



Order of Proceedings

PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE

PRETORIA

27 APRIL 2012

18:00 – 20:00

1. Nominees of the National Orders and guests take their seats
2. Arrival of the President and Mrs Zuma
3. The National Anthem
4. Word of welcome by the Programme Director
5. Ceremonial oration by the Grand Patron of National Orders
6. 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
7. The President, the Chancellor, together with recipients of National Orders proceed to the credentials room for a photo opportunity
8. 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 Mompoti, Bishop M Mpumwana,
Mr MMTBMsimang, Dr Y Muthien (Chairperson), Lt-Gen G Ramano

Preface

It is on this day of 27 April 2012, that The Presidency commends to you those receiving the highest accolades that this democratic nation can bestow.

With each passing year and with each National Orders investiture during which we honour deserving men and women who make our lives meaningful and restore our faith in the inherent goodness of humanity, hope does indeed spring eternal in the human breast.

This is the day of our National Orders on which we award the following Orders:

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.

Those whom we honour are very extraordinary men and women, from both inside and outside our country – some of whom have passed on. So, we pause from our daily labours and, in a spirit of solemn reflection, we honour their memory. We thank them from the depth of our hearts for what they did – or are still doing – for our land. We note, in so many cases, their incredible courage and steadfastness.

These icons of the struggle for good over evil are shining examples to others. They ennoble the human spirit as they ennoble all South Africans, and indeed humanity.

Similarly, we salute in honour those awardees who are not South African, but who have dedicated their lives to the betterment of the global condition of humanity, including those of South Africans.

We take encouragement from their record of service in the cause of bringing to an end practices and attitudes that make the world a less humane place, a world where the human condition is impoverished. We acknowledge them for having helped to lift our eyes to the hills of achievement, to dream beyond the mountains of high hope, and to see our aspirations soaring as an old order crashed down and a new order of freedom emerged.

Our nation has already achieved a measure of global significance, and a reputation for being among the world's trusted peace-makers. And we have become a nation that cares. Without the efforts of these superb women and men, these things would have been more difficult to achieve. We express our deepest gratitude, in the unique manner available to free nations of the world, as we honour them.

So, we salute and thank them.

R Cassius Lubisi, PhD
Chancellor of Orders

Nominees for the April 2012 National Orders Awards Ceremony

ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY

SILVER

1. Neil John Sharrocks

GOLD

2. Michael Janse van Rensburg (Posthumous)

ORDER OF IKHAMANGA

SILVER

3. Gladys Faith Agulhas
4. Jonathan "Johnny" Clegg
5. Muthal Naidoo
6. Joseph Nong "Joe" Thloloe
7. Daniel "Cheeky" Watson

GOLD

8. Julian Sebothane Bahula

ORDER OF THE BAOBAB

BRONZE

9. Selwyn "Scully" Levin
10. Gladys Ramahuto
11. Zane Maureen Wilson

SILVER

12. Daniel Gerhardus Krige
13. Rev Fenner Christian Kadalie (Posthumous)

GOLD

14. Christopher John Robert Dugard
15. Frank Kennan Dutton
16. Lwandle Wilson Magadla (Posthumous)

ORDER OF LUTHULI

SILVER

17. John Gomas (Posthumous)
18. Elizabeth Honman (Bettie du Toit) (Posthumous)
19. Peter Ramoshoane Mokaba (Posthumous)

GOLD

20. Josiah Tshangana Gumedede (Posthumous)
21. Zaccheus Richard Mahabane (Posthumous)
22. Sefako Mapogo Makgatho (Posthumous)
23. James Sebeubijwasekgogobontharile Moroka (Posthumous)
24. Alfred Bitini Xuma (Posthumous)

ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE

BRONZE

25. Patience Mthunzi

SILVER

26. Barry David Schoub

PLATINUM

27. Albert Mvumbi Luthuli (Posthumous)
28. Oliver Reginald Tambo (Posthumous)

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO

SILVER

29. Apollon Davidson (Russia)
30. Randall Robinson (United States of America [USA])

GOLD

31. Edward Kennedy (Posthumous) (USA)



National Orders of South Africa

Background

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.



Badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Neil John Sharrocks



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Awarded for displaying an act of bravery by putting his life at risk to save the lives of 44 children who were at the risk of drowning when the bus they were travelling in capsized and fell into a river.

Neil John Sharrocks was born on 19 April 1966 in Wellington, New Zealand. His parents relocated to South Africa when he was nine years old.

When Sharrocks went to drop off his workers at Rheenendal, on the outskirts of Knysna, on that dreadful day in August 2011, little did he know that his selfless and speedy response, which could have led to the loss of his own life, would save the lives of more than 40 schoolchildren who were on the verge of drowning after the bus in which they had been travelling capsized.

Sharrocks demonstrated an act of bravery when he arrived at the scene of an accident and saved the lives of 44 pupils in a bus accident that claimed the lives of 14 schoolchildren. The 32-seater African Express bus, contracted by the Western Cape Department of Education

to transport children from the surrounding forestry areas to the Rheenendal Primary School, had rolled backwards down the hill and into the Kasatdrift River, about 18 km outside Knysna.

This honourable man, despite the danger of drowning, laid his life on the line and rushed into the icy swollen river to save the pupils who were trying desperately to get out of the sinking bus.

Sharrocks spent 45 minutes pulling the children ashore, some with their bags still on their backs, as the bus sank into the murky water. He was pulling children out of the window, when another man and a woman came to assist. He afterwards said that he was no hero and that it was just his instincts as a father that took over and that the adrenalin gave him strength to get the children out.

Michael Janse van Rensburg (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD

Awarded for displaying an act of bravery, courage and fearlessness by putting his life in danger to save the life of a fellow human being who was drowning.

Many acts of human bravery that occur on a day-to-day basis often go unnoticed and are not afforded the recognition they deserve. One such act was of a young man by the name of Michael Janse van Rensburg who sacrificed his life to save those of others as young as himself.

Janse van Rensburg, a first-year Accounting student at the North-West University's Potchefstroom Campus, had treated his mother, Driekie, to a Mother's Day breakfast in bed on that Sunday morning before going to play golf with his friend Hendrik. Little did they know that it would be the last Mother's Day they would celebrate together.

On that dreadful day in May 2010, which led to Janse van Rensburg losing his life in an act of bravery, he was about to cross the bridge that the golfers normally use on the golf course, when they saw two boys playing in the strong current but then realised that the boys were actually drowning.

One of the boys was slowly going under the water and was on the verge of drowning. Hendrik tried to persuade Michael not to go into the water as the current was immensely strong and the water was forming whirlpools.

At that stage, one of the boys managed to swim ashore. Without hesitation, Janse van Rensburg dived into the turbulent water and swam to the other boy. He managed to lift his head up to get oxygen. He held onto the boy and got hold of a piece of metal that was hanging over the spruit's wall.

Michael clung onto the metal and tried to get out of the river with the boy. He realised that the current was too strong and managed to throw the boy from his position to the side of the river. The boy was able to get out of the strong flowing water to safety.

Janse van Rensburg tried a few times to get out but the water was too strong and he was dragged under. He died a hero's death as he saved the life of another human being.

Michael Janse van Rensburg was born on 25 June 1991 in Phalaborwa and passed away on 9 May 2010 at the tender age of 19. He paid the ultimate price – his life – for that of a stranger.

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

Gladys Faith Agulhas



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Awarded for her excellent achievement, contribution to and role in the field of arts and theatre work in South Africa, and for putting South Africa on the world map in her field.

Gladys Agulhas was born on 25 December 1967. She is the founder of and Artistic Director at Agulhas Theatre Works. She is a proud member of the World Dance Alliance Europe and of WoVA (Women's Voice Arts Africa). She was involved in Shuttle 99, Dance Education Exchange Programme between the Nordic countries and South Africa.

Agulhas studied Integrated Contemporary Dance Teaching in Switzerland with renowned teacher and independent artist Adam Benjamin from London. She has presented "solo" works nationally and internationally.

She started a company called Agulhas Theatre Works. It is a non-profit, inclusive and contemporary dance company that includes dancers, artists, musicians and performers. It promotes dance and movement and its affiliated arts for adults and children with diverse disabilities.

This former dancer of the Johannesburg Dance Theatre and Performing Arts Council Transvaal (PACT) Dance Company has a long history of involvement with dance education and has taught at various institutions and companies such as Moving into Dance, Market Theatre Laboratory and many others. She presented a paper on

Choreography with Physically Challenged Dancers in collaboration with Remix Dance Project at the 1999 Confluence Conference in Cape Town.

She wrote the International Dance Message for International Dance Day, 2008, which was translated into 200 languages across the globe and received a special award of recognition from the World Dance Alliance (under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) in Italy. During 2010, she collaboratively produced and launched the Laduma Jive Beyond 2010 with Doug Anderson as part of a programme to include persons with disabilities in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

She is the recipient of the Tunkie Award 2011, presented annually by the University of Johannesburg Arts and Culture to a South African who has elevated the standard and visibility of dance in South Africa to greater heights through his/her dance leadership.

Agulhas is currently working with her company on various children's outreach programmes and corporate and mainstream theatre performances.

Jonathan “Johnny” Clegg



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Awarded for his excellent contribution to and achievement in the field of bridging African traditional music with other music forms, promoting racial understanding among racially divided groups in South Africa under difficult apartheid conditions, working for a non-racial society and being an outstanding spokesperson for the release of political prisoners.

Jonathan “Johnny” Clegg was born on 7 June 1953 in Bacup, Lancashire, to an English father and a Rhodesian mother. His mother later married a South African journalist. Between his mother (a cabaret and jazz singer) and his stepfather (a crime reporter), Clegg was exposed to a broader cultural perspective than that available to his peers. During the country’s darkest years, he campaigned against the injustices of apartheid and has been extremely influential in putting the new South Africa on the map as a cultural ambassador.

Jonny Clegg wears many hats: he is a dancer, an anthropologist, singer, songwriter, academic and activist, but none of them accurately describe the energetic, passionate human being who is regarded as one of South Africa’s greatest musical experts.


Often referred to as *Le Zoulou Blanc*, “The White Zulu”, he is an important figure in South African music history.

Already in his youth, Clegg, a white, English-speaking person with what he called a “secular Jewish” upbringing in Israel, Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa, became interested in Zulu street music and took part in traditional Zulu dance competitions.

In 1978, Clegg and Sipho Mchunu formed the first prominent racially mixed South African band Juluka. As it was illegal for racially mixed bands to perform in South Africa during the apartheid era, their first album, *Universal Men*, received no air play on the state-owned SABC, but it became a word-of-mouth hit.

Juluka’s and Clegg’s music were both implicitly and explicitly political; not only was the success of the band, which openly celebrated African culture in a interracial band, a thorn in the flesh of a political system based on racial separation, the band also produced some explicitly political songs. For example, the album *Work for All*, includes a song with the same title picked up on South African trade union slogans in the mid-1980s.

Even more explicit was the later Savuka album *Third World Child* in 1987, with songs like *Asimbonanga* and *We haven’t seen him*, which called for the release of Nelson Mandela and which called out the names of three representative martyrs of the South African liberation struggle: Steve Biko, Victoria Mxenge and Neil Aggett. As a result, Clegg and other band members were arrested several times and concerts routinely broken up by the apartheid police. Juluka was able to tour in Europe, and had two



platinum and five gold albums, becoming an international success.

Juluka was disbanded in 1986, after Mchunu decided to return home to look after his family and to pursue a solo career. Clegg went on to form his second interracial band, Savuka, continuing to blend African music with European influences.

Over three decades, Johnny Clegg has sold over five million albums. He has mesmerised audiences with his live shows and won a number of national and international awards for his music and for his outspoken views on apartheid.

Muthal Naidoo



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Awarded for her excellent achievement, contribution to and role in the field of arts, culture and literature in South Africa, and for giving voice to the issues of the downtrodden in South Africa through literary means.

Dr Muthal Naidoo, age 76, has excelled in the fields of arts, culture and literature in a career spanning more than 50 years. She did pioneering work in drama, co-starting a drama society in Durban in the early 1960s, and writing and directing plays. As playwright, she has written 14 plays that have been published in an anthology entitled *WIP (Work in Progress) Theatre Plays*.


She joined the Durban Academy of Theatre Arts in 1963, with among others, Devi Bughwan, Pauline Morel, Fatima Meer, Ronnie Govender, Kessie Govender and Welcome Msomi. This company, which collaborated with Union Artists in Johannesburg, staged productions for mixed audiences. The Government banned it when it brought the American production of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* to Durban.

In 1964, she co-founded the Shah Theatre Academy with Ronnie Govender, and as a result of her work as director of the group, was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to study in the United States of America. She secured a joint appointment in the Black Studies Department and Performing Arts Area at Washington University in St Louis where she lectured and produced plays by African and African-American playwrights.

Before this appointment, she worked with the Black Artists' Group of St Louis. Their story is told by Professor Ben Looker in his book, *Point from which Creation Begins: The Black Artists' Group of St Louis*. Naidoo returned to Durban in 1976, worked with Kessie Govender and then Ronnie Govender, and wrote one-act plays for the Shah Theatre production of *Three for Tea* in 1979. In 1981, she wrote and directed *Of No Account*, which depicted ordinary black people beginning to resist authoritarian control.

The play, nominated for a Critics Circle Award in Durban, was also performed at the Laager at the Market in Johannesburg. After her success, Muthal resigned from teaching and wrote and produced several plays. Her first big success was *We 3 Kings* (1982), a send-up of the South African Indian Council elections. In 1982, her play *Coming Home*, which starred Madoda Ncayiyana, Etienne Essery and Pippa Dyer, was nominated for a Critics Circle Award. Ncayiyana won the Best Newcomer Award. The opening performance was a fund-raiser for the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee in Durban.

In 1983, she established the WIP Theatre Company for which she wrote several new plays. WIP Theatre



Company affiliated to the United Democratic Front on its establishment.

Dr Naidoo's contribution to the South African arts and culture landscape through drama and theatre as playwright, director and producer deserves celebration. She used her talent and passion for the theatre to advance the struggle for liberation by bringing controversial and progressive topics to the stage and creating opportunities for transcending racial barriers.

She wrote a set of short stories based on the lives of mostly rural women from Limpopo, a book depicting the

rituals of the Tamil religion as well as a set of stories of the life and times of people of the Asiatic Bazaar in Marabastad, Pretoria. Through her writings, she depicts the lives and stories of people not often covered and featured. Her writings have been published in various collections, which place her work with the best in the country.

She continues to write and has published a book of short stories, *Gansie in Kammaland*, in 2011, children's stories in 2012, and a biography, *The Keshwars from Dundee*, in 2012.

Joseph Nong “Joe” Thloloe



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to and achievement in the field of the media, literary writing and journalism, for his contribution to the liberation struggle and his role in the transformation of the media in post-apartheid South Africa.

Joseph Nong “Joe” Thloloe was born in 1942 in Orlando East, Soweto. A highly experienced journalist, Thloloe is a widely known and respected newsman who has contributed to the promotion of ethical journalism in South Africa. Beyond his active participation in the field of journalism, he has also selflessly contributed to the struggle for freedom, which saw him detained and tortured many times from a young age.


While a learner at Rolando High School in 1958, he joined the Africanist when they broke away from the African National Congress and became a founding member of the Pan-Africanist Congress in 1959. In 1960, Thloloe was convicted for his role in the 1960 Anti-Pass Campaign that led to the Sharpeville Massacre. He was detained for four months in 1976 following the students’ uprising of that year; detained in 1977 for 18 months under the Terrorism Act, 1967; banned in 1981 for three years under the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950; and detained, tried and jailed for 19 months between 1982 and 1984.

In 1962, he became the first black journalist at the *Rand Daily Mail* when the publication started its township edition.

His coverage of labour issues, especially in the 1980s, was closely linked to the growth of the black labour movement. A patriotic writer, he used his weekly column *Labour Watch* to expose the United States of America (USA) and European companies, flouting the extremely moderate Sullivan Principles (American) and the Codes of Labour Practices (European) for companies operating in South Africa that they had agreed to observe as a condition for remaining here at a time of disinvestment.

Importantly, his writing also celebrated the victories of workers, which helped to boost their confidence and encouraged them to join trade unions.

In 1988, Thloloe was promoted to managing editor of *Sowetan*, serving as a deputy to the then editor, Aggrey Klaaste. In 1994, he was appointed first as an input editor at the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and later as its editor-in-chief responsible for television news and current affairs. In this position, he played a role in the transformation of the SABC from state broadcaster to public broadcaster.



Looking for a new challenge, he joined e.tv as a consultant in 2000 and then as editor-in-chief, responsible for news and current affairs programming. In 2006, when e.tv changed its news policy, he walked out without waiting to find another job. This action again proved he is a man of principle who stands up for what he believes in regardless of the consequences.

Thloloe has served as president of both the Union of Black Journalists and the Media Workers Association of South Africa. He is former chairperson of the South African National Editors' Forum, a body he helped establish, and also sat on the Human Rights Commission's panel investigating racism in the media.

He has also served on the judging panel for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's World Press Freedom Prize.

Thloloe is currently the South African Press Ombudsman. The respect he commands in the media and broader society has added to the credibility of the press' self-regulatory mechanism in South Africa.

Thloloe serves as chairperson of the board of the Institute for the Advancement of Journalism and is a former chairperson of the Nordic-Southern African Development Community Journalism Centre in Maputo.

Among the accolades he has received is the Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University in 1988 and the Louis Lyons Award for Conscience and Integrity in Journalism in 1982. The Louis Lyons Award is decided by 21 US and international Nieman fellows from nominations from around the world.

In 2008, Thloloe received the Allan Kirkland Soga Lifetime Achiever Award at the Mondi Shanduka Newspaper Awards.

In 2012, the University of Rhodes conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, on Thloloe.

One can only hope that young journalists can follow in the footsteps of this great man who exudes professionalism and has remained true to the profession of journalism for over 50 years.

Daniel “Cheeky” Watson



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to the field of sport, in particular rugby. He is recognised for his excellent contribution towards the creation of non-racial rugby, and his stand in the struggle for the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic society.

Daniel Watson was born in 1955 and was one of the first white South African rugby union players to participate in a mixed-race rugby game during a period when mixed-race activities were forbidden by apartheid legislation.

Watson grew up on a farm near Somerset East, in the Eastern Cape. He attended the Graeme College boarding school in Grahamstown, where he began playing union rugby. He later captained the Graeme College side.

As a 21-year old, Watson played for the Eastern Province team which lost by one point to the visiting All Blacks in 1976. Mona Badela, a black journalist and president of the KwaZakhele Rugby Union (Kwaru), invited him to practise his Christian convictions by coaching a black side in the townships. When Watson took the black rugby team to practise at the Saint George’s Sports Ground in Port Elizabeth, they were met with strong opposition.


Watson was selected as a wing for the Junior Springboks in 1976. However, he declined an invitation to participate in the trials for the 1976 senior Springbok team. He joined the Spring Rose Rugby Football Club in the black township of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, which was af-

filiated with Kwaru. His wing partner was Zola Yeye, later manager of the 2007 Springbok squad.

On 10 October 1976, Watson and his brother Valance played with 13 black players for Kwaru against the South Eastern Districts Rugby Union (Sedru) in the Dan Qeqe Stadium in KwaZakhele township. Local authorities and the Crusaders Rugby Club tried to dissuade him from participating. Non-racial sports meetings were at that time prohibited in terms of the apartheid-era Group Areas Act, 1950 and the Separate Amenities Act, 1953. Armoured vehicles circled the stadium, and the two brothers had to lie flat on the floor of a taxi that transported black Africans. The black rugby team regularly stayed at the Watson home.

By 1978, the Watson family had been drawn into the anti-apartheid struggle, with dual membership in the then-banned African National Congress and South African Communist Party. His brother Ronnie gathered intelligence for both organisations.

The Watsons were subsequently threatened, ostracised, harassed and shot at. Their home was burnt down in 1986.



Friends stopped visiting, either because they were being threatened by authorities, or because they disagreed with the Watsons' political stance.

Today, Daniel Watson is a business consultant residing in the South End suburb of Port Elizabeth, and has recently assumed the presidency of the Eastern Province

Rugby Union based in Port Elizabeth, which operates the Eastern Province Kings Currie Cup team. He is also the chairperson of the Southern Kings rugby franchise, which was launched in June 2009 and will play Super Rugby from 2013 onwards.

Julian Sebothane Bahula



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to and achievement in the field of music and the arts and the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.

He is honoured for his outstanding achievement in the genre of jazz music, being an excellent ambassador of South African music and contributing to the development of music in South Africa and the African diaspora.

Julian Sebothane Bahula was born on 13 March 1938 in Eersterust, Pretoria. His family was later forcefully removed to Mamelodi. He is a composer, musician and promoter. He is a founder member of the famous musical group known as the Malombo Jazz Men of the early 1960s. He was famous throughout the 60s and early 70s in South Africa because of Malombo music and first acquired a reputation as a drummer. Considered an indigenous kind of jazz, Malombo was extremely close in spirit to the sounds of the ancestors, and was traditionally popular in the more congested and modernised areas of the South African townships.

Bahula went to Europe with the band Jo'burg Hawk at a time when the politics of apartheid were impacting both on life and music-making.

His move to London was the start of a new era for Bahula, who immediately joined the African National Congress under the chief-representative of Reggie September who introduced Bahula to the Anti-Apartheid Movement. He

started working with musicians around town, forming his very first band in Europe, called Jabula. He toured Europe, working with all the anti-apartheid movements, raising needed funds and advancing awareness of the struggle.

Jabula had built a following for African music, so Bahula saw the need and formed Tsafrika Productions to promote African music.

The very first Mandela Birthday Concert in 1983 was the brainchild of Bahula, co-promoted with the late Mike Terry of the United Kingdom (UK) Anti-Apartheid Movement. Bahula invited Hugh Masekela to come and headline at the event. For the 65th Mandela Birthday Concert, Bahula booked a combination of African groups from other parts of the continent to perform. This was the first time that many African groups performed together on the same stage in London.

Julian Bahula did not look back, bringing over musicians of high calibre from the United States of America, South America, Europe and Africa. He promoted many exciting projects for the community and ethnic groups in London. He booked a lot of musicians who were also political refugees and his series began to symbolise a movement for change. Players such as Fela Anikulapo Kuti (Nigeria),



Miriam Makeba and Masekela were among the performers whose early British appearances were organised by Bahula. One of his most important moves was establishing a regular Friday night, featuring authentic African bands at the London venue The 100 Club. Here, homesick comrades in exile from Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa were entertained and consoled.

Bahula has been as tireless a promoter of the music of his homeland in his adopted country as he is an onstage rhythm activator.

The South African-born, often UK-based percussionist, bandleader, record label owner and concert promoter has produced some lovely music over the years with exhilarating ensembles of excellence. All his records are worth owning although his studio recordings never quite capture the live experience.

The Order of 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

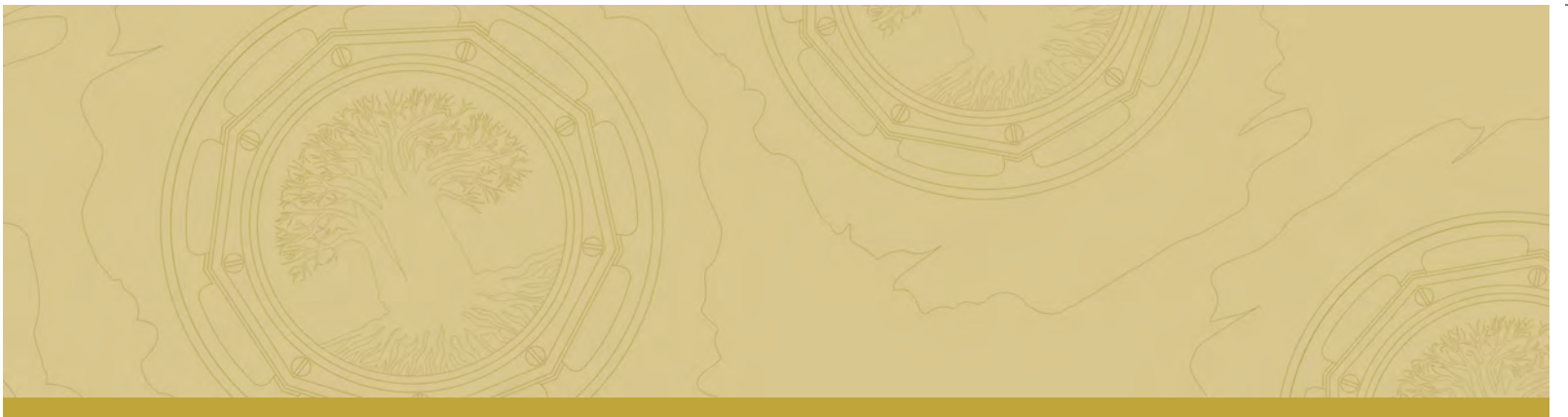
the nine provinces of our country as well as the many different areas of possible contribution and service to the nation. The exterior shape and texture are reminiscent of the bark on the trunk of the Baobab tree.

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

Selwyn “Scully” Levin



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN BRONZE

Awarded for his immense contribution to and achievement in aviation and in the piloting field, and for being an excellent ambassador for South Africa as a top pilot and internationally recognised trainer of up-and-coming pilots.

Captain Selwyn “Scully” Levin was born in Polokwane in Limpopo on 29 September 1946. He began his flying career in 1964 and graduated as the top pupil pilot on his course. He joined South African Airways (SAA) in 1971 as a second officer on the Boeing 707 and rose through the ranks until he became the airline’s chief training captain.

From the beginning to the end of his career, Captain Levin showed great enthusiasm and distinction in his work. Over the past 48 years, he has amassed 26 500 hours of flight time on over 180 different types of aircraft – an equivalent to almost three years of continuous flight in the air, a record rarely paralleled around the world.


Captain Levin served as a key member of the team that pioneered the introduction of Crew Resource Management (CRM) to SAA in 1988. CRM is a highly effective safety-oriented flight operations protocol for which SAA pilots are world-renowned. He also assisted with the development of SAA’s Risk Management Model. He played an active role in the selection, mentorship and development of trainee cadets from previously disadvantaged backgrounds. Part of this responsibility included the selection of flight-training facilities for the SAA Cadet Pilot’s Programme, which involved exhaustive international search.

He has flown impressive and innovative displays in jet airliners at many local and international shows. He has also pioneered displays which have been emulated by only a handful of pilots worldwide, one of which is his famous feat of landing a Piper Cub aeroplane on top of a moving truck. First accomplished in 1982, he has done this act over 120 times.

In 1995, he was the first African to participate in the annual National Air Racing Championships at Reno in the United States of America where he won both the races that he competed in. In addition, Captain Levin has flown as a member of the giant airliner three-ship formations that SAA put into the sky over the Union Buildings for the inauguration of South African presidents in 1999, 2004 and 2009, and also for the World Cup Cricket Final and the Star Alliance Launch in 2006.

He played a role in conducting a thorough audit of SA Airlink’s flight operations after its unfortunate spate of accidents and his recommendations helped ensure that the airline maintained full flying status.

As one of the country’s famous pilots, during his career, Captain Levin brought worldwide recognition and acclaim



to South African aviation in general, and to SAA in particular, mastering a diverse array of aircraft to the point of displaying them at air shows.

Captain Levin commanded aircraft on all of SAA's local, regional and international routes for over 38 years. He is admired by millions of aviation enthusiasts and fellow airline crew, as well as air-show pilots locally and abroad. He has worked and collaborated on numerous publications covering display flying, aerobatics and flight safety.

During the 1970s, he was a three-time winner of the South African National Aerobatic Champion title. Other honours include the Don Tilley Award for significant contributions to air safety, which he received in 1984 and the Pilot of the Year Award made by the Commercial Aviation Association of Southern Africa.

Most notably, Captain Levin is the sole winner so far, of the SA Flyer "Lifetime Aviation Achievement Award", which he received in 2009. He is a designated examiner for the South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA), and the holder of a Class 2 Test Pilot's Rating. He served as a member of the SACAA's General Aviation Safety Initiative, which was set up to design strategic measures to improve flight safety in South Africa.

Since his retirement from SAA, Scully has continued to make a valuable contribution to the South African airline industry as consultant and display pilot.

Gladys Ramahuta



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN BRONZE

Awarded for her outstanding contribution to community development, women's empowerment, upliftment of the lives of rural ordinary people, and alleviating poverty through the creation of job opportunities.

Gladys Ramahuta was born on 12 July 1932 into the Moloto family as one of the princesses of the Moloto Chieftainship in Limpopo. She attended school as well as trained for a teacher's diploma at the then Grace Dieu College, which eventually became the Setotlwane College of Education. She consequently pursued a career in teaching.

Gladys got married to Ronald Ramahuta in 1954, who was also a teacher, a visionary and a generous and very supportive husband, with ideals of community development. They both believed in the power of education.


In 1972, Ramahuta resigned from her teaching career to pursue their businesses in Chebeng, Moletji, in Limpopo. They eventually built an enterprise (general dealer, eating house, bottle store and bar lounge, coal yard, chicken run, brick-making and many others) in which she was actively involved. This enterprise was at the same time an intervention because she realised the struggle of the people in her community, who walked long distances for basic necessities such as food and other goods.

In addition, Ramahuta drilled a borehole at her place and allowed the community to access clean water at very

minimal cost (just so they value the resource), since there was no source of water in the community except rivers. She also requested the Post Office to provide a call office to enable the community to be in contact with the outside world. She ran the Sengatane Call Office, providing telephone access, telegram as well as mail services. She would be awakened some nights to call an ambulance or police, and for community members to report illness, deaths and related emergencies. Ramahuta also availed a private room at her business, which was rented by medical practitioners from Polokwane to see their patients.

In an attempt to create various opportunities in the village, she started a brick-making business, which offered job opportunities for both men and women, and which also enabled many community members to build their own houses with cement bricks and no longer just clay bricks. She also owned tractors, which were used in the village to cultivate mealies for subsistence.

Ramahuta also initiated a social club, which continued to further her ideals of women empowerment. They bought crockery, supported one another in raising children and in saving money for their families.



Because clinics and hospitals were far, Ramahuta availed her vehicles to transport sick people in the community to clinics and hospitals, including attending to late night calls for women in labour. She also assisted some poor families in the community with mealie meal, meat and vegetables at no cost, as basic necessities to bury their loved ones with dignity. She assisted children from relatively needy families as well as those of some family members, and she cared for them, providing shelter, food and school uniforms.

Ramahuta has received recognition for the compassionate efforts over the years for helping her people. These

include the Tracy Malatjie Business Woman Award and community-builder recognition from the Limpopo-based radio station, Thobela FM.

Gladys Ramahuta has been a committed humanitarian, whose various projects created jobs for the community, and enabled families to put bread on the table. She is the true carrier of, and archetype of the spirit of Ubuntu, which emphasises love and care for your neighbour. Her example is a simple illustration of localised rural development and social cohesion.

Zane Maureen Wilson



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN BRONZE

Awarded for her outstanding contribution as an entrepreneur, mental healthcare practitioner and leader in the struggle to create awareness of diseases such as depression and anxiety and her contribution to the formation of the South African Depression and Anxiety Group.

Zane Maureen Wilson was born on 27 May 1948 in Lincolnshire, England, and moved to South Africa in 1969, where she distinguished herself as a highly successful entrepreneur. She started Top Girl, South Africa's first female executive placement agency. This model proved successful and she sold it in 1975.

In 1994, she established a mental-health initiative, the South African Depression and Anxiety Group (SADAG), now the country's most recognised, from her home. The institution now has 15 toll-free lines for counselling and outreach programmes.

Following her own experience with years of undiagnosed panic disorder, Wilson realised how stigmatised mental illness was in South Africa and how little help and support were available to sufferers and loved ones.


SADAG is a support network for South Africans with mental health problems, and focuses on both urban and rural areas. With mental health also a serious challenge for South Africa and the world, and with estimates that one in five people will or do suffer from a mental illness, Wilson's initiative has brought mental health education and care to underprivileged communities in rural South Africa. She

assists people who suffer from mental disorders such as depression, phobias, obsessive compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, bipolar, social anxiety and general anxiety disorders.

Wilson has led teams to work in areas with virtually no access to psychiatric assistance. SADAG supports the training of home-based care workers, youth groups, teachers, non-governmental organisations, community care workers, nurses, the police and church groups, to help identify symptoms and enhance access to treatment for people within their communities.

Through this work, over 160 support groups have been established. It has over 45 000 patients and a voluntary Scientific and Advisory Board of 12 professionals who ensure that the largest mental health group in Africa continues to succeed. SADAG also runs TV and radio adverts; sends out weekly press releases to print, radio and electronic media; and runs specific awareness campaigns on mental disorders.

Its programme, "Suicide Shouldn't be a Secret", is aimed at reducing South Africa's high rate of teen suicide and has been run in schools throughout the country.



SADAG teaches youth that depression is treatable and suicide is preventable. SADAG offers toll-free suicide crisis and support lines and works with suicidal callers, providing counselling and referrals. It also does extensive work in the corporate sector with employee assistance programme, corporate talks and employee wellness days.

In 2005, Zane Wilson developed a new tool, the *Speaking Book*, to enable low-level literacy communities to receive vital healthcare messages. The book is an interactive, multilingual tool that can be seen, read, heard and understood regardless of reading ability. It addresses mental issues such as depression, suicide, bipolar, malaria, tuberculosis as well as HIV and AIDS. The speaking books have been an affordable African solution for an African problem and are now being used throughout the world.

With a permanent staff complement of just five, assisted by many volunteers, this organisation is demonstrating a great commitment to serving the communities in South Africa.

Wilson has received numerous awards, including South African Woman of the Year for Health (1998), the World

Health Organisation (WHO) and Federation of Mental Health's Award and the World Bank's Marketplace Winner for 2003. She was a finalist for the Pan-African Health Awards in 2006. SADAG's work has also been endorsed by the World Bank, which allocated a grant in 2003, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, Johns Hopkins, the United States Embassy, De Beers, the World Federation for Mental Health, the WHO, the European Union, the Department of Social Development and the Global Fund.

Zane Wilson has made an enormous contribution to the field of mental healthcare in South Africa, demonstrating that collaboration between the Government and non-governmental sector is crucial to do more for the people. She has demonstrated passion for rural communities with little or no resources, particularly where HIV and AIDS is causing depression and in areas across the country where suicide is a very real issue. With this, she has distinguished herself as a selfless humanitarian and community-builder.

Daniel Gerhardus Krige



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN SILVER

Awarded for his immense contribution to and achievement in the field of engineering, his contribution to the field of science and geostatistics and for being an excellent ambassador for South Africa in the science and engineering field.

Prof. Daniel Krige was born on 26 August 1919 in Bothaville, Free State, and grew up in Krugersdorp on the West Rand. He graduated with a B.Sc (Engineering) Degree in Mining from the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in 1938, at the age of 19. In 1938, he joined Anglo Transvaal where he gained enormous experience in surveying, sampling and ore evaluation from several gold mines until 1943.

Prof. Krige worked eight years in the Government's Mining Engineer's Department, where he participated in uranium negotiations with the British and American authorities and designed the uranium pricing formula for the contracts which led to the establishment of South Africa's profitable uranium industry in the early 1950s.


During the same period, he began his pioneering work in the application of mathematical statistics to the valuation of new gold mines using a limited number of boreholes and ore reserves for existing mines. This led to the development of the science and concepts around the spatial evaluation of mineral resources and reserves known as geostatistics, which attracted international attention. His work on mathematical statistics proved ground-breaking, and contributed to improved ore evaluation techniques as

well as the reduction of the financial risks involved in the mining business.

He served the Anglovaal Group as group financial engineer until 1981, and upon his retirement assumed Professorship of Mineral Economics at Wits. He retired from this position after 10 years but continued his activities as a private consultant for mining companies until 2011.

Professor Krige served on various government committees, notably the one for State Aid for Gold Mines (1967/68), during which he designed the state aid formula, which enabled many mines to survive a period of low gold prices. He also handled several of the post-war lease applications in the Free State and Klerksdorp goldfields.

His early research papers stimulated interest in several mining circles overseas, including *Lê Centre de Geostatistique de Paris*. The centre successfully initiated the term "kriging" for the application of geostatistical techniques for ore valuations on a worldwide basis. Prof. Krige has published many technical papers and has lectured at, and participated in, international congresses for many years. The D.Sc. (Eng) Degree was awarded to him by Wits in 1963 and honorary degrees by the University of South

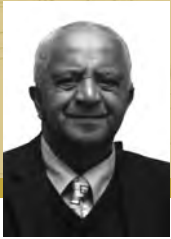


Africa in 1996, the University of Pretoria, the Moscow State Mining University in 1997 and Wits in 2011. He has also received awards from Die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, the International APCOM Council in 1999, and from the South African President, with the Order of Meritorious Service, Class 1 Gold in 1988.

In February 2010 at the age of 90, Prof. Krige was elected a Foreign Associate of the United States National

Academy of Engineering, one of the highest professional distinctions accorded to an engineer, and the first and only engineer from the African continent ever to have received this honour. His contribution to geostatistics has therefore been pioneering, and distinguished him as one of South Africa's outstanding and internationally acclaimed scientists.

Reverend Fenner Christian Kadalie (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN SILVER

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to society, and his dedicated service to the community of District Six and the Cape Flats through his ministry, which took care of the poor and the marginalised.

Rev Fenner Christian Kadalie was born on 8 September 1928 in Johannesburg to Molly Davidson and Clements Kadalie. His father was South Africa's first black trade-union leader, who started the Industrial Commercial Workers Union in 1919. He made many rousing speeches on the Grand Parade and at the harbour, mobilising black workers against exploitation and white minority domination.


Rev Kadalie ran two churches in District Six, one in Smart Street and another in Constitution Street. Under Kadalie's leadership, the City Mission grew into an evangelical movement that incorporated social welfare issues, such as fighting against gangsterism and drugs, providing food and clothing to the poor, running social clubs for the youth and using the church as a centre for community development and social cohesion. As such, he was a community- and institution-builder par excellence.

The City Mission became the receptacle for all those excluded from the mainline churches – the marginal and the alienated. He conducted marriages, funerals, baptisms and burials to all who needed them regardless of their social standing. He broke up gang fights and enjoyed

great respect from District Six's skollies, who would shout: "Hey watch it, here comes the Pastor!"

The City Mission was hit hard by the Group Areas Act, 1950. From 1971 to 1979, Rev Kadalie saw his entire parish dispersed across the Cape Flats, brutally uprooted from a vibrant community that included 22 churches, schools, community halls, and a lively cultural, political and artistic life. Powerless against the apartheid state, and as a family itself a victim of the Group Areas Act, 1950, he refused to submit to the tyranny of the Act by following his parish members wherever they were scattered. He set up a City Mission in areas such as Bonteheuwel, Manenberg, Hanover Park and Heideveld.

In addition to his extensive church work, Rev Kadalie ran soup kitchens, distributing food to the poor in poverty-stricken areas such as the Flamingo Crescent informal settlement in Lansdowne, to the unemployed men at Kromboom, Lansdowne and Philippi Roads, for 40 years. With funding from his brother, Dr Victor Kadalie, and sister-in-law, Dr Ruth Kadalie, he built and ran a crèche in Khayelitsha for 15 years. This crèche provided employment to 19 people and cared for 250 children.



In 2004, a journalist was walking around the Cape Flats and saw a man distributing food, from his combi, to long queues of indigent people from all colours of the rainbow. She was astounded, interviewed him and discovered that he had been doing this for more than 30 years. This unsung hero was Rev Fenner Kadalie.

He was an extraordinary husband, father, pastor, counselor and leader, who served his family, the community, the homeless, the disabled and the unemployed with a commitment, dedication and compassion that is unsurpassed. For this dedication, the City Mission bestowed the title of Honorary President of the City Mission on him at the age of 78.

After a coronary bypass operation on 14 July 2011, Kadalie unexpectedly died of heart failure on Tuesday, 19

July, after what seemed like an almost dramatic supernatural recovery. He was about to turn 83. Rev Kadalie was unselfish with his love and his generosity knew no boundaries. He was a father par excellence and a role model to many as to what fatherhood meant, especially in the townships where the abuse of women and children and absent fathers were commonplace. He was instrumental in transforming the lives of many men who were alcoholics, abusers of women and social rejects and he would include them into the social structures of the community to become responsible citizens. Many of these men became model fathers, husbands, community leaders, and role models in their community.

Professor Christopher John Robert Dugard



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN GOLD

Awarded for his immense contribution to and achievement in the field of law, especially in the human rights and international law, for being an excellent ambassador of South Africa in the legal field and for being a human-rights law authority in South Africa and abroad.

Christopher John Robert Dugard was born on 23 August 1936 in Fort Beaufort. He obtained BA and LLB degrees from the University of Stellenbosch and an LLB and LLD from the University of Cambridge. He lectured at the Law Faculty of the University of Witwatersrand (Wits) from 1965 and was Dean of the Law Faculty from 1975 to 1977.

He later became a founder and director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) for 13 years. Thereafter, he remained a Professor of Law at Wits until 1998 when he left to assume the position of Professor of Public International Law at the University of Leiden.

He is an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa and has practised as such from the early 1960s until the present. He was appointed senior counsel in 1998. He has written several books, of which the most notable are: *The South West Africa / Namibia Dispute* (1973), *Human Rights and the South African Legal Order* (1978) and *International Law: A South African Perspective* (4th ed 2011), a leading book on its subject in South Africa.


John Dugard has made an enormous contribution to the field of human rights and international law, not only locally but also internationally. Through the CALS, he became

involved in public education and litigation in the fields of human rights, labour law and laws affecting the black community. He participated in the constitutional talks towards a democratic South Africa, and was part of the team that delivered the interim Constitution in 1993.

He served in the Technical Committee for Investigating the Repeal or Amendment of Legislation Impeding Free Political Activity and Discriminatory Legislation. He also advised regarding the drafting of the Bill of Rights for the final Constitution, 1996.

From 1997 to 2011, he served as a member of the United Nations (UN) International Law Commission, the body responsible for the codification and progressive development of international law. From 2000 to 2006, he was special rapporteur to the commission on the subject of diplomatic protection.

Prof. Dugard has been appointed as Judge *ad hoc* in three cases before the International Court of Justice – involving disputes between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda (2002 to 2006), Malaysia and Singapore (2004 to 2008) and Costa Rica and Nicaragua (2011–).



In 2001, Prof. Dugard chaired the Commission of Enquiry into Violations of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory established by the UN Commission on Human Rights. From 2001 to 2008, he was special rapporteur to the Human Rights Council (successor to the Commission on Human Rights) on the Human Rights Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The many honours he has received include honorary doctorates from the universities of KwaZulu-Natal, Cape

Town, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Stellenbosch. He is also an honorary Professor at the Centre for Human Rights of the University of Pretoria. He is an honorary member of the American Society of International Law. Prof. Dugard has held visiting professorships at universities in England, the United States of America and Australia. He has earned worldwide respect in human rights and international law.

Frank Kennan Dutton



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN GOLD

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to and achievement in his investigative work as a dedicated and loyal policeman, for exposing the apartheid government's "Third Force"; for his role in working for peace in KwaZulu-Natal; his international work in investigating and exposing war crimes and crimes against humanity in Bosnia, Kosovo and Darfur; and assisting in establishing the causes of violence in East Timor and Sudan.

Frank Dutton was born in Bela Bela in the province of Limpopo on 20 May 1949. He completed his schooling at Boys Town, Magaliesburg, and at the age of 17 joined the South African Police (SAP). After completing his police training, he was posted to KwaZulu-Natal where he worked as a detective for most of his career.

In the mid-1980s, Dutton started exposing the truth behind the political violence in KwaZulu-Natal with the murder investigations and convictions of Samuel Jamile (the former Deputy Minister of Interior for the KwaZulu Government), SAP Captain Brian Mitchell as well as numerous other KwaZulu police officers.

In 1992, Dutton was appointed to head the KwaZulu-Natal investigation team of the Goldstone Commission. This led to, among other things, the exposure of the workings of the SAP Security Branch's hit squads under the command of former Colonel Eugene de Kock at Vlakplaas and the association of the SAP top command structure in the murders of political opponents and other activists.

In 1994, Dutton was appointed by the Minister of Safety and Security, Sydney Mufamadi, to establish and


command the Investigation Task Unit (ITU) to investigate hit squads within the KwaZulu Police. This investigation led to the prosecution and acquittal of the former Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and 10 former military officials in connection with the 1987 KwaMakutha massacre.

In 1996, President Nelson Mandela agreed to Dutton's secondment to the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). He played an important role in the ICTY's investigations into genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in Bosnia, Croatia and Kosovo.

He returned to South Africa in 2000 when he was appointed to establish and head the Directorate of Special Operations (Scorpions).

Frank Dutton retired from the South African Police Service in 2003 for medical reasons after 37 years of service.

Since his retirement, Dutton has remained involved in human rights-related work as a policing expert, both locally and abroad.



During his career, Frank Dutton continuously risked his life in the struggle to advance human rights, justice and peace. The dominant theme in his career was the investigation and prosecution of individuals guilty of committing political violence, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

His work has traced the struggle of the country on its journey to freedom and its rightful place in the world.

Lwandle Wilson Magadla (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF BAOBAB IN GOLD

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to and achievement in his work as a dedicated police officer, his outstanding contribution to cracking some of the most complex cases, his role in uncovering the truth for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and his role in working for peace in KwaZulu-Natal by exposing “Third-Force” activities.

Lwandle Wilson Magadla was born in Matatiele in the Eastern Cape on 31 August 1933. He left school before matriculating and worked on the mines, later joining the South African Police (SAP) in 1958.

Despite his lower level of formal education, he proved intelligent, with unremitting love for tuition, despite the lack of opportunity to advance it formally. He was an avid reader and writer, who wrote poetry and literature.

Very discreet and meticulous, Magadla was able to juggle his sensitive police job with underground work for the then banned African National Congress (ANC) as a courier.

He was a very committed police officer who, among his ground-breaking achievements, uncovered the links between the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and the apartheid security establishment in KwaZulu-Natal during the volatile 1980s and 1990s. In 1988, 14 mourners, including women and children, were killed while attending a night vigil at Trust Feeds in New Hanover.


Magadla and his partner Frank Dutton’s studious investigations linked the SAP under the command of station commander Brian Mitchell and other police officers to the

violence, despite the many obstructions they encountered in their investigative work. Through their diligence, justice was served as these officers received lengthy jail sentences.

This constituted an eye-opening discovery regarding the mystery called black-on-black violence, which was ravaging the province at the time. It laid bare the callous involvement of the “Third Force” – the apartheid security establishment’s involvement in violence in the black areas to create instability in the country. The repercussions were difficult though, as Magadla and Dutton were ostracised and they faced danger and retribution.

In 1990, they traced a number of murders in the Pietermaritzburg area to a senior minister in the KwaZulu Government, Samuel Jamile, who killed one of his victims because of his opposition to efforts by the KwaZulu Government to incorporate his hometown, Clermont, into that province. Magadla uncovered the gory details that Jamile had a braai with members of the SAP’s riot squad to celebrate the man’s death.

Although, Jamile was found guilty of five murders and a number of attempted murders and sentenced to life im-



prisonment, he was released through a political deal in 1993.

In addition to these highly sensitive political cases, Magadla cracked a number of other high-profile cases.

In the early 1990s, Magadla used his extensive contacts in the intelligence community to warn senior ANC and United Democratic Front (UDF) cadres that they were about to be targeted, in the process saving the lives of, among others, Jacob Zuma and UDF leader Archie Gumede. When he retired from the SAP in 1991 with the low rank of warrant officer despite long and illustrious service, he was made head of ANC Intelligence in KwaZulu-Natal.

After 1991, he was given the responsibility of uniting the various intelligence outfits operating in the province into the new National Intelligence Agency, of which he became the first provincial head. When the Truth and Reconcilia-

tion Commission was established, he was appointed to head its Special Investigative Unit. The cases he worked on included the 1988 murder of Dulcie September, an ANC leader who was killed in France.

Magadla distinguished himself as a very committed police officer, who also contributed to ebb the tide of violence in black communities by revealing the mysterious cause. He received many commendations for his exceptional work. Magadla's interests did not only revolve around his police work, he was also a passionate reader and writer. In 1973, one of his poems was published by Atlantic Press in *Poetry of the English World*. A Canadian publisher has agreed to publish his memoirs, *The Colour of the Skunk*, and a book of his thoughts and observations called *Philosophical Escapades, Dogs on Duty and Other Stories*. Magadla died in August 2011.

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, sym-

bolising 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

John Stephen Gomas (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Awarded for his exceptional and outstanding contribution to the struggle for workers' rights and his selfless contribution to the struggle for a free, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.

John Stephen Gomas was born in 1901 in the rural village in the Mission Station of Abottsdale, in the Malmesbury district in the Western Cape. He was educated at a mission school until his mother moved to Kimberley in 1911 in search of work. It was there where he received his formal schooling.

Gomas joined the African National Congress (ANC) at the age of 17 in 1918 and the International Socialist League in 1919. In 1923, he became a full-time organiser for the Cape-based Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU) and joined the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA). He was elected its provincial secretary in 1925 and began organising for a closer alliance between the ICU, the ANC and the CPSA.

He was the Western Cape provincial secretary of the ICU until December 1926 when the ICU was expelling communists within it, such as Gomas, Stanley Silwana and Bransby Ndobe.

Gomas was a tailor by profession and a member of the Garment Workers' Union. In 1928, he was elected vice-president of the Western Cape ANC, and became a leader of the short-lived independent ANC in that area in 1930.

He was elected to the CPSA Political Bureau (Politburo) in 1933.

Together with Cissie Gool and James La Guma, he founded the National Liberation League in 1935, while in the 1940s he was secretary of the Tin Workers' Union and continued to be an active member of the CPSA.

In 1952, he was among thousands who were imprisoned as a result of the Defiance Campaign of Unjust Laws and was placed under house arrest for two years in the 1950s and for five years from 1965 to 1970. In 1959, he left the ANC and joined the newly formed Pan Africanist Congress after it split from the ANC.

Together with Ray Alexander, he helped to establish trade unions in a number of industries where black workers were working, organising them from the shop floor. He was active among the clothing and textile workers in Cape Town and the crayfish workers on the west coast and in Port Nolloth.

As one of the first generation of revolutionary fighters, Gomas left deep imprints on the national liberation struggle in South Africa. With hardly any formal schooling,



Gomas learned his lessons in the struggle and in the liberation movement.

He spoke about and organised around all the main areas of our struggle for liberation for a long time. Gomas' important contribution to South African social history has not yet received the scholarly attention it merits. He was a trade unionist and central figure in the CPSA.

He died on 25 April 1979 after having suffered three strokes since 1966 when the apartheid bulldozers rambled through the streets of District Six demolishing houses. His own house in Stirling Street fell a few months after his death.

Elizabeth Sophia Honman (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Awarded for her excellent contribution to the national liberation struggle in general, and the struggle of workers' rights in particular as well as her contribution to women's rights struggles, and the realisation of a non-racial, non-sexist, free and democratic South Africa.

Sophia Honman was born on 15 July 1910 in Transvaal (Gauteng). She was also popularly known by her assumed name Bettie du Toit. On the eve of the Great Depression of 1929, while 18 years old, Honman moved to Johannesburg and started working as a domestic worker in a doctor's house, taking care of the children.

When she was 19, the doctor took her to work at a hospital, where she worked for three years and learned caring for patients. Her profession is often described as a nurse. It was during this period that she met, and started working with, unionists such as Johanna and Hester Cornelius.

In 1935, still in her early 20s, she and four other Afrikaans young women were defended by Basner when prosecuted after an enthusiastic brawl with strike-breakers at a textile mill. They refused to pay fines of a pound each, and opted for 10 days in the Johannesburg Fort – the first white women to do such a thing.

Honman worked side by side with other unionists, such as Ray Alexander, JB Marks, John Gaetsewe and Mark Shope in organising workers for better wages. By 1933, she had joined the Friends of the Soviet Union, of which she became assistant secretary.

In the same year, through Dr Max Joffe, she joined the Young Communist League, serving as secretary for the organisation between 1934 and 1936. She subsequently joined the South African Communist Party. In March 1936, she left for the Soviet Union to study at the International Lenin School and the Communist University of the Toilers of the East in Moscow.

Upon her return, she intensified her trade-union and political work. It was in 1938, after her return from the Soviet Union, that she started using the name "Bettie du Toit". It was also during this time that she met Govan and Epainette Mbeki in Durban.

In December 1952, the Minister of Justice, CR Swart, issued an order for her to resign as secretary of the Food, Canning and Allied Workers Union as well as the National Union of Laundering (Laundry) and Clothing and Dyeing Workers Union in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950. In 1952, she was banned under the Act.

She was the first union official to receive such an order and was also prohibited from attending any gathering for two years, an order extended by a further five years in March 1959. In 1963, she went into exile to Ghana, where



she worked in radio. Her working life ended when she became blind while living in that country, forcing her to move to London.

There is a plaque in her memory in the Garden of Remembrance at the Craighall Park Catholic Church, Johan-

nesburg. She passed away at the age of 92 on 31 January 2002 in Johannesburg, having lived in a non-racial, non-sexist, free and democratic South Africa since 1994 – a society that she fought for and dedicated her entire life to.

Peter Ramoshokane Mokaba (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Awarded for his valiant and gallant contribution to the national liberation struggle against apartheid, and his contribution towards the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist, free and democratic South Africa.

Peter Ramoshokane Mokaba was born on 7 January 1959 in Mankweng, Polokwane, where he did both his primary and secondary education.

During the 1976 student uprisings, Peter Mokaba became a leader of student school boycotts, when the apartheid regime declared Afrikaans as a compulsory media of instruction in schools. That led to his expulsion and banishment from schools. He, nevertheless, managed to complete his Matric through self-study in 1978. As a Matric pupil, Mokaba participated in the student uprisings that marked a critical turning point in the tempo of the anti-apartheid struggle and then went on to enrol at the University of the North (Turfloop) in 1980.

He continued with political activism as a student and was detained under the Terrorism Act, 1967 in 1977. In 1982, Mokaba was convicted for a number of his underground activities as a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe and served his sentence on Robben Island.

His sentence was subsequently suspended in 1984 and he went on to actively participate in the formation and activities of the United Democratic Front (UDF). Peter

Mokaba was elected to become the first president of the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO) in the midst of the State of Emergency in 1987, the largest youth organisation at the time, and an affiliate of the UDF.

When the liberation movement was unbanned in February 1990, Mokaba led the youth who were members of SAYCO, together with other youth formations such as the Congress of South African Students, South African National Students' Congress, National Union of South African Students, Young Christian Students and many others towards the formal establishment of the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL). He was elected the first president of the ANCYL after it was unbanned.

Mokaba was elected to the ANC National Executive Committee in 1991. After the dawn of democracy in 1994, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Tourism in the first democratically elected South African Parliament in the Cabinet led by President Nelson Mandela. By the time of his death, Peter Mokaba had been appointed by the ANC to head the preparations for the 2004 election campaign. He was honoured when the Polokwane Stadium, which



hosted some of the games of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™, was named after him. Peter Mokaba was a firebrand, militant and radical youth leader who led and inspired South African youth to play a leading role in the struggle waged against the apartheid regime. He was an

excellent, relentless organiser, a disciplined cadre of the ANC and an inspiring leader. He died in Johannesburg on 9 June 2002.

Josiah Tshangana Gumede (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to the national democratic struggle for freedom and for his exceptional leadership qualities and his contribution to the fight against racism and colonialism.

Josiah Tshangana Gumede was born in Natal on 9 October 1867 and attended school in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape. He taught for some time at Somerset East before returning to his home town where he became adviser to Natal and Orange Free State chiefs.

Josiah Gumede played a bigger role in the formation of the African Political Organisation with his counterparts Saul Msane and Harriette Colenso in 1899. In 1900, he became the co-founder of the Natal Native Congress together with Martin Luthuli and Saul Msane, where he was secretary general for several years.

In 1906, Gumede was part of the delegation to Britain to address the land laws of the Orange Free State. He was a representative and interpreter of Basotho chiefs and many of them served under him in the Anglo-Boer/South African War as scouts. As a representative of amaNgwane, colonialists wanted to co-opt him and make him an “exempted African”. In refusing the offer, he said that he did not want his education to be used to separate him from his people. He acted as an agent of the Sotho people who bought land in the Orange Free State. He was arrested for leaving Natal without a pass and fined 10 pounds or three months in prison.

In 1907, he and ZM Masuku of Driefontein co-signed the Constitution of Iliso Lesizwe Esimnyama – The Eye of the Black Nation. It was an organisation of Wesleyan Methodist converts and chiefs formed in the Dundee and Newcastle area.

Gumede was one of the founding members of the South African Native National Congress, which later became the African National Congress (ANC) in 1923. He was a member of the ANC delegation which went to petition the British Government in 1919.

JT Gumede was elected ANC president between 1927 and 1930. He served the ANC loyally and selflessly, in the process losing a lot of money, land and quality time with his family. He introduced radical politics in the ANC, and ensured that the ANC and the working class forged a closer working relationship in the execution of the struggle. In December 1943 in Mangaung, he was conferred as an Honorary Life President of the ANC together with John Dube, Sefako Makgatho and Zacharias Mahabane as a result of an initial motion that was moved by the then President AB Xuma.



It was under his presidency that the ANC and the Communist Party of South Africa formally signed an agreement to work together, thus laying solid foundations for what was to later become known as the Tripartite Alliance. He is regarded as the father of the alliance between the nationalists fighting for freedom and the working class fighting for the same goal.

At the 1943 conference that resolved that the Youth League be formed, he made a prophetic input: "Congress is looking up. I see in the youthfulness and enthusiasm of the delegates a new hope. Things will certainly move in the coming year."

During Gumede's leadership, important developments took place within the ANC. Gumede also represented the ANC during the Brussels Congress, which was attended by communists and anti-colonial freedom fighters from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

During this congress, Gumede used the platform to give a thorough analysis of the plight facing the people of South Africa, their living conditions and resistance. Together with La Guma, they also attended the Berlin Congress. For the first time, he stood as equal among people of all races united in brotherhood with the sole purpose of putting an end to the contemptible system of colonialism.

We still remember his speech during that conference when he said: "There are many Communists in my country, I myself am not one but I know that the Communist Party is on the side of the people."

He had the insight of seeing the significance of uniting people of different classes and nationalists in their struggle against colonialism. Gumede died on 6 November 1946.

Zaccheus Richard Mahabane (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to the national democratic struggle for freedom and for his exceptional contribution to fostering the unity of the oppressed people, non-racialism and in fighting for a South Africa that belongs to all.

ZR Mahabane, as he was affectionately known, was born on 15 August 1881 in Thaba Nchu in the Free State. Like many leaders of his time, he also received his early education in mission schools before going to Morija (Lesotho), where he trained as a teacher.

He, however, felt that he could serve his people even better if he became a priest, hence he went to the Cape to study for priesthood. On completion of his studies, he was ordained in 1914, after which he was deployed to work in Cape Town in 1916.

This was a time when African people deeply felt their exclusion from national politics after the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, which also led to the formation of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912. The effects of the Natives Land Act, 1913 and a system of pass laws also greatly affected many people, which led to the rise of African nationalism and African political activity. Mahabane was deeply concerned over the conditions facing his people and he soon identified with the struggle led by the ANC, which he joined in 1916. He was one of the gallant leaders who led the ANC at critical moments in its history.

ZR Mahabane was elected president of the ANC of the Cape Province in 1919, and from that time onwards his stature rose in the organisation. He was part of all major developments in the ANC from 1919 to the 1940s.

In the 100-year history of the ANC, the name of Zac Richard Mahabane will go down in as having been the only ANC president who has ever served the organisation during two separate terms, first during 1924 to 1927 and again from 1937 to 1940.

He also made a huge contribution to the ANC as its official National Chaplain in 1940 under the leadership of Dr AB Xuma. His second term as ANC president from 1937 to 1940 was critical.

From 1937, while he was at the head of the ANC, Mahabane acted as vice-president of the All Africa Convention (AAC), and from 1940 to 1954 he served as the AAC's official vice-president, first under Prof. Davidson Jabavu and then under Wycliffe Tsotsi.

Mahabane cooperated with Abdul Abdurahman in calling a series of non-European conferences that met between



1927 and 1934. From the 1940s, Mahabane concentrated much of his energy on church-related activities and in particular the strengthening of the interdenominational African Ministers Federation, founded in 1945.

In 1956, he was the principal convener of the Bloemfontein Conference to discuss the recommendations of

the Tomlinson Commission, and in December 1957, he chaired the follow-up multiracial conference convened in Witwatersrand. Mahabane died in 1970.

Sefako Mapogo Makgatho (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to the national democratic struggle for freedom and for his outstanding contribution to the struggle against colonialism on the African continent and the struggle for a non-racial system and a universal education for all South African children.

Sefako Mapogo Makgatho was born in 1861 at Gampahlele, in the Pietersburg District in the Northern Transvaal, now Limpopo. Makgatho was a gallant fighter who led the South African Native National Congress from 1917 to 1924.

A renowned teacher, he was also a Methodist lay preacher, journalist, estate agent, unionist and a celebrated political leader. Makgatho was the son of Chief Kgoruthe Josiah Makgatho under the paramountcy of the legendary Kgosi Sekhukhune of the baPedi kingdom that fought fearlessly against the Transvaal boers.

Makgatho attended school in Pretoria, and later went to study Education and Theology in Middlesex, England. He was a teacher for 11 years at the Kilnerton Training Institute in Pretoria, a school that produced prominent South Africans such as Joe Nhlanhla, Miriam Makeba, Lillian Ngoyi, Nthato Motlana and others. A dedicated activist and human-rights campaigner, he was instrumental in the establishment of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association (TATA) in 1906.

Sefako Makgatho also established one of the earliest black political organisations, the African Political Union,

which later changed its name to the Transvaal Native Congress (TNC).

Makgatho was president of this organisation from 1906 until 1908. The TNC later joined the South African Native National Congress when it was formed in 1912 in Bloemfontein, becoming its Transvaal branch.

Makgatho was active in the African National Congress (ANC) since its inception in 1912 and was elected president of the organisation from 1917 to 1924. He was also a keen media activist, and helped establish the newspaper, *The Native Advocate*, co-owned with Advocate Alfred Mangena. It folded after two years due to a lack of funds. He also founded *The Good Shepherd*, a journal for the TATA.

Makgatho's determination, bravery and courage so impressed former President Nelson Mandela that he named his son, Makgatho, after him.

As president of the ANC, Makgatho revitalised the organisation, taking it beyond deputations to active protest action. He mobilised the African urban working class, making the ANC militant and responsive.



The organisation began to abandon the strategy of sending delegations to London, assuming some radicalism by adopting new methods, riding on the wave of the impact made through the joint activism with labour, as shown by numerous strikes, as well as action against the pass laws.

The leadership threw its support behind the African municipal workers during the Bucket Strike of 1918 and also endorsed the militant strike by mineworkers in 1920. Makgatho laid the seeds for the Congress Alliance and Tripartite Alliance. He was willing to seek alliances with white radical movements such as the International Socialist League, to advance the struggle for freedom.

It was also during his presidency of the ANC that the Industrial Commercial Workers Union (ICU) was estab-

lished in 1919. When communists were expelled from the ICU in 1924, they found sanctuary in the ANC.

Another outstanding achievement of Makgatho's presidency was the finalisation of the ANC's constitution in 1919. This created a framework within which to operate as well as procedures for the membership to follow.

The constitution was aimed at addressing a number of issues, primary among them, being the unity of the African people in the four republics.

Sefako Mapogo Makgatho died on 23 May 1951 in Riverside, Pretoria, at the age of 90.

James Sebeubijwasekgegobontharile Moroka (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Awarded for his contribution to the struggle for freedom and for his outstanding contribution in the struggle for a free democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

Dr James Sebe Moroka was born on 16 March 1892, in Thaba Nchu, in the Free State. Moroka was the great grandson of Chief Moroka I of the Barolong Boo-Seleka at Thaba Nchu.

A medical doctor and politician, Moroka became involved in the African National Congress (ANC) and with the support of Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela and the Congress Youth League was elected as president of the ANC in December 1949 to replace Dr AB Xuma.

At the December 1949 ANC Conference, Moroka adopted a radical Programme of Action, which sought to move the ANC to new forms of struggle, including mass protest and mass defiance campaigns. During his presidency, the ANC became a more confrontational organisation and it was determined to take direct action against apartheid laws.

Moroka first entered politics as early as the 1920s. At the time of the Hertzog Bills, Moroka was immediately accorded a leadership role and accompanied the delegation of the All African Convention (AAC) that confronted Prime Minister JBM Hertzog in early 1936.

When some in the delegation apparently expressed a willingness to give the prime minister's proposals a try, Moroka made clear his opposition to any compromise and thereby established a reputation for militancy that eventually carried him to national leadership of the ANC.

When the AAC was organised in 1936, he became its treasurer, believing that the way to expose the hypocrisy of the Natives' Representative Council (NRC) was to get on it and then denounce them. Again, an important reason was that Moroka wanted the black vote to be available throughout South Africa, hence joining the AAC, and even his bravery to stand up to a white man at the time, was admired by Nelson Mandela.

In 1918, he graduated from the University of Edinburgh in Medicine. Returning from Scotland, after completing his medical studies, Moroka had realised the importance of education and health to the people. This led to him donating land and two institutions were built, the Moroka Missionary School, now the Moroka High School, which has produced many intellectuals and still continues to serve the youth of our country, and the Moroka Missionary Hospital, now the Dr JS Moroka Hospital.



Moroka stood as a candidate in 1942 and was elected from the Transvaal-Orange Free State constituency, thus dissociating himself from the AAC boycott policy. In 1946, he was in the forefront of those denouncing the NRC and the government.

Moroka took part in the planning of the Defiance Campaign of 1952, and was one of the signatories who wrote a demand letter to Prime Minister DF Malan.

Moroka was arrested with other comrades. However, his views and beliefs were misunderstood by the rest of the ANC leadership when he felt that it was a better choice at the time to make use of a Jewish lawyer as opposed to an Afrikaner lawyer. As leader at the time, Moroka made this decision, seeing it as in the best interest of the others and of the country. His decision was unfortunately viewed by the ANC as Moroka organising a separate defense for himself, as opposed to the ANC decision that all those arrested would make a common stand. This led to Moroka being referred to as a sell-out, although he did not turn his back on anyone nor lead anyone to mishap when taking such a decision

Moroka continued to serve a number of freedom fighters who always came to Thaba Nchu, knowing they had a leader there as he helped them cross into neighbouring countries such as Botswana and Lesotho, from his own pocket. This continued until 1979.

At the ANC Conference in December 1952, he was replaced with Chief Albert Luthuli, and continued being a member of the ANC. He will always be remembered as the ANC president that ushered the ANC into new forms of struggle – more militant and radical, with the inception of the Defiance Campaign of all Unjust Laws. It was also under his leadership that the National Party government was introducing more draconian laws against the African people, which radicalised it politics.

Dr James Moroka died on 8 November 1985.

Alfred Bitini Xuma (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Awarded for his exceptional contribution to the national democratic struggle for freedom and for his outstanding contribution to the struggle against colonialism on the African continent and the struggle for a free, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

Dr Alfred Bitini Xuma was born in 1890 in the former Transkei. He rose from being a herd boy, houseboy, horse trainer, teacher, shipping clerk and hotel and train waiter, to one of the country's most influential thinkers and leaders.

Xuma studied at the Clarkebury Training Institution, Engcobo. He taught at various schools, earning 14 pounds a term, and as was the custom, gave his entire salary to his father.

Xuma read about the opportunities for education through self-help in America. In 1913, he sailed for New York, where he entered various institutions and universities. He studied at night while he worked at the Alabama Steel Mills. After graduating as a Doctor of Medicine, he went to Europe where he specialised in Gynaecology and studied further in Glasgow and Edinburgh.


On his return to South Africa in 1927, Dr Xuma opened a surgery in Sophiatown and in 1931 married Priscilla Mason of Liberia, West Africa. Priscilla died three years later, while giving birth to their second child.

After his freelance political activities in the 1930s, Dr Xuma was elected president of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1940. He set about rebuilding the organisation against great odds.

During his term, the ANC was revived and revitalised and it grew in membership. It was under his term that both the ANC Youth League and the ANC Women's League were formally constituted as leagues of the ANC, in 1944 and 1948 respectively.

Xuma was responsible for bringing the Young Turks such as Anton Lembede, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo into the organisation. The formation of these leagues brought new life to the ANC and infused it with energy and new ideas. Dr Xuma was instrumental in bringing about these developments in the ANC. These young leaders were instrumental in the adoption of the Programme of Action in 1949.

It was also under his leadership that the ANC forged closer relationships with the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress, and when the leaders of the three organisations signed what became known as



the Doctors' Pact or the Dadoo-Xuma-Naicker Pact. This pact stood for a united front between Indian and African people. There were some in the ANC who were uncomfortable about this pact, complaining that the Indian people might dominate the ANC.

In 1946, Xuma acted as unofficial delegate of the African people at the United Nations.

At the ANC's National Conference of 1949, Xuma was replaced by Dr JS Moroka. Dr Xuma will always be re-

membered as the leader who was responsible for reviving the ANC and ensuring that it was better organised and that it grew in terms of membership. It was also under his leadership that the ANC adopted one of its most critical and influential documents, the African Claims.

Dr Xuma died at Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg, in 1962.

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

Dr Patience Mthunzi



THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN BRONZE


Awarded for her achievement in the field of biophotonics and her invaluable contribution to scientific research in South Africa and internationally.

Dr Patience Mthunzi was born on 2 May 1976 in Orlando West, Soweto. After matriculating from Reasöma Secondary School in 1994, she enrolled for a degree in Psychology at the University of South Africa. However, during 1996, her deep love for science deflected her attention to a BSc degree (Biological Sciences), followed by Honours (1999) and Master's (2002) degrees both in Biochemistry, at the University of Johannesburg (former Rand Afrikaans University).

She holds a PhD (2010) in Physics (Biophotonics – Optical Tweezers Area) from the University of St Andrews, Scotland, United Kingdom (UK). She is the first known person in South Africa to qualify for a PhD in this field of study. This fairly new aspect of medical research focuses on the use of laser light for micro-manipulating biological material to carefully study their intricate processes. She started employment at the National Laser Centre (NLC) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in the Biophotonics Group in October 2004. Between November 2005 and April 2006, she set up a fully functional cell-culture facility at the NLC before commencing her PhD (May 2006) in the UK.

She is currently a senior scientist researcher at the CSIR's NLC, leading single cell and/or molecule biophotonics projects. According to Dr Mthunzi, biophotonics is a true mixture of physics, medicine, chemistry, biochemistry and biology. This field of study allows investigating the interaction of laser light and biological material, such as DNA, proteins, organelles and whole mammalian cells, including pluripotent stem cells. Her work at the NLC-CSIR is varied. The practical science part involves project management and experiments in the following areas of expertise: optical cell-sorting in both fluid-flow and fluid-flow-free micro-sample chambers via the use of novel optical landscapes.

She also has extensive knowledge in photo-transfection studies using femtosecond laser pulses for gene delivery into mammalian cells and pluripotent stem cells. In addition, she has solid experience in low-level laser-tissue interaction studies, molecular biology procedures, virology (including HIV-1 work), biochemistry and embryonic stem cell-biology.



Laser technology holds a great deal of potential in biomedical research, allowing detailed work to be non-invasively performed on a single molecule and/or cell level. Dr Mthunzi explains that the use of optical tweezers, a laser-based instrument, has allowed them to “separate cancer cells from healthy cells”, but only on a single layer of cells so far.

According to Dr Mthunzi, stem cells have become an important and attractive field of study in research because of their ability to become any type of cell in the human body.

Mthunzi also gets involved on the human-capital development side: she trains and supervises students in the laboratory; and mentors scholars and undergraduates. Beyond that, she does quite a bit of writing. As a researcher, she has published popular Science and peer-reviewed journal articles (some invited). She also serves as a reviewer for the journal *Biomedical Optics*, she was an external moderator for the *Biomedical Technology IV* module at the Tshwane University of Technology, is a member of the CSIR’s HIV/AIDS committee and is a member of the CSIR’s Health Flagship Core Team.

She attends and contributes to both local and international conferences.

In addition, she often gets invited to give guest lectures at conferences, higher education institutions, workshops and science festivals on optical cell sorting, photo-transfection, low-level laser therapy and HIV-1 glycoproteins for vaccine development. In 2010, she received two Best PhD Student Awards from the CSIR. During September 2011, she was selected among hundreds of applicants to attend and participate in the IAP/World Economic Forum’s “Summer Davos” Conference in Dalian, China. Only four outstanding young scientists got selected by the Academy of Science of South Africa to represent South Africa at this global meeting.

Dr Mthunzi’s story is important because she reflects a creed of South Africans who are blazing new paths to success. She is part of a growing number of South African academics who have decided that there is no limit to advancement through education. Her ambition is to put South Africa on the map through innovative research in the world of photonics.

Professor Barry David Schoub



THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER

Awarded for his achievement in virology and his invaluable contribution to infectious diseases and to science and the people of South Africa and internationally.

Prof. Barry David Schoub was born on 30 July 1945 in Johannesburg and received his undergraduate MB BCh at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits). In 1977, he received a United States Public Health Service international postdoctoral fellowship and was the first recipient of the James Gear International Postdoctoral Fellowship. He served as a Fogarty fellow at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, United States of America.

In 1978, he was appointed as the first Professor and Head of the Department of Virology at Wits at the age of 33. He was the founding Director of the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD), serving as Executive Director between 2002 and 2011.


Prof. Schoub is a member of several local and international bodies, including serving as an adviser for World Health Organisation (WHO) programmes on polio, measles, respiratory syncytial virus and influenza. He was also a member of the WHO's Advisory Committee for Poliomyelitis Eradication and of the interim board of the International Society of Influenza and Respiratory Viruses. An expert adviser for the Technical Advisory Groups of the

WHO Afro for polio and measles, he was the founding chair of the National Advisory Group on Immunisation of South Africa.

He is the founding president of the African Virology Association, chairs the Scientific Advisory Panel of the Poliomyelitis Research Foundation and served on the Scientific Advisory Committee of the South African AIDS Vaccine Initiative. Between 1990 and 1999, Prof. Schoub served on various international structures, including the International Scientific Advisory Committee, the International Congresses of Virology and the International AIDS Congress.

Prof. Schoub is an internationally renowned virologist who guided the careers of many young virology scientists. His work includes more than 280 scientific publications and 16 chapters in books.

Lynn Morris of the AIDS Virus Research Unit at the NICD describes Prof. Schoub as a vaccine guru, having written a very successful book on HIV and AIDS, entitled *AIDS & HIV in Perspective*, which was published by Cambridge



University Press, is now in its second edition and was in the forefront of HIV vaccine development. He is regarded as one of the thought leaders in the field of HIV and AIDS

research He has earned a number of awards, including the Paul Harris Award of Rotary International and the Daubenton Prize of Wits.

Albert Mvumbi Luthuli (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN PLATINUM

Awarded for his exceptional and outstanding leadership skills, in leading a militant, peaceful struggle for human rights, and a non-racial, non-sexist, free, just and democratic South Africa, which belongs to all who live in it.

Chief Albert Mvumbi Luthuli was born in 1898 in Zimbabwe. Since his father was a missionary, he returned to his ancestral home in Groutville as a child. He was educated in mission schools and at Adam's College in Natal where he later taught until 1936. In response to repeated calls and requests from the elders of his tribe to come home and lead them, he left teaching that year to become chief of the tribe. He was not a hereditary chief as his tribe had a democratic system of electing its chiefs.


From the inception of his new calling, Luthuli was brought face to face with ruthless African political, social and economic realities — those of rightless and landless people. The futility and limited nature of tribal affairs and politics made him look for a higher and broader form of organisation and struggle, which was national in character.

He joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1945. A year later, he entered the then Native Representative Council. At that stage, however, the council had for all intents and purposes come to its end. It was a frustrating talk shop that had been brought to a standstill by the protest of members who questioned the brutal and savage methods employed by the police in dealing with the African miners' strike on the Witwatersrand in August 1946. It had also called upon government to abolish all

discriminatory laws and demanded a new policy towards the African population. It never met again and was eventually abolished by government.

Luthuli was elected provincial president of the ANC in Natal in 1951. From that time, he threw himself into the struggle. As a chief, he was not allowed to take part in politics, but he defied his ban. When he was called upon by the Government to choose between his chieftainship and the ANC, he opted for the latter. He was deposed in 1952 and elected president-general of the ANC by his people the same year. He led the Defiance Campaign in Natal as provincial president, thus endearing to many for his courageous stand.

Luthuli was a determined and courageous fighter, shaped and steeled in the various political and economic struggles that took place throughout the country. There were many bold and imaginative political and economic campaigns for demands envisaged in the 1949 Programme of Action adopted by the ANC. It was under the leadership of Luthuli that the ANC adopted its famous Freedom Charter in June 1955, after a lengthy consultation process with the people. Notwithstanding the fact that he was confined for practically the duration of his leadership of the ANC, he was arrested in 1956 and, together with other leaders of the



liberation movement, charged with high treason. The trial opened in January 1957 and concluded on 29 March 1961 when all the accused were found not guilty.

On 21 March 1960, the apartheid police, acting without provocation, decided to open fire on thousands of unarmed anti-pass demonstrators in Sharpeville, killing 69 of them and injuring 180. Luthuli and the ANC called for a national day of mourning, and he burnt his pass in public. A few days later, a State of Emergency was declared.

He was detained for five months in 1960 together with 2 000 other leaders whom he was arrested with under the State of Emergency declared by the South African Government on 29 March after the Sharpeville Massacre.

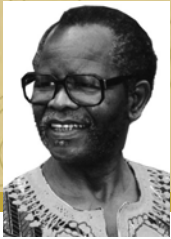
In December 1961, Chief Albert Luthuli was honoured when he was awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize for his peaceful opposition to apartheid, thus making him the first African to receive such an honour.

It was under his leadership that the ANC became a militant organisation, embarking on numerous campaigns

to oppose apartheid laws. The 1950s were known as the Fighting Fifties and the slogan *Freedom in our Lifetime* captured the imagination of our people, and inspired them to join the struggle. The biggest-ever women's march against pass laws in 1957 took place under his leadership, so were bus boycotts, and campaigns against forced removals and for better wages. He was also at the helm of the ANC when it changed its methods of struggle and adopted the armed struggle with the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe. The sanctions and boycotts, which were successfully sold to the international community together with the armed struggle, hit the apartheid regime in the belly and brought it to its knees. It was Luthuli for the ANC and Martin Luther King Jnr who jointly implored the international community to isolate South Africa using the above-mentioned tools.

Chief Albert Luthuli died in July 1967, allegedly ran over by a train. Our people will always remember him as a leader who was courageous, principled and selfless.

Oliver Reginald Kaizana "O.R." Tambo (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN PLATINUM

Awarded for his exceptional and outstanding leadership skills, in leading a militant struggle for freedom, for spearheading an international campaign to isolate apartheid, for being the glue that kept the African National Congress (ANC) together in exile, in the struggle for the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist, free, just and democratic South Africa, which belongs to all who live in it.

Oliver Reginald Tambo was born on 27 October 1917 in the rural town of Mbizana, in eastern Mpondoland in the Eastern Cape. His parents converted to Christianity shortly before he was born. He began his formal education aged seven at the Ludeke Methodist School in the Mbizana district and completed his primary education at the Holy Cross Mission. He then transferred to Johannesburg to attend St Peters College, in Rossettenville, where he completed his high-school education.


Tambo matriculated at St Peters with a number of distinctions and then went on to study at the University College of Fort Hare, near Alice, where he obtained his BSc Degree in 1941. It was at Fort Hare that he first became involved in politics. He led a student class boycott in support of a demand to form a democratically elected students' representative council. As a consequence, he was expelled from Fort Hare and unable to complete his BSc Honours Degree.

In 1942, he returned to St Peters College as a Science and Mathematics teacher, where he taught many who would later play prominent roles in the ANC. Among these, was Duma Nokwe who became the first African advocate of

the Supreme Court and was later elected secretary-general of the ANC.

He was among the founding members of the ANC Youth League (ANCYL) in 1944 and became its first secretary. In the ANCYL, Tambo teamed up with Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela, AP Mda and others to bring a bold, new spirit of militancy into the post-war ANC. Tambo was elected onto the Transvaal Executive of the ANC in 1946. In 1948 he, together with Sisulu, was elected onto the National Executive Committee. This was of great significance to the ANCYL's efforts to change the ANC.

Tambo left teaching soon after the adoption of the Programme of Action and set up a legal partnership with Mandela. The firm soon became known as a champion of the poor and victims of apartheid laws with little or no money to pay their legal costs. During the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws of 1952, Tambo was among the numerous volunteers who courted imprisonment by deliberately breaking apartheid laws. Together with Mandela, Sisulu, Chief Albert Luthuli and 153 others, Tambo was arrested and charged with high treason in December 1957.



In 1958, Tambo left the position of secretary-general to become the deputy president of the ANC. The following year, he like many of his colleagues, was served with a five-year banning order. After the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre, Tambo was asked by the ANC to travel abroad to set up the ANC's international mission and mobilise international opinion in opposition to the apartheid system. Working in conjunction with Dr Yusuf Dadoo of the Transvaal Indian Congress, he was instrumental in the establishment of the South African United Front, which brought together the external missions of the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the South West African National Union. As a result of a lobbying campaign it conducted, the South African United Front was able to secure the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth in 1961.

Assisted by African governments, Oliver established ANC missions in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and London. From these small beginnings and under his stewardship, the ANC had acquired missions in 27 countries by 1990. These included all the permanent members of the United Nations (UN) Security Council, with the exception of China, two missions in Asia and one in Australasia.

Tambo was also an important factor in securing the co-operation of numerous African governments in providing training and camp facilities for the ANC.

In 1965, Tanzania and Zambia gave the ANC camp facilities to house trained Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) combatants. In 1967, after the death of ANC president-general Chief Albert Luthuli, Tambo became acting president until accession to the presidency was approved by the Morogoro Conference in 1969. He was elected chairperson of the ANC's Revolutionary Council (RC), which was set up at the Morogoro Conference to reconstruct the ANC's internal machinery, improve its underground capacity and pursue the armed struggle in earnest. The slow but steady rebuilding of the ANC's organisational structure was vindicated after the Soweto Uprising of 1976, but thereafter hundreds of young militants were received and trained by the ANC, enabling the movement to resume armed action against the apartheid regime. Many young people swelled the ranks of MK and played a critical role in advancing the struggle during the following decades.

During the 1970s, Tambo's international prestige rose immensely as he traversed the world, addressing the UN and other international gatherings on the issue of



apartheid. On his initiative, the ANC was the first liberation movement to adhere to the Geneva Conventions on the Humane Conduct of War.

In 1985, Tambo was re-elected ANC President at the Kabwe Conference. In that capacity, he served also as the Head of the Politico-Military Council (PMC) of the ANC and as Commander in Chief of MK. Among black South African leaders, Tambo was probably the most highly respected on the African continent, in Europe, Asia and the Americas.


During his stewardship of the ANC, he raised its international prestige and status to that of an alternative to the Pretoria Government. He was received with the protocol reserved for heads of state in many parts of the world.

During his years in the ANC, Tambo played a major role in the growth and development of the movement and its policies. He was among the generation of African nationalist leaders who emerged after the Second World War who were instrumental in the transformation of the ANC from a liberal-constitutionalist organisation into a radical national liberation movement, capable and willing to challenge the apartheid regime on the battlefield.

Oliver Tambo presided over the ANC that was taking the fight to the enemy. The rise of the ANC's popularity after the Soweto Uprisings was largely due to his efforts. Owing to the reconstruction of the ANC's underground capacity, the movement was instrumental in the establishment of the mass democratic formations that emerged during the 1980s, including trade unions, civic bodies and the United Democratic Front while MK also escalated its attacks against apartheid targets.

Tambo directed the South African struggle from Lusaka and was responsible for making the struggle against apartheid not merely a South African issue, but raised it to an international moral crusade against racism. The campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners became an international rallying call that drew in the support of the world's leading artists, thinkers, academics and thousands of public figures. His indefatigable efforts led to the increasing isolation of the apartheid regime, culminating in the Anti-Apartheid Act, passed with an overwhelming majority by the United States Congress in 1987.

Tambo united all anti-apartheid forces behind the vision of the ANC. His leadership skills and vision was the cohesive force that held the ANC together for three decades. His



work in developing the Harare Declaration and ensuring its adoption by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the UN ensured that the ANC was at the centre of whatever settlement would emerge around South Africa.

Unfortunately, on the eve of the OAU's adoption of the Harare Declaration in 1989, Oliver Tambo suffered a stroke and underwent extensive medical treatment. He returned to South Africa in 1990, after over three decades in exile.

At the ANC's 49th National Conference, held in Durban, South Africa, in July 1991, after 30 years of illegality, Oliver Tambo could confidently report that he had fulfilled

the mandate of keeping the ANC together, and he handed over the movement to Nelson Mandela to lead it to the final lap of the struggle. Tambo was elected national chairperson of the ANC. He was also chairperson of the ANC's Emancipation Commission, charged with promoting the emancipation of women.

He served as ANC president from 1967 to 1991 – the longest-serving ANC president. OR Tambo died from a stroke on 24 April 1993, shortly after witnessing the death of Chris Hani, former chief of MK and a hero of the liberation struggle.

The Order of 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

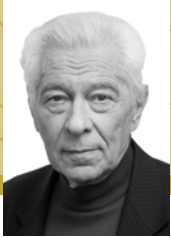


Lapel rosette



Miniature

Professor Apollon B Davidson



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

Awarded for being an integral part of the anti-apartheid movement, and his exceptional contribution to the struggle for the eradication of apartheid and to the development of a post-apartheid, free and democratic South Africa.

Prof. Apollon Davidson, academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences was born on 1 September 1929 in the village of Ermakovo, in West Siberia, Russia. He was one of the first scholars of South African history in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). For four decades, he headed the Centre for African History at the Institute of General History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, where the study of southern Africa has always been a priority.


Prof. Davidson has published a whole range of voluminous studies on this subject which are highly regarded both in Russia and abroad. Among them are a monograph on the birth and first years of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Communist Party of South Africa; two monographs depicting the image of South Africa in Russia in the 17th to 19th centuries; a book on the Russian participation in the Anglo-Boer/South African War (published in South Africa); and two volumes of the collected South African documents of the Communist International, devoted to the history of relations between Soviet and South African communists during the 1920s and 1930s (published in the United Kingdom).

For many years, Prof. Davidson taught at the Institute of Social Sciences (the Lenin School) where many leaders of the ANC were among his students. Since 1994, the majority of these leaders have occupied senior positions in South Africa.

For several decades, Prof. Davidson was a board member of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, which gave significant material and other practical support to the ANC during its struggle against apartheid, and in this capacity participated in finalising the committee's policy.

In this capacity, Prof. Davidson also became the first Soviet academic to visit South Africa. This visit was sponsored by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) and by the ANC and played a great role in de-demonising the image of the USSR in South Africa.

From the mid-1960s, Prof. Davidson studied the history of ties between Africa and Russia. Between 1994 and 1998, Prof. Davidson headed the Centre for Russian Studies at the University of Cape Town, which made a huge con-



tribution in promoting an unbiased knowledge of Russia in South Africa, and a better understanding between our peoples and the development of cultural ties between the two countries.

During the Cold War era, Prof. Davidson was Soviet spokesperson on southern African issues at the Dartmouth conferences of Soviet and American academics, politi-

cians and public figures. The Dartmouth process played an important role in the resolution of the Angolan/Namibian/South African conflict, which led to Namibia's independence and ended South Africa's intervention in Angola, ultimately contributing to the collapse of the apartheid regime.

Randall Robinson



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

Awarded for being an integral part of the anti-apartheid movement for his exceptional contribution to the struggle against apartheid through the Free South Africa Movement and for the creation of a free, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.

Randall Robinson was born on 6 July 1941 in Richmond, Virginia, to Maxie Cleveland Robinson and Doris Robinson Griffin, both teachers.


A professor of Law at the Pennsylvania State University, he is an internationally recognised African-American lawyer, author and activist, noted as the founder of TransAfrica Forum, which he established in 1977. He is known particularly for his impassioned opposition to South African apartheid, and for his advocacy on behalf of Haitian refugees and the Haitian people's right to democratically elect the elected officials that they – and not others – want. His 28-day hunger strike in 1994 caused President Bill Clinton to begin processing Haitian refugees in accordance with international law and resulted in the multilateral re-instatement of Haiti's first democratically elected government under the leadership of the democratically elected, but militarily ousted, President Jean Bertrand Aristide.

He graduated from Virginia Union University, earned a Law Degree at Harvard Law School, and over the years gained visibility for his political activism, which included organising the historic sit-in and subsequent daily demonstrations at South Africa's Washington Embassy to protest

the apartheid era government's policy of segregation and discrimination against black South Africans; testifying as an expert witness at Congressional hearings on United States (US) policy toward South Africa; and appearing on American television programmes to advocate a change in the USA's policy on South Africa.

Through TransAfrica, Robinson launched the most potent symbol ever of the anti-apartheid struggle in the USA, the Free South Africa Movement. This movement began in November 1984, when Robinson, joined by US Civil Rights Commissioner Mary Francis Berry, Congressman Walter Fauntroy, and lawyer Eleanor Holmes Norton, went to the South African Embassy for a meeting with the ambassador to discuss the violation of human rights under the apartheid system. Then, to heighten international attention to apartheid, they stated that they would not leave the embassy until Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners had been freed.

As arranged, Robinson's TransAfrica staff promptly alerted the international media as to what was taking place, and reporters from around the world quickly gathered outside the embassy. At the request of the South African Ambassador, the DC police arrested Robinson, Berry and Fauntroy



and held them in a DC jail overnight. Supporters rallied to their cause and upon their release, Robinson, Fauntroy and Berry launched the Free South Africa Movement, with Robinson and his TransAfrica staff moving to organise daily demonstrations outside the embassy – throughout the broiling summer and freezing winter without exception – for more than one year. Within a week of the launch of the Free South Africa Movement, public demonstrations against South African consulates, Kruger rand coin dealers and corporations tied to South Africa had spread throughout the USA. Over the course of a year, more than 4 500 people were arrested at South Africa’s Washington Embassy alone, and grassroots campaigns developed in more than 40 American cities, with countless additional persons being arrested nationwide.

Rosa Parks, US Senator Lowell Weicker, Coretta Scott King and her children, Congressman John Conyers, Rev Jesse Jackson, Congressman Ben Cardin, tennis player Arthur Ashe, actor Tony Randall, Harry Belafonte, Congresswoman Maxine Waters, actor Paul Newman, Stevie Wonder, heavy-weight champion Larry Holmes, the children of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, and more than 20 additional members of the US House of Representatives were among the celebrities who joined

the demonstrations at the South African Embassy, with Senator Weicker being the first and only US Senator – in the history of the nation – to be arrested for an act of civil disobedience.

Robinson and others called on Congress to enact strict economic sanctions against South Africa, which culminated in the passing of sweeping sanctions against South Africa, commonly known as the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986.

It was universally acknowledged that Robinson’s cool and calm competence helped rally black and white Americans against the apartheid regime, and during the early days of South Africa’s transition from apartheid to democratic rule, he urged the US Government to work to ensure that this transition took place in an atmosphere of peace.

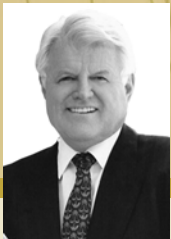
In 2001, Robinson authored the best-selling work, *The Debt: What America Owes to Blacks*, which presented an in-depth outline regarding his belief that reparations should be made to African-Americans as a means of addressing the far-reaching consequences of 246 years of American slavery, followed by 100 years of legally enshrined racial discrimination against black people. In



2007, his book, *An Unbroken Agony: Haiti, from Revolution to the Kidnapping of a President*, was published. In 2011, his novel, *Makeda*, was released. A multifaceted love story, *Makeda* celebrates the glories of ancient Africa, and powerfully demonstrates the importance of the intergenerational transmission of human values.

Robinson has been awarded 19 honorary doctorates, and his contributions to altering US foreign policy have been recognised by the United Nations, the Congressional Black Caucus, Harvard University and the Martin Luther King Centre for Non-Violent Change, to name just a few.

Edward M. Kennedy (Posthumous)



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

Awarded for being a fearless opponent of apartheid, an outspoken critic of apartheid, and a tireless campaigner for the introduction of sanctions against the apartheid regime and his exceptional contribution to the struggle for the attainment of a non-racial, non-sexist, free and democratic South Africa.

Edward M “Ted” Kennedy was born on 22 February 1932 in Boston, Massachusetts. He obtained degrees from Harvard University and the University of Virginia Law School. He was the third-longest-serving member of the United States (US) Senate in American history. Voters of Massachusetts elected him to the Senate nine times – a record matched by only one other Senator.

President Barack Obama described his breathtaking span of accomplishment: “For five decades, virtually every major piece of legislation to advance the civil rights, health, and economic well-being of the American people bore his name and resulted from his efforts.”


At home, he fought for and won so many great battles – on voting rights; education; immigration reform; the minimum wage; national service; the nation’s first major legislation to combat AIDS; and equality for minorities, women, the disabled and gay Americans.

Calling healthcare “the cause of my life,” Kennedy succeeded in bringing quality and affordable healthcare for countless Americans, including children, seniors and people with disabilities.

However, it is Kennedy’s staunch support for the anti-apartheid struggle that South Africans will remember and honour for generations to come. At a time when many hesitated to speak out, Kennedy stated bluntly that apartheid was racist, unjust and morally wrong. He compared the apartheid system to the century-old system of slavery that had existed in the USA.

In 1985, at the urging of anti-apartheid activists, Kennedy travelled to South Africa to bear witness first-hand and lend his support to the struggle. The trip posed political risk as well as logistical challenges. In the USA, some commentators portrayed African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela, as a communist who had embraced terrorism.

Kennedy called him a great freedom fighter and democrat. Despite several warnings by the apartheid forces that his visit posed security risks, Kennedy spent a night in the home of Bishop Desmond Tutu and also visited Winnie Mandela, the then wife of Mandela who was banned by government and restricted to her home, and praised her for her courage amid persecution and her husband’s imprisonment.



While in South Africa, Kennedy organised an illegal protest outside Pollsmoor Prison. Defying orders from South African police, Kennedy walked to the prison gates and presented a letter urging for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela. Reflecting on the protest years later, Mandela himself said he knew that Kennedy was outside the gates. On his return to his native country, Kennedy campaigned tirelessly for economic sanctions against South Africa and helped to pass the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. President Ronald Reagan attempted to veto the legislation but was overridden by the US Congress.

The legislation established wide-ranging economic sanctions against the apartheid government of South Africa and set stringent criteria for the lifting of sanctions, including a timeline for Mandela's release.

Kennedy became involved in politics as a member of the Democratic Party, and in 1958 managed the Senate election of his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1959 and was appointed assistant district attorney in Suffolk County in 1961. He was elected in a special election on 6 November 1962, as a Democrat to the US Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the 1960 resignation of his

brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, for the term ending 3 January 1965. Overcoming a history of family tragedy in his early life, including the assassinations of a brother who was president and another who sought the presidency, Kennedy dedicated his life's work to enacting legislation that would support society's poorest and most vulnerable citizens, and devoted himself to the cause of justice around the world.

He died of brain cancer in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, in August 2009.

As we observe the centenary of the ANC, we recall that Ted Kennedy's life's work was to champion the noble cause of the poor. He lit an eternal flame to make real the dreams of the founding fathers of our struggle for freedom and democracy. Senator Ted Kennedy was an outstanding supporter of our struggle for liberation. His solidarity and commitment to our freedom were strong and positive, while peace and justice were always at the top of his agenda.

As a nation, we owe him a huge debt of gratitude for his dedication to the creation of a democratic, non-racist and a better society for all our people.

