eight were convicted including Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. The Liliesleaf Farm Museum and Archive is testimony to the many lives that changed the political landscape of South Africa. Through its innovative educational programmes and tours, including online access, this visual experience can appeal to the youth, bringing their formative history closer and encouraging them to face today’s challenges with the same courage and creative dedication.

Among the archival holdings at Liliesleaf, in addition to relevant documents of the time from the ANC and SACP, is one of the two authenticated original copies of the Freedom Charter adopted by the Congress of the People at Kliptown in 1955. One of the original documents is kept at Liliesleaf Farm, and the other original is stored at the National Archives of South Africa, although this is widely available online, including drafts with handwritten notes and other annotated versions.

Liliesleaf was once the nerve centre of the liberation movement and a place of refuge for its leaders after the Unlawful Organisations Act of 7 April 1960 was proclaimed, declaring illegal all groups campaigning for the end of apartheid. The ANC and the PAC were banned and forced to go underground. Today, Liliesleaf is one of South Africa’s foremost, award-winning heritage and archival sites where the journey to democracy in South Africa is documented through archival records, documents and physical space. Liliesleaf opened to the public in 2008 and has attracted thousands of local and international visitors eager to understand and engage with a pivotal period in South Africa’s struggle for equality, human rights and democratic governance.

An archive is a collection of preserved historical resources, evidence that provokes its users to think about the past. It acts as an external storage of collective memory. The Liliesleaf archive is the heritage of all South Africans and of all human beings who are committed to democracy and human rights, thus it strives to preserve this archive while making it accessible to visitors by appointment.

James Kantor, the unsuspecting 8<sup>th</sup> co-accused at the Rivonia Trial, asked his fellow accused to write mini biographies, which he put in his book “Health Grave”, which is a recollection of his arrest and trial for sabotage. Among the archives are the original handwritten biographies produced by the Rivonia trialists at his request. There are objects such as the Pen Gun and bullets given to Oliver Tambo who served as ANC President from 1967 to 1991, to protect him against would-be assassins, which was donated to Liliesleaf by former ANC intelligence chief, Ronnie Kasrils.



Political journals, publications and rare books in this archive, include records of the Rivonia Trial (11 July 1963 - 12 June 1964) collected by Percy Yutar, the Chief State Prosecutor at the trial and Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, and a complete collection of press cuttings on this subject from 28 August 1963 - 13 June 1999. Images also show the Pen Gun given to Oliver Tambo, and fragment of Mandela’s Waiting for Trial card.

---

## Memory of the World

***This unique and irreplaceable collection at Liliesleaf Farm Museum should be recommended for the Memory of the World register.***

---

### Hector Pieterse Memorial and Museum

8287 Khumalo Street, Orlando West, Soweto, Johannesburg 1804

Tel +27 11 536 0611 / 2

Website [www.soweto.co.za](http://www.soweto.co.za) <http://www.guateng.net/>

The Hector Pieterse Memorial and Museum is dedicated to preserving the memory of the student uprising of 16 June 1976 and the events surrounding it that added energy and impetus to the struggle against apartheid and changed its face to that of a new generation. It is a large museum and archive that contains a moving collection of oral testimonies, pictures, audio-visual displays and historical documents relating to the tragic events of 1976. The exhibits provide background to the reasons for the protests while illustrating what happened in their aftermath. It commemorates those who died in the uprising, and celebrates the role of students in the struggle for freedom. The Hector Pieterse Memorial and Museum opened in Soweto in 2002, near the place where he was shot dead during a mass demonstration mainly by secondary school students.

In the iconic image of the day, Mbuyisa Makhubu is carrying 12-year-old Hector Pieterse, one of the first children shot in the 1976 resistance to Bantu Education, as commemorated annually in South Africa as Youth Day. This image of the fatally wounded student was taken by photographer Sam Nzima (late) and the museum is located just two blocks from the site of the shooting. His photo that was used worldwide now hangs in the Hector Pieterse Museum and is owned by the Sam Nzima Foundation. Hector Pieterse's sister, Antoinette Sithole, shown at left in the picture, gives tours at the museum and says that visiting schoolchildren of today find the story "unbelievable".



## Baileys African History Archive

264 Fox Street, City and Suburban, Johannesburg

Unit 25, 1st Floor, Arts On Main, Cnr Main and Berea St, Maboneng, Johannesburg, 2094

Tel +27 11 334 5558 Cell +27 76 776 0154

Email [bahapix@iafrica.com](mailto:bahapix@iafrica.com)

Contact Bongsi Maswanganyi, Archivist

Bailey's African History Archive (BAHA) holds almost 40 years of material from the editions of *Drum* magazine that started publishing in March 1951, and its sister publications – *Golden City Post*, *Trust*, *True Love*, and *City Press*. The Archive contains a wealth of information from politics to culture and the complexities of many of the Anglophone African nations in the period of Independence, from the 1950s through the 1980s, including specially compiled books on various leaders and countries emerging into independence such as Julius Nyerere and Tanganyika (Tanzania), Jomo Kenyatta and Kenya, Nigeria, and many others, later Zimbabwe.

The writing is richly descriptive and accessible, produced by highly experienced journalists who were the known names of the time and went on to become accomplished authors. *Drum* was fun to read and appealed to the youth, becoming must-have, as users swarmed around trucks carrying the magazine to purchase their copy on a weekly basis. It was at its core the social media of that era, on a different platform.

*Drum* magazine, which started as *The African Drum*, was not financially successful at first, and it was taken over by Jim Bailey who, with the assistance of a team of passionate writers and photographers, rebranded the magazine to make it more dynamic. *Drum* was so successful that Bailey used its urban, racy style to produce a number of East and West African editions. *Drum* appealed to readers in more than 10 countries and some 240,000 copies of each weekly edition was distributed in South Africa, the Central African Federation (pre-independence Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe), Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone.





More than confronting apartheid, the *Drum* writers and photographers celebrated survival in its streets. The late, award-winning photographer Peter Magubane described the atmosphere in the newsroom: “*Drum* was a different home; it did not have apartheid. There was no discrimination in the offices of *Drum* magazine. It was only when you left *Drum* and entered the world outside of the main door that you knew you were in apartheid land. But while you were inside *Drum* magazine, everyone there was a family.” *Drum*’s heyday 1951-1965 was the decade of potential Black emergence, when the Freedom Charter was written and the Defiance Campaign was launched, and the Nationalist government responded with severe crackdowns and treason trials. It was the decade of the movement to the cities, of Sophiatown, jazz and the jazz opera *King Kong* with a cast of black actors, of shebeens and flamboyant gangsters (*tsotsis*) with chrome-laden American cars. It was a time of optimism and hope, captured in the pages of *Drum*, a “record of naivety, optimism, frustration, defiance, courage, dancing, drink, jazz, gangsters, exile and death.”

---

## Memory of the World

***Truly earning its description as iconic, Bailey’s African History Archive is unique and irreplaceable, a special treasure that should be recommended for the Memory of the World register.***

---

### BAHA Digital Archive

Website [www.baha.co.za](http://www.baha.co.za)

This website has been set up to host the *BAHA* Digital Archive, a work in progress and that is being added to and developed over time. *Baileys African History Archive* seeks to ensure the quality, accuracy and confidentiality of personal information in its possession and applies the principles of protection of personal information. It was not only the writers, but the photographs that are

unique in framing the time. The main photographer and artistic director was Jürgen Schadeberg, who arrived in South Africa in 1950 after leaving a war-ravaged Berlin. He became one of the rare European photographers to chronicle the daily lives of the people. He trained a generation of black photographers, including Magubane and Alf Khumalo, another well-known photographer on the staff, trained by Schadeberg, now 89. His own photos are captured on his own unique photo website [www.jurgenschadeberg.com](http://www.jurgenschadeberg.com) spanning a period of more than 70 years and also part of the memory of the continent.



### Apartheid Museum

Northern Park Way and Gold Reed Road, Johannesburg 2001

PO Box 82283, Southoale 2135, Johannesburg

Tel +27 11 309 4700 Fax +27 11 309 4726

Email [info@apartheidmuseum.org](mailto:info@apartheidmuseum.org)

[www.apartheidmuseum.org](http://www.apartheidmuseum.org)

The Apartheid Museum, the first of its kind, illustrates the rise and fall of apartheid, and is acknowledged as the pre-eminent museum dealing with 20th century South Africa, at the heart

of which is the apartheid story. The museum opened in 2001 as part of the Gold Reef City complex (Akani Egoli), and the design, space and landscape offers the international community a unique South African experience. The exhibits are assembled and organised by a multi-disciplinary team of curators, film-makers, historians and designers, and include provocative archival film footage, photographs, text panels and artefacts illustrating events and human stories. The museum relies on donations, contributions and sponsorships to sustain its growth, and contains permanent exhibitions, temporary exhibitions and a Mandela exhibition.

A new virtual reality exhibition documents history in a way that can be intimately experienced by individual visitors. The Walter Sisulu virtual reality exhibition titled “Reality Check, Walter Sisulu Accused #2” running November 2019 - March 2020, is an animated Virtual Reality (VR) experience based on the sound recordings of the Rivonia Trial (1963-1964). It is the first of its kind to be hosted by the Apartheid Museum, and was created through a partnership of the museum and a Paris-based film production company, La Générale de Production. Since there is no actual visual footage of the Rivonia Trial, a trove of 256 hours of sound archives were used to bring to life the political battle waged by Nelson Mandela and his seven co-defendants, including Walter Sisulu. “Sisulu was a man of action and confrontation. ...And his determination, his courage, his calm attitude have brought out the absurdity of the regime.”

#### **Reality Check: Accused #2: What is it about?**

The 15-minute VR-film looks at one of the accused: Accused No. 2, Walter Sisulu. The exhibition is titled Reality Check, not only in reference to the use of VR technology, but to remind us that we sometimes forget remarkable individuals who were working behind the scenes. The recordings used in the film were recently found and restored by France’s Institut National de l’Audiovisuel. Background information about Walter Sisulu and the events leading up to the trial are also on display. Speaking at the opening, the Ambassador of France said: “Tonight is a moving moment for us. Through the voice of Walter Sisulu, in this specific venue in South Africa, the Apartheid Museum; we immerse ourselves in a common memory.”



---

## **The Nelson Mandela Foundation Archive Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory**

107 Central St, Houghton Estate, Johannesburg, Gauteng 2198

Tel +27 11 547 5600 Email [archives@nelsonmandela.org](mailto:archives@nelsonmandela.org)

Razia Saleh, Senior Archivist Email [RaziaS@nelsonmandela.org](mailto:RaziaS@nelsonmandela.org)

[www.nelsonmandela.org](http://www.nelsonmandela.org) [www.archive.nelsonmandela.org](http://www.archive.nelsonmandela.org)

*“In the life of any individual, family, community or society, memory is of fundamental importance. It is the fabric of identity.” Nelson Mandela*

The Nelson Mandela Foundation (NMF) was established in 1999 when Mandela stepped down after serving one term as South Africa's first democratically elected President. This is where he worked from the end of his presidency in 1999 until the end of his public service in 2004, and the NMF has in its custody an archive of the life and times, works and writings. The physical collections include the handwritten papers, official records and unique artefacts from his personal archive in addition to records from the Office of Nelson Mandela after his retirement as President of South Africa. It is the NMF's imperative to document this vast resource, facilitate access to it, and promote its preservation and use.

The Mandela archive is fragmented and scattered all over the world in various places. The Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory does not seek to gather all of this under its roof, but to document where it is and enter into partnerships to preserve and access it. This site contains the archival descriptions, finding aids and many digitised items. More material will be added over time. It also has other collections such as the O'Malley archives. This resource is hosted by the Nelson Mandela Centre, but was compiled and authored by Pdraig O'Malley, the product of almost two decades of research, and includes analyses, chronologies, historical documents, and interviews from the apartheid and post-apartheid eras.

The NMF provided Mandela with a post-presidential office and a base for his charitable work, covering a wide range of endeavours: from building schools to HIV and AIDS work, from research into education in rural areas, to peace and reconciliation interventions. Five years later, the Foundation began its transition into an organisation focused on memory, dialogue and legacy work. A comprehensive refurbishment of the Foundation's building provided an appropriate physical home, the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory, opened in 2013 as the official home of the Foundation, as a non-profit museum and educational centre. The personal artefacts and exhibitions, which are permanently on display, outline his life and the context of his struggle for freedom. Letters from prison, personal photographs and his Nobel Peace prize all have pride of place at the centre.

Entry to the permanent exhibition, *The Life and Times of Nelson Mandela*, is free of charge, but a tour can be booked in advance via the online booking facility or by calling ahead. Many visitors say you can feel Mandela's presence when you walk around the office where he worked from 2002 to 2010. Here you will see his books, his personal desk and even the chair he sat in.

The Nelson Mandela Foundation has a Reading Room where researchers can access valuable historical documents from the archive. The Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory can provide research support and fact-checking. Digital materials provided on this platform are for research purposes only, and permission to publish, copy, or otherwise use these images must be obtained from NMF.



## Mandela House

8115 Vilakazi St, Orlando West, Soweto, 1804

Tel +27 11 936 7754 Website [www.mandelahouse.com](http://www.mandelahouse.com)

Nelson Mandela's home on Vilakazi Street in Orlando West, Soweto (South West Town), now the Mandela Family Museum, known as Mandela House, is the place where he lived from 1946 to 1962 and his family continued to live there while he was in prison from 1963-1990. He donated the house to the Soweto Heritage Trust on 1 September 1997, to be used as a museum. The National Monuments Council declared the property a national monument in terms of Government notice 126 published in the Government Gazette no. 19719, February 1999. The Mandela House strives to be a leading centre for the preservation, presentation, and research of the history, heritage and legacy of the Mandela Family.



**MANDELA HOUSE**  
8115 ORLANDO WEST, SOWETO

Preserving the history, heritage and legacy of the Mandela Family

Visiting Hours: Monday to Sunday 09:00 – 16:00  
Closed on Good Friday, Family Day, Christmas Day, Day of Mourning and New Year Day

## Luthuli Museum

3233 Nokukhanya Luthuli St, Groutville, KwaDukuza, 4450

P.O. Box 1869 Stanger, KwaDukuza 4450

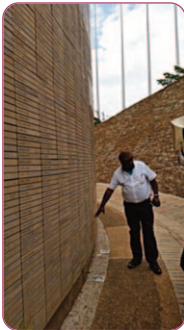
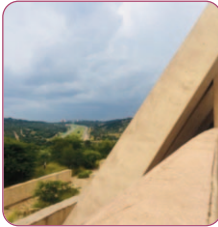
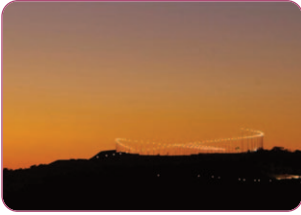
Tel +27 32 559 6822 Fax +27 32 559 6806

Contact Ms Zinhle Nyembe on +27 10 300 6631

Email [profficer@luthulimuseum.org.za](mailto:profficer@luthulimuseum.org.za) / [curator@luthulimuseum.org.za](mailto:curator@luthulimuseum.org.za)

The Luthuli Museum is a national cultural institution charged with conserving, upholding, promoting and propagating the life, values, philosophies and legacy of the late Chief Albert Luthuli (1898-1967). Since its formation, the Luthuli Museum has been involved in a rigorous process of collecting and repatriating oral histories, photographs, paintings, documents and other artefacts to assist with developing knowledge about the Legacy of Chief Albert Luthuli and the Liberation Struggle in South Africa, and supports on-site and travelling exhibitions that honour, explore and inform about the legacy of Chief Albert Luthuli and the Liberation Movement.









## Freedom Park

Corner of Koch and 7th Avenue, Salvokop, Pretoria  
Tel +27 12 336 4000 [www.freedompark.co.za](http://www.freedompark.co.za)

*“...the day should not be far off, when we shall have a people’s shrine, a freedom park, where we shall honour with all the dignity they deserve, those who endured pain so we should experience the joy of freedom.” (Nelson Mandela, 1999)*

Today Freedom Park stands on 52 hectares on Salvokop in Pretoria, with its Garden of Remembrance symbolising the final resting place of all who gave their lives in the conflicts which shaped South Africa’s freedom, a tribute to African and human dignity, and a place for renewal of the human spirit. The Freedom Park opened in December 2007 as a space where South Africans and visitors can reflect on and absorb the past, to inform the future, as a different kind of spiritual archive for preserving history and memory, and generate a deeper feeling for freedom that gives context to written and spoken documentation. This is regarded as one of the most ambitious heritage projects that government has invested in, an attempt to encapsulate the heart and soul of South Africa in a physical space. South African writer and activist Dr Wally Serote says it serves, *“as a permanent reminder for us, now and for future generations, that South Africans did take a step forward to put closure to the past while not forgetting it.”*

The healing and refreshing elements of Freedom Park include **Isivivane**, a spiritual resting place of those who played a part in the freedom and liberation of South Africa, including a symbolic burial ground surrounded by eleven boulders; a sacred place known as **Lesaka**, with a body of water at both entrances for baptism and drinking; and the **Lekgotla** of nine Umlahlankosi trees representing the provinces of South Africa. **Sikhumbuto**, another element of the experience, includes a Wall of Names that can accommodate more names, an amphitheatre, an eternal flame, and a sanctuary, reflecting *Ubuntu*, dignity and human rights. **Mveledzo** is a spiral path that allows a contemplative journey for visitors; **Uitspanplek** is a tranquil space with a view, in which to rest; and **Tiva**, a large body of water symbolising peace. There are water points with rock basins for cleansing hands.

Another component is the Pan African archives, still due for completion. A Khoi proverb says, “a dream is not a dream until it is shared by the entire community.”

**Moshate** functions as an exhibition space with several components: The beginning, the ancestors, the people, colonisation and resistance, industrialisation and urbanisation, building the nation and the continent, the eternal flame remembering unsung heroes, and a gallery of liberation leaders from the country and beyond.



## African National Congress Archives

Tel +27 11 376 7258 Cell +27 86 509 5607 Email [zmvunelo@anc1912.org.za](mailto:zmvunelo@anc1912.org.za)

Contact Mr Zolile Mvunelo, Coordinator Archives Unit, ANC

[www.ancarchive.org](http://www.ancarchive.org)

The liberation archive of the African National Congress (ANC) forms part of the national archival heritage of South Africa as it bridges the gap of undocumented history of people who were previously marginalised by the apartheid government. The archive facilitates research into the 100-year history of the ANC, the oldest formal liberation movement in the World. The website has been set up as an ANC Archives research site specifically to facilitate research into this history, and also contains photo galleries.

This research site and its contents are the outcome of a digital archives project that was initiated in October 2011. Growing and enriching this archive is part of an ongoing project. Currently many of the digitised files do not have associated information (metadata). The official website for the

ANC Archives is made up of historical speeches, interviews, documents and pictures, and contains audio, document, photo, quotes and video content. The collections here represent a snapshot of the digitized material deposited at the University of Fort Hare.



**ANC ARCHIVES**  
CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF SELFLESS STRUGGLE

---

## Oliver & Adelaide Tambo Foundation

58 Bompas Road, Dunkeld, Johannesburg

Tel +27 11 8802680/1 Fax: +27 11 8802682

Email [info@tambofoundation.org.za](mailto:info@tambofoundation.org.za)

Website [www.tambofoundation.org.za](http://www.tambofoundation.org.za)

The Oliver and Adelaide Tambo Foundation is a public benefit organisation that actively promotes the memory of the Tambos through education, community-upliftment, arts and culture, and women-empowerment initiatives, and hosts a series of dialogues with institutions of higher learning and other stakeholders in the private and public sector, that seek to instil in future generations the values that the Tambos stood for, such as collective leadership, humility, integrity, justice, equality and pan-Africanism.

The Foundation was established in 2011 to promote, protect and preserve the legacies of Oliver and Adelaide Tambo and to provide future leaders with the tools to reinforce the gains made by their generation. The archive containing the original collection of Oliver Tambo Papers is lodged at Fort Hare University and contains correspondence, diaries, notebooks, materials reflecting his changing responsibilities within the ANC and the anti-apartheid struggle, photographs, audio-visual materials and ephemera.

---

## Thabo Mbeki Foundation

No 7 North Avenue, Killarney, Johannesburg, 2193

Private Bag X 444, Houghton, 2041, South Africa

Tel +27 11 486 1560 Fax +27 11 486 0723 Email [info@mbeki.org](mailto:info@mbeki.org)

Website [www.mbeki.org](http://www.mbeki.org)

The Thabo Mbeki Foundation is a non-profit organisation established by former President Mbeki after his retirement, to support the achievement of Africa's Renaissance; and serves as one of the intellectual hubs of the African Renaissance Movement and a premier African centre for dialogue, research and publications. The Foundation seeks to support platforms

for dialogue and reflection, mobilise progressive forces, and promote efforts for Africa's political, social, economic and cultural development. The Foundation plans to facilitate interaction and cooperation among progressive formations in Africa and the African diaspora; contribute to training of African youth to become change agents consistent with the interests of the people of Africa; and provide a credible platform to help ensure that the African voice is heard and respected throughout the world.

His documents and papers from the liberation struggle are included in the archives of the African National Congress that are housed at Fort Hare University, and the documents from his period as deputy President and President of South Africa remain the property of the presidency. However, his personal papers are likely to be lodged with the new presidential library that he is planning and fundraising for. Mbeki announced in November 2019 that his presidential library will house, among others, the archives and papers of Kwame Nkrumah, the founding President of Ghana, a decision taken by Nkrumah's family. "I think that's a demand on us not to betray the continent," Mbeki said.

*"We, all of us, decided we must do something about our memory as a people, in part because we don't want other people to define us. We must tell our own stories and interpret our own stories. That's why this library is important."*

---

## **Chris Hani Institute**

5th Floor, COSATU House, 110 Jorissen Cnr Simmons, Braamfontein, 2000

Tel +27 11 399 3040 Email [priscilla@chi.org.za](mailto:priscilla@chi.org.za)

[www.chi.org.za](http://www.chi.org.za)

The Chris Hani Institute (CHI) was launched in 2003 to promote the values and principles practiced by Chris Hani and others in their struggle to serve the aspirations of working people and the poor in Southern Africa. The CHI aims to engage in the battle of ideas, to develop alternatives to neo-liberalism, and to deepen the links between progressive intellectuals in universities and inside the democratic movement. The research, educational work and public engagement is from the perspective of working (and workless) people, from the losers rather than the winners in post-apartheid South Africa.

The Institute has a collection of historical material on the life and contribution of Chris Hani in the political development of South Africa. Hani was Commissar and Deputy Commander of Mkhonto weSizwe, the armed wing of the ANC, and Chief of Staff from 1987. He had joined the ANC Youth League in 1957, graduated from Fort Hare University in 1961 with a BA in Latin and English, and left the country in 1962, returning as a trained military cadre first in 1973. He was the General Secretary of the SACP, elected in 1991 until his assassination in April 1993. He was a popular leader in the party and the community, and a dedicated organizer of the ANC underground.

---

## **The Steve Biko Foundation**

### **Steve Biko Centre**

Steve Biko Centre, One Zotshie Street, Ginsberg, King William's Town, 5601

Tel +27 43 605 6700 +27 43 605 6705 Email [admin@sbf.org.za](mailto:admin@sbf.org.za)

Contact Programmes Manager Ms Asanda Mbaxa

Website [www.sbf.org.za](http://www.sbf.org.za)

The Steve Biko Foundation, established in 1998, is a community development organization inspired by the legacy of Bantu Stephen Biko. Its vision is to be the premier independent promoter of the values Steve Biko lived and died for: restoring people to their true humanity. The Foundation focuses its work on reducing inequality, strengthening democracy and promoting the intangible aspects of development: history, identity, culture and values - the issues that speak to the soul of the nation. Located in Ginsberg Township in King William's Town, Eastern Cape, the Steve Biko Centre was officially opened on 30 November 2012, as an initiative of the Steve Biko Foundation to translate global interest in the legacy of Black Consciousness leader into an intellectual, economic and developmental resource for the local and regional economy.

The Steve Biko Centre Archive and Library provides knowledge and information in various formats, including audio CDs, DVDs, e-books and virtual library items, microfilm media, photographs, academic journals, periodicals, maps and pamphlets. It features a collection of rare African-centred (Africana) literature, as well as an archive with rare historical materials related to Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement. Forming part of the Biko Heritage Trail, the Steve Biko Centre is a living monument that uses memory to channel local energies to contemporary development challenges. With world class conferencing, exhibition and training facilities for use by business, government and tourists, the Centre also implements developmental projects for youth and the community. Often, when articulating the developmental agenda, the issues at the forefront of discourse are housing, electricity and water; with less emphasis on the intangible, yet essential aspects of heritage, culture and history. The Steve Biko Centre contributes to both facets of development.



**steve biko**  
foundation

## South African History Online (SAHO)

349 Albert Road, Woodstock 7925, Cape Town

P O Box 137, Observatory 7935, Cape Town

Telephone +27 21 447 4365 or +27 21 447 3434

Email [info@sahistory.org.za](mailto:info@sahistory.org.za)

Website [www.sahistory.org.za](http://www.sahistory.org.za)

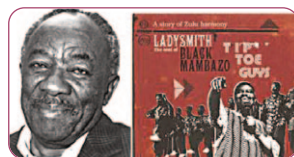
South African History Online (SAHO) was established in 2000, as a not for profit Section 21 organisation, to address the biased way in which South Africa's history and heritage, as well as the history and heritage of Africa, is represented in public and in educational and cultural institutions. SAHO has become one of the largest popular history projects in the country and its website is the largest online history website on the continent. The SAHO mission is to promote a critical engagement with our past and to facilitate the telling of the stories of people who have contributed to building South Africa, the continent and the values of democracy, non-racialism and a just society. SAHO is well presented, accessible, accurate, and gives close attention to copyright and referencing.

SAHO has a number of projects including the Online Encyclopaedia on South African History and the Arts. The flagship project is the website, with a vast archive of articles, biographies, books, photographs, documents, and audio and video material. The biography feature alone

consists of close to 7,000 entries, making SAHO the largest biography project in South Africa. This is the portal to our extensive archive of over 40,000 resources, including text, PDFs, audio and video material. The archive is searchable by keyword and medium. It is organised into collections of related material. It is easy to access and use, and quick to identify relevant information.

SAHO is committed to promoting access to knowledge and information, promoting history, and promoting the idea that Africa's collective resources are utilised to build a new history of the continent, by building partnerships with higher education and heritage institutions, archives and community based groups. A primary strategy is building this archive site as an independent and innovative popular South African and African history project, popularizing history, and strengthening partnerships with universities, archives, museums and community-based history groups to strengthen our overall research capacity, teaching and promotion of history, jointly organize conferences, exhibitions and publishing projects.

SAHO has a Board of Trustees, a small administrative arm, a web team, senior researchers and an editorial team, interns, individuals and educational institutional partners who contribute new content for the website. Other sources include newspaper and broadcasting archives. SAHO for example, is one of few initiatives to actively collect archives and references to leaders such as Winnie Madikizela-Mandela and has a growing list of speeches and press clippings up to her death in 2018. SAHO continues to collect current references to her life and work. Other references being collected by SAHO and made accessible online include uMkhonto weSizwe (1961-1999), Chris Hani, Alfred Nzo who was the longstanding secretary-general of the ANC from 1969 to 1991, and his predecessor Duma Nokwe (1958-69). Nzo, who was the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa (1994 to 1999), was succeeded as ANC Secretary-General by Cyril Ramaphosa (1991-1997). Not only ANC but Robert Sobukwe, F.W. De Klerk, and others, Josepha Shabalala, Hugh Masekela, Miriam Makeba, Johnny Clegg and others.



## Memory of the World

***This historical archive is already digital and easily accessible, and ensures accuracy of its information and full credit of copyright to content and images. This should be recommended for the Memory of the World register as a national treasure for the reasons given above.***

## South African History Archive (SAHA)

1 Kotze Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg

Box 31719, Braamfontein 2017, Johannesburg

Email [info@saha.org.za](mailto:info@saha.org.za)

[www.saha.org.za](http://www.saha.org.za)

The South African History Archive Trust (SAHA) is an independent archive dedicated to documenting, supporting and promoting greater awareness of past and contemporary struggles for justice through archival practice, outreach, and the utilisation of Access to Information laws. Items collected over the past 30 years since SAHA was founded include posters, photographs, legal documents, audio and visual recordings, and other ephemera. Established by anti-apartheid activists in 1988, SAHA was closely connected in its formative years to the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and the African National Congress.

SAHA is now politically non-aligned and committed to: Recapturing lost and neglected histories; Recording aspects of South African democracy in the making; and Bringing history out of the archives and into schools, universities and communities in new and innovative ways; Extending the boundaries of freedom of information in South Africa; Raise awareness, both nationally and internationally, of the role of archives and documentation in promoting and defending human rights.

Among the Archives held at the South African History Archive (SAHA) are the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) Collection / Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) Collection / South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) Collection / United Democratic Front (UDF) Collection / ANC Youth League (ANCYL) Collection / Julie Frederikse Collection of Photographs / SAHA Exiles Project / SAHA Original Photograph Collection / Austrian Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) / Congress of South African Students (Mamelodi Branch) / Azanian Student Convention (Wits University) / 1981 Detainees Oral History Project / Gille de Vlieg Photographic Collection / John Harris Collection / Zenzo Nkobi Photograph Collection; and many others.

### Truth and Reconciliation Commission Archives

SAHA has had a special focus on retrieving and making publicly accessible the archives of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), based on the belief that the TRC archives constitute a rich resource for social memory, both in South Africa and internationally. A joint project with the University of the Witwatersrand Historical Papers was initiated 2003-2006 aimed at identifying, preserving and promoting public access to the TRC archive. The following outputs were produced:

*A Guide to Archival Sources Relating to the South African Truth And Reconciliation Commission*; *A Select Bibliography to the South African Truth And Reconciliation Commission*; and the addition of relevant archival materials to both SAHA collections and *Historical Papers* archives; the *TRC Oral History Project* featuring interviews with 63 individuals who worked for the Commission in various capacities; and the *Traces of Truth* website, featuring digitised copies of key archival materials relating to the TRC housed at SAHA and Historical Papers, in five broad categories: background, human rights violations, amnesty, reparations, and aftermath.

SAHA launched a request for transcripts of five specific closed hearings in 2003, under the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA). When this was refused by the Department of Justice arguing that this contained highly personal information protected under Section 29, SAHA then submitted a PAIA request for the full archive in 2006. At the end of 2014, SAHA

took possession of 174 records from Section 29 hearings, describing it as a “vast” volume of material to be processed but, when concluded, the records will be publically accessible online. SAHA launched a cross-programmatic pilot project in 2015 to consolidate its archival practice and information activism that has focused on making the work and records of the TRC more accessible, and is committed to making its archival materials intellectually and physically accessible for public Exhibition and Display, both nationally and internationally.



SAHA/SABC Truth Commission Special Report Multimedia Product and TRC Exhibition launch, The Ramparts, Constitution Hill, 9 December 2010

## National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation

Ministry of Justice

Director TRC Unit (Stakeholders, Information & Research)

Contact Lufuno Mmbadi Tel +27 +12 357 4678, Fax: +27 +12 357 8570

E-mail [lmmbadi@justice.gov.za](mailto:lmmbadi@justice.gov.za) / [tmokushane@justice.gov.za](mailto:tmokushane@justice.gov.za)

[www.justice.gov.za](http://www.justice.gov.za)

The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation is the official archival repository for all of the materials of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa which dictated that a permanent archive would be established to contain the records of the TRC. The report of the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* is accessible in PDF format on the Ministry of Justice website at [www.justice.gov.za](http://www.justice.gov.za) > trc > report > final report

---

## Memory of the World

### CASE STUDY 9

#### Collection, Promotion, Awareness and Access to Archives

Archives misplaced or inaccessible are not quite the same as lost or damaged, but can be categorized in the comment of the teenage daughter of a Professor of Education who told her father that, “If I don’t know about it, it’s the same as if it didn’t happen.”

The access, promotion and awareness of the rich historical archives available in southern Africa is an essential part of their preservation and use. Preserving them for who? As the society moves inexorably online, it is essential that archives take the same trajectory and are ever more accessible online. There are some very good examples and effective practices in this section that should be shared and replicated at other institutions while understanding and respecting differing local conditions.

The UCT process and software used for accessing Black Sash documentation in various scattered locations while it remains at the original locations and all have access to a network of related documentation, is a case to learn from and determine its suitability for other collections. A different system is used for the Nelson Mandela



holdings that are scattered worldwide but these are not as readily or collectively accessible. One specific recommendation would be a joint project of UCT with University of Botswana to identify and access the scattered holdings on Seretse Khama using this method. This may provide a new “effective practice”. There are many others.

Other effective methods of sharing access to archive material include visual mobile exhibitions, which are very effective especially in rural areas, but need to use good reproductions and not original material. Another key method of access and preservation is to identify those archives that are unique, irreplaceable and endangered that could qualify for the UNESCO Memory of the World register.

---

## **MEDIA ARCHIVES**

### **Africa Media Online**

Hilltops Office Park, 73 Villiers Dr, Clarendon

Pietermaritzburg

Email [bandile@africamediaonline.com](mailto:bandile@africamediaonline.com), [editor@africamediaonline.com](mailto:editor@africamediaonline.com)

[www.africamediaonline.com](http://www.africamediaonline.com)

Africa Media Online specialises in the digitisation of archival and museum collections and can meet exacting international standards for digital capture such as FADGI 4-Star and Metamorfoze Strict using equipment and software approved by the World’s leading heritage and scientific institutions. We also adhere to ethical practices in keeping with the care of irreplaceable heritage resources. Africa Media Online operates different workflows appropriate for the capture of various materials: Fragile manuscripts; Photographic prints; Negatives and transparencies; Bound manuscripts; Documents; Maps and posters; Paintings and 2D artworks; and Scientific specimens.

Africa Media Online’s core vision is “Africans telling Africa’s Story” and fundamental to that is our commitment to ensure that ownership of our heritage stays in the hands of the custodians of that heritage. Even if the original object is out of copyright, we work hard to ensure that custodianship remains in your hands and of course, you are free to grant open access to that material should you see fit.

### **National Film Video & Sound Archives of South Africa**

163B Andries St, Pretoria Central, Pretoria, 0002

Tel +27 12 441 3150

The National Film, Video and Sound Archives of South Africa (NAFVSA) are intended to preserve the audio-visual heritage of South Africa. NAFVSA specialises in films that were made about or in South Africa irrespective of the format, and has traced, accessioned, restored, preserved and made films available to the public. Initially known as the South African Film Institute (SAFI), the name was changed to the National Film Archives (NFA) and in 1982 it was incorporated into State Archives Service. In 1985 the name was changed to the National Film, Video and Sound Archives (NAFVSA). Apart from the audio-visual collection NAFVSA also has slides, posters, scripts, a library and photographs dealing with audio-visual material, as well as information on the arts such as literature, music, sculpting, painting, the theatre etc.

NAFVSA is a sub-directorate of the National Archives and Records Service of South Africa, located in Pretoria, and has a broad mandate to collect audio-visual and related material which was made in or about South Africa. It also aims to preserve the audio-visual heritage of South Africa, and to make this heritage accessible to all. Material is mainly donated by the film and music industries, as well as private donors. In 1989 it attained full membership of the International Association of Sound Archives (IASA) and in 1996 became a provisional member of the Federation of International Film Archives (FIAF). The NAFVSA falls under the Department of Arts and Culture and is the only national institution of its kind in South Africa.



## SABC Sound Archives

### SABC Radio Archives

Radio Park Building, Henley Road, Auckland Park, Johannesburg

PO Box 931, Auckland Park, Johannesburg 2006, Gauteng

Contact Peter Raseroka +27 11 714 4671 raserokapp@sabc.co.za

Peggy Makgopo +27 714 3987 mokgopotp@sabc.co.za

Tel +27 11 714 4624 Email assmanni@sabc.co.za

Email contactcentre@sabc.co.za

Website [www.sabc.co.za](http://www.sabc.co.za)

The collection is made up of Radio broadcast material: interviews, dramas, documentaries, reports, concerts, music productions, discussions, talks, book readings, serials, poetry, nature and habitat sounds, speeches, including prime ministers of SA, special events, e.g. 1994 elections. Acetate discs: interviews, speeches and discussions. The Radio Archives collects and receives material from all the SABC Public Broadcast Services (PBS) Radio Services of which selected material is catalogued and stored in the archive repositories across the country. A small percentage of the collection is donated by former staff or the public. The collection includes 78 rpm disks, old broadcast tapes, minidisks, CDs etc. The Radio Archives has also initiated an oral history project. The project focuses on supplementing the Radio Archive catalogue by including interviews with personalities broadcast by the SABC.



## Newspaper Archives

### The Cape Argus, The World, The Sowetan, The Rand Daily Mail

[www.iol.co.za](http://www.iol.co.za)

[www.sowetanlive.co.za](http://www.sowetanlive.co.za)

[www.businesslive.co.za](http://www.businesslive.co.za)

The newspaper archives in South Africa are a rich source of information about the history of the country narrated on a daily or weekly basis since the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing to recent history and/or the present. Some had an iconic role in the history of the country and region, and in opposing apartheid. The most valuable archives are contained in the pages of each publication as they tell history as it happened, and often competed for exclusive stories or “breaking news”. Most newspapers publish online now but their vast archival holdings of

documents, records and photographs remain largely in original form. Newspapers normally retain their archives in what is called a “morgue” but some may have been relocated to the National Archives. Examples follow.

**The Cape Argus** was founded in 1857 as a daily newspaper published by Sekunjalo in Cape Town, and is commonly referred to as *The Argus*. Although it was not the first English-language newspaper in South Africa, it was the first to use the telegraph for news gathering. The Argus is still published, owned by Independent News and Media, and located at Newspaper House in Cape Town. The Argus Printing Company (established 1889) took over the company, Bantu Press Limited, in 1933 and also the ownership of *The Bantu World*. Argus monopolized the black press through its 10 weekly papers.

**The World**, originally *The Bantu World*, was the Argus daily newspaper where Sam Nzima worked and it became famous for publishing his iconic photograph of Hector Pieterse during the Soweto uprising in 1976. *The World* was the first newspaper in South Africa to report that the defeat of the South African defence force units operating in Angola, by Angolan and Cuban troops, had brought closer the possibility of liberation from apartheid in South Africa. The World and its weekend edition was banned in 1977. The editor Percy Qoboza and editorial staff were detained in Modderbee Prison in Benoni on 19 October 1977. One of the detainees was Aggrey Klaaste (1940-2004), later editor of *The Sowetan*, said one of the motivations for the closure of The World was that The Committee of Ten was formed in the newspaper’s offices to help run Soweto after the 1976 protests. Six of the newspaper’s reporters disappeared in the late 1970s after being arrested by the police. The location of the newspaper archives is not known, but could be with another Argus newspaper, *The Sowetan*.

**The Sowetan** is an English-language South African daily newspaper that started in 1981 as a liberation struggle newspaper and was freely distributed to households in the then apartheid-segregated township of Soweto. It has grown to be one of the largest national newspapers in South Africa and is owned by the Tiso Blackstar Group, formerly Johnnic Communications, Avusa and Times Media Group. Avusa means “to rouse feelings, to revive and evoke action.” The name was changed in 2007 in order to avoid confusion between Johnnic Communications and Johnnic Holdings. In 2012, Avusa was acquired by a unit of Mvelaphanda Group and renamed Times Media Group, which was then relisted on the JSE. The name was changed again to Tiso Blackstar in 2017, and is now called Arena Holdings. SowetanLIVE is the website of *The Sowetan*, and carries content from the print edition along with unique online-only content throughout the day, all week long. The offices of *The Sowetan* are at Hill on Empire, 16 Empire Road, Johannesburg but the location of the extensive newspaper archives is not confirmed.

**The Rand Daily Mail** was a South African newspaper located in Johannesburg and published from 1902 until it was controversially closed in 1985 after adopting an outspoken anti-apartheid stance in the midst of a massive clampdown on activists by the security forces, and was re-launched in 2014 as Business Live, owned by the Times Media Group. The RDM had a reputation in the 1970s and 1980s as a liberal newspaper that opposed apartheid, and was active in covering events outside the country in the region and continent, including the ANC in exile and South African military and economic destabilization of neighbouring countries. The daily newspapers and the archive offer a rich source of information of the time about the country and the region, but location and condition of the archives is not confirmed.

## Chimurenga Library

PO Box 15117, Vlaeberg, 8018, South Africa  
157 Victoria Road, Woodstock 7925, Cape Town  
Tel +27 21 422 4168  
[www.chimurengachronic.co.za](http://www.chimurengachronic.co.za)

Curated by the editors and contributors of Chimurenga magazine, the Chimurenga library is an online archiving project that profiles independent pan-African paper periodicals from around the world. It focuses on cultural and literary magazines, both living and extinct, which have been influential platforms for dissent and which have broadened the scope for print publishing on art, new writing and ideas in and about Africa.



The *Chimurenga Library* is an ongoing invention into knowledge production and the archive that seeks to re-imagine the library as a laboratory for extended curiosity, new adventures, critical thinking, daydreaming, socio-political involvement, partying and random perusal. Curated by Chimurenga, it offers an opportunity to investigate the library and the archive as conceptual and physical spaces in which memories are preserved and history decided, and to reactivate them.

It started in 2009 as an ongoing archiving project that profiles independent pan-African paper periodicals from around the world, and quickly evolved and expanded to include several major research projects, such as Panafest – the story of four pan-African festivals that shaped public cultures on the continent (Dakar 66, Algiers 69, Kinshasa 74 and Lagos 77).

The *Chimurenga Library* focuses on how we forge communities, produce and circulate knowledge and operate in the border zones between informal/formal, licit/illicit, chaotic/ordered, etc. Our research has yielded an eclectic repository of stories and anecdotes, digital copies of documents, artworks, images, sound and film footage, as well as books, magazines and albums. Our methodology is often closer to detective work, replete with entirely unexpected fortuitous coincidences, even encounters with ghosts, allegorical and otherwise. All our exhibitions embody the proposition evoked by the title by “finding oneself,” as Moses Molelekwa put it, on library shelves and in communities; quietly encroaching upon existing classification systems; and proposing a navigation system, clearly subjective and affective, for content found both in Chimurenga and the collection of the library, archive or community we are working in. Chimurenga Library exhibitions include public talks and conversations, and live performances and interviews, that function amidst cartographic installation, mapping “routes” that link ideas with people, writing, research, music, publications, record cover design and other materials. Founded in 2002, Chimurenga (a Shona word that loosely translates as “struggle for freedom”) is at the centre of vibrant new cultural projection across Africa, which includes championing new music, literature and visual arts.

## Community Video Education Trust

P O Box 2870, Cape Town 8000

Tel +27 21 425 5625

Email [cvet@mail.ngo.za](mailto:cvet@mail.ngo.za) ; [natalie@union.org.za](mailto:natalie@union.org.za) ; [sleightj@gmail.com](mailto:sleightj@gmail.com)

Website [www.cvet.org.za](http://www.cvet.org.za)

The Community Video Education Trust (CVET) has more than 20 years of involvement in programmes to democratise media access and use video technology as a catalyst in social development. CVET has an African Online Digital Library and a digital archive of videos taken in South Africa in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The raw footage available on this website documents anti-apartheid demonstrations, speeches, mass funerals, celebrations, and interviews with activists. Videos capture the activism of trade unions, students and political organizations, including the activities of the United Democratic Front. The CVET archive is a unique, publicly accessible video record of the peak of popular resistance against apartheid.

## Africana Library, Kimberley

63-65 Dutoitspan Road, Kimberley 8301

Tel +27 53 830 6247 Fax +27 53 830 6680

Email [info@africanalibrary.co.za](mailto:info@africanalibrary.co.za)

Website [www.africanalibrary.co.za](http://www.africanalibrary.co.za)

The Africana Research Library owes its existence to the Kimberley Public Library which opened in 1887. The Public Library was converted into the Africana Research Library in 1984. Its collection consists of books, manuscripts, maps, photographs and other documentary material on Kimberley, the Diamond Fields, the South African War of 1899 to 1902, the Northern Cape archaeology and geology, and many thousands of items documenting the region's history and impact on South Africa and Africa.

A large collection of photographs is available and prints can be ordered. The library was restored and refurbished between 1984 and 1986 as an exclusively Africana research library, open to all researchers. There is a Special Collection, primarily of European origin, that includes early printed books which date back as far as 1475.

The Africana Library Trust was established in 2005 when it became the legal custodian of all the collections housed in the Africana Library. The Africana Trust oversees the administration and preservation of the library's holdings. In order to meet these obligations, it is dedicated to raising the necessary funding. This centre was established to not only allow the Trust to fulfil its mandate to preserve the Library's collections, but also to assist in the process of preservation of South Africa's documentary heritage by training of paper conservators and bookbinders at courses presented by highly skilled paper conservators. The Paper Conservation, Bookbinding and Training Centre is located at the De Beers Archives in Stockdale Street, Kimberley.



Africana Library interior 1887

Barnato building

## **Provincial Archives Services**

Which do not form part of the National Archives and Records Service of South Africa

### **Eastern Cape Provincial Archives**

5 Eales Street, King William's Town

Private Bag X7486, King William's Town, 5600

Tel +27 43 604 4017 / 6 Fax +25 43 642 2014

Email [qondi.malotana@srac.ecprov.gov.za](mailto:qondi.malotana@srac.ecprov.gov.za)

Contact Provincial Archivist

This Archive is responsible for the records of the Eastern Cape Province, established in 1994, and the records of the former Ciskei and Transkei homelands, and inherited the Port Elizabeth Intermediate Depot of the former State Archives Service (SAS), the Ciskei Archives Repository in King William's Town and Transkei Archives Repository in Mtatha.

### **Mthatha Archives Repository**

Corner of Owen Street and Alexander Road, Mthatha

Tel +27 47 532 5148

The Eastern Cape provincial repository in Mthatha is one of three legislated custodians of documents showing how Xhosa families, communities and societies were wrenched apart in the colonial era, leaving dislocation and instability from which recovery has been difficult. The archive is unique in its holdings dating to the 1800s.

### **Port Elizabeth Archives Repository**

1 De Villiers Street, Port Elizabeth

Private Bag X3932, North End, Port Elizabeth, 6056

Tel +27 41 484 6467 Fax +27 41 484 6451

Email [johan.vanzyl@srac.ecprov.gov.za](mailto:johan.vanzyl@srac.ecprov.gov.za)

This repository has records which originated at all levels of the provincial government and at the different local authorities in the Eastern Cape, as well as the various magistrates offices.

### **Free State Provincial Archives**

29 Badenhorst Street, Bloemfontein

Private Bag X20504, Bloemfontein 9300

Tel +27 51 522 6762 Fax +27 51 522 6765

E-mail [fsarch@sacr.fs.gov.za](mailto:fsarch@sacr.fs.gov.za)

The Free State Provincial Archives and Records Service is responsible for records of the Free State Province, established in 1994. Its predecessors were the former Orange Free State Provincial Administration, the Orange River Colony, the Orange Free State, and earlier administrations. The Free State repository houses the records of the former QwaQwa homeland.

### **Gauteng Provincial Archives Centre**

Kagiso, Krugersdorp, 1754

Private Bag X33, Johannesburg 2000

Tel +27 11 355 2659 Cell +27 83 507 8032 Fax +27 11 355 2505

Email [Koekie.Meyer@gauteng.gov.za](mailto:Koekie.Meyer@gauteng.gov.za)

[www.ppg.gov.za](http://www.ppg.gov.za)



The Gauteng Provincial Archives and Records Service is administered as a sub-programme of the Directorate of Library and Archival Services in Gauteng, and is responsible for the records of the Gauteng Province (part of the former Transvaal Province), established in 1994. The new centre at Kagiso is set to store and preserve official public documents with a lifespan of 20 years and older. Documents that become public after 20 years will be accessible, and those not older than 20 years will be accessible from relevant entities or departments. The centre will also facilitate community programmes and services including oral history recording. The centre will protect and preserve not only public records, but Gauteng's rich history as told and captured by the public.

### **KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Archives**

Department of Arts, Culture and Tourism  
171 Boshoff Street, Pietermaritzburg 3200  
Tel +27 33 341 3611 Fax +27 866 121 489  
E-mail [ngcoyas@dact.kzntl.gov.za](mailto:ngcoyas@dact.kzntl.gov.za)

The KwaZulu-Natal Archives Unit is the custodian of documents, oral history, maps and photographs that tell the province's history. KZN Archives came into existence in 2001, in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Archives Act, Act 5 of 2000 Schedule 5 of the Constitution which provides for the provincialisation of the archives.

### **Durban Archives Repository**

Nashua House, 14 De Mazonod Street, Greyville, Berea 4001  
Private Bag X22, Greyville 4023  
Tel +27 31 309 5682 Fax +27 31 309 5685  
Email [dbnarchives@kzndac.gov.za](mailto:dbnarchives@kzndac.gov.za)

### **Pietermaritzburg Archives Repository**

231 Pietermaritz Street, Pietermaritzburg  
Private Bag X9012, Pietermaritzburg 3200  
Tel +27 33 342 4712 Fax +2733 394 4353  
Email [pmbarchives@kzndac.gov.za](mailto:pmbarchives@kzndac.gov.za)

The repository contains all the records of the offices of Natal colonial government. Post-colonial records include the records of provincial administration, government offices, local authorities, magistrates and commissioners. The holdings include the records of the Landros, Pietermaritzburg, from the Voortrekker period; the old Provincial Council Library. Non-public records include material for the Colenso and Shepstone collections, more than 10,000 photographs and a map collection.

### **Ulundi Archives Repository**

Block 4, Unit A, Ulundi  
Private Bag X75, Ulundi 3838  
Tel +27 35 879 8500 Email [uldarchives@dact.kzntl.gov.za](mailto:uldarchives@dact.kzntl.gov.za)

Ulundi Archives have collections of oral history in order to record the history that has not been documented. It has repositories in Ulundi, Durban and Pietermaritzberg.

### **Limpopo Provincial Archives Service**

Department of Sport, Arts and Culture Archives Service  
15 Grobler Road, Polokwane

Private Bag X9549, Polokwane 0700

Tel +27 15 284 4043 Cell +27 72 468 5528 Fax +27 86 546 0880

Contact Jabu Nkatingi Email [nkatingij@sac.limpopo.gov.za](mailto:nkatingij@sac.limpopo.gov.za)

The Limpopo Archives are responsible for records of the Limpopo Province (formerly Northern Province), established in 1994, and has a collection of records of the former homelands - Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu.

### **Mpumalanga Provincial Archives Service**

1st Floor, Building 5, 7 Government Boulevard

Riverside Park Ext 2, Nelspruit

P O Box 1243, Nelspruit, 1200

Tel +27 13 766 5081 Fax +27 13 766 8256

Email [nfmahalefa@mpg.gov.za](mailto:nfmahalefa@mpg.gov.za)

### **Northern Cape Provincial Archives Service**

Department of Sport, Arts & Culture Building

22 Abattoir Road, Ashburnham 8301, Kimberley

Private Bag X5004, Kimberley 8300

Tel +27 53 807 4700 / 4795 Fax +27 53 807 4600 Email [emanong@ncpg.gov.za](mailto:emanong@ncpg.gov.za)

### **North West Provincial Archives and Records Services**

Department of Sports, Arts and Culture

Corner University Drive and Dr Albert Luthuli, Mmabatho 2745

Private Bag X 90, Mmabatho 2735

Tel +27 18 388 3963 Cell +27 78 847 1967

Email [tmonyepao@nwpg.gov.za](mailto:tmonyepao@nwpg.gov.za) [tsempe@nwpg.gov.za](mailto:tsempe@nwpg.gov.za)

An Oral History programme helps to document the unrecovered aspects of the nation's history that have been neglected in the past. Records have been made in audio and audio visual formats, and these are available for research, subject to certain restrictions.

### **Western Cape Provincial Archives and Records Service**

72 Roeland Street, Cape Town

Private Bag X9025, Cape Town 8000

Tel +27 21 466 8100 E-mail [Archives@pgwc.gov.za](mailto:Archives@pgwc.gov.za) [Records@pgwc.gov.za](mailto:Records@pgwc.gov.za)

The Western Cape Archives and Records Service collects, manages and preserves records that form part of our archival heritage for use by the government and people of South Africa, and has in its custody some archival records dating from 1651 when the first colonial settlement was established by Dutch settlers. Archival records include Public records created by government departments and organisations in the course of performing their functions, and Non-public records that are private records and papers created by individuals.

---



## ZAMBIA

### National Archives of Zambia

Government Road, Ridgeway, Lusaka

P.O. Box 500 10, Lusaka

Tel +260 1 254 080 Email [naz@zamnet.zm](mailto:naz@zamnet.zm)

Ministry of Home Affairs, Independence Avenue, Lusaka

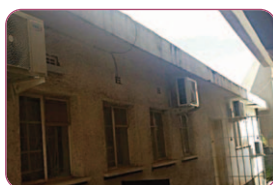
P.O. Box 50997, Lusaka

Tel +260 211 254261 / 231720 / 221891

Email: [info@moha.gov.zm](mailto:info@moha.gov.zm)

Website [www.moha.gov.zm](http://www.moha.gov.zm)

The National Archives of Zambia (NAZ) has responsibility for the preservation of documents, manuscripts, maps and pictorial material on Zambia; control and custody of public archives and records of government, state corporations and individuals; and facilitating lawful access to information. NAZ is the legal deposit library for publications produced in the country, and has responsibility to provide suitable facilities for the safe custody of documentation for its preservation and continued access. The library holds 70,000 volumes. NAZ houses materials on three distinct historical periods: Early history (pre-1888); Northern Rhodesia, the colonial era (1888–1964); Post-Independence (1964–present).



### Livingstone Museum

Plot 567, Mosi-Oa-Tunya Road, Livingstone

The Livingstone Museum, formerly David Livingstone Memorial Museum and Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, is the largest and oldest museum in Zambia, opened in 1934 and located in Livingstone, near Victoria Falls. The museum has more than 8,000 records including primary records of the colonial government, personal papers of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century explorers and missionaries such as Dr. David Livingstone and his companions, early cartographic maps, notebooks, diaries and newspapers from as far back as 1906 when the first newspaper was produced in the country. The David Livingstone Gallery presents his story with the main themes of his early life, his missionary work at Khuruman, his early travels to the upper Zambezi River, and his Trans-African journey 1852-1856 on which he was taken by local guides Juma and Susi to see the Falls, known locally in the Tonga language as *Mosi oa Tunya* (the Smoke that Thunders), which he named “Victoria Falls” in honour of the British Queen and promoted the name internationally. Other thematic galleries are on ethnography, archaeology, natural history, and research collections are accessible on request.



Bust at the Livingstone Museum honouring Kenneth David Kaunda, First President of the Republic of Zambia (1964-1991)

## United National Independence Party

The United National Independence Party (UNIP) was formed by Kenneth Kaunda and others in 1959 and was the driving force behind the achievement of Zambia's independence in 1964. UNIP was the country's ruling party from 1964-1973, and the only official party from 1973-1991. This collection of UNIP documentation was located at Freedom House, the party headquarters, including important files of the Zambian African National Congress formed in 1948 as the Northern Rhodesia Congress (NRC) and disbanded in 1973 after the Choma declaration on party and state. The Endangered Archives Programme (EAP) of the British Library supported a project in 2007 (EAP121) for the electronic reproduction of the documentary collection of UNIP.

The EAP121 project says the importance of the party records goes well beyond political history, noting that "the comparative shallowness of the post-colonial collections of the National Archives of Zambia... makes the archives of the party a prime resource for virtually all historians of modern Zambia." Following UNIP's loss of elections in 1991, the archives of the party suffered from almost complete neglect and decay. The party records were kept at an unused warehouse in a light industrial area, which was vulnerable to rain and fire. The National Archives intervened in 2003 to ensure the records were stored in cardboard boxes, thus offering partial protection against dampness, rats and silverfish. Some unboxed documents were damaged, but most of the records were in a suitable state for electronic reproduction.

Twelve of the 16 sections have been listed, digitised and burnt on DVD, the old catalogue has been revised, and the digital collection comprises more than 1,000 DVDs. The four series omitted from the project consist of personal administrative work (UNIP 4) and government and published materials (UNIP 7, 14 and 15) which are available elsewhere. The original records are still housed at the UNIP archives. Copies of the digitised material have been deposited at the National Archives of Zambia in Lusaka, and the British Library in London where they are freely accessible to the public. Reference to 3,058 archival records can be accessed online. EAP121/1 Records of the African National Congress (ANC) party of Zambia [1948-1973] EAP121/2 United National Independence Party of Zambia (UNIP) [1949-1988].



The building housing the UNIP archives

## Kenneth Kaunda Foundation

Plot No 21 A Serval Road, Kabulonga, Lusaka

4th Floor, West Tower, Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton City, Johannesburg

Contact Ms Mammel Manissa, Coordinator

Tel +27 11 100 2397 Fax +27 86 681 4826

Website [www.kennethkaundafoundation.org](http://www.kennethkaundafoundation.org)

*"In pursuit of political and economic freedom of Africa"*

The stated objectives of the KK Foundation are to promote peace and security, justice and equity; creating the enabling environment for growth and development; and to show an African icon "who has distinguished himself in every sector, standing tall as a bright light for African leaders to emulate. We celebrate Dr. Kenneth Kaunda."

While the KKF undertakes various activities including and especially focused on HIV and AIDS, there is no indication of responsibility for the legacy or archives of Dr Kaunda. Yet Zambia's role in the liberation of Africa was anchored in the political philosophy of the founding President, who believed, like his colleagues in Botswana and Tanzania, that Independence of one country was meaningless without the liberation of the continent. The records of his service at State House 1964-1991 were kept at the State House Archives, and the National Archives does not have capacity to take custody of such collections. Dr Kaunda's personal papers remain with him, and have been the subject of attention by various external institutions including Boston University in the United States where he had a one-year residency in 2003 as the Balfour African President-in-Residence at Boston University's African Presidential Archives and Research Centre.



Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda

---

## Memory of the World

### **CASE STUDY 10** **The Liberation Centre, the National Archives, UNZA and Heritage Documentation**

Zambia was a place of great historical importance to the region, during the Central African Federation of (Northern and Southern) Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and after Independence due to its hosting of the liberation movements. A Liberation Centre was established in Lusaka with the full support of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee, and the liberation movements were given offices there, as well as accommodation in the city and land outside the city for holding and training camps for refugees and recruits. While much of the documentation of individual liberation movements was packed and returned home with them when they went back to their countries after independence, there should be a great deal of original documentation that remained in Zambia, not least that of the various Zambian authorities, such as Home Affairs, Defence, and Foreign Affairs, in addition to remaining documentation of the liberation movements.

Some of this is difficult to locate and may be kept within the ministries or in the National Archives or at UNZA or elsewhere after the Liberation Centre closed and the OAU Liberation Committee ended its work. Much will be chronicled in media archives, both print and broadcast.

This requires a special study in Zambia at various locations to try to determine where this documentation is or if it remains scattered, and catalogue it for preservation and digitisation. In tandem with Dr Kaunda's commitment and conviction, Zambia offered itself as a base for liberation movements, at an enormous economic and security cost. The Liberation Centre had offices for liberation movements from Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The cost was heavy and is not well documented in terms of its impact on subsequent national development, in terms of the sacrifices made by Zambians so neighbours could be free.

## UNIVERSITIES

### **The University of Zambia Great East Road Campus**

P.O. Box 32379, Lusaka

Tel +260 21 129 1777 / 8 Tel +260 975 446 064

Email [customerrelations@unza.zm](mailto:customerrelations@unza.zm)

Website [www.unza.zm](http://www.unza.zm)

### **Ridgeway Campus**

P.O. Box 50516, Lusaka

Tel +26021 125 2641

The University of Zambia (UNZA) is a public university located in the capital, Lusaka; it is Zambia's largest learning institution and oldest public university, established in 1965. UNZA has a depository for government and international publications, and a repository of printed official documents of the United Nations and agencies. The library has an extensive of collections of government publications, Zambiana including oral history and archival material, Africana, Livingstonia and material of the former Portuguese territories in southern and central Africa. UNZA holds books and periodicals, academic papers and archival files, as well as history manuscripts including some papers and diaries of the founding President, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda.

### **Elizabeth Colson Research and Documentation Centre**

[Institute of Economic and Social Research](#)

[UNZA, Box 32379, Lusaka](#)

The Elizabeth Colson Research and Documentation Centre is the information resource unit of the Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR). The Centre holds an excellent collection of books, journals in print and non-print /electronic materials, as well as manuscripts and offprints, government reports, historical and cultural information. INESOR was established to support the research needs of the Institute but over the years has become indispensable to researchers, lecturers, students and the public for Social Science Research, and the collection is searchable through the library catalogue on the website. The Centre prides itself as a hub of historic manuscripts and has embarked on digitizing them with the aim of strengthening access, awareness and use for educational purposes.





## **Copperbelt University**

Jambo Drive, Riverside, Kitwe

Box 21692

Tel +260 212 290 899

Email [pro@cbu.ac.zm](mailto:pro@cbu.ac.zm)

Website [www.cbu.ac.zm](http://www.cbu.ac.zm)



**THE COPPERBELT  
UNIVERSITY**

Copperbelt University (CBU) is a public university located in Kitwe, in the mineral-rich territory of central Zambia known as the Copperbelt, and is the second-largest public university in Zambia, established 1987. The CBU Institutional Repository is a full text open access database, established to increase visibility of the intellectual output of the University.

## **Dag Hammarskjöld Peace Institute at CBU**

The Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial at the site of the plane crash that killed the United Nations Secretary-General and 15 others on 17 September 1961, 13kms from Ndola in Zambia's copperbelt, has a memorial garden and visitors centre with information displays about Dag Hammarskjöld and his role in the United Nations, as well as documenting the circumstances leading to the crash, which are still under investigation. He was on an official UN mission to try to resolve the conflict in the southern Katanga province of the Congo (now Democratic Republic of Congo) just over one year after its Independence from Belgium in June 1960. A Dag Hammarskjöld Peace Foundation chair has been established at the Copperbelt University in 2006, and the historical impact of the crash and its cause remain topical for research in the region and in Europe with a new inquiry opened recently.

## **Tanzania-Zambia Railway**

[Kapiri Mposhi](#)

The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) runs from Kapiri Mposhi in the Zambian Copperbelt to the port of Dar es Salaam, and was built with support from China in the 1970s to provide an alternative route to the sea and reduce Zambia's dependence on its southern neighbour, Rhodesia, and apartheid South Africa. The TAZARA story is rich with symbolism of the period, of dependence and independence, and is now a modern railway. There should be historical records with the National Railways or elsewhere, and the Copperbelt University should retrieve these and catalogue them as a unique resource for preservation and digitisation.

## **Evelyn Hone College of Applied Arts and Commerce**

[Dushambe Road, Lusaka](#)

Box 30029, Lusaka

Tel +260 211 225 127

Website [www.evelynhone.edu.zm](http://www.evelynhone.edu.zm)

The Evelyn Hone College of Applied Arts and Commerce is the largest public technical training institution in Zambia, officially opened one year before Independence by Sir Evelyn Dennison Hone, the last British Governor of Northern Rhodesia, offering its first courses in 1963. Evelyn Hone College has three libraries in different physical locations (Main Library, Reference Library, and Media Library). The Libraries are committed to supporting the college in teaching, research and outreach, and to serving the community through its collections, preservation efforts and access to information. The library resources could be expected to host significant papers and documents from the liberation period as many Zambian students and exiles from the region studied there.

## National Assembly of Zambia

Parliament Road, Lusaka

P.O. Box 31299, Lusaka 10101

Tel +260 211 292425 / 36 Fax +260 211 292252

Email [info@parliament.gov.zm](mailto:info@parliament.gov.zm)

[www.parliament.gov.zm](http://www.parliament.gov.zm)

The first meeting of the Northern Rhodesia Parliament took place in May 1924 in Livingstone, the first capital of Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), moving later to Lusaka in the old Secretariat Area. After Independence in 1964, the National Assembly moved to new premises at Lusaka Hill. This makes the Zambian Parliament one of the oldest continuously functioning legislatures in Southern Africa, marking 50 years in 2014. The archival material in the parliamentary library provides a rich history, although the pre-independence records may have been moved to the National Archives and elsewhere, including debates during the Central African Federation (1953-63). The parliamentary research library contains among its holdings the Hansard records of debates on achieving national Independence, changing perspectives and legislation for nation-building, and some of the rich debates during the liberation period up to 1994 when Zambia was at the centre, hosting exiles from six neighbouring countries. The records should be digitized for long-term preservation.



## MEDIA

The rich historical records of resistance to the Central African Federation (1953-63), Zambian independence in 1964, and 30 years of support for the independence of neighbouring countries is contained in archives in Zambia, known and unknown, in some cases fragmented and lacking proper storage, but this needs further study (as indicated in Case Study 10). Audio and Visual archives are in many ways the most effective in communicating the past in the present, to hear the voices and see the faces of those whose names appear on paper. Much of this is kept by broadcasters and other media in Zambia and neighbouring countries but is not accessible, leaving the accessibility to foreign agencies that charge high copyright fees for the use of similar material, fees that could be charged within the region. The national broadcasters and national media provide an extensive source for audio-visual material in all of the countries surveyed, but in most cases the material is not well stored or catalogued, and often not identified. This needs attention through joint initiatives.

## Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation

Mass Media Complex, Alick Nkata Road, Lusaka

P.O. Box 50015, Lusaka

Tel +260 211 251983 Fax +260 211 254920

Website [www.znbc.co.zm](http://www.znbc.co.zm)

The Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC), formerly Zambia Broadcasting Services, is a media platform offering Radio and Television Broadcasting services in Zambia and beyond the borders, distributing video and audio content, and is a strategic institution in the country operating as a statutory body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services (MIBS).

ZNBC is mandated to educate, inform and entertain Zambians by means of radio stations and television channels. ZNBC is the oldest and largest radio and television service provider in Zambia, with the widest reach, established in its current form as a Public Service Broadcaster by an Act of Parliament in 1987, but broadcasting radio in Zambia since 1941 and television since 1961. These were integrated in 1967, after Independence, into the Zambia Broadcasting Services, and should be holding extensive, historical audio-visual archives for the period leading to Independence and after.

### **Zambia Daily Mail**

Longolongo Road, Lusaka

P.O. Box 31421, Lusaka

Tel 260 211 227 793 / 5 Fax +260 211 227 795

Website [www.daily-mail.co.zm](http://www.daily-mail.co.zm)

The *Zambia Daily Mail* is an English-language daily broadsheet newspaper published in Zambia, and is one of two state-owned newspapers in Zambia. Started 1960, the newspaper emerged from the *Central African Mail*, which was bought from the British peer David Astor in 1965. It was renamed the *Zambian Mail* and subsequently the *Zambia Daily Mail* in 1970. The newspaper became a means of communication for the new government as nation-building progressed. The newspaper had very good journalists and daily coverage of the progress towards independence in neighbouring countries up to South Africa in 1994, and including Angola and Mozambique before and after Independence in 1975. The morgue (newspaper library) at the *Zambia Daily Mail* should have quantities of archives, in print, photographic and audio-visual formats that should be properly catalogued and digitized.

### **Times of Zambia**

Head Office – Kabelenga Avenue, Ndola

P.O. Box 70069, Ndola

Tel +260 212 617096/612865

Website [www.times.co.zm](http://www.times.co.zm)

Lusaka office, Freedom Way

P.O. Box 30394, Lusaka

Tel +260 211229076 / 227348

The Industrial Development Corporation announced recently that it has dissolved the Board and disbanded the management of Zambia's oldest newspaper, putting operations under the direction of the other state-owned paper, the *Zambia Daily Mail*. The newspaper had various owners including the South Africa Argus group before independence and Lonrho from 1965, before it was given to UNIP in 1975, and eventually reverted to a state-owned newspaper in the 1990s, a sister paper to the Mail. The *Times* recently went online in English, and has been publishing only the Sunday edition. However, it is not clear what has happened to the substantial archives for that significant period in the history of the country. As the office is in Ndola, the historical archives could be lodged with Copperbelt University in Kitwe rather than ferrying to Lusaka, but the current status is not clear, and this requires some Urgent Action to determine the status. This newspaper library would contain valuable material on the items mentioned above due to its proximity of location, for example local reporters and photographers would have covered Hammerskjöld plane crash and Tazara Railway.

---

## Memory of the World

***This irreplaceable historical archive may be endangered and could be discarded as excess during the transition of the newspaper if the office in Ndola is closed. There should be urgent action to assess and remove the archives to nearby Copperbelt University or elsewhere for safekeeping and digitisation. This may be a candidate for recommendation to the MoW register depending on the content and condition of the remaining Archives.***

---

### **Zambia Institute of Mass Communication**

Plot 3529, Government Road, Ridgeway, Lusaka

P.O. Box 50386 RW, Lusaka

Tel +260 211 251 811

Website [www.zamcom.co.zm](http://www.zamcom.co.zm)

The Zambia Institute of Mass Communication (ZAMCOM) Educational Trust is an independent professional media training institute in Zambia which offers professional training in Media, Communication and Ethical Standards for participants from within and outside Zambia. The Institute was established in the 1980s as the In-service Training wing of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services. ZAMCOM was very active in the 1980s and 1990s and should have significant archival material in print and audio-visual formats. The archives may have been moved to another institution, or retained as a training tool. This should be assessed so the archives can be catalogued.

---

## Memory of the World

### **CASE STUDY 11 Broadcast Archives and Liberation Radio**

National Broadcasters in Zambia and most of the countries surveyed have significant historical archives that are unused, uncatalogued and unknown, that could be made into heritage programming on various platforms and turned into revenue that can be used for preservation and conversion to digital technology. Such programming would also provide a unique visual historical record, especially that covering the 30 years post-independence in Zambia when various liberation movements were based there 1964-1994 and the country and its economy were often under direct attack. These should be preserved, catalogued, converted from obsolete formats and digitized, to determine if there are collections of material suitable for the MoW register, and it seems almost certain that some of these collections would qualify as all are unique, rare, irreplaceable and endangered.

Of special interest is the liberation radio programming that was broadcast from Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique and later Zimbabwe, by Radio Freedom (ANC), Voice of Namibia (SWAPO), Voice of Zimbabwe (ZANU) and Voice of the Revolution (ZAPU), and also television coverage and audio-visual material. Radio Freedom was the oldest liberation radio station in Africa when it slipped quietly off air in 1991. The ANC

Vice President, Walter Sisulu had launched Radio Freedom in 1963 from a hidden location in Johannesburg, but apartheid authorities soon seized the transmitter and ANC realised that radio broadcasting must be done from outside the country. ANC was later given time on Radio Zambia, Radio Luanda, Radio Madagascar, Radio Ethiopia and Radio Zimbabwe.

SWAPO broadcast from Egypt in the early 1960s but officially launched programming with the Namibian Hour broadcast from Tanzania in 1966 and Zambia in 1973, soon changing its name to Voice of Namibia. Zimbabwe was granted airtime by Egypt as early as 1958 through ZAPU, and the founding President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah extended the use of the new Ghana Broadcasting shortwave transmitter to ZANU from 1963 until his fall in 1966. Both the VoZ and VoR launched sustained broadcasting from Tanzania in 1963 and later Zambia from 1967, before VoZ moved to Radio Mozambique. Assisted by the OAU Liberation Committee and the Front Line States, these radio broadcasts relayed news about the fight for liberation in Africa and elsewhere, as well as war communiqués, speeches by nationalist leaders, and revolutionary songs.

The liberation movements, the host countries and their national broadcasters may have audio archives from that period, and these should be identified, catalogued and digitized. The national broadcasters could benefit from developing joint heritage programming initiatives using their audio archives. (Mosia, Lebona et al)

---



## ZIMBABWE

### **National Archives of Zimbabwe**

Borrowdale Road, Gunhill, Harare

P. Bag 7729, Harare Tel +263 242 792741/2/3

Director Mr I. Murambiwa E-mail [imurambiwa@archives.gov.zw](mailto:imurambiwa@archives.gov.zw)

Website [www.archives.gov.zw](http://www.archives.gov.zw)

The National Archives of Zimbabwe (NAZ) is a government department under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was established through an Act of Parliament in 1935, now known as the National Archives of Zimbabwe Act, 1986. NAZ is the storehouse of the nation's documented history and safeguards the historical records of Zimbabwe, as well as some microfilm of 16th/17th century Portuguese documents. The NAZ mandate is to acquire, preserve and provide access to historic documents, objects and stories that promote national memory, pride and identity, including current records harvested from Ministries, Departments and Parastatals, and acquisitions acquired through purchases, donations and legal deposits from individuals and non-state organisations. Major challenges in fulfilling this mandate include archaic policies and procedures, obsolete equipment and inadequate shelving space, as well as marketing the archives as a public access institution.

NAZ is trying to digitize the current public sector records management in response to e-governance, and is strengthening its online footprint and digital access through a KOHA platform. Digitization began with the film and video collection, and conversion equipment is in use, but other historical and heritage holdings dating back to 1890 through the colonial and liberation periods up to and beyond independence in 1980 are acutely in need of preservation and digital access, as well as building renovations to facilitate appropriate preservation, operations and security. All collections suffer from lack of resources for preservation and maintenance.

Public Archives, Research and Library Services consists of records of historical significance that are over 25 years of age, historical manuscripts that are open to the public, as well as a unique and comprehensive assembly of printed matter such as books, manuscripts, periodicals and newspapers stretching back over 100 years, including newspapers. Newspapers and photographs provide a reminder of the liberation war, negotiations and constitutional developments that led to the birth of Zimbabwe on 18 April 1980 and the Unity Accord 1987. Government and public record documents include speeches, statements and interviews by Robert Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo and the government leadership, as well as images of the post-Independence period. The display on the mezzanine floor concentrates on the first Chimurenga, the Ndebele-Shona revolt of 1896-97, and puts into perspective the historical struggle for independence. This is a valuable asset for undertaking research into Zimbabwe, including the illustrations and audio-visual units. The NAZ has been reaching out to help institutions that have significant holdings of unique but uncatalogued records of the liberation period, including broadcasting and political parties, with some progress.

The National Archives is collaborating with the Department of Arts, Culture and Heritage for an inventory of intangible culture heritage, and continues to see the relevance of the theme of the World Day for Audio-Visual Heritage a few years back that said, "It's Your Story – Don't lose it!" A valuable collection of oral history collected just after independence including mainly stories of the liberation struggle from the rural areas, is irreplaceable and needs preservation.



The current Oral History programme continues to fill gaps of undocumented and under-documented materials in the national collection, although this progresses very slowly due to constraints in staffing and resources. NAZ has worked on this in collaboration with tradition leaders and support services department, National Museums and Monuments, and Zimbabwe Defence Forces civil and military relations unit.

The National Archives of Zimbabwe is made up of five sections each with specific obligations and has five provincial offices as well as the headquarters in Harare. The provincial offices hold historical material, and some of this is under threat from poor storage facilities. The National Archives and Reference Library in Bulawayo holds historical references dating back more than 100 years, including newspaper first editions that are pre-20<sup>th</sup> century, yet the building construction is not strong and parts of the roof have blown off on several occasions during the rainy season.



---

## Memory of the World

***This unique and irreplaceable collection at the National Archives of Zimbabwe is a national treasure in need of protection, preservation and digitisation. Some collections should be recommended for the Memory of the World register.***

There is one entry from Zimbabwe to date in UNESCO's Memory of the World Registry, accepted as authentic, unique and irreplaceable, and this is held by the National Archives of Zimbabwe:

- ◆ **Nehanda and Kaguvi mediums' judgement dockets (April 1897). Case between State versus Nehanda and Kaguvi spirit mediums leading to their execution.**

*Documentary heritage submitted by Zimbabwe and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2015* — Kaguvi and Nehanda dockets comprises the judgement record, judge Watermeyer's criminal record book (1898-1899), some manuscripts as well as all the court proceedings. Kaguvi and Nehanda were key spirit mediums who inspired the Zimbabwean revolution against colonial rule. Under their guidance and leadership, individual chiefdoms were united to resist the colonial wave in what now is remembered as the first Chimurenga (War of Liberation) 1895-6.

---

## National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe

Penrose Hill Building, 107 Rotten Row, Harare  
P.O. Box CY 1485, Causeway, Harare  
Tel +263 242 774208 / 752876

The National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ) are responsible for museums and heritage sites throughout the country, including at the National Heroes shrine, and all suffer from lack of resources for upkeep. Many of these sites have, or should have, archival information accessible to the public, but the most of the archival material is not well-stored and some has been moved. In addition to archival material, fresh publications are needed to

tell the stories of the Independence heritage, especially but not only at the National Heroes shrine and at Great Zimbabwe, Khami, Nhaletale, Ntabazinduna and other heritage sites. Interactive museums could be designed at selected sites as there is substantial sight and sound material for the purpose.

## **National Gallery of Zimbabwe**

Main Gallery, Julius Nyerere Way, Harare

Tel +263 242 270 4666

Email [info@nationalgallery.co.zw](mailto:info@nationalgallery.co.zw)

National Gallery of Zimbabwe in Bulawayo

Joshua Nkomo Street, Bulawayo

Tel +263 292 70721

Website [www.nationalgallery.co.za](http://www.nationalgallery.co.za)

The National Gallery of Zimbabwe (NGZ) is dedicated to the presentation and conservation of Zimbabwe's contemporary art and visual heritage. The NGZ has been in existence for almost 60 years, and in its lifetime has witnessed the dramatic shift in the country from colonialism to independence. In addition, it has been central to the meteoric rise of Zimbabwean artists in the world art market. The Gallery was initially planned in the 1930s, but the outbreak of the Second World War impeded the colonial government's involvement in its progress. However, the idea was given new life when in 1943, Sir James McDonald, a friend and colleague of Cecil John Rhodes, left a bequest of 30,000 pounds "in trust for the people of the colony" to establish an art gallery and art museum in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The passing of the National Gallery Act of Parliament in early 1952 saw the dissolution of the Inaugural Board and the establishment of the Board of Trustees. From the outset, the Gallery was conceived as a national institution, acting as the artistic representative not only for Southern Rhodesia, but also Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which were governed from 1953 to 1963 as a united Federation. The substantive permanent collection of visual art and traditional sculpture dates back to the 1950s and is a heritage archive in itself, and the NGZ has a library and archive of art history and heritage collected since the 1950s to the present.



## **Parliament of Zimbabwe**

Kwame Nkrumah & 3rd Street, Harare

Box CY 298 Causeway Harare

Tel +263 4 700 181 / 9 +263 4 252 936 / 55

Email [clerk@parlzim.gov.zw](mailto:clerk@parlzim.gov.zw)

The Parliament of Zimbabwe has a research library of full information and parliamentary activities, including the Hansard records of debates and legislation, dating from Independence in April 1980 and going back through UDI in 1965 and at least to self-government in 1923. This is not a public library but can be accessed with approval. This type of documentation is now accessible online for the records of the past decade but the earlier records are not stored in ideal conditions and not all accessible or used. This is likely to improve with the move to the new Parliament building and could be coordinated with an exercise for preservation and digitisation so the records can be protected, but also to establish a quality library and information service organised through a well-coordinated, consultative selection and acquisition process and systematic dissemination of relevant information resources to parliamentarians, senators, researchers and other users of the library.

The documentation should be assessed for possible recommendation to the MoW register.

## Zimbabwe Defence Force

Zimbabwe National Army [www.zna.gov.zw](http://www.zna.gov.zw)

Ministry of Defence [www.defence.gov.zw](http://www.defence.gov.zw)

One of the major achievements of the transition to Independence and after is the unification of the military, to build peace and a unified defence force of three armies with very different experiences and training. That was successfully achieved through collaboration of the leadership of the command of all three armies, with some external support and technical training. This aspect of the liberation history that brought peace to the country following the Lancaster House Agreement in 1979 is almost forgotten, despite the peace largely enjoyed by the country as a result of its success. There are other examples in the country and region where Zimbabwe has played a key role in building the SADC Standby Force and the African Standby Force. There are also international achievements in bringing and keeping peace, such as the United Nations peace-making and peacekeeping mission for Angola commanded by Zimbabwe that was hailed as a major success. These achievements are often due to the extensive training and education gained during the liberation war which had clear objectives for peace, but this is not catalogued for analysis of lessons and challenges. The ZDF holds extensive documentation from all of these exercises before and after Independence. There is sufficient expertise in the military history committee to initiate a heritage process in collaboration with the new Zimbabwe National Defence University (ZNDU), the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Harare, and partner institutions to retain the memory of peace-building and lessons learned.

## UNIVERSITIES

### University of Zimbabwe

The University of Zimbabwe (UZ) is a public university in Harare, Zimbabwe. UZ opened in 1952 as the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and was initially affiliated with the University of London. It was later renamed the University of Rhodesia, and adopted its present name upon Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. UZ has had an active history department throughout this period, and has an extensive library and archive from the time of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1953-1963) through to independence, including collections of papers, books and documents on the nationalist period and the liberation war. UZ had eminent pre-colonial scholars pre- and post-independence who generated seminal studies of various historical periods. The facilities are used mainly by students and not much external engagement or promotion or public seminars, and the condition of archives is to be determined. Some papers kept by individuals may be well stored but inaccessible.

### Midlands State University

Private Bag 9055, Senga Road, Gweru

PR +263 54 226 0359 Fax +263 54 226 0233

Email [infoandpr@staff.msu.ac.zw](mailto:infoandpr@staff.msu.ac.zw) Website [www.msu.ac.za](http://www.msu.ac.za)

Midlands State University is a government-owned university established post-independence, that offers studies in various parts of the country through MSU campuses. The university has nine faculties offering a wide variety of courses and many specialist programmes. There is an active programme for History and International Studies, based at the Zvishivane campus, and this department has collected documentation and generated new perspectives on various dimensions of the national and continental history, and continues to be active in becoming a leading history studies and research centre. The library collections are not generally accessible online but there is increasing access to journals and other periodicals, including some history articles. MSU History was the national focal point for the SADC Mbita Project on *Southern African Liberation Struggles*.

## **Great Zimbabwe University**

P.O Box 1235, Masvingo

Tel +263 39266648 /58 /60 /63

Website [www.gzu.ac.zw](http://www.gzu.ac.zw)

The Great Zimbabwe University (GZU), then known as Masvingo State University, was established in 1999 as a degree programme of the University of Zimbabwe prior to acquiring its own university mandate, and has a strong focus on culture and heritage inspired by its proximity to the Great Zimbabwe monument. The university library, although less than 20 years old, has attracted and accumulated a significant collection of heritage studies, documents, books and other publications, including digital. GZU is increasingly making available scholarly online databases via the library website, including full text access to over 160,000 eBooks and 20,000 3-Journal titles.

## **Simon Muzenda School of Arts, Culture and Heritage Studies Centre for Culture and Heritage Studies (CCHS)**

Great Zimbabwe University

P.O Box 1235, Masvingo

Website [www.gzu.ac.za](http://www.gzu.ac.za)

The Centre for Culture and Heritage Studies (CCHS) currently operates from the Mashava Campus of GZU as a non-teaching, research and support unit of the Simon Muzenda School of Arts, Culture and Heritage Studies. This Centre solely focuses on research and outreach activities that promote the University's niche area of culture and heritage. The Centre is responsible for leading the culture and heritage activities, programmes and research projects in line with the university's mandate. The Centre also organizes exhibitions, seminars and workshops, conducts research and consultancy work, and produces publications to raise awareness of the need for heritage preservation and cultural reclamation, to influence cultural policy issues and to keep the public informed about the importance of creative industries.

## **MEDIA**

### **Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation**

1 Northend Road, Pockets Hill, Highlands, Harare

Tel \_263 242 498 605 / 644

Email [news@zba.co.za](mailto:news@zba.co.za)

Website [www.zbcnews.co.zw](http://www.zbcnews.co.zw)

Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) is the state-owned national broadcaster, which changed its name from Rhodesia Broadcasting in 1980. Although much archival material was removed or destroyed prior to independence, there remains a significant amount including archives restored in the 1980s and interviews with historical figures who are now late. This is not properly catalogued and cannot be identified for use in current programming to preserve history and memory, or to generate income from new programming using this historical archive. The audio-visual archives are extensive and largely uncatalogued for conversion and preservation, however there is a collaborative initiative with the National Archives of Zimbabwe to provide expertise and work on this together, supported by UNESCO.



## **Zimpapers**

Herald House, George Silundika & Sam Nujoma Streets, Harare

Tel +263 242 795 771

Website [www.herald.co.zw](http://www.herald.co.zw)

Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) Ltd is the oldest newspaper publisher and commercial printer in Zimbabwe, and the largest publisher of newspapers, having been in the industry since 1891. Zimpapers publishes 13 newspaper titles and runs a Broadcasting division for radio and television, and an online platform. Some provincial newspapers are also heritage publications which started publishing before independence, such as *The Manica Post* (1893) in Mutare, *The Chronicle* (1894) in Bulawayo, *The Sunday News* and *Sunday Mail* in 1930 and 1935, respectively. The archives of these newspapers are part of the national memory, as is each newspaper edition since inception, telling history as it unfolds. The early material is lodged with the National Archives of Zimbabwe.

This material could be used creatively to generate content as Zimpapers operates a Broadcasting division with two radio stations and Zimbabwe Television Network (TVN). The Group has responded to emerging digital technologies and migration by creating innovative digital products that have increased its audience reach and enhanced the visibility of advertising. Zimpapers is the only publisher and printer operating as a public company, having been floated on 8 March 1927 as the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company Limited, changing its name in 1980. The 1927 launch makes it one of the oldest listings on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange. For more than 80 years, readers have had the opportunity to buy and trade in the shares of “their newspaper”, which has seen hundreds of smaller investors joining the big institutional investors in taking a stake in the equity.

## **Zimbabwe Heritage Trust**

42 Selous Avenue, CBD, Harare

Tel +263 242 708 447 / 732 313

Website [www.the.patriot.co.zw](http://www.the.patriot.co.zw)

Email [mchikukura@gmail.com](mailto:mchikukura@gmail.com)

The Zimbabwe Heritage Trust records and archives Zimbabwean history and heritage from the documents and literature, from the field, institutions (tertiary institutions, National Archives, Museums and National Monuments) as well as recorded interview with practitioners /participants. This is captured mainly in video form for further processing into documentaries for television broadcast or DVDs for sale. The same is also further processed into the literature that informs the public. The Zimbabwe Heritage Trust produces a weekly newspaper, *The Patriot*, which houses extensive historical archives after just a few years of operation, including an extensive archive of published articles on African heritage and pre-colonial societies as well as the colonial occupation and resistance, and Independence and beyond.

## **LIBERATION ARCHIVES**

### **Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU PF)**

Willoughby Crescent, Harare

Tel +263 242 750697 / +263 773 097 744

Dep Dir Information, Chiratidzo Malinganisa

Email [infor@zanupf.org.zw](mailto:infor@zanupf.org.zw) [tmchiratidzo@gmail.com](mailto:tmchiratidzo@gmail.com)

[www.zanupf.org.zw](http://www.zanupf.org.zw)

Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU PF) was formed after the Unity Accord of 1987, although the Patriotic Front was established more than a decade earlier to

provide a joint negotiating front for the liberation movement. ZANU PF brought together the leadership of ZANU and the Patriotic Front-Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (PF-ZAPU) into a joint national political party to address the objectives of the liberation movement in building the country, after military reunification had been achieved soon after Independence. The two arms of the liberation movement had the same objective of retrieving the land taken in the colonial occupation, providing access to education, and achieving Independence for the country, but they had separated in 1963 over differences about political and military strategies in achieving these objectives.

The existing archives of the resistance dating from the 1890s through the early nationalist period up to the 1940s and 1950s under the leadership of Benjamin Burombo, Masotsha Ndllovu and others are lodged with the National Archives in Harare and Bulawayo, although scattered and incomplete due to the insecurity of the times when formal records could be incriminating. From the 1960s and 1970s, the documentation has remained largely with the liberation movement. Archives of the former ZANU PF and its military wing ZANLA were stored in unsafe conditions after Independence and moved to party headquarters but remain uncatalogued and in need of preservation. Some remain in Mozambique, in the capital Maputo, and need to be retrieved. The PF ZAPU and ZIPRA archives were returned from Zambia but scattered, lost or destroyed during the insecurity of the post-Independence period. Some memory has been reconstructed through oral history interviews.

Much archival material of both parties remains with individuals, both institutional material and personal, and some of this is being preserved by the foundations listed below. There was also a significant quantity of audio-visual and documentary records in the Rhodesian military and security files that were destroyed at Independence or moved to counterparts in South Africa, on national and regional activities, including the formation and training of the Mozambique National Resistance near Umtali (Mutare) in Rhodesia. The location of these archives has not been identified but should not be open to the public, digitized and returned to Zimbabwe.

Documentation of the party leadership should be found in these archives, although this may be scattered, including images of the imprisonment of the leadership of ZANU and ZAPU, and images of the liberation war, as well as speeches, statements and records of party meetings up to and including Independence. Post-Independence documentation should be accessible through speeches, statements and interviews, although records of party meetings of the Politburo, Central Committee and National Consultative Assembly are confidential except for the Opening and closing statements. The personal archives of **Robert Mugabe** remain with the family and are not yet accessible.

## **Friends of Joshua Nkomo Trust**

Contact creative director [Rayban Sengwayo](#)  
+263 77 840 555

The Friends of Joshua Nkomo Trust have collected photographs and documentation on the late Father Zimbabwe, and have established a number of projects to honour his legacy and that of other African liberation leaders, such as Julius Kambirage Nyerere and the late ZPRCA Commander Rodgers Alfred Nikita Mangena. The Trust has proposed the implementation of initiatives for township tourism and heritage trails. A small museum has been established in Bulawayo to display part of the photographs collected since the Trust was established more than a decade ago.



## Joshua Nkomo Legacy Restoration Project Trust

6518 Wingrove Road, Thorngrove, Bulawayo

Tel +263 772 704 667, +263 777 399 595, +27 83 565 3315

Email [info@joshuankomolegacy.org](mailto:info@joshuankomolegacy.org)

Website [www.joshuankomolegacy.org](http://www.joshuankomolegacy.org)

The Joshua Nkomo Legacy Restoration Project Trust (JNLRT) is recognition of the rich heritage that Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo “Father Zimbabwe” has bequeathed to the nation of Zimbabwe and it seeks to promote and sustain his legacy. The core mission is research, data collection, curation, exhibitions and displays, dialogue, commemorations, preservation of artefacts and relevant information pertaining to the life and times of Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo.

The JNLRT was registered in 2018 as a Trust to generate an integrated and dynamic information resource on the life and times of Dr Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo which contains an archive of his life and times, works and writings; and is working with the Zimbabwe Tourism Authority to develop the Joshua Nkomo Heritage Trails. The JNLRT hosts the annual Joshua Nkomo Legacy Walk in commemoration of *Umdala Wethu*, the late Vice President.



## Dr Simon Vengesai Muzenda Heritage Site KwaVaMuzenda, Mucheke, Masvingo

This heritage and cultural centre was established in Masvingo’s oldest suburb of Mucheke through renovation of the two grass-thatched rondavels where the late Vice President known as the “soul of the nation” lived and worked as a carpenter in the 1950s to early 1960s taking an active role in the nationalist activities. From the mid-1960s he became the key contact person in the area for nationalist combatants. The Masvingo City Council preserved the late Vice President’s former dwelling and the site was refurbished by the Friends of Dr Joshua Nkomo Trust. At the heritage site, some of the items used by the late Vice President Muzenda such as his first car and other paraphernalia with something to do with his pre-independence history will be on display. This may qualify as an archive as well as museum or heritage site due to the plans to have a range of related pictures and documents on display to facilitate public knowledge about the liberation heritage.



## Josiah Magama Tongogara Legacy Foundation

111 Fife Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe

Tel +263 242 795 921

Email [josiahtongogarafoundation@gmail.com](mailto:josiahtongogarafoundation@gmail.com)

Website [www.tongogarafoundation.com](http://www.tongogarafoundation.com)

The Josiah Magama Tongogara Legacy Foundation (JMTLF) was established in 2007 in memory of the late African freedom fighter, General Josiah Magama Tongogara, and was founded to uphold the legacy of a man of wisdom, courage, strength and honour. He provided the leadership, command structure and discipline to achieve national Independence, and his goal at the Lancaster House negotiations was to achieve peace. The JMTLF provides educational opportunities for students who are doing well in school but are disadvantaged in terms of resources. The JMTLF has a collection of historical material in form of pictures, documents, personal letters and notebooks, and has begun to mount exhibitions to share knowledge of this history through images, objects and documentation.



## Mafela Trust

6 Robert Mugabe Way, North End, Bulawayo

Contact Zephaniah Nkomo

Tel +263 292 202628 Cell +263 7323 233 06

The Mafela Trust has been documenting ZAPU and ZIPRA's role in the Independence of Zimbabwe, including an account of people who died or disappeared during the liberation struggle. The Trust was formed in 1989 to record this history as well as archiving information, artefacts and other heritage materials. The Mafela Trust collection of original documents is lodged with the Southern African History Trust (SAHA) in South Africa as indicated below:

### The Mafela Trust collection (SAHA AL3289)

The inventory was created in 2012 covering the period 1979-2011 and includes 5 archival boxes of paper-based materials; digital materials; photographs; audio and video materials, in English, and accessible for research, although copyright restrictions may apply for reproduction. See SAHA copyright statement. Established in 1989 by a group of freedom fighters of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) to research and document the lost history of ZAPU and its armed wing, the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZPRRA) during the liberation war in Zimbabwe, the Mafela Trust is named for the late commander of ZPRRA, Lookout Musuku Mafela.

The Mafela Trust has launched numerous national projects in an attempt to recoup what has been lost. The Fallen Heroes project, which is an identification and commemoration of those who died during the liberation war; and the War Graves project for the location and subsequent exhumation of war graves, as well as further research and oral history projects bear testament to the Mafela Trust's determination to recover the ZAPU/ZPRRA history, including documenting the history around the formal alliance with Umkhonto weSizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC). The materials produced as part of these projects form the bulk of the Mafela Trust collection at SAHA and include paper-based and digital materials, photographs, oral history interviews and video material. These materials, identified as endangered in the course of a research, digitisation and oral history project conducted by SAHA in 2010 and 2011, were relocated to Johannesburg in 2011 for comprehensive archival processing, and a selection of the material has been digitised.



Lookout Masuku Mafela  
with Rex Nhongo  
(Solomon Mujuru)

## Dumiso Dabengwa Foundation

No. 4 Burnside Road, Burnside, Bulawayo

Tel +263 292 46 773 | +263 782 444 020 | +263 775 988 722

Email [info@dumisodabengwafoundation.org](mailto:info@dumisodabengwafoundation.org) [programs@dumisodabengwafoundation.org](mailto:programs@dumisodabengwafoundation.org)

Website [www.dumisodabengwafoundation.org](http://www.dumisodabengwafoundation.org)

The Dumiso Dabengwa Foundation is a non-profit organization that provides an alternative approach to the current model of development cooperation. The foundation seeks the emancipation and capacitation of people for an independent, well-governed and self-reliant continent with empowered citizens. It seeks to counter the various ills of post-independent abnormalities that weaken our social, economic and political fibre. Among the objectives of the Foundation are documenting the ZIPRA liberation war history; promotion of constitutionalism, democracy and good governance; and promotion of national healing, reconciliation and peace-building initiatives through Gukurahundi discourse.

## CHURCHES

The many churches and denominations in Zimbabwe have had an active role in the liberation heritage, including support for the resistance to colonial occupation or support for the colonial state. All of the established European churches have extensive documentary archives in this regard, and the traditional African churches have oral archives through memory, as do the Remba whose history and tradition is a combination of both. A cataloguing should begin of the documentation, objects and stories, and this is a study in itself, just the churches. This study may not have an end but it could have a beginning, and any information shared in this regard would be valuable to preserving memory. Some examples are given here but this is not extensive.

**St Augustine's Mission** at Tsambe, Penhalonga, was established in 1891 with financial support from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) and the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SPCK), and volunteers arrived from England to open an industrial training school in 1899. A turning point in St. Augustine's development occurred in 1915 when, in response to a request, priests from the Community of the Resurrection (CR) based in Grahamstown, South Africa, took over operation of the mission raising the standards of education and ministerial training. Under CR's direction, St. Augustine's at Tsambe became a leading academic institution. Teacher training was introduced with the first African teachers graduating 1923. In 1939, after much internal debate and without support from the government, St. Augustine's became the first mission to introduce secondary education for African students, a significant milestone as this level was offered only outside the country. The CR withdrew from

St. Augustine's in 1983 and the mission is now under the control of the Anglican Diocese of Mutare, which runs a primary and secondary school (St. Augustine's High School), a health clinic, mission chapel and orphanage.



St Augustine's proximity to the Mozambique border and the leadership of Rev. Keeble Prosser played a significant though clandestine role in the liberation heritage, as it was a place where people could easily move back and forth cross-border, although this was not the policy of the Anglican Church. Nationalist combatants addressed meetings at the school, found refuge there, received food and clothing as well as medical attention at the clinic. One commander, Tendai Pfepferere was killed there by Rhodesian forces, but the mission remained largely a peaceful and safe haven.

St Augustine's has extensive archives from the time of its founding through the resistance and liberation period until Independence and after. Other missions in the rural areas of Zimbabwe took on a similar role which kept them safe from both sides in the bush, and these included **Old Umtali Mission**, **Gokomere Mission** near Masvingo and **Bondolfi** near Great Zimbabwe, **Cyrene Mission** near Bulawayo and other Catholic missions who ministered to the hungry and wounded. **Dadaya Mission** in Zvishavane in the Midlands province educated generations of African scholars, headed for a period by Garfield Todd of the New Zealand Churches of Christ Mission, who became a liberal Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia 1953-1958 during the Federation, and an outspoken opponent of white rule. **Cyrene Mission** outside Bulawayo had a reputation for African education and support for liberation, and its story is told through its extensive original artworks, which need preservation.

Catholic missions and churches of some other denominations were sensitive to the lack of human rights in Rhodesia and supported African aspirations in various ways, largely through education, and all have extensive archives. More than 30 missionaries were killed during the war, almost entirely by the Rhodesian Forces whose Selous Scouts operated “pseudo gangs”. One Catholic priest who was threatened was told, “One dead missionary is as good as a hundred dead terrorists to us.”

Some individuals were outspoken in their support or in their activities, such as Father Emmanuel Ribeiro of **St Mary’s** Church in Highfield, who was the Prison Chaplain through the mid-1960s and 1970s, including ministering to young men in prison and on death row, as well as nationalist leaders. Others were Father Gough, Sister Aquina and others based in then Salisbury. The Catholic Bishop of Mutare, Donal Lamont, was outspoken, threatened, expelled and stripped of citizenship; Father Fidelis Mukonori of **Chishawasha** and CCJP (see below) went out into the rural areas during the war, carrying messages and supplies; and another well-known Irish Catholic priest at a mission in **Hwedza** provided education to the youth and then supported them when they returned to mobilize their communities. Others were imprisoned or expelled, such as Sister Janice MacLaughlin, a **Mary Knoll** sister widely known as Sister Janice, who was regarded as radical for supporting equality and human rights. After expulsion from Rhodesia, she went to Maputo to support the liberation movement.

The church role in this heritage is a rich tapestry of experiences that required missions and individuals to examine their beliefs. There are significant records of this important period that should be more accessible.

## **Mambo Press**

P.O. Box 1023, Gweru

Tel +263 254 224 016 /7, 228 351

Email [tmahwihwi@gmail.com](mailto:tmahwihwi@gmail.com)

Founded in May 1957, Mambo Press started as the Catholic Mission Press of the Diocese of Gweru, and was envisaged as a press capable of supplying the literary needs of the local Catholic missions and schools. The founding staff comprised of one priest, one brother, three Canisius Sisters from Switzerland and a few untrained young local assistants. Within five years, the press was providing the first translations of vernacular liturgical books and supplying readers for students in indigenous languages. The establishment of the press coincided with a large expansion of mission schools of which the Catholic Church was managing the greatest proportion. Real change and expansion came about when Fr. Mike Traber, SMB took charge of the press in 1962. The name Catholic Mission Press was changed to Mambo Press and was no longer to be concerned only with printing Catholic or religious literature. There was to be practised that broad vista of Christian humanism seen against the background of both traditional and modern Africa. Mambo Press was to reflect in its publications the aspirations of the emerging African nationalism, state of affairs in race as well as church-state relations. The newspaper *Moto*, launched by Mambo Press in that period, lent itself more to a critical review of current affairs whereas books and pamphlets concentrated more on analysis and research. Mambo Press established a public library, bookshops and a printing press. *Moto* magazine became one of the most outspoken voices during the pre-Independence period and was published throughout providing scathing criticism of the colonial government and support for African nationalist parties, often under threat from the authorities. *Moto* is no longer publishing but its pages provide a snapshot of the time and Mambo Press has significant archives of the achievements and challenges of that period.

## **Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe**

2nd Floor Africa Synod House, 29-31 Selous Avenue (cnr 4th Street)

PO Box CY 284, Causeway, Harare

Tel +263 242 762861/ 704415/ 792693/ 795259 Fax +263 242 762861

Email [ccjp@zcbc.co.zw](mailto:ccjp@zcbc.co.zw); [nadirccjp@zcbc.co.zw](mailto:nadirccjp@zcbc.co.zw)

The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) in Zimbabwe was established in 1972 as the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, and was an active beacon in monitoring, researching and revealing the human rights abuses and atrocities of the Rhodesian authorities, largely through the work of some key people – Brother Arthur, Brother Fidelis, Sister Janice and John Deary. Brother Arthur witnessed the abduction of the nationalist leader Edson Sithole and his assistant outside the Ambassador Hotel in Harare, spoke about their disappearance and tried without success to find them. There were many other activities and reports. CCJP has significant archives of this period that should be catalogued, preserved and made accessible.

## **Zimbabwe-Mozambique Province of the Society of Jesus**

52 Mount Pleasant Drive, Mount Pleasant, Harare

Tel +263 242 745335 | +263 242 744507

Fax +263 242 745334 Cell +263 712 209 718

[www.jesuitszimbabe.co.zw](http://www.jesuitszimbabe.co.zw)

The Society of Jesus (Jesuits) has the longest history of any religious order in Zimbabwe, stretching back to the Catholic priest Gonçalo da Silveira who arrived in Tete in 1560 via the Zambezi River and proceeded to the court of the Mutapa in the territory of Munhumutapa, where he remained doing his mission, but traders along the river felt threatened by his presence, so they killed him and threw his body in the river. Thus ended the mission until 300 years later when many missionary societies were arriving in Africa, and Pope Leo XIII signed a decree establishing the Zambezi Mission which he entrusted it to the Society of Jesus (1879-1887). There are significant archives to be identified.

Silveira House is the Jesuit Social Justice and Development Centre, a Catholic Church-based organisation named after the first Jesuit priest to come to Zimbabwe in the 16th century, Father Gonçalo da Silveira. It was founded in 1964 by Fr John Dove SJ and in its early years, the Centre provided a forum for discussion of strategies to counteract the social, political and racial oppression of the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith. Silveira House also provided education and learning opportunities to African students. Silveira House has significant archives of the period.

## **Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops` Conference**

Africa Synod House, 29/31 Selous Avenue, Harare

Box CY 738 Causeway

Tel +263 242 705368/9 Fax +263 242 704001

The Catholic Church is one of the earliest in Zimbabwe and their operations date back as far as the sixteenth century when the evangelical efforts started. They also assisted in the resistance to colonial rule and now work on issues of reconciliation, justice and peace. Significant archives exist.

---

### CASE STUDY 12 Preserving Memory of African Liberation through Heritage Archives National Archives, Church and Party Documents Missions and Mission Schools, and Individual Memory Archives of War and Negotiation

The National Archives of Zimbabwe (NAZ) is the main focal point for documentary and oral rememberings of liberation heritage, with the expertise and passion to mobilize and penetrate the other available resources to create a central database of what is available and where. (See UCT above in South Africa section for example of a methodology and software to generate a networked collection of scattered documentation on Black Sash, which remains in its original locations but is networked online). This could be applied in Zimbabwe with pertinent collections that are held by churches, parties and individuals, and by church missions and mission schools in the rural areas. As the country reaches 40 years beyond Independence (1980-2020), it is suitable to use this anniversary to add momentum to such an initiative to identify and catalogue a national collection that can be catalogued, preserved and digitized without moving it around unless that is desirable for preservation or other reasons. The NAZ should always be ready to lead such initiatives without concerns by contributors about the safety of their archives, and technology makes that possible.

A study on preparing collections for digitisation (Garaba, 2014) gives practical insights that apply to these various collections and proposes the development of a resource manual based on observations and interviews regarding readiness for digitisation and to promote best practices. Although the research was conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, these conditions are quite universal in the region and similar challenges have been observed in Zimbabwe.

“The findings revealed that the lack of adequate housing facilities and the need to promote access were incentivising the need to pursue this expensive but noble venture. In other words, the two models of digitisation preferred by these archival repositories were on demand and user initiated, respectively. Despite the great enthusiasm by these surveyed institutions to leapfrog into the digital era, the study concluded, *inter alia*, that there was a need for the repositories to ensure that their analogue material was meticulously organised before embarking on digitisation.

Other pertinent issues included the need for pragmatism, laying parameters in as far as the scope and purpose of what such a project would aim at, identifying resources (human, technical and financial), the benefits to be derived from the digitisation, time framing, transforming the organisational culture, copyright issues, metadata provision, collaborating and selection of content to be digitised.

“...It was Bailey who advocated that information professionals need to recognise that although technology moves quickly, with organisations slow to change, we need to work to expedite our responsiveness to change, whatever its pace. ...There is need for archival repositories to move with the times in search of relevance in this InfoTech world; hence, in some academic circles digitisation has been viewed as the microfilm of the new millennium.”



# Other Reference

**The information in this publication is drawn mainly from the websites and online footprints of the institutions and organisations mentioned, and others indicated.**

**Other References specifically quoted as follows:**

Associated Press, 2011. Nelson Mandela's law office reborn as a museum. AP 4 May 2011 reprinted in *The Guardian*

Epstein, Rheina. 2005. UWC-Robben Island Mayibuye Archives. *Koopse Bibl.* March/April 2005

Garaba, Francis. 2014. Preparing collections for digitisation: The case of religious archives in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. In *Verbum Eccles.* (Online) Vol 35 N 1, January 2014. Pretoria. Accessible through [www.scielo.org.za](http://www.scielo.org.za)

Kern, Thorsten. 2019. West Germany and Namibia's Path to Independence, 1969-1990: Foreign Policy and Rivalry with East Germany. *Basel Namibia Studies Series 21*, Basler Afrika Bibliographien 2019

Lechevallier, Aurélien. 2019. French Ambassador to South Africa speaking at the Opening of the VR exhibition Reality Check at the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg. Apartheid Museum, 19 November 2019. Johannesburg

Mkuwira, RM. 2015. Preservation of documentary heritage in Malawi. *Journal of the South African Society of Archivists*, Vol 48, 2015. [www.ajol.info](http://www.ajol.info)

Mosia, Lebona; C. Riddle and J. Zaffiro. 1994. From Revolutionary to Regime Radio: Three Decades of Nationalist Broadcasting, in *Africa Media Review* Vol 8 No 2, African Council for Communication Education. @Michigan State University Libraries, African e-journals project [www.pdfproc.lib.msu.edu](http://www.pdfproc.lib.msu.edu)

Mosweu, T and S Iwani. 2018. The implications of the National Archives and Records Services act on archival practice in Botswana. *Journal of the South African Society of Archivists*, Vol 51, 2018. [www.ajol.info](http://www.ajol.info)

Neves de Souto Amélia. 2013. Memory and Identity in the History of Frelimo: Some research themes. *Kronos* No. 39, University of Western Cape [www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org)

# Acknowledgements

This mapping of liberation heritage archives in nine countries has been very enlightening and inspiring to the researchers and the partners, revealing that each country that we surveyed has a wealth of knowledge on this subject, including knowledge of the regional and continental dimensions and linkages. We look forward to comments, additions and corrections, and to expanding this work to other African countries and beyond.

Priority now should be focused on preservation to maintain the historical records and digitization to make this information more accessible, as well as taking action to recommend some collections to the UNESCO Memory of the World registry as recommended here. We have already commended the key online libraries in this regard and urge them to continue the excellent work in making accurate information easily accessible.

UNESCO and SARDC have worked on this together, under the guidance of the UNESCO Regional Director for Southern Africa, Professor Hubert Gijzen, as coordinated by the Regional Advisor for Communication and Information at UNESCO ROSA, Mr Al-Amin Yusuph and his colleagues. The SARDC Chairman, Hon. Professor Peter H. Katjavivi, and the Executive Director, Mr Munetsi Madakufamba, have supported and guided this process, as coordinated by Phyllis Johnson and Monica Mutero, with researchers Raymond Ndhlovu, Vennah Makoni and Elssy Chinungu.

We want to thank the institutions mapped in this survey for their work in collecting this information and placing online the information about themselves and their holdings. A few pilot institutions were contacted directly but most institutions refer users to their website and we found most of these as accessible and accurate sources.

# Notes





**unesco**

Memory of the World

**SARDC**

Southern African Research  
and Documentation Centre

