





Order of Proceedings

**PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS
PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE
PRETORIA
27 APRIL 2011
18:00 – 20:00**

1. Nominees of the National Orders and guests take their seats
2. Arrival of President Jacob Zuma and Mrs Zuma
3. The National Anthem
4. Word of welcome by the Programme Director
5. Remarks by the Chancellor of National Orders
6. Ceremonial oration by the Grand Patron of National Orders
7. Investiture of the National Orders
 - THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY
 - THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA
 - THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB
 - THE ORDER OF LUTHULI
 - THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE
 - THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO
8. The President, the Chancellor, together with recipients of National Orders proceed to the credentials room for a photo opportunity
9. Guests proceed to the marquee on the eastern side of the Presidential Guesthouse

Dinner

Grand Patron of National Orders

President Jacob Zuma

Chancellor of National Orders

Dr Cassius Lubisi

The Advisory Council on National Orders

Ms M Burton, Mr FG Brownell, Ms S Williams-De Bruyn, Prof B Figaji, Dr J Kani,
Mr AM Kathrada, Prof C Landman Ms R Mompati, Bishop M Mpumlwana,
Mr MMTB Msimang, Dr Y Muthien (Chairperson) and Lt-Gen G Ramano

Recipients

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY **BRONZE**

1. Donald Thumamina Mboto (Posthumous)
2. Raymond Basil van Staden (Posthumous)

SILVER

3. Sarah Gertrude Mary Christina Holland (Posthumous)

GOLD

4. Matola Raid Martyrs

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA **BRONZE**

5. Thokozani Mandlenkosi Ernest Nene (Posthumous)
6. Masana Samuel “Sam” Nzima
7. Sindiwe Magona

SILVER

8. David Goldblatt
9. Josiah Thugwane
10. Basil “Doc” Bikitsha (Posthumous)
11. Raymond Chikapa Phiri
12. Marlene van Niekerk
13. Mannie Manim
14. Busisiwe “Busi” Victoria Mhlongo (Posthumous)

GOLD

15. Molefi Nathanael Oliphant
16. Irvin Khoza
17. Daniel “Danny” Jordaan
18. Amandla Cultural Ensemble

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB **BRONZE**

19. Reginald Dudley Forde
20. Nowongile Cynthia Molo

SILVER

21. William Sinclair Winship
22. David Patrick Russell

GOLD

23. Rev Phambani Jeremiah Mzimba (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI **BRONZE**

24. Harriet Bolton (Posthumous)
25. Margaret Gazo (Posthumous)
26. Violet Sarah Matlou
27. Tsietsi Mashinini (Posthumous)

SILVER

27. Nelson Diale
28. Ismael Chota Meer (Posthumous)
29. Matsobane Morris Matsemela
30. Florence Elizabeth Mnumzana

GOLD

31. Lionel “Rusty” Bernstein (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE **SILVER**

32. Pieter Steyn

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO **SILVER**

33. Hèléne Passtoors (Netherlands)
34. Viacheslav “Ivan” Shiryayev (Russia)
35. Andrew Jackson Young (United States of America)

GOLD

36. Luis Inácio Lula da Silva (Brazil)



Preface

FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS, APRIL 2011

It is a singular honour for me to commend you recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery, the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, the Order of Mapungubwe and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

At this 16th investiture ceremony, we honour men and women for exceptional and outstanding contributions. Many are simply legends. Icons of selfless sacrifice and service, courage and commitment. These people of deep humanity and principle, truth and talent, rank among the finest of human beings, who unquestionably deserve acknowledgement.

We bestow national honours on men and women whose towering credentials rival our highest mountains. Yet, they stand before us with a wondrous modesty which defies their huge distinctions in various fields and which have enriched our lives immeasurably.

These are men and women who have made extraordinary contributions to our liberty and development through their steadfast expression of human solidarity with the challenges we face as a society, whose actions serve as hallmarks of the inherent decency of humanity. They have reasserted the principles of human solidarity, empathy and fraternity.

These are men and women whose dedication to their fellow human beings, their esoteric interests, their art and sport have embellished our society, their community and fellow compatriots, with honour and credit. These men and women have nourished our souls with the beauty of art, splendour of performance and the grace of sport.

These are men and women who have attuned their skills and knowledge so as to ameliorate human suffering and benefit humankind, often at the expense of deserved emoluments for their effort.

Forever mindful of the pain and insufferable human conditions that still plague some of our citizens, these recipients of national honour have put themselves at the disposal of their neighbours, fellow compatriots and human beings on the far side of the Earth.

These are extraordinary men and women from both inside and outside our country, some of whom are no longer with us. Some are borne and bred of this soil, others of distant lands. Yet, all are deeply rooted to our beloved country, South Africa. Some, by their very names tell of epic tales, many of anguish and sorrow. It is however, a mark of our condition and history that many are not yet as universally known as they should be.

They have pursued the eternal values of selflessness, love for freedom and racial harmony, equality and self-application. They have pitted their minds and the sweat of their brow in the service of us all.

They have, one and all, made the most worthy contribution to the development of our society so that we may not only aspire to a better life, but become whom we want to be. They have contributed to our state of liberty on the African continent.

I commend to you these noble and principled citizens of our country, of our continent and of our common world as recipients of our National Orders.

R Cassius Lubisi, Phd
Chancellor of National Orders

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National Orders of South Africa

HISTORY

The birth of a new non-racial and non-sexist democracy in South Africa necessitated a critical review of the system of National Orders. The previous system consisted of one Decoration and four Orders whose symbolic aesthetic was representative of the past.

Seeking to move away from the past, in May 1998, the newly instituted President's Advisory Council on National Orders was given the task and responsibility to review the system of National Orders and Awards. To implement the task, a technical committee was constituted, which embarked on an extensive and inclusive research process that involved public consultations, interviews with stakeholders on a national scale, group discussions focusing on alternative systems, the commissioning of historical research and the gathering of jewellery and medal designers to design new medals through a design brief.

As part of this process, the technical committee, led by the Chairperson of the Advisory Council investigated further symbols and symbolism in an attempt to capture the essence of a new aesthetic that will reflect the spirit of a new country. A panel of academics and specialists versed in indigenous symbols and symbolism was asked to identify key factors and elements that denote the collective and inclusive history and experience of Africa with South Africa as the main point of reference. The work was done in collaboration with the then Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology in cooperation with Government Communications (GCIS). The collective end result of this process resulted in the commissioning and ultimate design of the new National Orders.

NATIONAL ORDERS

National Orders are the highest awards that a country, through its President, bestows on its citizens and eminent foreign nationals. The President as the fount (holder, cradle, main source) of honour in the country bestows these Orders and Decorations and is assisted by the Director-General in The Presidency, who is the Chancellor of National Orders, and the Advisory Council on National Orders, in the execution of this responsibility.

CONTEXT

South Africa has taken many strides away from its past of exclusion and discrimination on the basis of sex, colour and creed. The country has been steadily moving forward in a direction that reasserts our humanity. In this march towards humanity, a new culture of human rights and a respect for the dignity of the human spirit have become characteristics of South Africa.

One of the symbolic moments of the exodus from the past was the raising of the new Flag in 1994. This moment aptly affirmed the pride and dignity of an unfolding country and a celebration of humanity. Another was the unveiling of the new Coat of Arms on 27 April 2000 that embraced the collective historical essence of the people of the country. In so doing, a new aesthetic that takes consideration of Africa and her symbols became part of the new culture that informs a South African rebirth.

The National Orders are awarded in the spirit of that rebirth.

The Order of Mendi for Bravery

On 21 February 1917, the ship SS Mendi sank in the cold waters of the English Channel near the Isle of Wight, after being struck by another ship in an unfortunate naval accident. On board were more than 600 black South African volunteer soldiers en route to France to assist in the Allied war effort during the First World War.

The soldiers, and their fellow white officers, having all assembled on deck of the badly listing ship and realising their imminent death because the portside lifeboats had been rendered unusable, began to sing and perform a traditional death dance. Legend has it that they bravely resigned themselves to their fate and continued to sing before the vessel plunged to the seabed.

In honour of the fearless men of the SS Mendi, this Order is awarded for acts of bravery.

Fittingly, the central motif of the design of this Order is the oval shape of a traditional African shield, usually made from animal hide woven into a rigid and durable armour and used for protection in close combat. The band, which renders the shape of the shield, is punctuated with the spoor of the lion, representing vigilance, power and bravery, and symbolising South Africa's efforts at protecting its borders and the country. The band is criss-crossed with the tips and bases of a knobkierrie and a spear, traditional symbols of defence and honour.

The central image within the shield is an image of the SS Mendi sailing on the waters of the English Channel.

The depiction of the blue crane in flight above the SS Mendi symbolises the departing souls of the drowned soldiers. The feathers of the blue crane were traditionally conferred to adorn brave warriors during the time of colonial wars.

The central image is sealed above by a green emerald which is surrounded on three sides by renditions of the bitter aloe, a hardy indigenous South African plant used in traditional medicine. The three bitter aloes represent resilience and survival and also serve as symbolic directional pointers, showing the way when rendering assistance to those in need during natural disasters.

The Order of Mendi Decoration for Bravery award comprises three elements: a neck badge (a gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket) and a lapel rosette (also in gold, silver or bronze).

Recipients of this award are entitled to indicate that they have been invested with the relevant category of the Order by the use of the following post-nominal letters:

- OMBG for recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery (gold)
- OMBS for recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery (silver)
- OMBB for recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery (bronze).

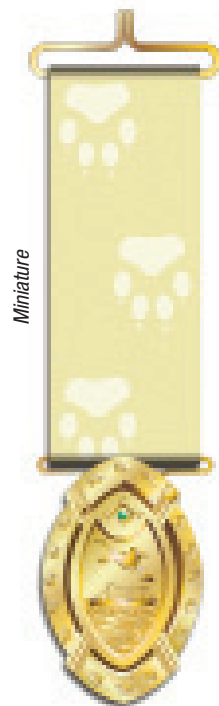
Awards of the Order of Mendi Decoration for Bravery are made to South Africans who have performed acts of bravery. The act of bravery may have occurred anywhere in the world. This order is awarded in gold for exceptional acts of bravery in which awardees would have placed their lives in great danger or may have lost their lives in their efforts to save lives or property, in silver, for extraordinary acts of bravery through which recipients' lives were placed in great danger while saving or trying to rescue persons or property, and in bronze for outstanding acts of bravery through which their lives were endangered while saving or trying to rescue persons or property.



Lapel rosette



Badge



Miniature

Donald Thumamina Mboto (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN BRONZE



For a selfless act that led him to lose his life while trying to save a drowning child in St. Michaels Beach in KwaZulu-Natal.

Donald Thumamina Mboto was born in Harding near Port Shepstone on the KwaZulu-Natal South Coast on 10 May 1987, and passed away on 1 January 2010, at the age of 22. He was the ninth child of Thandiwe Daphney Mboto. He attended school in St. Michaels in Kokstad and had not yet secured formal employment at the time of his passing.

A gentle and considerate person whose delight was in helping other people, Mr Mboto became immediately concerned when on the morning of 1 January 2010, he saw a nine-year old girl, unknown to him, struggling in the water at the St. Michaels Beach. Living up to his name, Thumamina ("send me"), without hesitation, jumped into the water to save the child. Although the child lived, his heroic deed cost him his life, as he could not make it out of the ocean.

He lost his youthful life trying to help and give life to another person and it is this ultimate act of unselfishness which made him to stand out as a recipient of this noble award. We are proud to honour Mr Donald Thumamina Mboto with the Order of Mendi for Bravery in Bronze.

Raymond Basil van Staden (Posthumous)



For his selfless act that led to saving a person from drowning at Warner Beach outside Durban.

Mr Raymond Basil van Staden was born on 27 January 1961 in the Amanzimtoti coastal town in KwaZulu-Natal, and passed away on 2 April 2010 at the age of 48. He studied various security fields, such as Security Management, Forensic Investigations and Criminal Justice as well as International Studies.

A security industry specialist and risk adviser, Mr Raymond Van Staden, like everybody else, probably had no inkling that his life would be lost in an unusual manner, much less in an informal line of his very security duty. But, this was indeed how Van Staden lost his life on Good Friday, April 2010, in the service of others, after a breathtaking feat trying to rescue a drowning child.

At noon on that fateful day he was walking along the beach when he spotted a man in great difficulty trying to rescue his two children out of the whirlpool of water in an unguarded section of the beach near Ellcock Road, Warner Beach, Amanzimtoti near Durban.

The father managed to push the girl out to the beach, while the son, Christiaan de Klerk, a nine-year old, was still in the water. Both men struggled to save Christiaan and the rescue craft which later came was too small to take all of them on board. It took the child first, hoping to make a quick turn. By that time, the two men had drowned. The De Klerk family was on holiday in KwaZulu-Natal when the tragedy struck.

Mr van Staden had an immeasurable love for animals, and adopted several of them. He was a well-known personality in the security industry since 1980, servicing even big organisations such as Spornet in various aspects of security. In the early 1990s, Mr van Staden opened a company providing forensic services, which was responsible for protecting figures such as Hansie Cronje, Steffi Graf and Anna Kournikova.

He died a hero's death, and died as he lived trying to save a life of another human being. He receives this award in recognition of his selfless act and bravery. We are proud to honour Mr Raymond Basil van Staden with the Order of Mendi for Bravery in Bronze.

Sarah Gertrude Mary Christina Holland (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER



For providing shelter to orphaned children and sacrificing her own life to save the lives of the children who were in her care.

Mr Sarah Gertrude Mary Christina Holland was born on 11 April 1952, in Durban, and passed away on 9 February 2010, at the age of 58.

On 9 February 2010, the house of Ms Holland was destroyed by fire which claimed the lives of 11 people, including hers. The house was situated on a farm in the Ingogo area in Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal.

She was a selfless woman who dedicated her life to taking care of orphaned children, and ultimately sacrificed her life for them. In 2005, she established an orphanage called the Hope in Christ Mission, as a non-profit organisation in Ingogo, northern KwaZulu-Natal. Its main purpose was to provide a dignified homecare service to orphans, abused or abandoned children.

At the time, the structure that she was using for this objective was nothing more than a dilapidated house with no water, electricity and toilets. She transformed this place to the best of her abilities. She went on to open a school nearby where she undertook the task of teaching rural children from the surrounding area of Ingogo and providing them with a cooked meal at lunch time.

The first child to walk through the doors of Hope in Christ Mission was an abandoned little girl in 2006. Thereafter, many children were placed in Ms Holland's care. They were children coming from various backgrounds but mostly abused and abandoned.

All Ms Holland could do was love to them and help them to have a second chance in life, and soon enough they started being children again.

The purpose behind the establishment of the Hope in Christ Mission was to break the cycle of abuse, neglect, HIV and AIDS and abandonment in the lives of children, through empowering these children with strong family values, structure, love and support. And this is something that Ms Holland with the assistance of the Mission staff members achieved.

When fire broke out at the house, she did all she could to try and save the children.

She saved six children, including two babies aged three months and two-weeks old. She tossed the three-month old through the window. Unfortunately, when she went back inside the house to save the others, she was overcome by smoke and thus could not save them nor could she save herself. When the fire was eventually put out, the heroic Ms Holland was found dead with two small children she was trying to protect and save next to her body.

Ms Sarah Holland showed her heroism in saving lives of the children who were in her care by sacrificing her own life. We are proud to honour Ms Sarah Gertrude Mary Christina Holland with the Order of Mendi for Bravery in Silver.

Matola Raid Martyrs

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD

For paying the supreme price for freedom and for sacrificing their lives in pursuit of a just, free, non-racial and non-sexist democratic society.

The apartheid racist regime, in the early hours of 30 January 1981, led their forces of darkness in an attack at Matola in Mozambique that claimed the lives of 15 cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the former military wing of the African National Congress (ANC).

The names of the South Africans who died, and who are being honoured today are the following:

1. Mduzuzi Guma
2. Lancelot Hadebe
3. Mandla Daka
4. Daniel Molokisi
5. Steven Ngcobo
6. Vusumzi Ngwema
7. Thabang Bookolane
8. Krishna Rabilal
9. Themba Dimba
10. William Khanyile
11. Motso "Obadi" Mokgabudi
12. Collin Khumalo
13. Levinson Mankankaza
14. Albert Mahutso
15. Vuyani Mavuso, who was kidnapped during the raid, and was later executed when he refused to cooperate with apartheid security agencies to betray his comrades.

The attack demonstrated the callous and brutal nature of the racist apartheid regime and confirmed the correctness of the United Nations Resolution to declare apartheid as a crime against humanity. The raid was not only a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Mozambique, but also a true manifestation of the violent nature of apartheid that was already common in South Africa where thousands who fought for freedom and democracy were either killed, detained or forced into exile.

Addressing a Frelimo Rally in Maputo on 14 February 1982, commemorating the first anniversary of the Matola Raid, the late ANC President, Cde Oliver Tambo, alluded to this when he eloquently described “the Matola invasion as a raid, which insulted the sovereignty of the Mozambican people, defiled their national dignity, violated their territorial integrity and challenged the very concept of African independent statehood”.

The Matola Raid led to the mounting of the struggle for freedom, justice and democracy, both in South Africa and all over the world. The armed struggle, mass action, underground work and international solidarity against apartheid was intensified more than ever before, culminating in the attainment of freedom on 27 April 1994.

Subsequently, both the Mozambican and the democratic South African governments are building a monument to honour all who fell during the tragic Matola Raid so that their names live on forever in the history of our country as well as the country where they lie buried.

They represent the blood-cemented relationship between the people of Mozambique and South Africa. The monument will be officially opened in December 2011.

The monument will be a commitment to the everlasting friendship between the two countries and its peoples; a commitment to ensure that racist discrimination and oppression never raise their ugly head in the two countries and, not least, in the world. We are proud to honour the martyrs of the Matola Raid with the Order of Mendi for Bravery in Gold for the supreme sacrifice any human being can pay for freedom.

The Order of Ikhamanga

The beautiful and unique ikhamanga flower (more commonly known as the strelitzia, crane or bird of paradise flower) has become one of the world's most well-known flowers. Perhaps less known is the fact that it is indigenous to South Africa where it grows wild in the Eastern Cape. The ikhamanga is the central motif of the Order of Ikhamanga and symbolises the unique beauty of the achievements of South Africans in the creative fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport.

At the centre of this design is depicted one of the Lydenburg Heads – ancient terracotta masks found near the town of Lydenburg. Masks are traditional symbols of theatre and denote the visual, creative and performing arts. Below the mask is an illustration of the drum, which is also a universal representation of the arts, here symbolising excellence in communication and cultural expression.

Above the mask is the stylised crest revealing the rays of the sun. The crest exemplifies a feathered headdress worn by performers, royalty and respected people, while the rays of the sun denote power, glory, illumination and vitality. Both interpretations symbolise the achievements of performers in the arts.

The central image is partially circumscribed by concentric circles signifying veneration of sporting achievement, and symbolising the acknowledgement of exceptional achievement in various sporting and cultural activities.

To the sides of the drum at the base of the central image are two roads disappearing into the horizon, suggesting that all roads lead to and from Africa, the Cradle of Humanity. They symbolise the long, hard road to achievement, excellence and success.

An award of the Order of Ikhamanga comprises three elements: a neck badge (a gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket); and a lapel rosette (also in gold, silver or bronze).

Awardees of this Order are entitled to indicate that they have received the award in the relevant category through the use of the following post-nominal letters:

- OIG for recipients of the Order of Ikhamanga (gold)
- OIS for recipients of the Order of Ikhamanga (silver)
- OIB for recipients of the Order of Ikhamanga (bronze).

The Order of Ikhamanga is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism or sport.

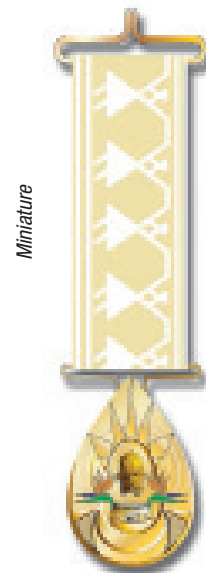
This award is made in three categories. For exceptional achievement, the Order is awarded in gold. It is awarded in silver for excellent achievement, and in bronze for outstanding achievement.



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Thokozani Mandlenkosi Ernest Nene (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE



For his outstanding contribution in enriching the isiZulu language and culture, and revolutionary invention of new lexicon in isiZulu.

Thokozani Mandlenkosi Ernest Nene, famously and affectionately known as “Gxaba Lembadada”, was born in Kwa Hlabisa, on the North Coast of KwaZulu-Natal on 19 September 1944.

Before this great cultural scholar and repository of isiZulu history, there were no isiZulu words for “AIDS” or “infrastructure”, “Ingculazi” and “Ingqalasizinda” respectively, as they are recognised today. Dr Nene attended Eshowe Government School and obtained his Matric Certificate in 1965. He furthered his studies at the University of Zululand, Ongoye, where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1967. In 2001, he obtained a Doctor’s Degree in Philosophy at the same institution.

In 1971, Dr Nene joined the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) as news reader translating from Afrikaans and English to isiZulu for the then Radio Bantu station – which is now known as Ukhozi FM. He was at the forefront with live coverage of some of the important political developments of his time, including the Transkei independence in 1974, as well as when the homeland of Venda gained “independence” in a dramatic fashion in Thohoyandou.

As a news reader, Dr Nene embellished relevant references in his news reading with parts of praise poems of the Zulu Kings such as Shaka, Dingane, Cetshwayo and others. He possessed subtle and appropriate names and references for almost all living things, famously referring to “Police” as “Imbokod’ebomvu” and “handcuffs” as “amasongo kasigonyela”. Dr Nene accomplished a great deal with his creative talent and this was to develop and immensely enrich the isiZulu language and culture, as well as more appreciation of the rich and glorious Zulu history. As a news reader, he always intoned words of encouragement to the black youth to be proud of their history and to work hard to realise their worth as future leaders.

After serving on the then Pan South African Language Board, he helped oversee the correct use and translation of many Zulu idioms and was both a source and a resource in the invention of a large number of Zulu words that have become part of modern society today. “Ingculazi” as we know and use it today belongs to that raft of vocabulary that Dr Nene invented.

His knowledge and understanding of African cultures, especially Zulu practices, was so vast that he even knew how most of the names of the South African rivers and places came about. These include, but not limited to places and rivers such as Umlazi, Amanzimtoti, Umngeni and many others.

With his understanding of many languages Dr Nene distinguished himself as an Interpreter at the Supreme Court when he was appointed in 2004.

In 2006, Dr Nene was awarded with an award of Amaqhawe (heroes) of Ukhozi FM as well as the Veteran Newscaster Award. Dr Nene notably served for more than 20 years at Ukhozi FM, which had undergone name changes such as Radio Bantu in 1960 when it started, then Radio Zulu in 1975, and finally renamed Ukhozi FM in 1996 in line with the democratic principles of a new South Africa.

He further wrote a book about Zulu culture and customs, which he intended to be published after he had passed on. The title of the book is *Tapa Zingakewukeli* – meaning one must grab knowledge while it is still there. Dr Nene was also famous for his ability to write and produce plays on air, and one of his most-loved plays on radio was named *Isigcawu Senkantolo*, literally meaning a court scene.

In 2008, Dr Nene was honoured by the Muhle Museum – a museum about the struggles for dignity by ordinary people – as one of the eThekweni (Durban) Living Legends. Dr Nene passed away, on his birthday on 19 September 2008, at the age of 64.

We are proud to honour Dr Thokozani Mandlenkosi Ernest Nene with the Order of Ikhamanga in Bronze for his contribution to enriching African languages and his contribution to the development of our culture.

Masana Samuel “Sam” Nzima (1934 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE



For his excellent contribution in photo journalism and putting the brutality of apartheid police in the international spotlight.

Mr Masana Samuel “Sam” Nzima was born on 8 August 1934 in Lillydale, a small village in Bushbuckridge. He grew up on a farm where his father worked and the family lived. When the farmer pressed Mr Nzima into farm labour, he ran away after nine months of working on the farm to Johannesburg. He found a job as a gardener in Henningham.

Mr Nzima is famous for the photograph of the young Mbuyisa Makhubu carrying a slumped and bleeding Hector Peterson away from the rioting crowd at the student protest – the Soweto Uprising – on 16 June 1976. This image depicts an emotional scene of Hector, carried by Makhubu, with Hector’s sister Antoinette Peterson right beside them.

His interest in photography developed at a very young age when one of his teachers had a camera and he was fascinated by the concept of pictures coming out of a box. He bought himself a Kodak Box Brownie. During the school holidays, he would go to the Kruger National Park and charge people to get their photographs taken by him.

In 1956, Mr Nzima was employed as a waiter at the Savoy Hotel. At the hotel, a photographer named Patrick Rikotso taught him photography skills, and Mr Nzima soon began taking portraits of workers. While later at the Chelsea Hotel, Mr Nzima started reading the *Rand Daily Mail* newspaper, and he became very interested in photojournalism.

While travelling, he wrote a story about taking the bus and sent it with photographs to *The World*, a black African daily newspaper. The editor of *The World* was interested in Sam Nzima’s work and requested that he work as a freelancer for the paper. In 1968, Mr Nzima was invited to join the paper as a full-time photojournalist. However, he started concentrating more on his photography and less on writing as the pressure of writing and photographing for a daily newspaper started to weigh him down.

When Mr Nzima took the photograph of Hector Peterson, he was still working for *The World* and was covering the students strike for the paper. Subsequently, the newspaper published the photograph taken during the riots.

Towards the end of 1976, the South African Security Police started targeting and going after students and journalists, as well as photographers, who had been at the June 16 Uprising and this carried on into 1977. He was also affected by this stance on journalists and students, and decided to return to Lillydale.

There he set up a bottle store, as some form of diversion. But soon, a member of the security branch from Nelspruit came to his bottle store and told him that they knew what he had done.

He was told that he was not allowed to leave his home for any reason and if he did he would be arrested. To ensure that he complied, the police checked up on him every Friday for three months.

When *The World* was closed down by the Government in 1978, the *Rand Daily Mail* and *The Star* newspapers requested Mr Nzima to work for them. However, fearing for his life, Mr Nzima turned down their offers. In 1979, Homeland Chief Minister Hudson Ntswanisi of the Gazankulu Bantustan offered him a job at the legislative assembly.

Mr. Nzima faced many years of torment while trying to publish the most famous of his pictures, the Hector Peterson image. He lives in Lillydale, where he runs a photography school. He has served on the councils of the Lillydale municipality and of the Bohlabela District in Limpopo.

It took 22 years for Mr Nzima to receive the copyright for the photograph and was assisted by a legal firm after a lengthy battle. He receives this award in recognition of his excellent contribution to photojournalism and putting the brutality of the apartheid police in the international spotlight. We are proud to honour Mr Masana Samuel “Sam” Nzima with the Order of Ikhamanga in Bronze for his contribution to the field of photojournalism.

Sindiwe Magona (1943 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE



For her outstanding achievements in literature and playwriting and for using her pen as a weapon in the struggle for peace, social change and freedom.

Ms Sindiwe Magona was born on 23 August 1943, in the village of Gungulu in the rural former Transkei. She is the first child of her parents' eight children. Ms Magona earned her secondary and undergraduate education by correspondence, and later earned a scholarship to study for her Master's Degree in Social Work at Columbia University in the United States of America (USA).

Ms Magona is one of the internationally prominent South African literary writers whose work is informed by her biographical experiences of impoverishment, femininity, resistance to subjugation and being an African woman who experienced life as a domestic worker, traversing South Africa's racially-defined socio-cultural-economic spaces while simultaneously being a mother, wife and community leader in a township. These interlaced themes and realities are pronounced throughout her literary career.

A former primary school teacher and civil servant, she is an author endowed with the prolific capacity that has seen her produce nine books, among which is an autobiographical work, a collection of short stories, novellas and an anthology of poetry.

She has produced theatrical plays and continue to deliver authoritative lectures and key addresses in universities and conferences both locally and internationally. Until her retirement in 2003, she contributed immeasurably in various capacities to the work of the United Nations (UN), an organisation in which she served for 20 years.

Even in her retirement she continues to pen literary works, initiate writers' conferences, lead women's rights advocacy and write children's educational books. Among her internationally acclaimed work are *Beauty's Gift*, *Living, Loving, and Lying Awake at Night*, *To My Children's Children*, *Teach Yourself Xhosa*, and *Push-Push and Other Stories*. Her plays include *I Promised Myself A Fabulous Middle-Age* and *Vukani!*.

She is the recipient of numerous awards, including the Molteno Gold Medal for Lifetime Achievement for her role in promoting isiXhosa, the Permio Grinzane Terre D'Otrantro, and the Department of Arts and Culture Literary Lifetime Achievement Award (all three received in 2007); the Bronx Recognises Its Own Fiction Award in 2000; a Fellowship for Non-Fiction from the New York Foundation of the Arts; the Xhosa Heroes Award; and the UNdimande Grand Prize. The Hartwick College of New York conferred her with an honorary doctorate in 1993. She was shortlisted for the Commonwealth Writer's Prize in 2009.

She remains an accomplished motivational speaker, author, poet, playwright and story-teller in her home country, after a successful career spanning more than two decades at the UN Headquarters, New York, USA. She is recognised for her work in women's issues, the plight of children and the fight against apartheid and racism.

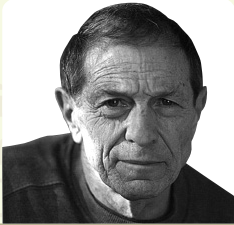
Ms Magona is the founder and Executive Director of South Africa 2033. A worker for peaceful change during the years of struggle in South Africa, she was one of the founding members of the Women's Peace Movement in 1976.

Many of Ms Magona's essays, short stories and poems have been anthologised. She has been published in, among other publications, the *New York Times*, *The New Internationalist*, *Fair Lady*, *Oprah Magazine* and *Femina*.

With her inspiration and encouragement, the Gugulethu Writers' Group meets once a month and nurtures new writers. This group has already published a collection of short stories, *Umthi ngamnye unentlaka yawo*, and won First Prize in the Maskew Miller Longman Story Competition in 2009. We are proud to honour Ms Sindiwe Magona with the Order of Ikhamanga in Bronze for her literary and humanitarian contributions.

David Goldblatt (1930 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the portrayal of South African life through the medium of photography and for leaving an indelible mark in our country's inclusive literary culture.

Mr David Goldblatt, a grandson of Lithuanian-Jewish immigrants, was born on 29 November 1930 in the small mining town of Randfontein. Mr Goldblatt was the third son of Eli Goldblatt and Olga Light, who both came to South Africa as children with their parents to escape the persecution of the Lithuanian-Jewish communities in the 1890s in Eastern Europe.

Mr Goldblatt is one of South Africa's most famous documentary photographers, who is internationally acclaimed for his work. He was simultaneously part of privileged white society and a victim of religious persecution and alienation. Motivated by his contradictory position in South African society, Mr Goldblatt began photographing this society, and in 1963 decided to devote all of his time to photography.

In 1948, he matriculated and set his sights on a career in photojournalism. He was largely influenced by the work of the famous photographers working for American-European magazines such as *Life* and *Picture Post*. In the 1950s, he started photographing the unfolding political campaigns mounted by the Congress Alliance. However, he found that pursuing news was unrewarding.

After the death of his father in 1962, he sold the family store and on 15 September 1963, at the age of 33, he ventured out to work full-time as a professional photographer. He became friendly with many of Johannesburg's leading white liberal literary and artistic figures.

It was through his friendship with the writer Lionel Abrahams, who was the editor of the works of Herman Charles Bosman, that he began exploring and photographing the Afrikaner farming community of the Groot Marico district in the then Western Transvaal (North West).

His big break as a photographer came in 1964 when he was given a number of assignments by Sally Angwin, the editor and owner of the avant-garde *Tatler* magazine. He avidly did features for the magazine on the Anglo-American Corporation and this eventually led to a long and important association with Anglo's in-house magazine, *Optima*. His association with *Optima* gave him access to the mining operations of one of the most powerful South African companies.

This, in turn, allowed him, over the next decade, to complete his book *On the Mines* (1973), as well as to travel around the country taking photographs for his seminal book *Some Afrikaners Photographed* (1975).

Mr Goldblatt also worked on a book about the South African middle-class life, *In Boksburg*, as well as projects on Transkei, Soweto and the city of Johannesburg. By the end of the turbulent 1970s, he had built a reputation as one of the country's leading documentary photographers.

In 1972, Mr Goldblatt spent six months photographing in Soweto and from 1976 to 1977, he travelled on a bicycle photographing mainly the Johannesburg Indian area of Fietas (Pageview). The community was facing removal in terms of the Government's Group Areas Act, which forcefully removed people to new segregated townships. In 1979, Mr Goldblatt began working on a project about life in a typical white suburb of the Transvaal – this led to the publication of the book *In Boksburg*.

Mr Goldblatt was present at the 1982 Botswana Culture and Development Conference where he argued against photographers using their craft “as a weapon” in the struggle. He argued that the role of a photographer was to go beyond the surface of things and to make a far more compelling argument against the system of white rule.

In the 1980s, Mr Goldblatt also began working on a 15-year project that would culminate in the publication *South Africa: The Structure of Things Then* (1998).

In 1985, the London office of the African National Congress (ANC) called for a boycott of his exhibition that was touring Britain. The ANC made this call as it believed that he had defied the cultural boycott and that he worked for Anglo-American Corporation.

Subsequently, the call for the boycott was relaxed when people like Mr Omar Badsha and writer and Ms Nadine Gordimer called for the boycott to be lifted against him.

He also participated in the seminal exhibition: *South Africa: the Cordoned Heart* (1985) curated by fellow photographer Mr Badsha, a founder of Afrapix. He was asked by Mr Badsha to cover the story of workers who travelled an average of four hours per day by bus between the home-lands and cities like Pretoria. This assignment led to the book titled, *The Transported of KwaNdebele: a South African Odyssey* (1989).

In the 1990s, Mr Goldblatt argued that he would neither join a political organisation – because he was not a “joiner” – nor allow his work to be used “by either side of the struggle” for propaganda purposes. Nonetheless, he participated in the Staffrider Exhibitions, organised by the leftwing anti-apartheid photographers' collective, Afrapix.

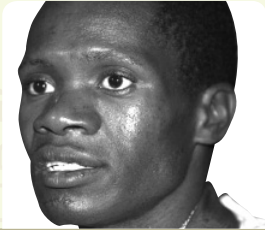
On 8 March 2006, Mr Goldblatt was honoured for his portrayal of social and political life in the country of his birth. He received the 2006 Hasselblad Foundation Award in photography, which is considered the most prestigious photographic award.

He was one of the first South African artists to be represented in the New York Museum of Modern Art and his work is exhibited and collected in some of the leading galleries around the world. Over the last 50 years, Mr Goldblatt has documented the complexities and contradictions of South African society. His photographs capture the social and moral value systems that governed the tumultuous history of his country's segregationist policies and continue to influence its changing political landscape.

We are proud to honour Mr David Goldblatt with the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver for his outstanding contribution to the portrayal of South African life through the medium of photography and for leaving an indelible mark in our country's inclusive literary culture.

Josiah Thugwane (1971 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent achievement during the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996 and his contribution to the field of athletics.

Mr Josiah Thugwane was born on 15 April 1971 in town of Bethal in Mpumalanga. Coming from humble beginnings, having no schooling, yet he rose to become an internationally celebrated and respected athlete. Mr Thugwane was the first black South African athlete to win an Olympic gold medal after the transition to democracy in 1994.

A former soccer player, Mr Thugwane was a speedy striker, but too small to make it as a professional player, which had been his childhood dream.

One day, at the age of 17, while watching a television programme that featured South African iconic distance stars Matthews Temane and Xolile Yawa, he decided that running was the future for him. His first move in that direction was to enter a half-marathon. He won, taking home R50.00 as the winner. “*That was it: I knew I was a runner and this was my way out,*” said Mr Thugwane. In 1988, his life changed when he ran away from a farm to pursue his dream of his new-found sport, that of being a marathon runner.

In 1989, he found work as a kitchen cleaner in a mining company in order to run under the mining club. He ran more than 50 marathons over the next five years, before realising that through hard training and a focus on select international events, he could reap much greater rewards.

His first win in an international race came in 1995 at the Honolulu Marathon in Japan. This was a tremendous breakthrough for Mr Thugwane. 1996 was his best year ever in his running career. He won the Old Mutual national championships in Cape Town, which qualified him to go to the Atlanta Olympic Games in the United States of America.

He won a gold medal during the Olympics in Atlanta, and became the first South African to win gold after South Africa was re-admitted into international sports. With apartheid’s hold on South Africa having ended, not since Jesse Owens won four gold medals in the Nazi Germany of 1936, had an Olympic victory carried such importance.

In the course of a little over two hours and 10 minutes, on the final day of the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, the life of South African marathon athlete Mr Josiah Thugwane was changed irrevocably.

Mr Thugwane defeated an elite field in one of the Olympics' most prestigious events to give South Africa an unexpected third gold medal at the Games after swimming star Penny Heyns had won two in the pool.

Mr Thugwane's victory was not the end of an Olympic dream; it was the start of a new journey. One of the first things that Mr Thugwane did under the tutelage of Jacques Malan, his trainer, was to learn to read and write. It was important for him to express himself in the media, so he learned to speak English.

In 1997, Mr Thugwane demonstrated that the gold medal was no fluke, finishing third in the London Marathon, and then later that year lowering his best time in winning Fukuoka. A seventh place finish in the 2000 London Marathon and a sixth-place finish in the New York City Marathon indicated that he was in top form. In 1997, he was also crowned as South Africa's Sportsman of the Year.

But it is Mr Thugwane's humility that has captured the hearts of many. In 1997, Josiah forfeited his spot in the world marathon championships to give another runner the opportunity to compete internationally. He also spent some of his prize money from his third-place London Marathon finish on buying running shoes to dispense to people in townships.

He suffered a number of injuries after the Olympics, but has proved since then that he remains a major contender in any marathon he enters. He went to the Sydney Olympics, the third man ever in Olympic history to defend the marathon title. He now lives in Johannesburg with his wife and four children.

Today Mr Thugwane is doing more than just competing. *I'm starting now to help younger athletes in South Africa, he explained. I help to train, to provide training shoes, and to coach. I myself am sponsored by Nike and Coca-Cola, but when I need shoes for up-and-coming athletes, I buy the shoes myself – it's no problem.*

We are proud to honour Mr Josiah Thugwane with the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver for his outstanding achievements on and off the track and for promoting South Africa's sporting prowess around the world.

Basil “Doc” Bikitsha (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the profession of journalism and literature, and for being an important social commentator in his chosen beat.

Mr Basil Siphon Neo Bridgeman Bikitsha, affectionately known as “Doc” Bikitsha, was born on 19 November 1930 at the Bridgman Memorial Hospital in Mayfair, Johannesburg.

After passing Matric, Mr Bikitsha went to study at Pius X11 University College known as Roma College in Lesotho. He was expelled for allegedly assaulting a fellow student. Mr Bikitsha came back to South Africa where he continued his studies at the Normal College near Pretoria.

After completing his training, Mr Bikitsha worked as a teacher where he taught his students to read newspapers on world affairs and report back their findings to the class.

Mr Bikitsha lived in Sophiatown before it was bulldozed by the apartheid Government to make way for a residential area exclusively for white people. Mr Bikitsha began his profession as a journalist at the *Golden City Post* and the *Bantu World* newspapers where he worked as a reporter.

While working for *Bantu World*, (later *The World*), Mr Bikitsha and Mr Can Themba covered the famous 1956 – 61 Treason Trial, which included 156 accused activists, among them then African National Congress President-General Chief Albert Luthuli, Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu and Ms Lillian Ngoyi.

Towards the end of the 1950s, Mr Bikitsha left *Bantu World* and joined *Drum* magazine where he worked his way up to becoming Assistant Editor. He then left *Drum* and joined the *Rand Daily Mail* newspaper from 1976 until 1986.

Mr Bikitsha worked alongside other prominent and celebrated writers known as the *Drum* generation such as Mr Henry Nxumalo, Mr Bloke Modisane, Mr Lewis Nkosi, Mr Nat Nakasa, Mr Can Themba, Mr Es’kia Mphahlele and Ms Sophie Thema.

Mr Bikitsha also contributed to the authoring of two books, *From Jo’burg to Jozi*, which was co-edited by Ms Heidi Holland and Mr Adam Roberts, and *Soweto Inside Out*, co-edited by Mr Roberts and Mr Joe Thlolo.

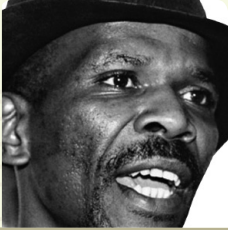
After leaving the *Rand Daily Mail*, he joined *Sunday Times*. Mr Bikitsha was part of a generation of journalists, mostly mission school-educated, hard-nosed and hard-drinking, whose love of the English language saw them forsake the teaching careers for which they had been trained, for journalism, that was a bridge between the *Drum* generation and later generations.

Mr Bikitsha died at the Tshepo Themba Clinic in Dobsonville, Soweto on 6 January 2007 at the age of 77.

Mr Basil “Doc” Bikitsha is honoured with the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver for being one of the finest journalists of his time, for his outstanding contribution to the profession of journalism and for being an important social commentator in his chosen beat. He was true to his calling up to his last days.

Raymond Chikapa Phiri (1947 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent achievement in the field of music and contribution to the struggle against apartheid.

Mr Raymond Chikapa Phiri was born in 1947 in Nelspruit, the present-day Mbombela, in Mpumalanga. He grew up with a passion for music. He started playing the guitar at a very tender age, inspired by his late father Kanyama Phiri. He grew up to play a variety of music instruments, including the piano and drums.

It has been indeed a long trip for him. From the early days in Mpumalanga, where he was born and raised, to where he used to dance to his troubadour father's puppet shows, Mr Phiri had his life cut out for entertainment. He had his first break when in 1962, he managed to dance for the legendary Dark City Sisters when they performed in Mpumalanga. He made enough money, giving him a chance to travel to Johannesburg.

He became a founder member of the soul music giants group of the 1970s, the Cannibals, which were later joined by the late soul singer Mpharanyana. When the Cannibals disbanded, he founded Stimela (Steam Train), with whom he conceived gold and platinum-winning albums like *Fire, Passion and Ecstasy*, *Look, Listen and Decide* as well as the controversial *People Don't Talk So Let's Talk*.

It came as no surprise when one of their most memorable tracks *Whispers in the Deep*, or *Phinda Mzala* as it was affectionately known, was restricted for broadcast by the old South African Broadcasting Corporation. Contrary to the desired effect, this in fact contributed heavily to the group's popularity.

The Stimela albums were compared to a silent revolution; nothing less than inspiring. Fifteen years before the advent of democracy in South Africa, when fellow citizens could finally air their views, creatively, Mr Phiri had charted that path, becoming one of the voices of the oppressed and downtrodden.

Singajindi Majita, he urged; don't dare give up, a message that nestled comfortably with the political conditions of the time. The impact was more mobilisation of a people hungry for freedom, with songs providing courage and hope for the future. It is the silent voices of the oppressed and pressures by the oppressor that Mr Phiri most expressed in his contribution to the attainment of a democratic South Africa.

He was part of the eight months' long *Graceland Tour* going around the world that was headed by American singer, Mr Paul Simon. The aim of the tour was to mobilise states in support of the struggle for liberation, better living standards for the oppressed African states and promoting cross-cultural dialogue. He later earned a Grammy Award for his participation on the tour.

While successful, the tour was fraught with some controversy, but also helped the South Africans to make names for themselves abroad.

Mr Ray Phiri and Stimela joined other top South African artists such as Mr Lucky Dube, Ladysmith Black Mambazo and Ms Yvonne Chaka Chaka for a tour to France, dubbed *Frenchement Zoulou*.

He is the founder of the Ray Phiri Artists Institute, which is focusing on unearthing talent and promoting the best music talent that Mpumalanga can produce. The institute is based at Thembeke High School in Ka Nyamazane, a few kilometres from Mbombela.

We are proud to honour Mr Ray Chikapa Phiri with the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver for his sterling contribution to the South African music industry and the successful use of arts as an instrument of social transformation.

Marlene van Niekerk (1954 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For her outstanding intellectual contribution to the literary arts and culture field through poetry, literature and philosophical works.

Ms Marlene van Niekerk was born in 1954, on a farm in Tygerhoek near Caledon. An outstanding intellectual, philosopher and prodigious literary giant, Ms van Niekerk matriculated from Hoërskool Bloemhof and proceeded to study Language and Philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, where she completed a Masters' Degree in 1978.

In 1979, she moved to Germany to join theatres in Stuttgart and Mainz as an apprentice for directing. From 1980 – 1985, she continued her studies of Philosophy in Holland and obtained a Doctoral Degree with a thesis on the works of Claude Lévi-Strauss and Paul Ricoeur: *Taal en mythe: een structuralistiese en een hermeneutiese benadering*.

Ms van Niekerk has lectured Philosophy at the University of Zululand, and later at the University of South Africa, and thereafter became a lecturer in Afrikaans and Dutch at the University of the Witwatersrand. Ms van Niekerk is now Professor of Afrikaans and Dutch at the University of Stellenbosch.

She has made a significant contribution as an award-winning poet, novelist and short-story writer and boasts an impeccable publication record. Her publications include the short-story collection, *The Woman Who Forgot Her Spyglass*, the novella, *Memorandum*, and the novels, *Triomf* and *Agaat*.

In particular the novel, *Triomf*, translated by Leon de Kock, reflects on the post-colonial South Africa, showing how apartheid failed to benefit even those it was also designed to serve, namely the white population. This work was a *New York Times* Notable Book in 2004, and won the CNA Literary Award, the M-Net Prize in South Africa and the prestigious Noma Award.

Triomf was the first Afrikaans novel to win this prize. Also, its film adaptation, directed by Michael Raeburn, won the Best South African Film Award at the Durban International Festival in 2008. In 2007, *Agaat* received the *Sunday Times* Literary Prize and the Hertzog Prize and was translated as *The Way of the Women* by Michiel Heyns, who received the Sol Plaatje Award for his translation. Ms van Niekerk's latest work is her novella, *Memorandum*. She continues to enrich our literary landscape.

We are proud to honour Ms Marlene van Niekerk with the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver for her outstanding contribution to the development of South Africa's inclusive literary culture.

Mannie Manim (1941 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent skills in theatre lighting design and administration, and his practical and technical contribution to theatre in South Africa and the field of arts.

Mr Mannie Manim was born in July 1941, in Cape Town. With more than 50 years' involvement in theatre, Mr Manim has indelible imprints in the arts and entertainment industry in South Africa and globally. His involvement in the arts industry began as an usher at the Brook Theatre in 1955, where he left five years after rising through several ranks to become company manager, and joined Leonard Schach Productions.

He worked for two years as a technical director of the Civic Theatre in Johannesburg from its opening, moved to Theatre International for some years and joined the Performing Arts Company of the Transvaal (PACT) Drama Theatre in 1967, where he was an administrative head.

In 1973, he left PACT to start The Company with Mr Barney Simon and a group of actors. The Company was an independent outfit committed to non-racial theatre. He was a co-founder of the Market Theatre in 1976 and became the trend-setting theatre's managing director. The Market Theatre was home to international playwrights who wanted to have their plays presented there because of the commitment to non-racialism and their opposition to segregation in both society and on stage.

As the work of the Market Theatre Company became known internationally, he was also co-producer in various productions, visiting Europe, the United Kingdom (UK), Canada, Australia, the United States of America and Japan, where he was the lighting designer on many of these tours. The Market Theatre Company achieved the feat of 33 international tours since its inception until 1991.

As managing director and producer of Mannie Manim Productions from 1991 he has been presenter, co-presenter, executive producer and lighting designer for many plays in various theatres locally and abroad. He worked with the inimitable Mr Athol Fugard in his international tours to London, Toronto, Australia and Singapore. He also worked with the doyen of township theatre, Mr Mbongeni Ngema, in *Mama* as a co-producer and lighting designer for its Australia and New Zealand tour.

Among the many highlights of his lighting designer career is the Cape Town Opera's *Show Boat* in Sweden; *Noah of Cape Town* and the acclaimed *I Am My Own Wife* and *The Tempest* at the Baxter Theatre Centre; the RSC's Courtyard Theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon and in five other cities in the UK; and *Sheila's Day* and John Kani's *Nothing but the Truth* at the Market Theatre.

He was also responsible for the lighting on *The Magic Flute* and *A Christmas Carol* at the Young Vic and in the West End; *Sizwe Bansi is Dead* at the National Theatre, London; *Nothing but the Truth* at the Hampstead Theatre, London, the Lincoln Centre in New York, the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles and the National Theatre of Namibia in Windhoek; *The Real Thing* at the Strindberg Intima Theatre in Stockholm; Janet Suzman's production of *Hamlet* in Stratford-upon-Avon; and *Porgy and Bess* in Umea, Sweden.

Other productions he participated in include *The Island* at the National Theatre and the Old Vic in London, in Toronto, at the Kennedy Centre in Washington and at BAM in New York; *Carmen* and *The Mysteries* at Wilton's Music Hall in London, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, at the International Theatre Festival in Perth, at the Queen's Theatre in London and at the World Stage Festival in Toronto; and *Sorrows and Rejoicings* at the Tricycle Theatre in London.

Some of the awards which he received include the Shirley Moss Award for the Greatest Practical and Technical Contribution to Theatre in South Africa, the South African Institute of Theatre Technology Award for Outstanding Achievement as a Theatre Technician, Administrator and Lighting Designer, the first Vita Award for the Most Enterprising Producer and was 10-time winner of the Vita Best Original Lighting Award.

In 1990, he was made *Chevalier des Artes et des Lettres* by the French Government and the following year received a gold medal for Theatre Development from the South African Academy of Arts and Science. He was also awarded the 2001/02 Dora Mavor Moore Award for best Lighting Design in Toronto.

In 2004, he was awarded the Naledi Lifetime Achievement Award by the Theatre Managements of South Africa. He has indeed achieved a lot in theatre.

We are proud to honour Mr Mannie Manim with the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver for his excellent contribution to the development of South African theatre and in the field of creative arts in general.

Busisiwe “Busi” Victoria Mhlongo (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to the field of music and putting South Africa on the international music map with her prolific musical composition.

Ms Busisiwe Victoria Mhlongo, popularly known as Busi Mhlongo and an extremely talented and innovatively versatile *Urban Zulu*, was born in 1947 at Inanda near Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

Her songs continue to reverberate with such power of emotion and delivery. Ms Mhlongo was one of the most emotive singers South Africa has ever produced. She grew up in a caring extended family and began her singing career in choirs and concert groups while still at school.

After the world-famous *King Kong* production left for London together with its artists, new talent had to be sought in South Africa and so Ms Mhlongo was discovered by a Gallo Music talent scout. She swiftly moved to Johannesburg where she made recordings as Victoria Mhlongo. Her 1963 version of *My boy lollipop* became a national hit and her career started in earnest. She performed in musicals and became a soloist with several jazz groups, notably the Early Mabuza's Big Five.

In 1968, Ms Mhlongo travelled to Lourenco Marques (Maputo) with Alfred Herberts' African Follies. She so impressed some Portuguese musicians touring Mozambique that they invited her to join their band and return to Portugal with them, and that is how Busi Mhlongo left the African Follies and went to Lisbon.

In Portugal she fronted bands, sang in nightclubs and performed in musicals. She also worked in the United States and Canada and in 1972 moved to London to sing with the popular Afro-jazz band Osibisa.

A seasoned globetrotter by this time, Ms Mhlongo returned to South Africa in 1979 during an African tour with Ms Letta Mbuli. For much of the 1980s, Ms Mhlongo based herself in the Netherlands where she became the darling of a burgeoning “world music” audience. However, the return of exiles and political prisoners in 1990 signalled also Ms Mhlongo's own return to her home in KwaZulu-Natal. She formed a band with South African musicians called Twasa, which toured Holland and Belgium to great acclaim.

Ms. Mhlongo was considered by many to be a virtuoso singer, dancer and composer whose music defies categorisation. Drawing on various South African styles such as mbaqanga, maskandi, marabi and traditional Zulu music, fused with contemporary elements from jazz, funk, rock, gospel, rap, opera, reggae and West African music, she produced a fresh and exciting sound, complemented

only by her spirited performances on stage. Her infectious music and singing style have a universal appeal and her lyrics carry powerful and poignant messages of social commentary.

Ms Mhlongo has worked and collaborated with other top African artists and the cream of African music in Mr Hugh Masekela, Dr Phillip Tabane, Mr Mabe Thobejane, and many legends making meticulously produced, melodic and modern South African music.

In 2000, Ms Mhlongo scooped three awards at the FNB South African Music Awards for Best Female Artist, Best Adult Contemporary Album (Africa), and Best African Pop Album. Ms Mhlongo has since also scored a Kora Award which is given annually for musical achievement in sub-Saharan Africa. The Musical Energy Loud Truth (Melt) has released a compilation, called *Indiza* with two new tracks produced by Brice Wassy and a series of remixes by Club 3.30.

The South African music benefit concert was held in October 2007 by the South African Broadcasting Corporation to honour and celebrate Ms Mhlongo's birthday as well as to raise funds for her hospital bills. Her album *Urban Zulu* was a novel experience of traditional Zulu genre of Maskandi being expressed by a Zulu woman commercially to an international audience. Ms Mhlongo had been diagnosed with cancer and was undergoing treatment when she died on 15 June 2010. She has left a lasting legacy in life as in music.

We are proud to honour Ms Busisiwe Victoria "Busi" Mhlongo with the Order of Ikhamanga in Silver for her outstanding and excellent contribution to the field of music.

Molefi Nathanael Oliphant (1952 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD



For his excellent contribution to the development of soccer in South Africa and excellent leadership in the successful bid and hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Few in the country occupy the haloed space of sports administration and leadership, especially of soccer, as does Mr Molefi Nathanael Oliphant. He was born on 6 March 1952 in Kroonstad, Free State. He started his working career as a teacher in 1975 at Lekoa Shandu High School (Sharpeville), rising to the rank of principal in 1983 at Lebohang High School (Boipatong) and was later promoted to become an Inspector of Schools in 1993.

He capped his educational professional experience by holding the post of District Director of Education in the Sedibeng West District of the Gauteng Department of Education in 1995. His educational qualifications include Bachelor of Arts (University of South Africa), 1982; Bachelor of Education (University of the Witwatersrand), 1988; Masters of Education in Education Management (North West University), 2007; and an Honorary Doctorate (D.Tech) in Sports Management (Vaal University of Technology), 2006.

Mr Molefi Oliphant's work in football administration began at grassroots level where he held leadership positions in the Vaal Region. He went on to become the Treasurer of the then Soccer Association of South Africa, a position he held until 1991.

After being a vice president of the South African Football Association (Safa) for a period of four years, Mr Molefi Oliphant ascended to the position of President of Safa, whereafter serving for three terms, he decided not to stand for re-election. In recognition of his monumental contribution to the development of football in the country, Safa conferred him with the title of Honorary Life President.

In addition, Mr Oliphant is currently the second vice-president and executive member of the Confederation of African Football (CAF). He has held various positions in local and international football structures, including the National Olympic Committee of South Africa, Council for Southern African Football Association executive member, FIFA and CAF match commissioner, FIFA Appeal Board member, member of the World Cup Organising Committee South Africa and Deputy Head of Delegation for both the Germany and South Africa FIFA world cups.

These leadership qualities have not gone unrewarded, as attested to by a host of honours and awards bestowed to Mr Oliphant, including the Special State Award by former President Nelson Mandela in recognition of service to South Africa football, International Olympic Committee Award for remarkably contributing as a volunteer towards the development of sport and Olympism, Super Sport Recognition Award, Award Recognition for serving Safa continuously for 10 years, Order of the Disa Officer: Province of Western Cape, CAF 50 Years Golden Jubilee Award, Safa Presidential Award and a FIFA Merit Award, both in 2010.

We are proud to honour Mr Molefi Nathaniel Oliphant with the Order of Ikhamanga in Gold for his excellent contribution to the development of soccer and his participation in ensuring that South Africa won the bid to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, and held a successful tournament.

Irvin Khoza (1948 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD



For his excellent contribution to and dedication in helping South Africa obtain the right to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, and for ensuring that the tournament became a success as chairperson of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ Organising Committee.

Dr Irvin Khoza was born on 27 January 1948 in Alexandra Township. Dr Khoza is a former student at South Africa's famous Fort Hare University but did not complete his degree as he was allegedly expelled for anti-apartheid activities.

A highly experienced soccer administrator, Dr Khoza is the chairperson of Orlando Pirates Football Club, one of South Africa's biggest and famous football clubs, formed in 1937. In 1980, Dr Khoza was appointed as secretary of Orlando Pirates F.C. He seldom visits the Orlando Pirates dressing room, but he always does when his team plays against their long-time arch rivals, Kaizer Chiefs.

His team Orlando Pirates is the only South African team to have won the prestigious and the most prized soccer tournament in the African continent, the now African Champions League Cup, when Pirates defeated Asec Mimosa of Ivory Coast in 1995. Orlando Pirates is currently the only football club in the southern hemisphere that has ever won the African Champions trophy.

Dr Khoza is also chairperson of the South African Premier Soccer League (PSL) and was also a vice-president of the South African Football Association (Safa). As the chairperson of the PSL, he was instrumental in securing sponsors of the league such as the Absa Group Limited.

He was also the chairperson of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ Organising Committee South Africa from 2004 to 2010, which was tasked with, among other things, to ensure that South Africa adheres to the promises made to FIFA with regard to hosting a successful 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Khoza served as the chairperson of South Africa's 2010 FIFA World Cup™ bid team, which secured the right to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa.

In 2004, he was honoured with an Honorary Doctorate of Philosophy by the University of Zululand. The award was also in recognition of his involvement in sports development, following his contribution to help South Africa win the right to host the world's largest sporting event in 2010.

In March 2009, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) honoured him with an inauguration as the newly appointed Honorary Colonel of Logistical Division of the SANDF.

Following a successful FIFA Confederations Cup in 2009, Dr Khoza was invited and thanked by the South African Defence Military Command Council for excellent work done by him and Safa.

We are proud to honour Dr Irvin Khoza with the Order of Ikhamanga in Gold for his hard work and dedication in helping South Africa win the right to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, and for ensuring that the tournament becomes a success in the eyes of the entire football fraternity. He is also honoured for his contribution towards development and transformation of the game of soccer in South Africa.

Daniel “Danny” Jordaan (1951 –)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD



For his excellent contribution to and hard work in ensuring that South Africa hosted a successful 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Born on 3 September 1951 in the friendly city of Port Elizabeth, Daniel “Danny” Jordaan is a renowned sports administrator and a former lecturer, politician and anti-apartheid activist.

He became involved in anti-apartheid activities by joining the South African Students’ Organisation in the early 1970s, an organisation founded by the late Steve Biko to defend the rights of black students in South Africa. Later, Mr Jordaan became a member of the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress (ANC).

His political career progressed remarkably till 1990 when he was elected chairperson of the ANC branch in Port Elizabeth. After the first fully inclusive South African elections in 1994, Mr Jordaan became a Member of Parliament for the ANC. He held this position until 1997. Earlier in 1993, he was appointed as a director of the Cape Town Olympic Bid Company, inaugurating a decorated career in sports administration.

In 1997, Mr Jordaan was elected Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the South African Football Association (Safa). He was instrumental in transforming the economy of South African football, raising revenue from the sport from US\$3,2 million to US\$35 million.

Mr Jordaan led South Africa’s bid to host the 2006 FIFA World Cup™, narrowly losing out to Germany but gaining great respect internationally for his work.

He has since served FIFA in numerous capacities, including, as a general coordinator for the Youth World Cup (now known as FIFA U-20 World Cup), 2001 FIFA Confederations Cup and the 2002 FIFA World Cup™ in Korea/Japan. He was also a match commissioner for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ and a member of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ Local Organising Committee.

Having led South Africa to a successful bid in 2004 for the right to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, Mr Jordaan was then elected CEO of the South Africa 2010 Organising Committee for the 2010 showpiece.

Mr Jordaan has served on the Marketing and Television Board of FIFA since 1998. He is also a member of the International Marketing Council.

Mr Jordaan holds a BA Degree from the University of the Western Cape, and an Honours Degree from the University of South Africa (Unisa). He received three honorary doctorates, namely a Doctorate in Philosophy from Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, a Doctorate in Administration from Unisa, as well as a doctorate in Philosophy from his alma mater, the University of the Western Cape.

In 2000, he won the South Africa's marketing person of the year award, while in 2001 he was the recipient of the Presidential Sport Achievement Award from former President Thabo Mbeki. In 2004, Jordaan was voted 44th in the Top 100 Great South Africans and Newsmaker of the Year.

He received a mayoral award from the Mayor of Los Angeles, California, on 24 October 2004. Mr Jordaan has been given the freedom of the city of Maracaibo, Venezuela. He has also received numerous awards from other South African cities.

We are proud to honour Mr Daniel "Danny" Jordaan with the Order of Ikhamanga in Gold for his excellent work and dedication in helping South Africa secure the right to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, and also for playing a significant role in the success of the tournament itself.

Amandla Cultural Ensemble

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

For their contribution to the struggle against apartheid through their cultural performances.

In September 1978, the International Festival of Youth and Students took place in Havana, Cuba. South Africa was represented by a group of youths who were members of the African National Congress (ANC) studying in various countries in Europe, Africa and America. They also included members of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) based in Angola. These groups had to combine and perform as one united group of the ANC.

The success of their performances so reverberated throughout the world that the BBC had to remark ever favourably about the beautiful performance of the South African delegation. The leadership of the ANC, taking the cue from the Cuban successes, took a decision to have a permanent cultural group whose centre was the band component of the group.

The leadership also took a decision that the membership of the group should be members of MK because of the military discipline factor. The group started with those seven members of the band and a recruitment drive was conducted to increase the group to about 40 members. All members had to multitask as musicians, dancers, and actors.

South Africa's struggle for liberation rested on four pillars, with international mobilisation ranking among the most important. In this regard, Amandla's main tasks were:

- The mobilisation of the international community. ANC President Oliver Reginald Tambo, after seeing an Amandla show in London, said that it took him 20 years to do what Amandla did in two hours – to promote South Africa and the struggle for freedom.
- The Amandla group was a powerful instrument to showcase cultural heritage and its diversity after a long period of colonial oppression which was accompanied by cultural oppression to destroy national pride.

The show of Amandla was a chronology of important events starting with a peaceful era before the colonisers came to our country. It continued with colonisation and subsequent industrialisation of our country down to the formation and conscientisation of the working-class population.

Amandla travelled to more than 60 countries, educating people all over the world about our country and was invited repeatedly in certain countries. Countries like Holland and those in the Scandinavian region invited the group over and over, with some people in Europe following the group from city to city and country to country.

Plans to relocate Amandla in an organised way after the advent of democracy never bore any fruits, although the group managed to converge and did a few performances. All other efforts of trying to revive the group have not been successful.

It remains a wish for most who knew this group to see the Amandla Cultural Ensemble taking to the stage again in whatever form, for there is still a big role that a cultural group like them can play in educating people about the importance of cultural artistry.

We are proud to honour members of the Amandla Cultural Ensemble who are still alive and those who have passed on. They are the following: (Nora Mapule Pitsi (Dikeledi Mokoena*), Daisy Nompumelelo Tshilwane (Fortune Nala*), Thokozani Maureen Magxwalisa (Julinda Klaas*), Mandisa Blossom Mphati (Louisana Gugwini*), Doctor Pooe (Bethuel Khoale “Mosquitoe”*), Refiloe Dyer (Prudence Masuku “Nanas”*), Nonkululeko Beauty Mraqisa (Viola Mkhize*), Nocawe Nomalizwe Merriam Doshane (Angela Moa*), Mantoa (Belinda*), Lorraine McClare (Mamonkie Simelane*), Stella Mbentshe (Noluthando Pungula*), (Dudu Mbanjwa*), Sibusiso Judas Mabase (Mbongeni Dingindawo*), Mikkie Lebona (Sandile Khumalo “Skhulu”*), Joe (Joe Mthembu “Mrashushu”*), Jabulani Magubane (Patrick Sithole*), Msimang (Jeniffer Mothwa*), Nomathemba Ramncwana (Nelly Kota*) Wiseman Ntombela (Livingston Tikwane “Santana”*), (Welile)*, Welcome Msomi*, Sandisile*, Lemmy Nkuta (Selina Binda*), Jonas Gwangwa and Promise Nkosi (Pinki*).

We are proud to honour the Amandla Cultural Ensemble collectively with the Order of Ikhamanga in Gold for their cultural contribution to the struggle for liberation in South Africa and for spreading the message all over the world about South Africa’s rich and diverse cultural heritage.

(*) denotes combat name.

The Order of the Baobab

This Order takes its inspiration from what is seen by some to be the oldest life form in Africa, the Baobab tree, whose endemic distribution and peculiar appearance and features have made it emblematic of the tropical African landscape. Its sparse branch and leaf system (relative to its massively wide trunk) gives the Baobab (*Adonsonia Digitata*) the appearance, when viewed from a distance, of being permanently uprooted. In closer proximity, the Baobab, with its colossal wide trunk – sometimes exceeding a diameter of five metres – supported by the broad and strong protruding root system supporting it, has the effect of suggesting a gigantic refuge from the sun or rain. Indeed, in traditional African societies, it is often the place for meetings, shelter and rest.

While the origin of its name is lost in the many rich legends and myths of Africa, the Baobab is probably the most described tree on the continent. The oldest living Baobab is estimated to be more than 3 000 years old. The Baobab is well known for its magical powers and symbolic value to many indigenous African people, as well as its functional usefulness. The Baobab bark is used to make mats, hats, cloth and rope; its fruits are eaten; and its wood burnt as fuel.

The age and utility of this tree suggest endurance, wisdom, endowment and bounty. It perfectly symbolises the sustained and exceptional service to South Africa that is recognised by the award of the Order of the Baobab, as well as the enduring and growing status of South Africans resulting from service thus rendered.

The central motif of the Order is the image of the Baobab tree enclosed in a nine-sided polygon, which symbolises the nine provinces of our country as well as the many different areas of possible contribution and service to the nation. The exterior shape and texture are reminiscent of the bark on the trunk of the Baobab tree.

Recipients of the Order of the Baobab receive an award of three elements: a neck badge (a gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket); and a lapel rosette (also in gold, silver or bronze).

Recipients of the Order are entitled to indicate that they have been invested with the relevant category of the Order by the use of the following post-nominal letters:

- GCOB for recipients of the Supreme Counsellor of the Baobab (Gold)
- SCOB for recipients of the Grand Counsellor of the Baobab (Silver)
- COB for recipients of the Counsellor of the Baobab (Bronze).

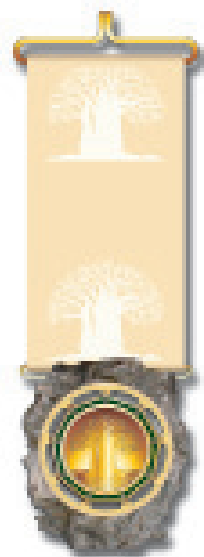
The Order of the Baobab is awarded to South African citizens for distinguished service in the fields of: business and the economy; science, medicine, and for technological innovation; and community service. The Supreme Counsellor of the Baobab in Gold is awarded for exceptional service. The second category, Grand Counsellor of the Baobab in Silver, is awarded for excellent service, while the Counsellor of the Baobab in Bronze is awarded for outstanding service.



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Reginald Dudley Forde (1940 –)

THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN BRONZE



For his outstanding leadership in the field of education and contribution to community service through the channels of the education system and the Boy Scout Movement of South Africa.

Mr Reginald Dudley Forde was born in Johannesburg on 20 April 1940. He completed school in Clifton School in Nottingham Road, as well as three degrees with the University of Natal. These included a B Comm, BA Hons as well as a Master's in Philosophy of Leadership. In 1964, he was the Student of the Year at the Durban Teachers' Training College.

He was inspired by the principles of leadership by adults and began similar courses to train leaders among the boys in the Boy Scout Movement. The Wood Badge, which is known throughout the world, was started by Lord Baden-Powell, first Baron Baden-Powell of Gillwell, England.

Mr Forde was headmaster at several schools in the Free State and then Natal, and was also a lecturer at his alma mater, Natal University. Throughout his entire career he inculcated strong values of leadership, discipline and commitment to young people. This was through the Boy Scout Movement of South Africa in which he became very active in the 1950s.

From 1959, he held various positions such as Area Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal, National Commissioner for Training South Africa and Chief Scouts Commissioner South Africa (1995 – 1999). He is well known in most spheres concerned with leadership training and has published several papers on his studies and practical work in this area.

The immediate success of these early courses in training boys to become leaders was followed by regular successive courses, each building on gained experience, new innovative ideas and all-round improvement in standards recognising the need for scouting to keep abreast of new developments in a changing South Africa.

An ardent sports fanatic, Mr Forde has also collected a number of awards in his long career. These include the Long Service Medal for 40 years of service to scouting, Honourable Citizen Award for Service to Education and Silver Springbok for exceptional service to scouting.

He has been nominated for his extensive influence on the boys in various schools where he taught and in other spheres in the community. He changed his career in order to become involved in community service through the channels of the education system and the Boy Scout Movement of South Africa.

He has proved himself to be an outstanding leader in the field of education. His Headmastership sees him through being a young, enthusiastic principal in Welkom to a maturing headmaster in Kingsway, KwaZulu-Natal, and then becoming principal of the renowned Pietermaritzburg College, the Headmaster at Durban High School and later Rector of the prestigious Michael House College in Hilton before retiring.

We are proud to honour Mr Reginald Dudley Forde with the Order of the Baobab in Bronze in recognition of his excellent and unparalleled work in the fields of education and leadership building.

Nowongile Cynthia Molo (1949 –)

THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN BRONZE



For her outstanding contribution to the development of women through the Women in Agriculture and Rural Development (WAARD), a self-empowerment initiative that changed the lives of many families.

Ms Molo is a household name in community organisation and a consummate leader who has her roots in the former Transkei where she was born in 1949. She completed the Junior Certificate (Form 3) at Bethel College. Some of her additional courses included Political Theory, Leadership Skills and HIV and AIDS.

She worked for the Department of Education in the Eastern Cape, where she was mainly involved in the building and renovation of schools, and later became a project manager in the Department of Agriculture in that province.

Apart from all these activities, Ms Molo has been an active field worker since 1978, starting first at Africa Cooperative Action Trust and later mobilising communities on issues affecting them. She was also one of the founding members of the Dispute Resolution and Peace Forum in the entire Transkei homeland.

She founded the Vukani Women's Organisation, a structure which later became the African National Congress (ANC) Women's League in the Transkei Region. From 1993 to 1997, she served on the National Executive Committee of the ANC Women's League as organiser.

Ms Molo became WAARD President and worked closely with the Department of Agriculture at all levels. So magnificent has her influence been that several women from her organisation received female farmer awards. She currently serves as council member of Black Economic Empowerment at U-Vimba Bank.

Apart from the reward of seeing fellow women making a difference in their economic lives through her influence, Ms Molo has received several awards in the province, including an award from the Eastern Cape Premier for Commitment to Language, Customs and Traditions and an award from the Agriculture MEC for her contribution to the development of rural women. She was also awarded the Female Entrepreneur of the Year Award in 2010.

With her rich life derived from enriching others as a community organiser, motivator and development advocate, Ms Molo has made a huge impact on rural development, which distinguishes her for the award she is receiving.

William Sinclair Winship (1927 –)

THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the field of medicine and dedication of his adult life to paediatrics and human genetics.

Professor William Sinclair Winship was born on 18 March 1927, in Edinburgh, Scotland. When he was a few months old, his parents moved to Mpwapwa, Tanzania, before settling in Somerset West and Durban where he studied.

A dedicated medical specialist and a distinguished scholar, Prof. William Sinclair Winship completed his MBChB Degree in 1953 and a Master's Degree in 1962 at the University of Cape Town.

Since the completion of his studies, Prof. Winship has dedicated close to 60 years of his life to the care, treatment and protection of infants in South Africa, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal where he is still in active service.

In 1956, he commenced training as paediatric registrar and tutored the first class of students to qualify from what is today the Nelson Mandela School of Medicine at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

In 1962, he established clinics for paediatric cardiology and birth defects at King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban. In 1968, he was appointed principal specialist/senior lecturer in cardiology and established the Paediatric Cardiac Service in KwaZulu-Natal. In the following year he became founder member of the Natal Heart Association.

In 1971, he was appointed principal paediatrician and head of department at Addington Hospital and a senior lecturer in the Department of Paediatrics at the then University of Natal's established Genetic Clinic.

From 1972 to 1992, he was medical specialist on the Board of Management of Durban Child and Family Welfare. He was also chairperson of both the Adoption Committee and the Advisory Committee for Management of Child Abuse and Neglect, as well as convener of the Congress of South African Cardiac Society in Durban.

Recognised even beyond the borders of South Africa, Prof. Winship served as corresponding member for South Africa of the Association of European Paediatric Cardiologists for 15 years. In 1973, he was the chairperson of the Steering Committee which founded the South African Heart Foundation and was also elected to the Board of Management of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

In 1974, Prof. Winship became a founder member of the South African Inherited Disorders Association and was also elected President of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

In 1976, he established the first Multidisciplinary Committee to deal with Child Abuse and Neglect in Durban. From 1978 to 1980, he was chairperson of the Natal Paediatric Group and executive member of the Committee of the South African Paediatric Association. He also served on the executive of the Foundation of Southern African Society of Human Genetics in Rustenburg.

In his commitment to infants, Prof. Winship co-convened the first National Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect in South Africa and proposed the formation of the South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect to be affiliated to the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

He was also a founder member of an organisation called Training and Resources for Early Education (TREE). Currently the largest Early Childhood Development (ECD) organisation in South Africa, TREE has trained over 20 000 people, mostly from rural areas on a variety of ECD courses, which impacts on an estimated 600 000 young children, particularly those with genetic disorders. He was also a founder of Childline in 1986.

An avid researcher, Prof. Winship has published over 53 articles in national and international medical journals. Most notable among his publications is the *2003 Handbook of Genetic and Congenital Syndromes*, published by Oxford University Press. He has also served as examiner for the Certificate in Medical Genetics for several colleges of medicine in South Africa.

He has received many honours in his long career, embracing paediatrics and human genetics, which include the Excellence in Service Award in 2000 and the Bill Winship SASHG Medal. He was endowed by the Southern African Society of Human Genetics in 2004, in recognition of his contribution to human genetics in South Africa. Another notable award is the College of Paeditrus Award of 2007, for his contribution to South African paediatrics and child care in South Africa.

Prof. Winship has served the people of South Africa unflinchingly for more than 50 years, and is currently involved in both the hospital and university as senior specialist paediatrician and as honorary associate professor in the Department of Paediatrics and Child Health of the Nelson Mandela School of Medicine.

We are proud to honour Professor William Sinclair Winship with the Order of the Baobab in Silver for his excellent contribution to the field of medicine and the dedication of his adult life to paediatrics and human genetics.

David Patrick Russell (1938 –)

THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution and commitment to opposing the apartheid system as a church leader and for taking a brave stand on many thorny issues to ensure that South Africa became a democratic society.

Having been born in the late 1930s, Bishop David Russell got immersed in the struggle against apartheid from an early age. He did his first degree at the University of Cape Town, and then studied for an MA at Oxford University. He did his training for the priesthood at the College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, England. He later obtained his PhD in Religious Studies (specialising in Christian Ethics) from the University of Cape Town.

While working as a chaplain to migrant workers in Cape Town, he was banned and house-arrested in 1977 for five years.

Bishop David Russell was the 12th Bishop of Grahamstown, having been ordained in 1965. He was a Suffragan Bishop in the Diocese of St John's from 1986 to 1987 and then Bishop of Grahamstown until 2004.

Religious leaders were among the foremost and vocal opponents of the repressive apartheid regime. Acting out of conscience and the banner of religion never shielded these men of the cloth from the wrath of the apartheid authorities. Many clergy often suffered the same fate as the persons whose cause they championed.

This was acutely the case with Bishop Russell as, after defying a banning order, he was sentenced to three-and-half years in prison, with two-and-half years being suspended on 28 February 1980 for defying a banning order.

Bishop Russell, attending an Anglican Church synod, had infringed his banning order. For this he was taken to Pollsmoor Prison and released on R500 bail, pending the outcome of an appeal lodged on his behalf by his lawyers.

The Bishop has served on the Bench of Bishops of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa since 1986, the same year that Archbishop Desmond Tutu was elected to lead the province. While serving later with Archbishop Njongonkulu Ndungane, he was chairperson of the Southern African Anglican Theological Commission and Dean of the province (Anglican Church of Southern Africa).

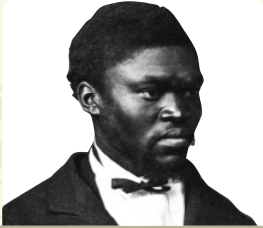
Since retiring as Bishop of Grahamstown in 2004, he has been working in Cape Town with Inclusive and Affirming Ministries (IAM), a Christian non-governmental organisation. He lives with his wife Dorothea and they have two sons.

The ministry of women in the church was affirmed when the first female priests in the Anglican Church in southern Africa were ordained by Bishop Russell in 1992. He is honoured for his role in opposing the apartheid system as a church leader and for taking a brave stand on many thorny issues to ensure that South Africa became a democratic society.

We are proud to honour Bishop David Patrick Russell with the Order of the Baobab in Silver for his outstanding contribution to the theological field.

Rev Phambani Jeremiah Mzimba (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN GOLD



For his exceptional contribution to and pioneering spirit in the formation of the African independent churches and his instrumental role in the development of a new understanding of Christianity among African believers.

A devout Christian and founder of the Mzimbatite Church, which subsequently influenced the formation of the Bantu Presbyterian Church in 1923, Jeremiah Mzimba was born in the 1850s at Nggakayi in the Eastern Cape. His father, Ntibane Mzimba, was educated in Lovedale and became a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

He attended school at the famous Lovedale College from 1860 and in 1875 was ordained as the first South African-trained black Presbyterian Church minister on 2 December 1875. He became a teacher of biblical studies. After his ordination, he volunteered to go to Livingstone Mission in Malawi but was not chosen, and he dedicated himself to serving the Lovedale congregation and taught at Lovedale Institution.

In 1891, the year of Lovedale's Jubilee, Reverend Mzimba was chosen to deliver one of the sermons and was recognised as a modest and capable minister and a successful evangelist. In 1893, he was sent to Scotland as a delegate to the anniversary of the Free Church, severing its ties with the Scottish Government.

While in Scotland, he collected funds for the theological school in Lovedale. In the 1897 National United Presbyterian Assembly, the Kaffrarian Presbyterian declined to accept union with other Presbyteries if their African ministers did not receive equal recognition.

Reverend Mzimba left the Free Church of Scotland after 22 years of service, and formed his own independent church. They called themselves the "true Free Church". He left with most of the congregation members of Lovedale. Reverend Mzimba died in 1911, and his son took over as the head of the Mzimbatite Church. The formation of the Mzimba Church had a direct influence on the formation of the Bantu Presbyterian Church in 1923, the African Branch of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

The reverend's inextinguishable contribution to humanity is shown in the establishment of one of the early African independent churches in South Africa, which was an important initial step towards the liberation of this country.

His name is counted among those of the early pioneers of the African independent churches who played an instrumental role in the development of a new understanding of Christianity among the African believers.

We are proud of honouring Reverend Phambani Jeremiah Mzimba with the Order of the Baobab in Gold for his pioneering role in the emergence of African independent churches.

The Order of Luthuli

Chief Albert Luthuli was a legendary liberation struggle leader and first African recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1960. Although he grew up in tribal surroundings, Chief Luthuli believed in and fought for full political, economic and social opportunities for the oppressed people of South Africa. Because of his conviction and desire to see all people participate and enjoy the fruits of a prosperous South Africa, he sacrificed all prospects of personal gain and comforts and dedicated his life to the cause and service of his compatriots. He served as president of the African National Congress from 1952 until his death in 1967.

The central motif of the design of this Order is the triangular flintstone, which represents a basic survival tool used by our ancestors to skin animals, construct shelters and cut strips of skin to make clothes. It symbolises Chief Luthuli's vision for all people to be empowered to participate fully in society.

Within the domain of the flintstone, the rising sun at its top edge represents the dawn of a new era on Africa. Immediately below is Isandlwana Hill, depicted in its pristine outline to represent peace and tranquility after the Battle of Isandlwana in 1879.

Below Isandlwana Hill is an abstract representation of the South African National Flag, representing sovereignty, freedom and democracy.

The nadir of the flintstone is composed of the partial image of a decorative African pot embellished with beads, symbolising the beauty of Africa. Two horns of an African bull flank the central image and signify the empowerment and prosperity of African people. The leopard skin-patterned rings at the base of both horns represent the trademark headgear of Chief Luthuli.

There are three elements to an award of the Order of Luthuli: a neck badge (a gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket); and a lapel rosette (also in gold, silver or bronze).

Recipients of this Order are entitled to indicate that they have been invested with the relevant category of the Order by the use of the following post-nominal letters:

- OLG for recipients of the Order of Luthuli (gold)
- OLS for recipients of the Order of Luthuli (silver)
- OLB for recipients of the Order of Luthuli (bronze).

The Order of Luthuli is awarded to South Africans who have served the interests of South Africa by making a meaningful contribution in any of the following areas: the struggle for democracy, human rights, nation-building, justice, peace and conflict resolution.

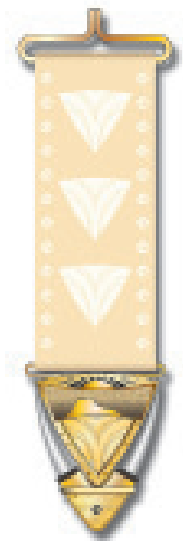
The Order of Luthuli in gold is awarded for exceptional contribution in a relevant field. The Order of Luthuli in silver is awarded for excellent contribution, while the Order of Luthuli in bronze is awarded for outstanding contribution.



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Harriet Bolton (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE



For dedicating her adult life to the struggle for liberation, campaigning for workers' rights and for organising the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union and the Garment Workers' Industrial Union.

Ms Harriet Bolton was born on 15 January 1927 in the then Transvaal (Gauteng) and passed away on 22 November 2009, at the age of 82. Ms Bolton settled with her parents in Durban when she was only six years old.

In 1944, at the age of just 17, she began work as a bookkeeper at the South African Typographical Union, which shared offices with the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union and the Garment Workers' Industrial Union. These had been founded by James (Jimmy) Bolton, a furniture worker from the United Kingdom (UK) who arrived in South Africa and was horrified to find that workers were not unionised. They were later married.

Ms Bolton was a fearless trade unionist who helped to ignite the workers' movement, leading to the Durban strikes of 1973. She always fought for the right of African workers to unionise and she was a fierce proponent of the independence of labour.

She mobilised political and student activists to help in her quest, spearheading the programme and eventually also taking up the post of general secretary of the Textile Workers' Union. The Garment Workers' Industrial Union eventually amalgamated with other unions to become the present-day SACTWU (South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union). She first became general secretary of the Garment Workers' Industrial Union in 1964 and served in this capacity for the next 10 years.

Not directing all of her energies in organising unions, she was also very influential in the establishment of the Institute of Industrial Education, whose main focus was to assist emerging unions with educational assistance.

One of the initiatives that proved to be very influential in the formation of the Black Workers Union was a mass meeting that Ms Bolton had planned, and which was attended by 32 000 workers at the Durban Currie's Fountain stadium. It was at this meeting that the idea for the protest against the slave wages in the garment industry was born.

In the 1970s, she worked very closely with political activists like Rick Turner, and a group of radical university students and established the General Factory Worker's Benefit Fund.

Ms Bolton also carried messages and information from those in exile, including Ray Simmons, Mark Shope, Eric Mtshali and Aaron Pembe.

In 1974, when she felt the situation had worsened and that it had become too dangerous for her to continue to stay in South Africa she moved her family to the UK. She nevertheless continued to work clandestinely for the cause of liberation.

She worked underground for the African National Congress (ANC) as a courier carrying messages and documents in and out of South Africa, working closely with the banned South African Congress of Trade Unions.

One of the key activists that she worked with during that time was none other than Judson Khuzwayo who later became the ANC representative in Zimbabwe, whom she was responsible for driving across the border to Botswana after his release from Robben Island.

In the UK she reinvented herself as an apple pruner and cook, but later returned to South Africa to help the union again until she met her death in 2009.

Ms Bolton gave selflessly to everyone and acted on what she believed was right and not what was expected of her. This is a woman who placed her life and that of her family on the line and risked being disowned by her own people by defying the apartheid laws and establishing trade unions for black workers at a time when it was illegal for them to be part of a union.

Ms Bolton had a fiery spirit and was instrumental in later laying the foundations for the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions later. Her work in the 1970s helped to revive the trade union movement that had been weakened by the apartheid crackdown of the 1960s.

We are proud to honour Ms Harriet Bolton with the Order of Luthuli in Bronze for her dedication to workers' rights, her instrumental role in building a strong trade union movement and her contribution to the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist democratic South Africa.

Margaret Gazo (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE

For leading the Women's March to the Union Buildings and for her outstanding leadership and commitment to the ideals of democracy and her contribution to human rights and the struggle against apartheid.

On the first day in January of the year that was to end the first-ever war of nations, the First World War in 1918, an anti-war heroine and freedom fighter was born. Her name was Margaret Gazo, one of the veterans and stalwarts of the African National Congress (ANC) Women's League. She passed away on 8 April 1974.

Ms Gazo was part of the organisers and a leader of the famous march by women to the Union Buildings who were protesting against the extension of the hated pass law to women in 1956.

Ms Gazo lived in Payneville, Springs, east of Johannesburg at the time, defying gunshots by security forces in order to join the 20 000-strong Women's March to the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Women throughout South Africa have played a pivotal role in ensuring that we enjoy the fruits of a democratic society. Ms Gazo was one such a woman who, although playing a pivotal role, remains unsung with barely a mention of her contributions.

She played an instrumental role in orchestrating and spearheading what was to be known as one of the largest demonstrations in the country's history, the 1956 Women's March against the hated system of pass laws and their extension to women.

More than 20 000 women from different races and diverse backgrounds, with all their differences brought together by their resentment of unjust laws such as the pass law, spoke with one voice that day as they marched to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956. They expressed their disapproval of the proposed legislation of pass laws that would tighten the apartheid Government's control over the movement of black women in urban areas. This law, if passed, would compel them to carry their passes everywhere they went.

The intention was to present a petition to then Prime Minister JG Strijdom against the carrying of passes by women. Although the prime minister was not there to receive the petition, the women's voices were heard.

Ms Margaret Gazo led the march from Payneville where she stayed and as they approached town, both the soldiers and police started shooting at the women. Fearing for their lives, some of the protesters decided to abandon the march, but to most people's surprise Ms Gazo and a small group continued to the Union Buildings to be counted among the multitudes who gathered there that day.

This act of bravery displayed by women surprised their male counterparts in the anti-apartheid movement and contributed to

women playing bigger roles in the struggle for freedom and the attainment of democracy. 9 August is now celebrated as National Women's Day in South Africa.

Those who knew her describe her as a disciplined, visionary and determined woman. This is evident in the fact that she spent five years in prison for political activism after she led a local anti-pass demonstration and thereafter helping to organise the larger national march.

Ms Helen Joseph recalls how radical Ms Margaret Gazo was during a meeting where she reported about the Black Sash protest: "The white women did not invite us to join their protest, but we must go to the Union Buildings ourselves to protest against pass laws which oppress us and we shall invite white women to join us. We too shall sleep there for we shall not leave the Union Buildings until our demands are met."

Margaret Gazo died on 8 April 1974 of natural causes but she left a legacy behind, one that will remain engraved in every South African woman's heart – that of standing up for what you believe in. She remains synonymous with the chant: "Wathinta abafazi, wathinta imbokodo". What she and her generation did inspired millions of future generations, and struck a blow for equality and women's emancipation.

We are proud to honour Ms Margaret Gazo with the Order of Luthuli in Bronze for her sacrifices and her determination in leading a struggle for the creation of an equal and free society.

Violet Sarah Matlou (née Phiri) (1920 –)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE



For her outstanding contribution to the struggle for liberation and for the ideals of a just, non-racist and democratic South Africa.

Ms Violet Sarah Matlou was born on 4 April 1920 in Rustenburg. She started her primary school in Welgeval and completed it at Mmabeskraal under the tutelage of Reverend Selope Tema, a prominent African National Congress (ANC) leader. She completed her high school education in Orlando High in Soweto.

Between 1940 and 1943, she completed a nursing course in Johannesburg, and started to work at the Non-European General Hospital. In 1947, she completed Midwifery at King Edward VIII General Hospital in Durban.

With her marriage to an ANC Youth League member Joe Matlou in 1950, Ms Matlou sealed her immersion to the ANC for life as well, for all her life thereafter became inextricably interwoven with that of the movement.

She soon became an active member of the ANC, attending marches and protest actions together with other women such as Ms Dorothy Nyembe, Ms Kate Molale and Ms Maggie Resha. Her husband was arrested with 156 others in the 1956 Treason Trial and she single-handedly took care of her four children.

In 1961, Mr Matlou was sent to establish an ANC office in Botswana, to make a transit point for the liberation fighters. Ms Matlou and Ms Keitsing ensured that these soldiers enjoyed proper food until their departure for East Africa. When the ANC deployed Joe Matlou to Tanganyika (Tanzania) in 1963, she had to rely on her wits to reach Tanganyika some months later, bearing all the challenges of travelling with six children.

This was during a restive period in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) when people were preparing for the elections and she negotiated many hurdles until she finally reached her destination.

In Tanzania, she became the only woman in the Luthuli Camp at Kongwa in Dar Es Salaam. Her husband had moved to Algeria to work for the ANC from that country. Later, together with other female ANC members, she formed the first ANC Women's League in exile, with her as the first chairperson.

In 1966, she left Tanzania to join her husband in Ghana, a move which was also dogged by many challenges in the aftermath of Kwame Nkrumah's overthrow. Ghana had expelled all freedom fighters and liberation movements in that country.

She appealed to the Government to allow her to stay in Ghana, which was granted on condition that she does not get involved in political activities. But she served the struggle in many other ways, opening her home to political activists and students from all over Africa.

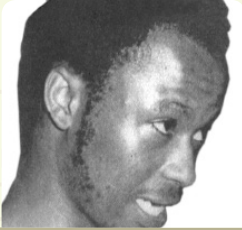
The regular gatherings at her home rekindled the spirits of activists such as Mr Tsietsi Mashinini, Ms Miriam Makeba, Ms Zonke Majodina and many others from various countries such as Botswana.

Mme Matlou's medical knowledge benefited her neighbourhood in Kanda, Accra, where she stayed from 1966 to 1985, when she and her husband returned to Botswana. Her husband died in 1991 and from 1994 to 1998 she stayed in the United States of America to provide care to one of her children who was involved in an accident. In 1998, she came to lead a quiet life in the country as an octogenarian. Now in her 90s, Ms Violet Matlou stays in Pretoria with her eldest son.

We are proud to honour Ms Violet Sarah Matlou with the Order of Luthuli in Bronze for the sacrifices she made in advancing our struggle to achieve a free and democratic dispensation.

Tsietsi Mashinini (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE



For his bravery and leadership of the Soweto Student Uprising of 16 June 1976.

Mr Tsietsi Mashinini was born on 27 January 1957 in the Western Jabavu, Soweto. Clad in his famous school uniform with a lean tie on, Mr Tsietsi Mashinini's image immaculately hid the fiery revolutionary who led and agitated students across Orlando township on that fateful yet defining student uprising day in 1976.

The events of 16 June 1976 were to catapult him into a radical young man, leading masses in the Student Uprising. He was already active in his local Methodist parish and chairperson of the Methodist Wesley Youth Guild at the age of 16. A student at the famous Morris Isaacson High School where it all began, he chaired the school's Debating Society.

Mr Mashinini joined the branch of the South African Students Movement as a member, a student body established to assist students with the transition from Matric to university. He was elected president of the Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC) at the time of the uprisings.

It is now related that at a meeting of students from various schools in Soweto on Sunday, 13 June 1976, Mr Mashinini delivered a moving and remarkable speech, calling for a mass demonstration the following Wednesday, 16 June, against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in all black schools.

A well-read student and a gifted public speaker, he used both these qualities to maximum effect, mobilising students into action. When an action committee was set up to prepare for the June 16 event, later renamed the SSRC, he emerged as an undisputed leader of the student uprisings that soon spread to the rest of the country.

On that fateful and historic morning of 16 June, at Morris Isaacson High School during assembly, Mr Mashinini climbed onto the podium and led students into song, and out of the school grounds towards their assembly point for the planned student demonstration.

They were then joined by students from other schools in Soweto. It is estimated that about 20 000 uniformed students joined the mass demonstration that day. As they marched down in a throng, they came across a police barricade on their way to the mass demonstration assembly point. He stood on a makeshift podium to make an impromptu yet spirited address, telling students to march peacefully, orderly and not to provoke the police.

The horrific events of that day, which saw the South African police shoot live bullets at peacefully protesting students, turned him into an instant hero and an activist of national importance. Not surprisingly after 16 June, he became the most wanted man in the country by the apartheid police. He nonetheless continued to promote the message of student resistance against Bantu education, particularly the use of Afrikaans as a medium of education in black schools.

Against harassment by the State and imminent police arrest, he stood firm and steadfast by issuing press statements, calling for students to boycott classes, and wrote critically of the police's actions on 16 June that saw innocent students massacred. He became a sworn enemy of the apartheid Government with police continuously searching for him, a situation that compelled him to flee the country. The police even offered a reward for information that could lead to his arrest and he was declared the most wanted person in South Africa at the time.

It is generally agreed that the events of 16 June 1976 assisted in the biggest recruitment drive that saw large numbers of youth joining the ranks of the African National Congress (ANC) and its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, eventually leading to more vigorous mass action, international boycotts against apartheid and finally, the forced political fortunes in South Africa.

He eventually left the country for a brief stay in Botswana. Mr Mashinini later visited the United Kingdom and the United States where he addressed the United Nations on the brutalities of the apartheid regime. By many accounts, however, Mr. Mashinini did not join any of the established liberation movements in exile, the ANC or the Pan Africanist Congress preferring to call for their unity.

He died mysteriously in Guinea Conakry in 1990, on the eve of our political emancipation. In the end, Mr Tsietsi Mashinini paid the ultimate price for fostering a revolution against the oppressive Bantu education system and apartheid in general. He will always be remembered as a fearless fighter and student leader whose name would forever be etched in memory as one of the outstanding leaders of the South African revolution, and for the sacrifices that he made for his country to be liberated.

We are proud to honour Mr Tsietsi Mashinini with the Order of Luthuli in Bronze for his inspirational leadership to young people, for the sacrifices he made while leading students against Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and for his role in the struggle against apartheid.

Nelson Diale (1936 –)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid and for his selfless sacrifices for the attainment of freedom for all in South Africa.

Mr Nelson Diale was born on 1 January 1936 at Ga-Masemola in Limpopo and spent most of his childhood years there. He attended school with Sekobetlane Maphutha. In 1952, he left Ga-Masemola for Pretoria in search of employment.

He was arrested by police immediately after stepping out of the train; his crime was that he was not in possession of the hated dompas (Identity Document). He was brutally beaten by police and slept in jail. This was to be the beginning of much brutal treatment he was to suffer at the hands of the police during most of his life.

He then worked in a hotel as a waiter. He did not enjoy working there as he was tortured and harassed by his employer. Mr Diale joined the struggle for liberation in 1956 when he joined the African National Congress (ANC) where he was taught basic political skills. He was active in the ANC until it was banned in 1960. Around the same time in 1958, he also joined the domestic workers union affiliated to the South African Congress of Trade Unions, a workers movement allied to the ANC.

In 1960, when the ANC was banned, Mr Diale was among the first cadres to be recruited to its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, but he chose to remain inside the country and undergo internal training. Those who worked inside the country were taught how to make homemade bombs and explosives and how to operate them.

In January 1964, his unit was arrested, tortured and beaten for three months, sometimes while being naked. He was sent to Robben Island where he served an eight-year term. It was here that he met other political leaders arrested for the same reasons, including President Jacob Zuma.

After his release in 1972, he was banned from organising activities in the community. Shortly after his release from Robben Island, he worked underground for the ANC.

In 1975, Mr Diale together with Mr Peter Nchabeleng, linked up with the underground network. The entire Northern Transvaal underground network was rounded up and others were sentenced to long prison terms while some like Mr Diale were acquitted and served with internal banning orders.

Mr Diale continued being part of the struggle against the hated apartheid system. He later worked with Dr Aaron Motsoaledi in establishing the Sekhukhune Advice Office, a centre which was dedicated to helping activists, victims and their relatives financially and logistically and which offered advice to those who needed it.

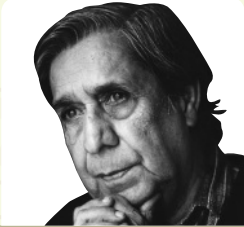
When the democratic breakthrough took place in South Africa in April 1994, Mr Diale was elected as a Member of Parliament representing the ANC. He served his country with dedication and humility while in Parliament.

He was a courageous stalwart freedom fighter, one who sacrificed a great deal of his life to the liberation struggle, fighting for the freedom of the oppressed and equal opportunities to be afforded to everyone, determined to eradicate inequality and oppression.

We are proud to honour Mr Nelson Diale with the Order of Luthuli in Silver for his selfless contributions and sacrifices to the cause of freedom in our country.

Ismael Chota Meer (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to a non-racial and democratic South Africa, struggle for liberation, workers rights and for the formation of the Natal Teachers' Union.

Mr Ismael Chota Meer was born in 1918 in a small town of Wasbank in Northern KwaZulu-Natal from a father who was a trader. He was forced to go to work at an early age when his father's business collapsed in 1930.

In 1946, he completed a Law Degree at the University of the Witwatersrand and while a student there he helped found and run the Natal Teachers' Union and became involved in radical politics. He joined the Communist Party of South Africa in his second year at university.

Many would remember Mr Meer as one of the instrumental people behind the signing of the "Doctors' Pact" of 1947 between Dr AB Xuma of the African National Congress (ANC), Dr Yusuf Dadoo of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and Dr Monty Naicker of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC).

Mr Meer was also one of the principal participants in both the 1946 Passive Resistance Movement and the 1952 Defiance of Unjust Laws, and also played an instrumental role with respect to the drawing up of the Freedom Charter in 1955. During the Defiance Campaign of 1952, he served on the Joint Executive Committee of the ANC and the NIC and actively mobilised against all unjust laws.

During the 1940s, Chota and a generation of other radical Indian political activists took over from the conservative old guard of Indian political leaders. He worked closely with Dr Dadoo from 1945, and they were elected to the TIC Executive, with Mr Dadoo as president and Mr Meer as secretary.

They took over the leadership of the South African Indian Congress in 1946. In their new positions they called for a plan of action in the Gandhian spirit of passive resistance.

According to Mr Meer: "It was this Passive Resistance Campaign of 1946 by Indian South Africans against the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act that laid the seed for the 1952 Defiance Campaign, the 1955 Congress of the People, the birth of the Freedom Charter and the Treason Trial of 1956."

Mr Meer's political understanding was hugely influenced by the writings of Nehru and his childhood exposure to the charisma of Clements Kadalie of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union.

He interacted with political luminaries of the time such as ANC leaders Chief Albert Luthuli and Mr AWG Champion. It is during this period that he developed his intellectual and journalistic skills and ideologies through the liberal study group (which he was instrumental in establishing in 1937), the Left Book Club.

During the same period, he also contributed in an editorial role to *Indian Views* and *New Outlook* and to a column entitled, *I remember* in the *Leader* newspaper (writing in his brother's name AC Meer as he, himself, was banned at that time) in which he recalled the involvement of Indians in the social and political life of South Africa.

He was an active participant in the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign. In 1946, he edited the weekly *Passive Resister* in Johannesburg and spent a month in prison for his participation in the campaign in then Natal. He was a strong believer in closer African-Indian cooperation in all campaigns.

Mr Meer served in diverse roles from the age of 19, including being a principled campaigner, a seasoned trade unionist, a prolific journalist, educationist, politician, lawyer and author of the history of the squalid living conditions and struggles of the oppressed majority of South Africa's population.

He stands out as one of the longest serving activists against apartheid. He was subjected to continuous harassment by the apartheid regime and was among the 156 leaders charged during the 1956 Treason Trial. He was detained in 1960 together with Inkosi Albert Luthuli during the State of Emergency. In the 1980s, he continued to give advice to the formations of the Mass Democratic Movement. After the establishment of the democratic State in 1994, Mr Meer was sworn as a Member of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Legislature. He served two terms.

His contribution to the national struggle illustrates the contribution of a culturally and linguistically rich individual activist of Muslim and Indian descent, who crossed the South African racial divide to realise noble political aspirations and ideals.

He was married to Professor Fatima Meer, another struggle icon who contributed enormously to the national liberation struggle. The rich life of Mr Ismael Chota Meer, which is hereby honoured, is captured concisely in his autobiographical work, *A Fortunate Man*, which was later finished by wife Fatima and the children after he passed away in 2000.

We are proud to honour Mr Ismael Chota Meer with the Order of Luthuli in Silver for his outstanding contribution and as one of the longest serving stalwarts in the struggle for a democratic South Africa.

Matsobane Morris Matsemela (1931 –)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid and standing for the ideals of a free, just and democratic South Africa.

Born in 1931, Mr Matsobane Morris Matsemela belonged to a legion of African National Congress (ANC) struggle veterans who sacrificed their youth and threw themselves fully into the struggle for a liberated South Africa. He played this critical role during the 1950s and 1960s. He attended school at Mashashane School up to Standard 6.

Mr Matsemela started working at his uncle's dairy farm in Lady Selbourne, and later moved to work for PPC before joining the staff of the Pretoria General Hospital. He joined the ANC in 1957 in Lady Selbourne after having been a member of the ANC Youth League. In 1959, he was elected as chairperson of the Selbourne ANC Branch. In 1960 after the Sharpeville Massacre, he was arrested with five others and fined. In 1961, he was among the early recruits of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and was involved in sabotage acts directed at the offices of the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Matsobane was detained in Marabastad. While in prison he found out that Mr Peter Mogano, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, Mr Nelson Diale, Mr Andries Seome, Mr Andrew Mashaba, Mr Alpheus Mokabe, Mr Jackson Ntsoane and Mr Moses Makitla Molefe had a case to answer for. When he was asked to testify against them he refused to cooperate with the police.

He was sentenced in 1964 for seven years, incarcerated in Pretoria Prison and was transferred to Leeuwkop Prison where he met Mr Henry Makgothi, Mr Wilson Mkwai and others. He was later transferred to Robben Island.

He was released in 1971 and deported to Lenyenye under a banning order for two years. In prison, they were brutally treated and subjected to harsh conditions. Despite persecution and suffering, Mr Matsemela remained a loyal and dedicated member of the ANC of which he is still a member up to this day.

In 2006, he was one of the ANC candidates for the Aganang Region in Limpopo during the local government elections.

Currently, Mr Matsemela is the deputy chairperson of the ANC Veterans' League in the Capricorn Region in Limpopo and an active member of MK's Military Veterans' Association in the province. We are proud to honour Mr Matsobane Morris Matsemela with the Order of Luthuli in Silver for his sacrifices and dedication to the cause of freedom and democracy.

Florence Elizabeth Mnumzana (1919 –)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For her excellent leadership and activism in the healthcare sector as a contribution to the fight against apartheid.

Ms Florence Elizabeth Mnumzana was born on 21 February 1919 in Mhinga Village, Limpopo, from the Mhinga traditional royal family, where her father was a local chief.

Ms Mnumzana is a highly qualified nurse by profession who could have had a comfortable life, but she threw her weight behind the cause of freedom by joining the African National Congress (ANC) during the Defiance Campaign of 1952, and never looked back.

She obtained her Surgical Nursing Certificate in 1943 and a Midwifery Certificate in 1944. She went on to work as a nurse in several hospitals, during which time she developed a strong awareness of the link between the social system and health problems on the one hand, and apartheid on the other.

She joined the ANC in the early 1950s, at the beginning of the Defiance Campaign. She also joined the Federation of South African Women and became secretary for Transvaal from 1960 until 1966. In her formative political years in the 1950s, Ms Mnumzana was part of the anti-pass Women's March of 1956 to the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Due to her political involvement, she was banned and restricted for five years, during which period she violated the conditions of the ban and was arrested in 1969. In 1970, together with her two young girls, she left illegally for Botswana as a refugee, and in 1971 moved to Lusaka, Zambia.

In the years 1970 to 1977, she worked for the Health Ministry in Zambia in Kabwe, which became handy for the maintenance of the kids on the one hand, while contributing to the much needed skills in the health sector on the other hand.

While working in the health sector and providing for her small family, Ms Mnumzana was at the same time participating in ANC-related activities, including branch meetings, health assistance to comrades and participating in international solidarity and women's gatherings such as the United Nations Women's Conference in Mexico in 1975 and the 1980 Women's Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark.

When the number of exiles swelled in the aftermath of the 1976 riots, the ANC established professional services, particularly in health and education and Ms Mnumzana served diligently in the health section, offering full-time services when her daughters

finished school. In 1978, she was sent to Mozambique to take care of the health services for the ANC cadres, including those in Swaziland and Lesotho.

The apartheid Government was mounting attacks and raids in neighbouring countries, during a time that was called the total onslaught. Due to her bravery and political maturity, Ms Mnumzana managed to stay on course in her service during all these challenging times, heading the ANC Women's Section in those countries.

In 1983, she was transferred to Luanda, Angola, where she headed the ANC Women's Section until 1987. She worked in Angola for six years during the most trying period of the South African Government's aggression against Angola. At Vianna ANC Health Centre in Luanda, she tutored future ANC nurses in Mathematics and Science, in preparation for the formal World Health Organisation course in Tanzania.

She returned to Lusaka when the ANC camps in Angola were closed, and served on the Health Committee and at the ANC Emmsaile Clinic. In all these countries she paired her health work with leadership of the ANC Women's Section.

After the ANC unbanning, she was instrumental in the organisation of one of the first ANC activities, the Kimberley Women's League Conference in December 1990. She returned to South Africa after 21 years in exile in August 1991, and continued working with the Health Committee of the ANC until she retired to her village.

She was a committed and selfless political activist who shunned the privileges of royalty, chose a modest career of nursing and dedicated her entire life to the struggle for freedom and equality in South Africa.

"Mam Flo", as she was affectionately called in Zambia, was remarkable for her readiness to serve the liberation movement at first call. She is very modest and unassuming, not one used to complaining or seeking attention.

We are proud to honour Ms Florence Elizabeth Mnumzana with the Order of Luthuli in Silver for her lifetime commitment to the struggle for liberation in South Africa and for her complete dedication to the creation of a better South Africa.

Lionel “Rusty” Bernstein (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



For his political activism, abandoning privilege and dedicating his adult life to the struggle for liberation, democracy, human rights and peace, and for striving to build a better Africa and a better world through the anti-apartheid crusade.

Mr Lionel “Rusty” Bernstein was born on 3 March 1920 in the city of Durban of European Jewish immigrants. He was educated at Hilton College, and thereafter studied architecture at the University of Witwatersrand from 1937 to 1941. A committed anti-apartheid activist and leader of the Communist Party of South Africa, he gave up a comfortable and lucrative architectural practice and a convenient lifestyle to fight apartheid.

His active political involvement began in the late 1930s when he became secretary of the then Communist Party of South Africa, the forerunner to the South African Communist Party, in the Johannesburg District. He also became a member of the Labour League of Youth.

Mr Bernstein was a political activist almost throughout his life even outside formal party lines. He served as a gunner in the South African Artillery in the Italian Campaign in the Second World War.

After his demobilisation in 1946, during the African Miners’ Strike, Mr Bernstein produced a strike bulletin and both he and his wife, Hilda, were later charged by the regime for aiding the strike, but were given suspended sentences.

With the coming into power of the National Party and adoption of apartheid as state policy in 1948, Mr Bernstein’s resolve to fight for freedom and equality in South Africa intensified. By 1953, both he and Hilda were subjected to various bans and restrictions, including being barred from joining non-political bodies such as parent teacher associations.

In 1954, together with Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Oliver Tambo and Mr Walter Sisulu, he played a major role in organising the Congress of the People, which subsequently adopted the Freedom Charter in Kliptown in 1955. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Congress of Democrats.

In 1956, together with 155 others (including Chief Albert Luthuli and Mr Mandela), Mr Bernstein was arrested and charged with treason during the 1956 Treason Trial. Together with his co-accused, he was acquitted after four years, but this lasted only for a while, as he and his wife were again arrested under the emergency regulations in 1960 after the Sharpeville Massacre.

On their release, they were banned and subjected to restrictions, including being forbidden to meet with other people and this was reinforced to house arrest in 1962. Despite the banning of the Communist Party in 1950, Mr Bernstein served it diligently together with the ANC as an underground operative after its reconstitution in 1953.

He contributed articles to a number of political journals and was responsible for much of the propaganda issued by the liberation movement. During this time, he also wrote extensively for many journals, including *Liberation*, *Guardian*, *Sechaba*, the *African Communist* and *Fighting Talk* and continued to write under pseudonyms even after being banned.

On 11 July 1963, Mr Bernstein was arrested with other leaders at Lilliesleaf Farm, in Rivonia, the headquarters of the high command of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the liberation army of the African National Congress (ANC), and then newly established with Mr Mandela as Commander-in-Chief.

This was after Mr Bernstein had served 90 days of detention. While most of his co-accused were sentenced to life imprisonment following the notorious Rivonia Treason Trial, he was released, rearrested and he eventually skipped the country together with his wife to England while he was still on bail.

Mr Bernstein worked as an architect in London for 17 years before retiring and staying in Oxfordshire. He continued to work for the anti-apartheid movement and wrote many articles during this period until his death. Until 1994, when the first free elections took place, he was still working towards the liberation of South Africa, never renouncing his principles or beliefs. He returned to the country in 1994 for four months for the first post-apartheid elections and worked in the ANC press office during this time, responsible for ensuring mass white participation in the first non-racial elections in South Africa.

Mr Bernstein was as independent-minded as he was intolerant of oppression, and in some instances opposed the most prominent of his colleagues, such as Mr Joe Slovo and Mr Mandela, on quite grave issues such as the armed struggle. During his term at Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, he set up a political school and taught history to South African political exiles, encouraging critical thinking that occasionally challenged the ANC itself.

In 1995, he travelled to Italy to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the liberation of an area of Italy from Nazi occupation and represented the South African regiment that fought there.

In 1998, Rusty and Hilda Bernstein were awarded honorary degrees by the then University of Natal for their role in helping to bring democracy to South Africa. This followed the publication of Mr Bernstein's acclaimed personal account of the unwritten history of South African politics between 1938 and 1964. He died in June 2002 at the age of 82.

We are proud to honour Mr Lionel "Rusty" Bernstein with the Order of Luthuli in Silver for his excellent contribution to the fight against apartheid, working within the ambit of the Alliance.

The Order of Mapungubwe

The central motif for this Order is Mapungubwe. A millennium ago, the amazing Kingdom of Mapungubwe existed in the northern corner of South Africa. It comprised a sophisticated state system, with highly developed agriculture, mining and metallurgy industries. The kingdom traded with countries as far afield as China. According to the Department of Archaeology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mapungubwe represented “the most complex society in southern Africa”. It is reputed to be the origin of the people, culture and foundation for the achievements of Great Zimbabwe.

Mapungubwe Hill is a sandstone hill located on a mudstone deposit in the northern part of Limpopo, known for its arid subtropical climate and erratic summer rains. Out of this seeming barrenness, like an oasis in the desert, there blossomed the complexed and highly developed state and culture, centred around a thriving town built on and around Mapungubwe Hill, which served as the capital of the ancient Mapungubwe Kingdom.

The artefacts found on Mapungubwe Hill serve as further design elements for the Order named after it. Foregrounded on Mapungubwe Hill is the famous Mapungubwe rhino, a figurine made of high-quality gold foil formed around a soft core (probably sculpted wood), which was found on the hill and is treasured at the University of Pretoria.

The bottom segment of the design represents the skill and craft of smelting, smithing, pottery and ceramics. At the base of this segment is a fire representing the furnace used to purify and temper metal and fire pottery. The furnace also evokes the life-sustaining properties of fire, harnessed by humankind since the Iron Age to provide warmth and sustenance. Fire thus represents the advancement of humankind.

Above the furnace, at the centre of the lower segment, is a decorated and overflowing urn representing the pots used to melt gold or iron ore. The urn overflows and divides symmetrically to merge into two ornately turned Mapungubwe sceptres – based on real artefacts found on the hill – which hem the urn in on both sides.

The overflow of the urn symbolises abundance of wealth, excellence, the earliest achievements in metallurgy and the first advances in science and artistic expression.

The sheer opulence and majesty of the shape of the Mapungubwe sceptre and the extremely delicate craftsmanship of the Mapungubwe rhino reflect remarkable workmanship, very rare by the standards of the time. Arising as it did from application and knowledge, the message is that South Africa and its people can prosper, regardless of the conditions in which they find themselves.

Awardees of this Order receive three elements: a neck badge (a platinum, gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature platinum, gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket); and a platinum, gold, silver or bronze lapel rosette.

Recipients of the Order are entitled to indicate that they have been invested with the relevant category of the Order by the use of the following post-nominal letters:

- OMP for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (platinum)
- OMG for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (gold)
- OMS for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (silver)
- OMB for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (bronze).



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Pieter Steyn (1940 –)

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to and achievements in chemistry and biosynthesis of mycotoxins.

Professor Pieter Steyn was born in 1940 in Vryburg in the North West Province. He is recently retired as a senior researcher at the Department of Chemistry and Polymer Science at the University of Stellenbosch, and has distinguished himself in the area of the chemistry and biosynthesis of mycotoxins. These toxins are produced on substrates by the secondary metabolism of fungi. Prof. Steyn holds the distinction of having a toxigenic fungus bear his name: *Aspergillus steynii*.

He was extensively honoured for his work on the ochratoxins, a group of fungal toxins second only in importance to the aflatoxins, a group of potent liver carcinogens. He is recognised for his contribution to linking fungi to diseases, and developing mechanisms for control of these in food and feeds and has won the National Science and Technology Forum Award for 2008/09 for individual work over a lifetime. The research of Prof. Steyn culminated in the publication of more than 190 papers in the international scientific journals.

Prof. Steyn has devoted his career to the hazardous substances produced by fungi growing on cereals, coffee and nuts. Mycotoxins are present wherever toxigenic fungi can be found, for example on cereals and nuts and vines. Their impact of mycotoxins on the safety of food and feed during the growing, production and processing phases may be life-threatening.

He has carried out his work at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, at the North West University, and lately at the University of Stellenbosch. His research on mycotoxins, hazardous substances produced by fungi, has led to improvements in food and safety standards in South Africa and overseas.

He also made path-finding contributions to understanding the chemistry of South African plant toxins, particularly the bufadienolides, with positive implications for a number of fields in agriculture. Africa is seriously at risk as the fungi have been linked to contamination of cereals both pre- and post-harvest and have been identified as contributing to liver and oesophageal cancer as well as diseases in sheep.

Based on expertise gained by Prof. Steyn's research, in which the chemical characteristics of mycotoxins were scrutinised and recorded, sophisticated analytical methods were developed to determine these toxins at the parts per billion level, as well as to detoxify contaminated feeds and control their effects in the food chain.

The status of Prof. Steyn as a world leader in mycotoxins chemistry led to his appointment in 1973 as a member of the Food Contaminants Commission of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC, North Carolina, USA), his election as President of the Applied Chemistry Division of IUPAC, and his election as President of IUPAC for 2002 – 2003. His international standing contributed to his selection as President of the International Association of Cereal Science and Technology (ICC, Vienna) and to his service on the scientific advisory boards of many scientific journals. The ICC acknowledged the stewardship of Prof. Steyn by the award of coveted Friedrich Schweitzer Medal (1993). For his distinguished service in the furtherance of the aims and ideals of the ICC. It is remarkable that he was the first person from Africa to serve the international fraternity as President of IUPAC and of ICC. The current recognition of Steyn by the awards of prestigious National Order is significant since 2011 was declared by the UN General Assembly as the International Year of Chemistry, based on proposal of IUPAC and UNESCO.

Throughout his career Prof. Steyn as a proud South African was wholeheartedly committed to the promotion of science in our country. He attracted a number of prime conferences to South Africa, such as the IUPAC Symposium on the Chemistry of Nature Products (1982) and the IUPAC International Symposium on Mycotoxins and Phycotoxins (1985). In addition, Prof Steyn succeeded in inviting another major IUPAC conference to Stellenbosch, South Africa, namely CHEMRAWN XII entitled the Role of Chemistry in Sustainable Agriculture and Human wellbeing in Africa (2007).

We are proud to honour Professor Pieter Steyn with the Order of Mapungubwe in Silver for his excellent and lifetime contribution to research in the field of chemistry.

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo

The late Oliver Reginald Tambo played a central role in the freedom struggle against apartheid, and dedicated his life to overthrowing the apartheid regime. He was known for his gentle character and compassionate qualities. His leadership of the struggle against apartheid, at an international level, galvanised world opinion against the apartheid regime. His benevolence and personal concern for the plight of freedom fighters and their conditions in the field endeared him to thousands of liberation fighters.

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo is awarded in three categories to eminent foreign nationals for friendship shown to South Africa. It is therefore concerned primarily with matters of peace, cooperation, international solidarity and support and is integral to the execution of South Africa's international and multilateral relations.

In the design of the main badge of this Order, the enveloping and watchful eye of the majola symbolises the active expression of solidarity and support for South Africa.

In African mythology, the majola (mole snake) visits babies in a spirit of benevolence. The snake comes as a friend and protector to prepare the baby for a successful and safe adult life. The mole snake can be aggressive and can give painful bites but is non-venomous. The majola's visitation is seen as an active expression of solidarity and support, encouraging long-term success of the young and, by extension, the human race.

In the centre is a tomoye of four sections, inspired by the universal ying and yang that speak of a meeting point for diverse spiritual energies. This is enclosed by north and south pointers representing the relationship between countries of the north and countries of the south.

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo comprises four elements: a neck badge (a gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket); a lapel rosette (also in gold, silver or bronze); and a wooden ceremonial staff incorporating an entwined mole snake. The stick, carved out of dark, indigenous wood, symbolises appreciation for the support and solidarity shown, and also a commitment to support and stand by the recipient in return.

The Supreme Companion of OR Tambo in gold is awarded to those who have actively promoted the interests and aspirations of South Africa through excellent cooperation and active expression of solidarity and support. The Grand Companion of OR Tambo in silver is awarded to those who have actively promoted the interests and aspirations of South Africa through outstanding cooperation, solidarity and support. The Companion of OR Tambo in bronze is awarded to those who have actively promoted the interests and aspirations of the Republic through cooperation, solidarity and support.



Walking stick



Neck badge



Lapel rosette

Miniature



Hélène Passtoors (1942 –) (Netherlands)

THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to the struggle for liberation, democracy and human rights, and for waging a concerted struggle against racial oppression as an African National Congress (ANC) activist and operative in South Africa, including engagement in underground work.

Ms Hélène Passtoors, a Belgian by birth, represents a rare pedigree of people who immersed themselves in the struggles of people other than her own and sacrificed her life for the cause of peace, freedom equality and justice. Ms Passtoors was living in Mozambique and teaching at the Eduardo Mondlane University when she was recruited Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) special operations by the late Mr Joe Slovo in 1981.

Between 1981 and 1985, she participated in highly secretive special operations under the immediate command of Mr Slovo, with Mr Oliver Tambo as the Commander of Special Operations.

She did mainly reconnaissance and communications missions throughout South Africa, looking for potential targets, among other things, the strategic coal export/oil import lines, South Africa Defence Force and police targets, and a Renamo training base in Limpopo.

Based first in Maputo, then Swaziland and finally Johannesburg, she transported weapons and established arms caches, and delivered funds and other necessities. While being enrolled at the University of Witwatersrand for her PhD, she continued with reconnaissance and liaison tasks, and set up communications for units that were to be settled inside the country.

Ms Passtoors was involved in actual operations. She was highly regarded in the military structures of the ANC, which operated under extremely difficult conditions.

In June 1985, she was arrested and kept for eight months in solitary confinement in John Vorster Square, where she was severely tortured and poisoned during the interrogations, to the point where she became epileptic. In May 1986, she was convicted of treason and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. In 1989, she was released, following the negotiations between the Belgian and South African governments.

Thereafter, she worked for the ANC office in Brussels and focused on international solidarity against apartheid. She was also involved in preparing the ANC's language policy. In the post-1994 period, Ms Passtoors worked as journalist, edited two political journals and wrote three books. She later applied for amnesty to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for the role she played in the bombings. While in prison in South Africa, she was bestowed with the European Woman of the Year Award in 1988. Hélène sacrificed her life

and her children for the struggle for freedom in South Africa, and endured enormous suffering for the people of this country.

Indeed she epitomised true international solidarity to the oppressed masses and it is for this reason that she occupies a distinct and special role in the historical memory of this country.

We are exceptionally proud to honour Ms H el ene Passtoors with the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo for her contribution to the underground work of MK and her spirit of internationalism and friendship she showed for the people of South Africa.

Viacheslav “Ivan” Shiryayev (1938 –) (Russia)

THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid and attainment of a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa, and promoting friendship ties, joint cooperation programmes and projects between Russia and post-apartheid South Africa.

Viacheslav Shiryayev, popularly known as Comrade Ivan, was born in January 1938 in the town of Orsk, south of Urals, Russia. He completed the Higher Engineers Navy Course in 1961. In 1969, he completed studies at the Diplomatic Academy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) Foreign Affairs and became a First-Class Counsellor in diplomatic ranks. He served in diplomatic roles in various countries such as Angola, Algeria and Madagascar in the years 1969 to 1979 and from 1986 to 2000 when he retired.

It is particularly the years 1979 to 1983 which bear indelible imprints in Comrade Ivan's connection with the African National Congress (ANC) as a liberation movement. During these years, he was deployed by the USSR Government in Angola, as the First Chief of the Soviet Specialist under the ANC leadership attached to the ANC Regional Command as the military-political adviser.

Among his key tasks was to help the ANC in reorganising the combat units into regular armed forces. Three basic camps, Kashito, Luanda and Malange, were chosen for preparing the ANC combat units.

Through his recommendation, Soviet specialists were brought into Angola to work with the ANC after the success of the revolution in Zimbabwe. In total, 6 000 ANC combatants were trained under his command. The kind of training conducted under Ivan's command included training instructors in tactics, military engineering, radio communications, artillery, anti-aircrafts, political education and as motor mechanics, translators/interpreters and medical orderlies.

As the Head of the Soviet Military Specialists under the ANC in Angola, he had regular contacts with the ANC leadership, special representatives of the President of the Angolan National Liberation Movement, Augustino Neto, the United States military mission in Angola and the Angolan provincial leaders in Kashito and Malange.

He also offered special training in underground military combat work to various ANC cadres such as Mr Billy Masetlha, Mr James Ngculu and several others. Mr Shiryayev also accompanied Mr Chris Hanu on visits to six USSR military schools that were preparing MK combatants in Russia and the Ukraine in 1985. During 1985 and 1986, he played a role in the decision by Mr Oliver Tambo, Mr Alfred Nzo and Mr Joe Modise to train MK pilots and naval combatants in the USSR.

Mr Shiryayev continues to promote good ties between Russia and South Africa. In 2004, he assisted the leadership of the United Russia Party to establish contact with the ANC through the Office of then Secretary-General, Mr Kgalema Motlanthe. He is a regular participant in the activities organised by the South African Embassy in Moscow, including the recent State Visit by President Jacob Zuma to the Russian Federation.

He has been actively promoting and advocating the establishment of a Russia-South Africa association of veterans of the liberation struggle, which will promote further friendship ties and undertake various joint cooperation programmes and projects. A friend of South Africa indeed, Mr Viacheslav Shiryayev is one in the legion of international cadres who amply demonstrate that the success of the struggle for freedom in South Africa owes much to the distinct role and sacrifices of the international community.

We are exceptionally proud to honour Mr Viacheslav “Ivan” Shiryayev with the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo in Silver for his tireless efforts of assisting the ANC while in exile to advance the struggle for liberation in South Africa, and showing the spirit of internationalism and friendship to the people of South Africa.

Andrew Jackson Young (1932 –) (United States of America)

THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his contribution to the struggle against oppression in South Africa, striving for better and fairer global social order and championing the cause of human rights in the international arena.

Mr Andrew Jackson Young was born on 12 March 1932 in New Orleans. His mother was a teacher and his father a dentist. He grew up in a predominantly Italian and Irish neighbourhood.

After beginning his higher education at Dillard University, Young transferred to Howard University in Washington, DC in 1947, and received his Bachelor of Science in pre-dentistry in 1951. Young was appointed to serve as pastor of a church in Marion, Alabama. While in Marion, Mr Young began to study the writings of Mohandas Gandhi.

Mr Young became interested in Gandhi's concept of non-violent resistance as a tactic for social change. He encouraged African-Americans to register to vote in Alabama, and sometimes faced death threats while doing so. He became a friend and ally of Dr Martin Luther King at this time. In 1957, Mr Young and his first wife, Jean, moved to New York City to accept a job with the Youth Division of the National Council of Churches. While in New York, Mr Young regularly appeared on *Look Up and Live*, a weekly Sunday morning television programme on CBS, produced by the National Council of Churches in an effort to reach out to secular youth.

In 1960, he joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Mr Young was jailed for his participation in civil rights demonstrations, both in Selma, Alabama and in St. Augustine, Florida. He played a key role in the events in Birmingham, Alabama, serving as a mediator between the white and black communities. In 1964, Mr Young was named executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, becoming in that capacity, one of Dr King's principal lieutenants.

As a colleague and friend to Dr Martin Luther King Jr., he was a strategist and negotiator during the civil rights campaigns in Birmingham (1963), St. Augustine (1964) and Selma (1965) that resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act. He was with Dr King in Memphis, Tennessee, when Dr King was assassinated in 1968.

Mr Young was a member of the United States (US) House of Representatives from Georgia's fifth congressional district from 3 January 1973 until 29 January 1977. He was the US Ambassador to the United Nations (UN) from 1977 until 1979. Mr Young became the first African-American to serve in the position. As UN Ambassador, Mr Young played a leading role in advancing a settlement in Rhodesia with Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, who had been two of the military leaders in the Rhodesian Bush War, which ended in 1979.

He was the Mayor of Atlanta from 1982 until 1990.

In October 1994, then US President Mr Bill Clinton, along with then President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Nelson Mandela, established the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund and named Mr Young as its chairperson.

The fund was established to provide funding to help small- and medium-size indigenous businesses throughout southern Africa. Since leaving political office in 1989, Mr Young has established or served in a large number of organisations founded on public policy, political lobbying and international relations, with a special focus on Africa.

We are proud to honour Mr Andrew Jackson Young with the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo in Silver for his contribution in championing the cause of liberation of South Africa, and his role in the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Luis Inácio Lula da Silva (1945 –) (Brazil)

THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD



For his outstanding contribution to the advancement of the agenda of the South and for the creation of a just and equitable system of global governance.

Mr Luis Inácio Lula da Silva was born on 27 October 1945 in the state of Pernambuco in Brazil. He was the 35th President of Brazil. President Lula had little formal education. He did not learn to read until he was 10 years old and quit school after the fourth grade to find work to help his family. His working life began at 12 as a shoe shiner and a street vendor. By age 14, he got his first formal job in a copper-processing factory as a lathe operator.

Former President Lula joined the labour movement at a young age and rose steadily in the ranks. In the late 1970s, when Brazil was under military rule, he helped organise union activities, including major strikes. The labour courts found the strikes to be illegal, and Lula was jailed for a month.

On 10 February 1980, a group of academics, intellectuals, and union leaders, including Lula, founded the Workers' Party (PT), a left-wing party with progressive ideas created in the midst of Brazil's military government. From February 1980 to November 1994, Lula remained the leader of the Workers' Party.

Former President Lula ran for president three times unsuccessfully, first in the 1989 election. Former Minister of Finance, Fernando Henrique Cardoso (Brazilian Social Democracy Party), defeated him in 1994 and again, by an even wider margin, in 1998.

Former President Lula finally achieved victory in the 2002 elections and was inaugurated as President on 1 January 2003. He was re-elected as President in 2006 for a second term, which ended on 1 January 2011. He was succeeded by his former Chief of Staff, Dilma Rousseff.

During his election campaigns, and at the time he was the President of Brazil, President Lula put social programmes at the top of his agenda. His leading programme had been a campaign to eradicate hunger, following the lead of projects already put into practice by the Fernando Henrique Cardoso administration, but expanded within the new *Fome Zero*.

It brought together a series of programmes with the goal to end hunger in Brazil, including, among other things, the creation of water cisterns in Brazil's semi-arid region of Sertão, and to strengthen family agriculture. Under the Lula administration, Brazil's largest assistance programme, however, was *Bolsa Família*, which was an expansion based upon the previous *Bolsa Escola* ("School Allowance"), conditional on school attendance, first introduced in the city of Campinas by then Mayor José Roberto Magalhães Teixeira.

In 2003, Former President Lula formed *Bolsa Família* by combining *Bolsa Escola* with additional allowances for food and kitchen gas. This was preceded by the creation of a new ministry – the Ministry of Social Development and Eradication of Hunger.

His *Bolsa Família* programme has been praised internationally for its achievements, despite internal criticism accusing it of having turned into an electoral weapon.

Along with projects such as *Fome Zero* and *Bolsa Família*, the Lula administration's flagship programme is the Growth Acceleration Programme (PAC). It was intended to strengthen Brazil's infrastructure and consequently to stimulate the private sector and create more jobs.

With such programmes in place, former President Lula's administration is among the most popular in the history of Brazil. According to the *Washington Post*, "Under Lula, Brazil became the world's eighth-largest economy, more than 20 million people rose out of acute poverty and Rio de Janeiro was awarded the 2016 Summer Olympics, the first time the Games will be held in South America."

President Lula's administration achieved a satisfactory primary budget surplus in the first two years, as required by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement, exceeding the target for the third year. In late 2005, the Government paid off its debt to the IMF in full, two years ahead of schedule.

It was also under former President Lula that, after decades as the largest foreign debtor among emerging economies, Brazil became a net creditor for the first time in January 2008. He also gained increasing stature in the southern hemisphere buoyed by economic growth in his country. In 2008, he was said to have become a "point man for healing regional crises," as in the escalation of tensions between Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador.

Former President Lula has played a prominent role in other recent international relations developments and has been described as "a man with audacious ambitions to alter the balance of power among nations."

He has contributed enormously to the advancement of the Agenda of the South in the context of India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) and for the creation of a just and equitable system of global governance through advocating for reform of multilateral institutions, including the Bretton-Woods institutions.

Under his reign, the intergovernmental relations between Brazil and South Africa were further strengthened when the two countries signed a Strategic Partnership Agreement as well as a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Intergovernmental Relations. Trade between Brazil and South Africa increased to nearly \$1,7 billion by 2009.

Former President Lula has attained numerous medals, such as the Brazilian Order of Merit, the Brazilian Orders of Military, Naval and Aeronautical Merit, the Brazilian Order of Scientific Merit, the Order of the Southern Cross, the Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle and the Norwegian Order of Royal Merit.

He also received the Prince of Asturias Award for International Cooperation in 2003. He was also given the Jawaharlal Nehru Award in 2006. He was rated the most popular Brazilian President of all time with an 80,5% approval rate in his last months as President. He was chosen as the 2009 Man of the Year by prominent European newspapers *El País* and *Le Monde*. The *Financial Times* ranks Lula among the 50 faces that shaped the 2000s.

On 20 December 2008, he was named the 18th most important person in the world by *Newsweek* magazine, and was the only Latin American person featured in a list of 50 most influential world leaders. On 7 July 2009, he received the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (Unesco) Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize at the Unesco Headquarters in Paris, France. On 5 November 2009, former President Lula was awarded the Chatham House Prize, awarded to the statesperson who is deemed by Chatham House members to have made the most significant contribution to the improvement of international relations in the previous year.

On 29 January 2010, he was awarded as a Global Statesman by the World Economic Forum held in Davos, Switzerland.

We are exceptionally proud to honour former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva with the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo for his outstanding contribution to the advancement of the agenda of the South and for the creation of a just and equitable system of global governance.



The National Anthem

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.
Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee,
Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.

Congratulations

We salute all our nominees who have scored outstanding achievements in their respective fields!
We pay our respects to the nominees who have since passed on, living behind a legacy that we are proud of as South Africans.