



Order of Proceedings

**PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS
SEFAKO MAKGATHO PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE
PRETORIA
27 APRIL 2013
14:00 – 16:00**

1. Nominees for 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 and the 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

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 Mpumlwana,
Mr MMTB Msimang, Dr Y Muthien (Chairperson), Lt-Gen G Ramano

Preface

It is a cause of immense pleasure on this auspicious day to present to you the latest recipients of our National Orders. They will be receiving the following National Orders: the Order of Mendi for Bravery, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of Luthuli, the Order of Mapungubwe and Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

These are extraordinary men and women, from inside and outside our country, some of whom are no longer with us. These are men and women whose dedicated service to their communities and compatriots; steadfast expression of human solidarity; as well as their extraordinary contribution to our liberty serves as hallmarks of the inherent decency of human beings.

This award ceremony is also a celebration of the inspiring determination of humanity to end those things that are inimical to a caring and humane society, as well as a celebration of the commitment to a South Africa that truly belongs to all its people as the fulfilment of the ideals of freedom.

The towering credentials of today's recipients metaphorically rival our highest mountains. Yet, they stand before us with wondrous modesty, despite their monumental distinctions in their various fields – distinctions that have immeasurably enriched our lives.

They have put themselves at the disposal of all that is best in South Africa, and they have also put the acuity of their great minds and the sweat of their labour at the service of us all. They have uncovered the secrets of science, enriched our cultures, re-imagined the frontiers of law and re-asserted the immutable principles of human solidarity and empathy.

These men and women have given concrete meaning to the eternal values of selflessness, love for freedom, racial harmony, equality and self-application – so as to attain seemingly impossible heights of achievement, which we proudly acknowledge and from which our nation benefits.

They have, one and all, proffered worthy contributions to the development of our society so that we may not only aspire to but actually become who we want to become. Indeed, they have contributed to our state of liberty.

I commend to you these noble men and women of our country, continent and our common world, as recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery, Order of the Baobab, the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of Luthuli, the Order of Mapungubwe and Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

R. Cassius Lubisi, PhD
Chancellor of National Orders

List of the nominees for the 2013 national orders awards ceremony

THE ORDER OF MENDI

SILVER

Alfred Duma
Riot Mkhwanazi

GOLD

Cletus Mzimela

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA

SILVER

Chad le Clos
Ilse Hayes
Vusi Mahlasela
Zolani Mkiva
Kaizer Motaung
Pretty Yende

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB

BRONZE

Suraya (Bibi) Khan
Nontsikelelo Qwelane

SILVER

Yusuf Abramjee
David Bosch (Posthumous)
Colin Eglin
Garnet de la Hunt
Ridwan Mia

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

BRONZE

Nomazizi Mtshotshisa (Posthumous)

SILVER

Neville Alexander (Posthumous)
Amina Desai (Posthumous)
Michael Harmel (Posthumous)
Essop Essak Jassat
Arthur Letele (Posthumous)
Mosibudi Mangena
Moosa (Mossie) Moola
Richard Mothupi
David Mncube
Elias Moretsele (Posthumous)

GOLD

Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE

SILVER

Dr Bernie Fanaroff
Prof George Ekama
Dr Glenda Gray
Prof Malegapuru William Makgoba

BRONZE

Prof Quarraisha Abdool Karim

COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO 2013

SILVER

Dina Forti (Italy)
Enuga Reddy (India)
Jesse Jackson (USA)
Giuseppe Soncini (Posthumous) (Italy)

GOLD

Percival James Patterson (Jamaica)

National Orders of South Africa

HISTORY

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

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

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

NATIONAL ORDERS

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

CONTEXT

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

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

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

The Order of Mendi for Bravery

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

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

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

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

The central image within the shield is an image of the SS Mendi sailing on the waters of the English Channel. The depiction of the blue crane in flight above the SS Mendi symbolises the departing souls of the drowned soldiers. The feathers of the blue crane were traditionally conferred to adorn brave warriors during the time of colonial wars.

The central image is sealed above by a green emerald which is surrounded on three sides by renditions of the bitter aloe, a hardy indi-genous 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

Alfred Duma



ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

For his leadership in times of difficulty, and his brave contribution to the rights of workers and liberation of the people of South Africa.

Alfred Duma is one of those brave comrades who were born at a time when hope for liberation was non-existent. However, as a forward-thinking man, he joined a small group of men and women who were not going to allow man-made limitations to pull them down.

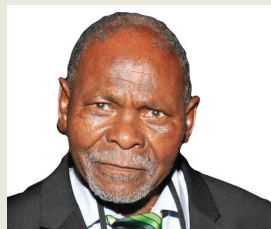
Duma is a trade unionist with a long history and credentials relating to the struggle for the liberation of the people of South Africa. He was born in April 1927, in Mnambithi, KwaZulu-Natal. He joined the ANC and the then South African Trade Union (SATU) in 1952. When the call to take up arms was made in 1961, Duma did not hesitate to join Umkhonto we Sizwe. He faced and dealt with many dangerous situations in the bush, at some stage rationing limited provisions among many hungry comrades to keep alive.

When the ANC was banned, Duma joined and became Chairman of the Umviko Party to fight against the dispossession of land in the Bester area near Mnambithi. His vocal opinions against the apartheid system led to his arrest and 10-year sentence. He endured great suffering at the hands of the security police.

From 1964 to 1974, Duma was a political prisoner on Robben Island, where he learnt to deal with hardship through humour, but never losing the focus of the fight against apartheid. Comrades know him for his humour that lightened up the mood in times of hopeless, dark situations. To keep a communication link with the outside world, Duma and other comrades sent letters through Nelson Mandela, who later became South Africa's first democratically elected President.

Although Duma is retired, he continues to inspire young people within the ANC with the rich legacy and spell-binding stories of the struggle. He lives a peaceful life in KwaZulu-Natal.

Riot Makhomanisi Mkhwanazi



ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

For his excellent and valiant contribution to the liberation of the people of South Africa.

Riot Mkhwanazi comes from a legacy of a proud people who never accepted apartheid. His father Madonso Mkhwanazi was one of the first people who defied apartheid laws by burning his 'dompas' (pass book) in 1930 during the burning of the dompas campaign. Madonso's son, Riot, followed in his footsteps.

Mkhwanazi came into contact with activists such as Steven Dlamini of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), who taught him politics. In 1959, he joined the ANC, the ANC Youth League and SACTU and was active in the Defiance Campaign and general resistance to apartheid. In 1962, he joined Umkhonto we Sizwe and was arrested in Zeerust, in the Marico Valley, now known as the Ngaka Modiri Molema District in North West.

In 1964, he was arrested with Jacob Zuma, now President, when they were crossing the South African border to Botswana. Both were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on Robben Island. There Mkhwanazi learned to read and write and participated in political education and debates. Soon before his release from Robben Island in 1974, Mkhwanazi, along with other prisoners due for release, received a letter from Nelson Mandela urging them to continue the struggle where they had left off before their arrest and imprisonment.

After his release, Mkhwanazi was banned. He subsequently went into exile and spent many years in Mozambique, until the Nkomati Accord forced him and other ANC cadres to move out. He returned to South Africa in the early 1990s, along with others who had been in exile.

Although Mkhwanazi is retired, he continues to inspire young people within the ANC with spellbinding stories of the struggle. He lives a peaceful life in KwaZulu Natal.

Cletus Mzimela



ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD

For his precision under pressure, and gallantry in the face of crippling odds in pursuit of the liberation of the people of South Africa.

Cletus Mzimela was born on 4 March 1936. As a young man he took part in the Wankie Campaign, a joint military campaign of MK and the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA), an armed wing of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). Mzimela fought alongside James April, Joseph Nduli, Chris Hani and Basil February among others.

In 1952, he joined the ANC and was recruited into MK when it was formed in 1961. Mzimela left the country in May 1963 to receive military training in China and in 1964 he went to the Soviet Union for further training. He is a veteran of the Wankie Campaign, where he served as one of the commanders of the MK/ZIPRA forces. In the harsh terrain in Botswana, Mzimela and the late Chris Hani dealt with Askari infiltration and circumventing imminent arrests.

Using the military and survival skills from his Soviet Union training, Mzimela and his team managed to stand their ground and turned the tables on the Rhodesian Platoon led by a fearsome Lieutenant Smith. They held the fort until they gained access to the platoon's well-stocked bags of food and clean water. In doing so, Mzimela saved his comrades from sure hunger and the muddy waters they had to drink to avert dehydration. He is known among his comrades as remaining calm under pressure and acting with precision where action was called for.

After serving a sentence in Botswana, Mzimela returned to Zambia. In the late 60s, he was sent to the Soviet Union and to East Germany in 1970 for intelligence work. During this time, he lost contact, which made it extremely difficult to work and he eventually had to make his own way back to Durban.

He was later sold out by an askari whom he had met in East Germany. He was arrested in 1971 and in November 1972, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was released on 23 November 1987.

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

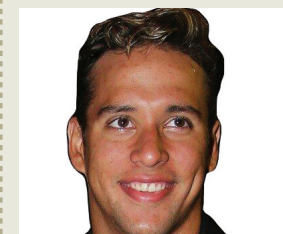


Lapel rosette



Miniature

Chad Le Clos



ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

For his excellent achievements on the international swimming stage, especially at the London Olympics in 2012, thus placing South Africa in high standing globally in the field of Aquatic sports.

Chad Guy Bertrand le Clos made international headlines, when as a proverbial David against Goliath, he beat two-times Olympic champion, Michael Phelps at the 2012 London Olympics.

Le Clos was born on 12 April 1992 to Burt and Geraldine le Clos. He attended Westville Boy's High School in Durban, matriculating in 2010. Under the encouragement and nurturing of his parents who spotted his talent, le Clos started swimming at a young age. Since 2002, when he started competing at the tender age of 10, he has gone from strength to strength. In 2010, he won five medals at the Summer Youth Olympics in Singapore and he was chosen as the Daily News SPAR Sports Person of the Year, which nominates top school sportsmen and women.

At the XIX Commonwealth Games in Delhi, Le Clos collected two gold, one silver and two bronze medals. He won the 200-metre butterfly and the 400-metre individual medley, breaking the Commonwealth Games record in both events. At the 2011 World Aquatics Championships in Shanghai, he finished fifth in the 200-metre butterfly, 13th in the 100-metre butterfly and 10th in the 4x100-metre medley relay.

At the 2012 World Short Course Championships in Dubai, Le Clos won a gold medal in the 200-metre butterfly. But it was Le Clos' achievements at the 2012 London Summer Olympics that stunned the world. He won gold in the 200-metre butterfly in one minute 52,96 seconds, edging out the 2004 and 2008 Olympic champion Michael Phelps, by 0,05 seconds. On the seventh day of the Olympics, Le Clos also won silver in the 100-metre butterfly, in a time of 51,44 seconds.

Ilse Hayes



THE ORDER IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

For her courageous and relentless pursuit of excellence and incredible physical endurance.

Ilse Hayes is an inspirational young woman who refuses to be limited by her visual impairment. Born in the Western Cape on 30 August 1985, Hayes has made South Africa proud by consistently going for gold in the Paralympics track and field competitions.

Hayes started her athletic career at the tender age of six, participating in tennis, netball and gymnastics. However the obstacles posed by her visual impairment led her to discontinue tennis and gymnastics and shifting her focus to track and field events. In the process of honing her skills, she studied and qualified in Paediatrics and Sports Science at the University of Stellenbosch.

Hayes believes that the obstacles of your past can become the gateway that leads to new beginnings. In her own words: "...just imagine you are a drop of water in the ocean and then ask yourself: Where are my boundaries?" It turns out that her boundaries are limitless as her achievements attest.

In the 2004, Hayes competed in the Athens Summer Paralympics in Greece, where she won bronze in the women's 400-metres T13 event and finished fifth in the women's 100-metres T13 event.

In the 2008 Beijing Summer Paralympics in China, Hayes won gold in the women's Long jump F13 event and silver in the women's 10-metres T13 event. She finished fifth in the women's 200-meter T13 event.

In April 2010, Hayes achieved another milestone when she married Cassie Carstens. But instead of putting her career on hold, she went on to compete at the 2012 London Summer Paralympics where she won a gold medal in the women's long jump F13 event and silver in the women's 100-metre track event.

Talking to the media on her return from the Paralympics, Hayes noted that it was only when the nation welcomed them back that she realised the positive impact their victory had had on the country.

Vusi Mahlasela



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

For using his talent beyond its entertainment value to draw attention to the injustices that isolated South Africa from the global community during the apartheid years.

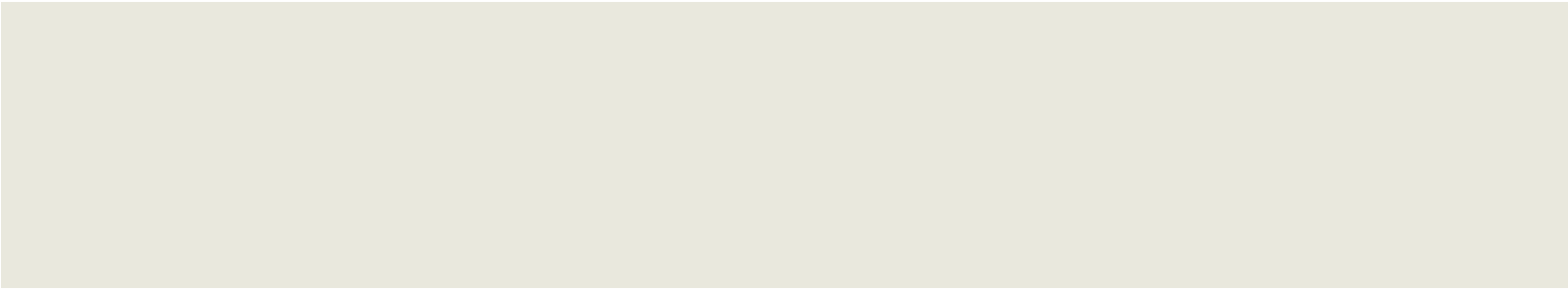
Vusi Sidney Mahlasela Ka Zwane has a gift to use music to touch people's hearts and elevate their souls. Born in Lady Selbourne, Pretoria in 1965, Mahlasela grew up in Mamelodi, a township famed as a cradle of culture that has produced many of South Africa's greatest black musicians and writers.

Mahlasela cannot remember a time when he wasn't singing as a child. His musical influences are deeply rooted in the tradition of 'ingomabusuku' or songs of the night, which he listened to as child in his grandmother's shebeen. Mahlasela taught himself to play guitar on a home-made instrument made of tin cans, wooden planks and fishing line.

He started taking formal guitar lessons in high school, where he also formed his own vocal group. His teachers marvelled at his amazing vocal range that enabled him to continue singing soprano parts in school productions well into his teens. By the age of 17, Mahlasela was a seasoned performer.

When he became tired of singing cover versions of popular songs, he started writing his own music. Mahlasela also used his talent to sing about the social and political injustices of the time and became an artist in demand at political rallies and cultural events. He joined a group of revolutionary artists formed in 1981, known as the Ancestors of Africa consisting of poets, musicians and actors. The group was often harassed by the police because of their resistance to apartheid.

It was after joining the Congress of South African Writers in 1988, that Mahlasela developed a new level of confidence as a poet and a writer. He came into contact with other artists and poets who were to influence him greatly. He drew inspiration from a creative friendship with poet Lesego Rampolokeng, as well as from the jazz and traditional music performed by artists such as Miriam Makeba and Phillip Tabane. He was also



exposed to the work of Victor Jara, whom Mahlasela acknowledges as having had perhaps the strongest influence on his music and lyrics.

Mahlasela's became internationally known in 1990 when he played at the Zabalaza Festival in London. He dedicated his debut album *When You Come Back* to those who had sacrificed their lives to the solitude and suffering of political exile. His album, which won him many local and international fans, was the beginning of Mahlasela's journey to become a South African classic who continues to entertain and inspire music lovers the world over.

He was nominated in the categories for Best South African Artist, as well as Best Music Video at the 1996 KORA All Africa Music Awards. In 1998, Mahlasela received the FNB SAMA Award for Best Male Vocalist and Best Album (*Silang Mabele*). In 2012, the SAMA Awards honoured Mahlasela with a Lifetime Achievement Award.

Zolani Mkiva



ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

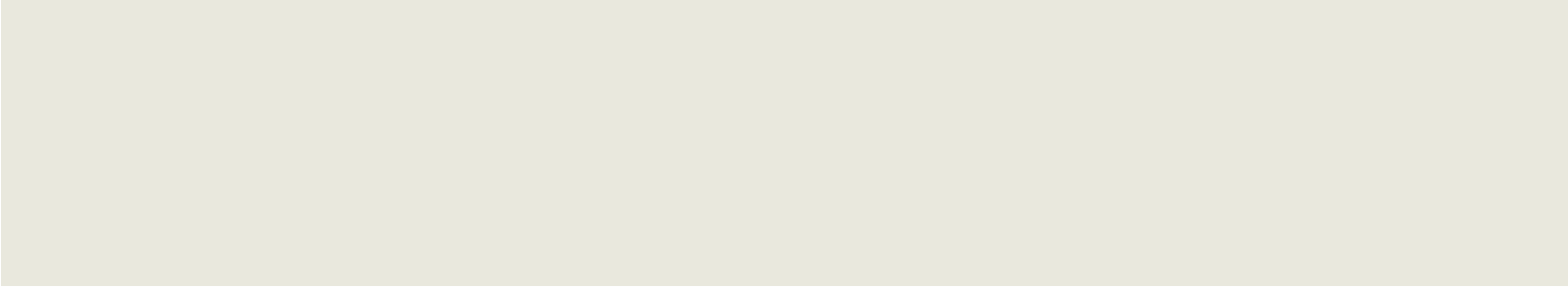
For achieving international recognition in praise poetry and being an outstanding champion of African oral traditions who has done not only South Africa proud, but the continent as a whole.

Zolani Mkiva, who hails from Idutywa in the Eastern Cape, was born in the seventies to Gwebindlala. In 1994, he obtained a BA degree in Social Science at the University of the Western Cape, followed by a BA (Hons) in Development Studies in 1996.

He started using his gift of praise poetry at a young age, but only rose to prominence in 1990 as a young imbongi (praise singer) when he had the honour of praising former President Nelson Mandela at a welcome home rally in the then Transkei. Consolidating this role, Mkiva was then appointed “Imbongi Yesizwe”, (Poet to the Nation).

He was later also the praise singer at Nelson Mandela’s Presidential inauguration in 1994, and subsequently became the President’s Poet Laureate. He served as master of ceremonies for the international conference of writers at the Haus der Kulturen der Welt (House Of World Cultures) in Berlin, participated in numerous local and international events (including Poetry Africa 2000), and worked with Salif Keita, Bayete, Angelique Kidjo, Papa Wemba and Ismael Lo, among others.

Mkiva released his first solo album Halala South Africa in 1997, followed by an album called Qaddafi in 2000. In 2004, he was one of the three finalists at the World Tournament of Town Criers in England. He has garnered numerous awards both locally and internationally, including Die Woche Award, Germany; the Prince of Afro-Poetry, Zimbabwe; the Sharq Toranorali Award, Uzbekistan; Best Traditional Artist in Africa KORA Award; Champion of Oral Poetry, England; Best Praise Poet, South African Traditional Music Achievement (SATMA) Award; and a SATMA Lifetime Achievement Award.



In addition to Nelson Mandela, he has also sung the praises of others who have fought for liberation, including the late Hugo Chavez of Venezuela and Fidel Castro of Cuba, the late Muammar Gaddafi, Seewoosagur Rengoolam of Mauritius and former Secretary-General of the United Nations Kofi Annan of Ghana.

He is currently manager of the Mkiva Foundation, which deals with rural development in under-resourced communities. He also produces music with other African artists throughout the continent and is also involved in African Regeneration and revival of moral values.

Kaizer Motaung



ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

For his achievements as a committed and dedicated footballer and his outstanding contribution to the development of young football talent in the country.

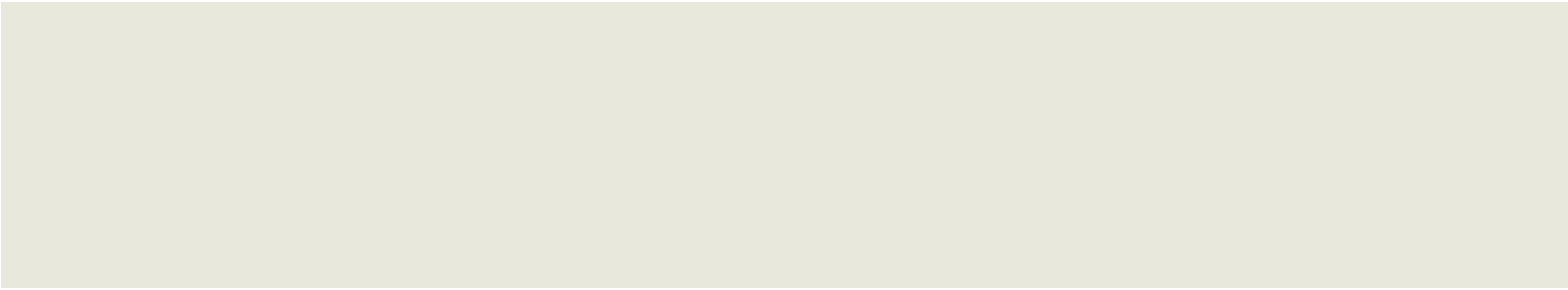
Kaizer Motaung was born on 16 October 1944 in Orlando East, Soweto. Former soccer player and founder of the Kaizer Chiefs Football Club, Motaung is affectionately known by his nickname “Shintsha Guluva”.

Motaung started playing soccer for Orlando Pirates at the age of 16. He entered the world of international soccer in 1968, when Atlanta Chiefs founder and owner, Dick Cecil and former West Ham United player Phil Woosnam recruited him after team trials in Zambia.

Despite having to adapt to the weather and overcoming injuries, Motaung made his North American debut for the Atlanta Chiefs as a substitute in a friendly game against Manchester City, scoring two goals in the process. He continued to play brilliantly throughout the season, scoring 16 goals in 15 matches, making him the top scorer in the league that season. Motaung was voted Rookie of the Year and gained a place on the North American Soccer League’s (NASL’s) All Star Team.

When he returned to South Africa he decided to start his own professional soccer team. He named his club Kaizer Chiefs after himself and his former NASL team. Despite early setbacks and opposition, Motaung succeeded in assembling a good mix of veterans and talented rookies. The club soon became a force to be reckoned with and attracted a large following. It eventually became the most successful team in South Africa, winning more than 78 trophies and gaining an estimated 14 million supporters throughout the country.

Motaung has played an important role in South African soccer administration, having served in both National Soccer League (NSL) and South African Football Association (SAFA) executives. In addition, he co-founded with Irvin Khoza the South African Premier League (PSL) in 1996, which helped bring more sponsors and money into South African professional soccer. He still serves as a member of the PSL Board of Governors,



manages Kaizer Chiefs and serves on SAFA's executive committee. He also assisted South Africa's 2010 Soccer World Cup Bid Committee; he was a member of the delegation to the FIFA head office in Zurich that won the bid. Motaung was appointed as a member of the local organising committee for the 2010 event.

Pretty Yende



ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

For her excellent achievement and international acclaim in the field of world opera and serving as a role model to aspiring young musicians.

Pretty Yende sings melodies that evoke ancient memories and transcends barriers of language. Yende, who was born in Thandukukhanya Township, Mpumalanga on 6 March 1985, dreamed of becoming a singer from a very young age. She relentlessly pursued her dreams and is now riding the crest of the opera wave.

Yende, whose exquisite performances have received standing ovations on the world's most famous opera stages was voted one of South Africa's most successful women, as well as South African Cosmopolitan's Fun and Fearless Female.

She holds a performer's diploma in opera, as well as a postgraduate qualification in opera cum laude, from the South African College of Music, which is part of the University of Cape Town. She also graduated from the Academia Teatro La Scala in Milan

Yende's concert repertoire includes among others Mozart's Requiem, Missa Solemnis, Brahms's Ein Deutsches Requiem, Vivaldi's Magnificat, Faure's Requiem, Beethoven's Mass in C and his 9th Symphony, as well as Richard Strauss's Four Last Songs.

In 2010, she won the first prize at the Vincenzo Bellini International Competition; and in 2011, Yende took the first prize as well as the Audience Favourite prize at Operalia, the World Opera Competition. She is the first recipient of the Khabi Mngoma Award from the Old Mutual and Telkom National Choir Festival, and the youngest recipient of the Golden Arc (Arca D'oro) from the jury of Italian critics.

In 2012, she sang the role of Musetta in Giacomo Puccini's 1896 opera La bohème at La Scala in Milan. Early this year, she made her American debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York performing the main role of Countess Adele in Rossini's Opera, Le Comte Ory. Yende earned great acclaim for this role by the New York Times, as she learnt the role in a week. She repeated the same role in Vienna a few days after her American success. Back in South Africa, she performed her debut Role of Lucia in Donizetti's Lucia Di Lammermoor with the Cape Philharmonic Orchestra in collaboration with Cape Town Opera.

The Order of the Baobab

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

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

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

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

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

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

- GCOB for recipients of the Supreme Counsellor of the Baobab (Gold)
- GCOB 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

Nontsikelelo Qwelane



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE

For her outstanding contribution to education in South Africa and for being an inspiration and role model to both young and old. At the age of 92 Qwelane has earned the title of the oldest known teacher in South Africa.

Nontsikelelo Qwelane believes that she was born to impart knowledge and has dedicated herself to a lifetime vocation of teaching. Born in 1920 at Engcobo in the Eastern Cape, she trained as a teacher and started teaching at the age of 19 in government schools in the Eastern Cape. She later also taught in the Western Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga.

Qwelane's love of teaching is complemented by her unending quest to learn and acquire knowledge. Her thirst for knowledge saw her obtain an MA degree at the University of South Africa (Unisa) at the ripe age of 60. Her colleagues describe her as "a walking geography textbook".

She has taught and mentored many community leaders including politicians such as the late Mr Enos Mabuza, who was the Chief Minister of the KwaNgwane former homeland. Besides her involvement with school children, Qwelane also participates in other community organisations such as the informal women's forum.

After retiring, Qwelane didn't want to stop teaching; she decided to work at private schools and to this day, she still teaches Geography to matric learners at the Metropolitan International College in White River, Mpumalanga. Her pupils consistently achieve good results.

Gogo (granny) as she is affectionately known among her colleagues and students, still plays an active role in the community and still drives her own car. She says her job has never been about money, but about the love of education; it is her calling and as long as she can still teach and has the energy, she will continue to teach.

Suraya “Bibi” Khan



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE

For her selflessness and outstanding contribution to the upliftment of disadvantaged communities in South Africa and abroad and her tireless voluntary work in the community where she lives.

Suraya Bibi Khan has a keen sense of justice that has seen her fighting for just causes in South Africa and internationally. Born in 1952 at a time when racial equality was unheard of in South Africa, Khan grew up fighting for equality and justice for all. Her motto in life is that one should live by the courage of one's conviction. She demonstrated this conviction in 2003 when she joined a group men and women who went to Iraq as human shields against American civilian bombings in Iraq. This led to a similar humanitarian role in Palestine with the Palestinian Solidarity Alliance.

During her long and inspiring career, Khan has dedicated her life to empower communities at grassroots level by raising awareness about their rights and motivating them to become agents of their own development. She has worked in the NGO sector since joining the Development Resource Centre (DRC) - an international voluntary organisation aimed at creating an enabling environment for NGOs - at its implementation phase as head of administration and finance. She has also worked for Public Services International a global union federation of public sector trade unions representing millions of working people throughout the world. Khan has also worked for the South African Grant Makers Association and the South African NGO Network, better known as SANGONeT.

In 1991, Khan was elected to the executive of the Lenasia Civic Association, which was part of the Civic Association of Johannesburg. From 1995 and 1997 she was also involved in capacity building of civil society groups that assisted communities in understanding the importance of active participatory developmental democracy.

Between 1992 and 1994, Khan was involved in initiating the Lenasia Community Police Forum in which she was elected to serve. Between 1990 and 1999, she mobilised women from Lenasia to establish feeding



schemes for five primary schools providing hot meals once a week to about 1 500 children in need.

In 1993, Khan was part of the consultative process for the establishment of the Women's Institute for Leadership, Development and Democracy. She also assisted with the Call of Islam, a Lenasia group that fought for justice of 11 workers killed in a factory fire in 2001.

Since 2004, she has worked with South African Women in Dialogue (SAWID), an independent South African women's platform committed to improving the status of women by engaging with government, the private sector and NGOs.

Yusuf Abramjee - Lead SA representative



ORDER OF BOABAB IN SILVER

For his excellent contribution to the field of community development through LeadSA

Yusuf Abramjee is a journalist by trade, but he does not limit himself to the newsroom. Abramjee is a leader whose mission is to ensure progress in community development in a democratic society. He completed his primary school education at the Laudium Secondary School in Pretoria in 1982, and his tertiary education at Transvaal College of Education in Laudium in 1985.

As a man of vision and action who chooses to contribute rather than criticise, Abramjee, through the LeadSA campaigns, has worked closely with the Department of Basic Education to ensure improvement in South Africa's education system.

He is a trustee of the Shout Foundation, a campaign working to create a safer South Africa and has been at the head of Crime Line since the launch of the tip-off service in 2007. Under his leadership, Crime Line has led to numerous arrests and millions in seizures

Abramjee is current Chairman of the National Press Club and also served as Chairman of the National Press Club from 2000 until 2003. His work has garnered him recognitions such as the LAROSA Award in 1998, Leadership and Communicator of the Year in 2000, and Security Personality of the Year in 2001. Abramjee is a valuable asset to our country and patron of our democracy.

David Jacobus Bosch (Posthumous)



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

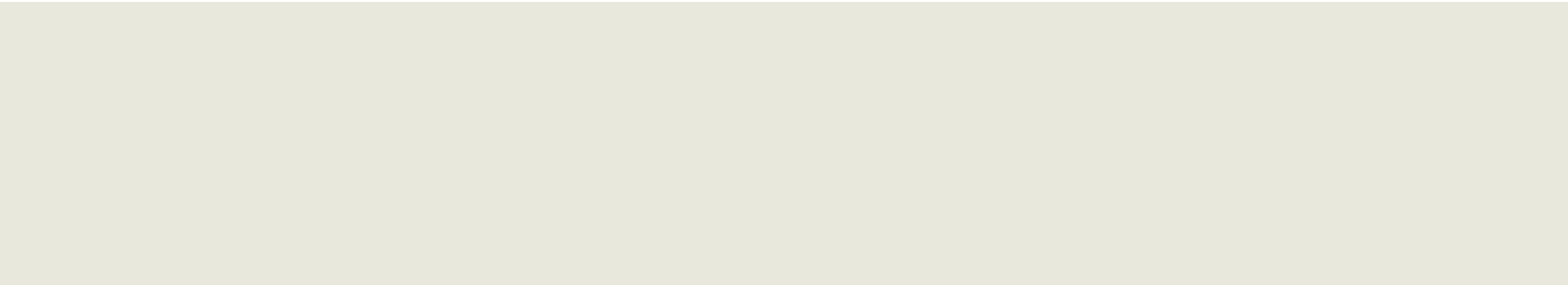
For his selfless struggle for equality in segregated churches and society in general and his dedication to community upliftment. By doing so, he lived the values of non-racialism against the mainstream of his own culture.

David Jacobus Bosch lived by the courage of his convictions. Brought up in an environment that encouraged racial separation, Bosch stood his ground and worked tirelessly to promote inclusiveness of races and equality.

He was born on 13 December 1929 in Kuruman in the Northern Cape. And grew up in a Christian home as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1948, he studied education at the University of Pretoria, where he joined the Student Christian Association (SCA). While attending an SCA camp, he decided to become a missionary and when he visited his parents' farm that summer, he organised a Sunday service for the black labourers. A large crowd of black workers gathered and to his surprise he discovered they were all confessing Christians. From then on, he relentlessly questioned the apartheid system.

In 1957, Bosch started working as a missionary pastor with the Dutch Reformed Church in Madwaleni in the then Transkei. In 1967, he took up a position as lecturer of church history and Missiology at the Dutch Reformed Church's Theological School, where black church leaders were trained. During this time, he built ties with the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches and was a co-founder of the Council of Churches in the Transkei.

Since Bosch rebuked the Dutch Reformed Church for biblically supporting apartheid, the church regarded him with suspicion. In 1971, he left the seminary in the Transkei to become a Professor of Missiology at the University of South Africa (Unisa) in Pretoria, which at the time was South Africa's only interracial university. As Chairman of the South African Christian Leadership Assembly (SACLA) he helped coordinate a gathering of more than 5 000 South African Christians from all racial groups as a demonstration of the church as a community embodying the Kingdom of God.



Bosch had the courage of his conviction to work against the mainstream of his own culture, and in 1982, he organised a petition in the form of an open letter to the Dutch Reformed Church publicly condemning apartheid. More than 100 pastors and theologians signed the petition.

Bosch was regarded as a prophet among the people. Along with his vast knowledge of Biblical studies, Theology, Church History, and Missiology, he had the rare ability to distil the insight and wisdom to meet the demands of the day. His broad sympathies with all parts of the Christian family and his gifts of communication made him a trusted and respected friend wherever he went. He was fluent in Xhosa, Afrikaans, Dutch, German and English, and lectured widely in Europe, Britain, and North America.

Regrettably, on 15 April 1992 at the age of 62, Bosch died in a car accident. His greatest wish would have been that the process of change would continue even today, until all South Africans were indeed free and equal.

Colin Wells Eglin



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

For serving the country with excellence and for his dedication and courage in standing up for the principles of equality for all South Africans against the unjust laws of the past.

Colin Wells Eglin was born in April 1925 to a family that knew the meaning of service. He leads a life with a clear moral compass and his conduct in service of his country has been characterised by humility. He has always firmly believed in a non-racial democratic future for South Africa, and that this goal could be achieved through negotiations. He never sought personal acclaim for his contribution towards bringing about a democracy.

In 1943, when he was called to interrupt his studies to join the South African Army that served in the Second World War, Eglin obliged and served as a soldier with the Sixth South African Armoured Division in Italy. He later became a full-time instructor in the anti-aircraft unit in Cape Town.

Eglin was also involved in establishing the Red Cross Children's Hospital in Cape Town, which serves the whole continent and has maintained ties with the hospital ever since.

Eglin was first elected to Parliament in 1958, but lost his seat in 1961 after breaking away from the United Party and forming the Progressive Party along with Helen Suzman, Jan Steylter and others on a matter of principle relating to the dispossession of black South Africans.

After 13 years of building the party and supporting the lone Progressive Party Member of Parliament Helen Suzman, Eglin was re-elected to Parliament in 1974 where he served until his retirement in 2004. Throughout his parliamentary career he fought to expose the inequities of the apartheid government and to reach out to the victims of apartheid outside Parliament.

He played a key role in the multi-party negotiations and was part of the team tasked to draft the interim and final Constitution of South Africa's democracy. His life's work was rewarded in 1994 when South Africa's first fully democratic elections were held, and with the adoption of the final Constitution of South Africa in 1996.

Herbert William Garnet De La Hunt



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

For his tireless and excellent work in the service of promoting the South African Scouts movement locally and abroad and demonstrating the spirit of volunteerism.

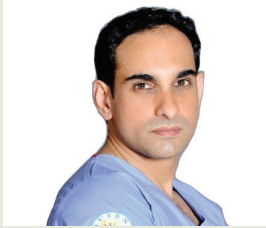
Having dedicated most of his life to community development work through the South African Scouts Movement, Herbert William Garnet De La Hunt, is a prime example of volunteerism. De La Hunt was born on 25 August 1933. He joined the scouts as a young boy and remained a dedicated member ever since. As a teenager aged 18, he received the King Scout badge, which is the highest obtainable award for a scout at that age.

He was elected Provincial Commissioner for the Western Cape in 1980, and used the opportunity to actively promote programmes of the single unified non-racial South Africa Scout Movement despite the politics of the day.

In 1996, De La Hunt was elected as a member of the World Scout Committee (WSC) for a six-year term at the 34th World Scout Conference held in Oslo Norway. During this time, he successfully presented the South Africa Scout Association's bid to host the 35th Conference in 1999. In his first three-year term, he played an important role in the finance and support group of the World Organisation of the Scout Movement/World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts working group. He also joined the World Scout Foundation.

Among his numerous contributions to the World Scout Foundation as a chairman of the World Scout Committee, his involvement in the Mafikeng Centennial event and the inauguration of the Scout Centres of Excellence for Nature and Environment (SCENE) stand out as highlights. His constant contribution to improve the relationship between the World Organisation for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGS) and World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM) is indelible. He added a special dimension in his personal contribution as a man of deep faith to all matters related to spirituality in and out of Scouting.

Dr Sayed Mohamed Ridwan Mia



ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

For his excellent contribution to the field of medicine and giving hope to victims devastated by burn injuries.

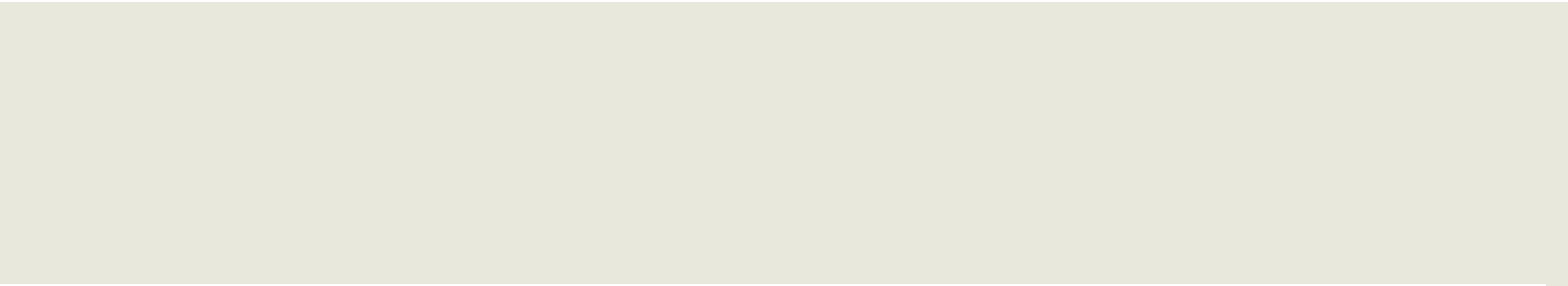
Ridwan Mia is a young doctor who goes beyond the call of duty to ensure that his patients get the medical care they deserve. Mia hails from Lenasia in the south of Johannesburg. He is the son of Sayed and Farida Mia who are known for their philanthropic and social contributions to underprivileged communities in Johannesburg.

After completing matric at the Marist Brothers' Sacred Heart College in Observatory, Mia obtained a MBChB degree from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1999. He qualified as a Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeon, gaining his fellowship with the College of Medicine of South Africa in 2011.

In 2010, the Congress of the Association of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons of South Africa appointed Mia as the winner of the best pre-clinical/research paper, recognised by the Congress of the Association of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeons of South Africa in 2010. His work goes beyond the concept of plastic surgery being a superficial beauty industry.

Mia performed the first cloned skin grafting procedure in Africa on the three-year-old Isabella "Pippie" Kruger, who captured the hearts and minds of the South African public. Pippie was involved in an accidental explosion at a family braai in which 80% of her body was burnt. She was given only a 10% chance of survival. Mia worked with a team comprising Drs Murdoch, Christofides, Mukaddam, Robertson and Bartlett in the procedures restoring hope of even family members.

Mia's work brought into practice the concept of global cooperation, when he involved the Genzyme Laboratory in Boston, USA, that used small patches of skin removed from Pippie's groin to cultivate new skin cells.



Working under scrutiny and feeling the extreme pressure of being responsible for her healing, Mia showed courage that goes beyond the training of a physician. He succeeded in performing a very delicate procedure, bringing hope to the family, as well as to countless other burn victims. He recently performed the second such procedure in Africa on young Celiwe Maseko, a five-year old girl with 35% burns.

He continues to do work with organisations like the Smile Foundation to bring specialised operations to underprivileged children in South Africa, raising funds from the corporate sector for this work, as well as seeking to establish a tissue engineering skin culture laboratory in South Africa. This is anticipated to make cutting edge medical technology available to all South African burn victims.

The Order of Luthuli

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

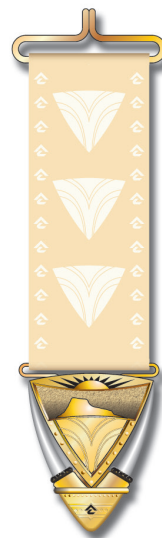
The Order of Luthuli in gold is awarded for exceptional contribution in a relevant field. The Order of Luthuli in silver is awarded for excellent contribution, while the Order of Luthuli in bronze is awarded for outstanding contribution.



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Nomaxizi Mtshotshisa (Posthumous)



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE

For being the embodiment of courageous leadership by women in South Africa, and for her outstanding contribution to the struggle for democracy.

Nomazizi Mtshotshisa was born in 1944 to Nyameka and Mbangeli Mtshotshisa in East London in the Eastern Cape. She attended school at Healdtown in the Eastern Cape and also completed a Bachelor of Nursing Science degree at the University of South Africa (Unisa).

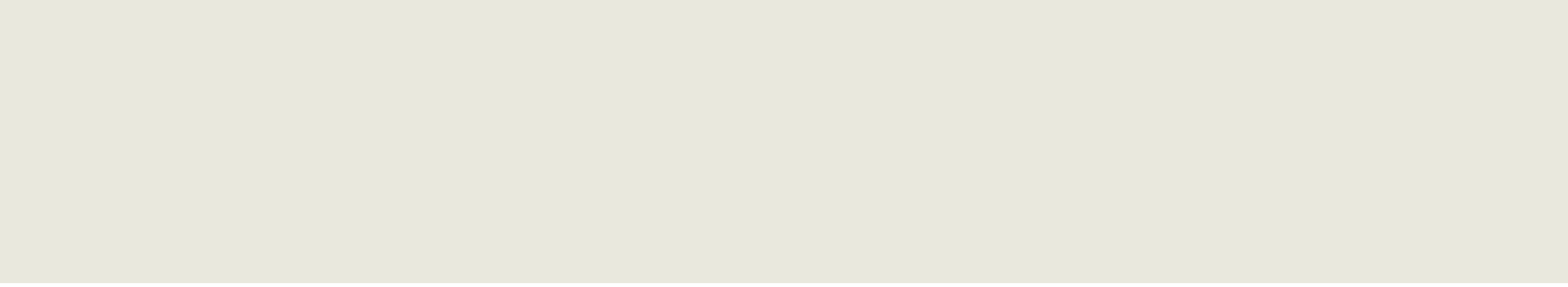
In South Africa, the democratic dispensation has opened equal opportunities, which enable women to also rise to the highest levels both in the private and public sectors. Mtshotshisa remains an icon who demonstrates the importance of role models who provide effective and strong female leadership.

Mtshotshisa worked as a legal aid assistant before being appointed as Director of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADEL). She coordinated NADEL and travelled throughout the country to ensure that political prisoners were provided with legal aid. Her support during political trials was critical as she ensured access for lawyers and families to political detainees.

In addition, Mtshotshisa also often travelled to Harare in Zimbabwe where she mobilised external support and resources for the struggle against apartheid. Some of the people who worked with her at NADEL later became judges and remember her with respect.

Mtshotshisa also contributed to the building of democracy through her leadership regarding state-owned enterprises and she made her mark firmly in the business sector. This became especially evident when she chaired the free-to-air television station, eTV. In 2002, she was appointed Chairman of Telkom's Board, a position she occupied until October 2006 when she passed away.

Mtshotshisa's chairmanship came soon after Telkom's exclusivity in fixed-line provision came to an end.



During this challenging phase, her leadership and vision guided the company through a rapid and far-reaching transformation that resulted in unprecedented growth and a dual listing on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

She continued to steer the company deploying new technologies and expanding its range of products and services. Board members who served under Mtshotshisa speak warmly of her sense of purpose, her humility and her determination to seek out and embrace change. Those who came into contact with her were struck by her deep sense of humanity and humility. She was, above all, a person who cared for others and who treated everyone with respect.

At Telkom, Mtshotshisa was not only a woman at the pinnacle of a huge and influential company but, she was also a leader in the true sense of the word. She believed in motivating and influencing other women and set an example they could follow.

Dr Neville Edward Alexander (Posthumous)



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

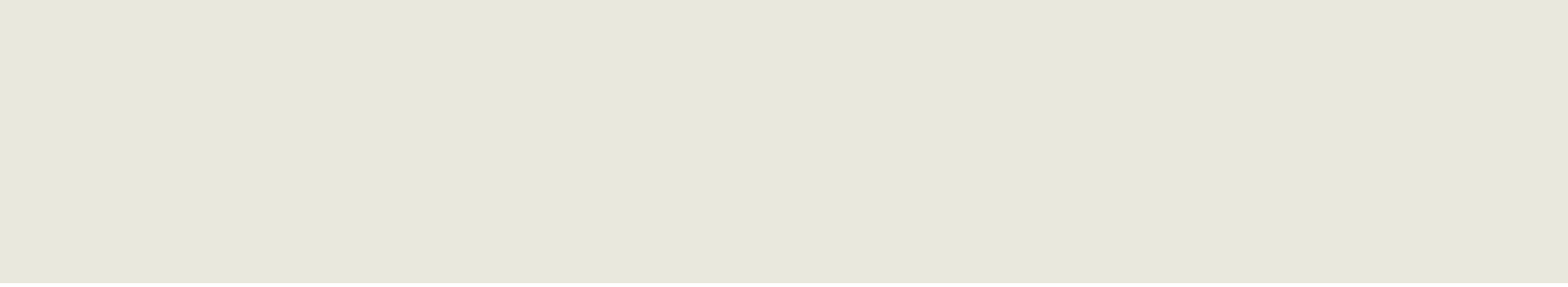
For his courageous rejection of injustice and his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid in striving to ensure equality for all South Africans

Dr Neville Edward Alexander was an anti-apartheid activist, an intellectual and an educationalist who made a significant contribution to democracy in South Africa. He was born on 22 October 1936 in Cradock, Eastern Cape.

In 1953, he moved to Cape Town to attend university where he obtained a BA degree at the University of Cape Town (UCT), majoring in German and History. While at the university, Alexander participated in educational fellowships debating on national and international politics and helped to establish the Cape Peninsula Students' Union. He continued his studies at UCT obtaining his Honours and Masters MA degree at UCT.

After completing his MA degree, Alexander won an Alexander Humboldt Stiftung scholarship to study at Tübingen University in (West) Germany. It was during this time that Alexander met many Algerian and Cuban students who introduced him to anti-colonialism and guerrilla warfare. By 1961, he completed his PhD in German literature. His political principles were fuelled by the Sharpeville massacre, which he learnt about while in Germany. He appreciated that although frustration can be self-defeating, it can also be at the root of constructive counter-action.

Alexander created the Yu Chi Chan Club (YCCC) to promote guerrilla warfare, and subsequently founded the National Liberation Front (NLF) to bring together people who were committed to the overthrow of the state, irrespective of their political ideology. As a teacher at Livingstone High School in Cape Town since 1961, he encouraged his students to apply critical thinking and independence of mind in their articulation of opinions. In 1963, Alexander was detained, charged and convicted of conspiracy to commit sabotage. He spent 10 years in prison where he studied and obtained a BA honours degree in History. With former president Nelson Mandela, and Mac Maharaj, Alexander taught prisoners History, Law and Economics.

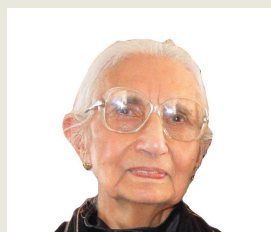


Once his ban ended, Alexander took up teaching part-time in the department of Sociology at the University of Cape Town. In 1990, he wrote a book titled *Education and the Struggle for National Liberation in South Africa*, in which he reiterated that efforts put into education would lead to the liberation of South Africa, not the other way round. He also headed the Workers' Organisation for Socialist Action (Wosa) which was created to promote working-class interests.

In 2004, Alexander was granted the Order of the Disa by the Western Cape Premier for his long-standing commitment to socio-political issues and education. In 2008, he won the Linguapax Prize, granted annually in Barcelona, to highlight his contributions to linguistic diversity and multilingual education during International Mother Language Day observed annually in February.

Dr Neville Alexander passed away in August 2012 in Cape Town.

Amina Desai (Posthumous)



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For her selfless sacrifice, courage and excellent contribution to the anti-apartheid struggle. Desai did not believe in the limitations imposed by apartheid and fought valiantly against oppression.

Amina Desai, born in 1919, did not let racist or patriarchal laws limit her pursuit of freedom.

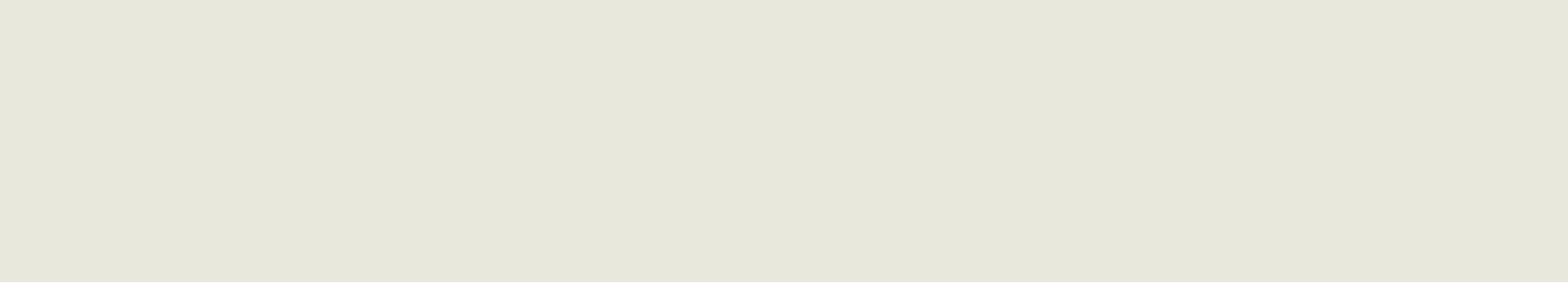
While she was in Grade Four, Desai was forced to leave school to look after her younger siblings. However she was determined to empower herself with knowledge and managed to complete her Junior Certificate through correspondence courses. Despite her father's disapproval, she persisted with her education and was eventually allowed to study at Harvard College in Johannesburg. Desai was the only non-white student and attained qualifications in typing, commerce and shorthand.

Amina and her sister Halima began publishing articles about feminism under pseudonyms in the *Indian Views* magazine. In May 1943, she married Suleiman Desai, who was a member of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and through whom she met Indian struggle activists including Yusuf Dadoo and Ismail Cachalia. When her husband died of a heart attack in 1969, Desai took charge of her husband's business, at the time a daring undertaking for a single woman.

In 1972, she was arrested for furthering the aims of the then-illegal ANC and South African Communist party. Her tenant Ahmed Timol with whom she was arrested, was notoriously tortured and killed in detention.

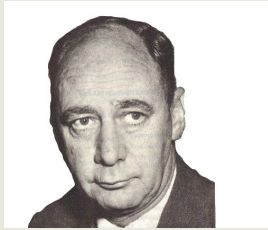
Desai was sentenced to five years in prison, which she served in Barberton and Kroonstad prisons alongside ANC stalwart Dorothy Nyembe and for a short while Winnie Madikizela-Mandela whose defiance and courage she greatly admired. Released in 1978, she was South Africa's longest serving Indian woman political prisoner at the time, and placed under a further five years' house arrest until 1983.

While submitting evidence to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1996, Desai reflected on the values that she remained committed to throughout her life, commenting, "The most important thing, I think, is to teach people, to make people aware of humanity, and that we are here not merely for ourselves, but to try and make the world a better place."



Amina Desai left South Africa in 2004 due to failing health to join her family in the UK and Ireland. She passed away peacefully in Dublin in 2009, having attended the Freedom Day celebrations hosted by the South African Ambassador to Ireland Priscilla Jana.

Michael Alan Harmel (Posthumous)



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

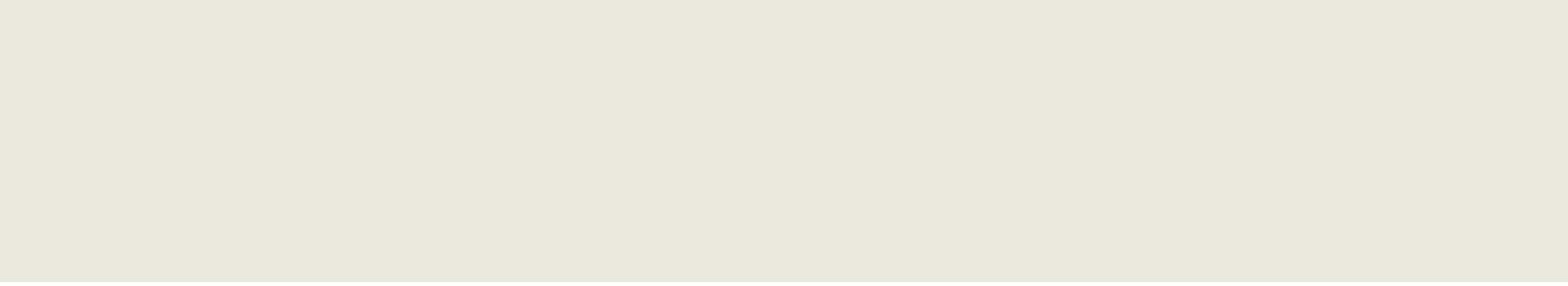
For his relentless fight against injustice as part of the national liberation movement and his contribution to equality for all South Africans.

Michael Alan Harmel did not turn a blind eye to the atrocities that were continuously perpetrated against other racial groups. He was born on 7 February 1915 in Doornfontein, Johannesburg to Irish immigrant parents.

An intellectual and a revolutionary, Harmel was profoundly versed in Marxism-Leninism and deeply devoted to the liberation of all mankind. He spent his adult life working full-time for the Communist Party, fulfilling whatever roles he was assigned to. Harmel was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, its foremost theoretician, and also a member of the Umkhonto we Sizwe's High Command. He inspired generations of young South African communists, through his own passion and commitment.

Shortly after joining the Communist Party in 1939, Harmel was elected to the Johannesburg District Committee, where he served as a district secretary. He also served on the editorial board of *Inkululeko*. Together with Moses Kotane, Harmel was one of the only two members of the Central Committee who opposed dissolving the Party in 1950. After its dissolution he worked tirelessly to reconstitute the Party and was a prominent member of the underground party collective.

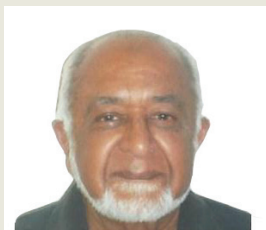
In 1952, Harmel was one of the first to be banned under the Suppression of Communism Act which he defied and for which he was subsequently arrested. It was the first of endless banning orders and arrests he endured. Harmel was a founding member of the Congress of Democrats, established in 1953. He contributed towards the planning of the Congress of the People at which the Freedom Charter was adopted and was named as a co-conspirator in the Rivonia Trial. In 1961, he joined the High Command of Umkhonto we Sizwe and attended frequent meetings at Lilliesleaf Farm in Rivonia. Harmel played a leading role in drafting the Communist Party's new programme "The Road to South African Freedom", which contained the theoretical approach that he developed.



In 1959, Harmel was appointed the first Editor of the then illegal journal, *The African Communist*. After he was placed under house arrest in 1962, Harmel was ordered by the Communist Party to go into exile in England to continue editing and producing the journal. He was also commissioned to write a history of the party, which was published and translated into many languages as *Fifty Fighting Years* under his pseudonym, A. Lerumo.

Harmel played a critical role in forging and maintaining the exceptional bonds that developed between the ANC and the Communist Party during the 1950s. He was part of a prominent group of men and women who dedicated themselves to the struggle for a free and equal South Africa. Michael Harmel passed away on 18 June 1974, in Prague aged 59 years. At the time, he was serving on the international board of the *World Marxist Review* as its South African delegate.

Essop Essak Jassat



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For his excellent contribution to the struggle for liberation and advancing democracy in South African, through selfless sacrifice without regard for his own safety and well-being.

Dr Essop Essak Jassat is part of a brave group of political activists who fought relentlessly against injustice. Born on 5 October 1932 in Johannesburg, Jassat's sense of justice was embedded in him through the influence of his parents who came from India where they were familiar with resisting injustice and knew hard work. Dr Jassat acknowledges his father and eldest brother who played a significant role in his involvement in the liberation movement.

Jassat matriculated from the Johannesburg Indian High School. He subsequently became one of only 12 black students to be accepted by the Medical Faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), where he completed his medical studies.

In 1947, he joined the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress (TIYC) and started to actively participate in the many campaigns and activities of the organisation. His dedication to the Congress saw him become its chairperson.

In 1955, he incurred the first of two successive five-year banning orders issued by the government. In 1964, Jassat was charged and sentenced for failing to comply with the conditions of his banning order. George Bizos represented him at his appeal and argued that he inadvertently failed to report to the police on that particular day because he was responding to a medical emergency. He lost the appeal and Jassat served 10 days of a two-year suspended sentence.

As chair of the Student Liberal Organisation at Wits, Jassat came into contact with Bob Hepple. As the apartheid laws became more draconian, Hepple recruited Jassat into an underground unit, which was tasked with gathering intelligence and scouting potential sabotage targets. Umkhonto we Sizwe units in the Johannesburg area used a spare room attached to Jassat's new surgery to store stocks of dynamite, gelignite, fuses and other material used in sabotage operations.



In December 1984, Jassat and 15 others, including UDF co-presidents Albertina Sisulu and Archie Gumede, were charged with treason. Due to “insufficient and unconvincing evidence”, charges against 12 of the 16 accused were withdrawn in December 1985. Dr Jassat was a representative at the Convention for Democratic South Africa (Codesa) negotiations. In 1994 he was elected as a Member of Parliament and served in this position until 2004. Jassat returned to his surgery on Bree Street in Fordsburg and is now semi-retired.

Arthur Letele (Posthumous)



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For his excellent dedication and excellent work in pursuing the liberation of the people of South Africa and Lesotho above everything, including his own safety.

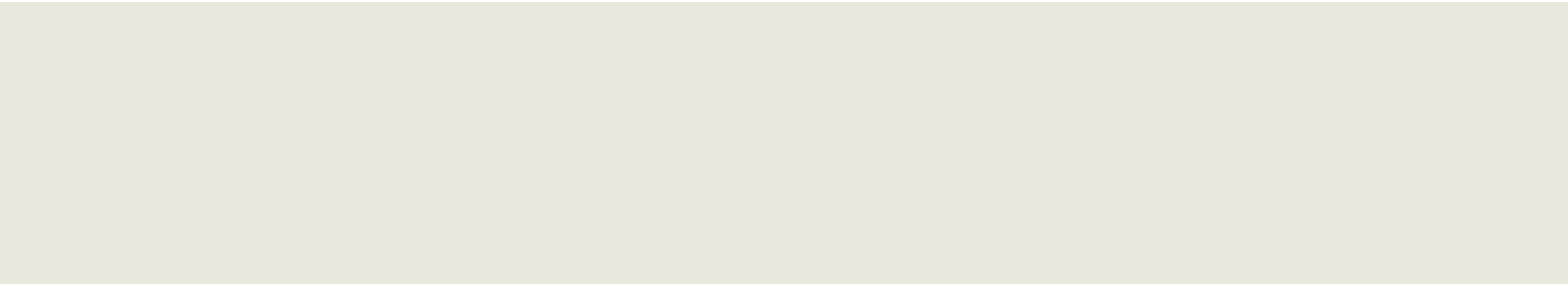
Arthur Elias Letele gave his life to the struggle against apartheid and paid the ultimate price for democracy and the freedom currently enjoyed by citizens. Letele was born on 2 October 1916 in Maseru, Lesotho but grew up in Ladybrand in the Free State.

He completed his secondary education at the Lovedale Institution in Alice in the Eastern Cape. He continued his studies at the South African Native College (which later became Fort Hare University), and the University of the Witwatersrand, in Johannesburg. He qualified as a medical doctor in 1946 and started his career the following year at Lovedale.

Letele's involvement in politics started in 1944, when he joined the ANC Youth League. In 1948, he decided to move to Kimberley, where he immediately joined the local branch of the ANC and was elected as treasurer of the branch.

Letele persuaded a number of volunteers to defy discriminatory laws during the Defiance Campaign. In October 1952, violence erupted in Kimberley and Letele was arrested for inciting violence. He was found guilty and sentenced to a few months, suspended for two years. He was also prevented from leaving Kimberley until August 1953 as part of his bail conditions.

At the end of 1953, Letele was elected to the ANC Executive Committee at the organisation's annual conference. In 1955, Letele took part in the Congress of the People campaign by collecting the demands of the residents of Kimberley for the Freedom Charter. He also attended the congress in Kliptown near Johannesburg in June 1955, where he proposed the second clause of the charter, stating that all men should be equal before the law. In 1955, Letele was elected as the Treasurer-General of the ANC. In 1956, he was one of the accused along with other liberation movement leaders during the first Treason Trial. The charges against him were withdrawn and he was released. Following the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, Letele publicly burnt his pass in Orlando near Johannesburg.



When he returned to Kimberley, he was arrested and detained in various locations including Kimberley and Bloemfontein, but was released on 19 July 1960. The most prominent condition of his release was that he had to leave South Africa within 30 days. He went into exile in Lesotho in 1961 where his family subsequently joined him. He was allowed to visit Kimberley on occasion and retained his position within the ANC.

Although his political involvement was largely focused on South Africa, Letele did become involved in Lesotho's politics. In 1961 he, and other ANC leaders, attempted to take over the leadership of the Basutoland Congress Party to support the ANC in its resistance to the developments in South Africa. Letele represented the ANC overseas while he had a British passport.

Mosibudi Mangena



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid and positive contribution to democracy in South Africa through his role in improving education, especially in the critical areas of mathematics and science.

Dr Mosibudi Mangena is a respected academic, author and anti-apartheid activist who has contributed to the upliftment of the nation by serving the country in various fields. Mangena was born on 7 August 1947 in Tzaneen, Limpopo. He matriculated from Hebron Training College in 1969, and obtained a BSc degree, as well as an MSc degree in Applied Mathematics from the University of South Africa (Unisa).

Mangena was elected Chair of the South African Student Organisation (SASO) in Pretoria. In that same year, he was elected National Organiser of the Black People's Convention. He was made Head of Quality Control Laboratory in a brick-making factory in Olifantsfontein. He also participated in the SASO literacy campaign in the Winterveldt Area.

In 1973, he was arrested for his political activities and imprisoned on Robben Island. On his release in 1978 he was banned and house arrested in Mahwereleng for five years. Mangena went into exile in 1980 and became the Chairperson of the Botswana region of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) in 1981. He is the founding Commander in Chief of the Azanian Liberation Army. He later moved to Zimbabwe where he became Chairperson of the Central Committee of the BCMA from 1982 to 1994.

On his return to South Africa in 1994, Mangena became President of the Azania People's Organisation. He has served as a Member of Parliament for the Azanian People's Organisation from 1999 to 2001. From 2001 to 2004, he served as Deputy Minister of Education and from 2004 to 2008, he was Minister of Science and Technology.

Mangena also wrote books, including *My Grand Mother is Permanent* (2004); *A Twin World* (1996); *Quest for True Humanity* (1996); and *On Your Own* (1989). He became the first Patron of the Sowetan-Telkom Mathematics and Science Teacher of the Year Awards and the founder Chairperson of the South African National Literacy Initiative (Sanli), as well as the Masifundesonke Reading Campaign in 2001.

He received an Honorary Doctorate in Applied Sciences (Technologiae Doctoris) from the Vaal University of Technology, on 18 March 2008 in recognition of his service and invaluable contribution to the social upliftment of both our region and country.

Moosa (Mosie) Moolla



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For his dauntless and excellent work in the liberation movement often at great risk to his life and for representing the interests of the liberation movement and South Africa in the international community.

Moolla's involvement in the liberation movement runs deep. His activism stems from a family background steeped in the history of struggle. He was born on 12 June 1934 in Christiana in what is now the North West province, to parents who had emigrated from the Indian state of Gujarat. He joined the Congress Movement at the age of 15. As a schoolboy in 1952, he participated as a volunteer in the Defiance Campaign and was subsequently expelled from school.

He was joint Honorary Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress for nearly 10 years and later served as its Chairman. He was also an Executive Committee member of the Transvaal Indian Congress. In December 1956, he was arrested on allegations of High Treason, together with 155 other Congress activists from all sections of society and all walks of life. Among the accused were Chief Albert John Luthuli, Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Joe Slovo, Ruth First, Ahmed Kathrada, Helen Joseph and Lillian Ngoyi.

The Treason Trial lasted for nearly five years, and Moolla was among the last 30 accused who saw the entire trial through. In 1960 he was detained during the State of Emergency following the Sharpeville massacre. In May 1963, he was among the first 14 South Africans to be detained under the notorious 90-day no-trial clause of the General Laws Amendment Act at Marshall Square Police Station in Johannesburg. He was re-detained after completing his first 90-day period.

Together with fellow detainees (Abdulhay Jassat, Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe), he organised an escape in August 1963. They made their way to Tanzania via Botswana where Moolla joined the external mission of the ANC in Dar-es-Salaam as editor of the ANC's weekly news journal Spotlight on South Africa for a number of years.

In 1965, he joined Umkhonto we Sizwe and spent a year and a half in the USSR receiving specialised military training. On Moolla's return to Tanzania he continued editing Spotlight on South Africa 'both in Dar-es-Salaam and later in Lusaka, Zambia, where his late wife Zubeida joined him in exile. In 1969 he was sent to work among South African students in Bombay, India, and in 1972 joined the Asian Mission of the ANC in New Delhi as its Chief Representative.



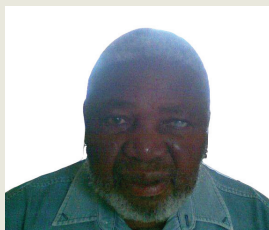
In 1978, Moolla was posted to Cairo as ANC Chief Representative in Egypt and the Middle East and concurrently as ANC representative on the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation. In 1982, he was re-posted to India as ANC Chief Representative. In 1989, he was posted to Helsinki, Finland, to serve as ANC Secretary on the Secretariat of the World Peace Council. His years in exile were dedicated to the propagation of the South African cause for freedom and human dignity and to mobilise international support for the struggle against apartheid.

After the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela, he returned to South Africa in November 1990, and joined the Department of International Affairs of the ANC. He was a member of the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses delegation to the Codesa talks and was on the list of ANC members of Parliament during the first democratic elections in 1994.

In 1995 he was sent to the Islamic Republic of Iran as South Africa's first Ambassador and from 2000, he was South African High Commissioner to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. On his return in 2004, he was appointed to mentor new diplomats-in-training at the Foreign Services Institute of the then Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.

During his 28 years in exile Moolla has written widely on the South African struggle for various newspapers, journals and broadcast periodically on the external services of All-India Radio. He represented the ANC at various meetings of the United Nations Special Committee against apartheid, and as a member of ANC delegations to Non-Aligned Movement Summits and solidarity events in various capitals of the world.

Richard Mothupi



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For the excellent role he played in pursuing freedom for all South Africans during the liberation struggle and the building of democracy in South Africa.

Richard Mothebe “Pharephare” Mothupi was born in 1937 in Mashamba Village in Limpopo. He was an activist who joined forces with other ant-apartheid activists to fight for freedom in this country.

Mothupi grew up during a time when racial discrimination was rife and as soon as he understood its implications, he decided to fight back. He believed he had no choice but to attain his freedom together with the masses that were subjected to all forms of humiliation. He familiarised himself with the policies of the ANC which resonated with him, and decided to join their ranks in the early 1950s.

In 1960, when the ANC and PAC were banned, Mothupi went to Botswana and Zambia for military training. He returned in 1980, and became instrumental in the formation of many civic associations in and around Pretoria townships working along with Atteridgeville and Saulsville residents associations. He also extended his work to the Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal regions.

Mothupi was instrumental in the formation of the Northern Transvaal Action Committee that resisted the Bantustan system. Among many others, he was actively involved in the establishment of the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Congress of Traditional Leaders in South Africa and the South African Worker’s Union (SAWU).

He was the first volunteer in establishing ANC structures in Limpopo after the unbanning of political parties in 1990 and served as the ANC Lowveld and Mopani Regional Organiser. Since 2004, he has been a dedicated ANC member in the Provincial Legislature.

David Fani Mncube



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For his excellent contribution to the struggle for non-racist, non-sexist, just and democratic South Africa.

David Fani Mncube believed in freedom and equality for all and as a result he became involved in the struggle for democracy. He was born on 29 July 1930 and at the age of 17, he joined the Communist Party. A year later he joined the ANC, and was soon co-opted to the Transvaal ANC executive branch.

During the Defiance Campaign, Mncube helped to organise volunteers and stationed them in various places to defy unjust laws. From 1951 to 1953, Mncube became part of the executive committee during the formation of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

A Sactu branch was launched in Cape Town in 1953, where Mncube was the organiser of the domestic workers, flats and hotels unions. He also played a role in political organisations during the compilation of the Freedom Charter.

During the time Robert Sobukwe and Elias Motsoaledi was forming an ANC branch in his hometown of Mofolo in Soweto, Mncube was harassed and banned by the Special Branch. A police unit formed to clamp down on anti-apartheid movements, and Mncube had to leave his house. After signing the unbanning document by the Special Branch, he joined the South African Civic Association. He was elected to the Nebo South branch's executive committee in Tafelkop. In 1994, Mncube became active again in the ANC.

Mncube continued to fight for the improvement of the lot people at grassroots level. He highlighted the plight of people in Nebo's agricultural sector to former President Mandela in 1994. He also went to the USA through the SA/USA Bi-National Commission, taking the plight of Nebo in Limpopo and Msinga in KwaZulu-Natal to the commission. He was elected to the Bi-National Committee in Nebo to continue raising awareness and soliciting assistance for the disadvantaged.

Elias Phakane Moretsele (Posthumous)



ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

For his excellent contribution and dedication to the struggle for freedom in both urban and rural areas and sacrificing his life for a free South Africa.

Elias Phakane Moretsele was born in Sekhukhune in 1897. As a teenager, he became involved in the fight for black people's trading rights in cities and joined the ANC in 1917.

His enterprise and business acumen saw him become the first black person to own a cafe and a hotel inside Johannesburg. He was opposed on all sides through the Native Urban Areas Act, 1923 and later the Group Areas Act, 1950, which designated urban areas for white people. In the early 1940s, he was elected as ANC Transvaal Treasurer. He succeeded Nelson Mandela as the Transvaal President of the ANC in 1953 and led many campaigns in the 1950s Defiance Campaign, which was marked by marches, demonstrations, pickets, protests, boycotts and various other forms of defiance.

He was one of the founders of the Sebatakgomo Rural Resistance alongside John Phala, Elias Motsoaledi, Phirime Mashego and others, and was involved in the events leading to the launch of the Freedom Charter. As President of the ANC's Transvaal branch, he opened the Congress of the People in Kliptown, Johannesburg in June 1955, where the Freedom Charter was discussed and adopted.

Moretsele was charged in the 1956 marathon Treason Trial, but died on 10 March 1961, three weeks before the acquittal of all the accused. He remains an inspiration to the nation.

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

For her exceptional life's work to the cause of freedom for the people of South Africa and the development and consolidation of our democracy in the quest to create a better life for all.

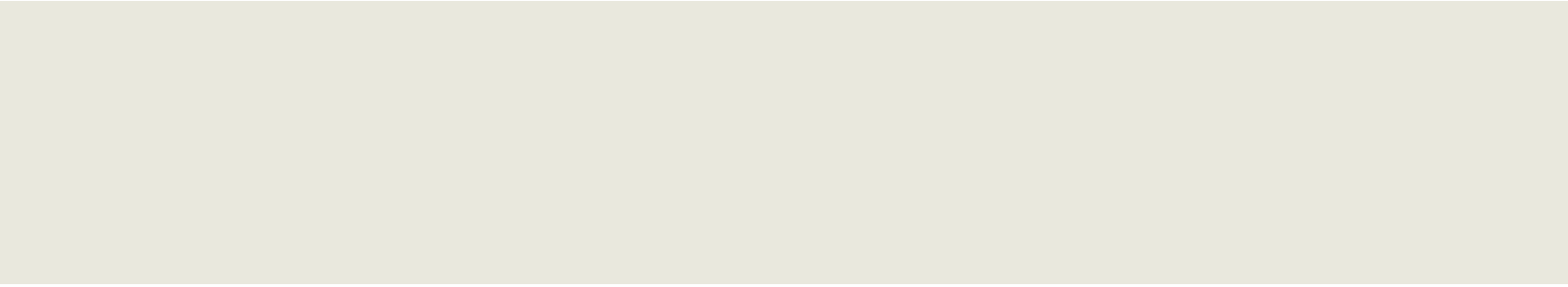
Dr Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini Zuma is an undisputable trailblazer in the upliftment and empowerment of women. Her career as a struggle activist and politician is testimony to her indestructible and courageous spirit. She was born on 27 January 1949 in KwaZulu-Natal, a time when black women's career expectations did not go beyond domestic work. She, however, was not to be limited.

She completed her high school studies at Amanzimtoti Training College in 1967. After a four-year gap, she started her studies in Zoology and Botany at the University of Zululand in 1971. She obtained her BSc degree and started her medical studies at the University of Natal, where her involvement with the struggle began.

Dr Dlamini Zuma became an active underground member of the ANC. She was also a member of the South African Students Organisation and was elected as its deputy president in 1976. During the same year, she fled into exile, completing medical studies at the University of Bristol in the UK in 1978.

After the 1994 elections, Dr Dlamini Zuma was appointed as Minister of Health in the cabinet of then President Nelson Mandela.

During her tenure, she de-segregated the health system and championed the radical health reforms which introduced access to free basic healthcare. In 1999, then President Thabo Mbeki appointed Dr Dlamini Zuma as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this role, she actively championed South Africa's foreign policy which centered on the promotion of human rights, stability, peace, collective development and advancement of this continent. It was during her tenure as Minister of Foreign Affairs that peace and stability was achieved in Burundi and the DRC for example, and it was during her time that the African Union was launched in 2002.



In 2009, she was appointed Minister of Home Affairs and brought about radical change in the department, which subsequently achieved a clean audit for the first time in many years.

In July 2012, Dr Dlamini Zuma was elected Chairperson of the African Union Commission. This was a major achievement in the sense that for the first time since the formation of the Organisation for African Unity, which became the African Union, a woman and indeed a candidate of the southern region was successfully elected to this high post.

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.

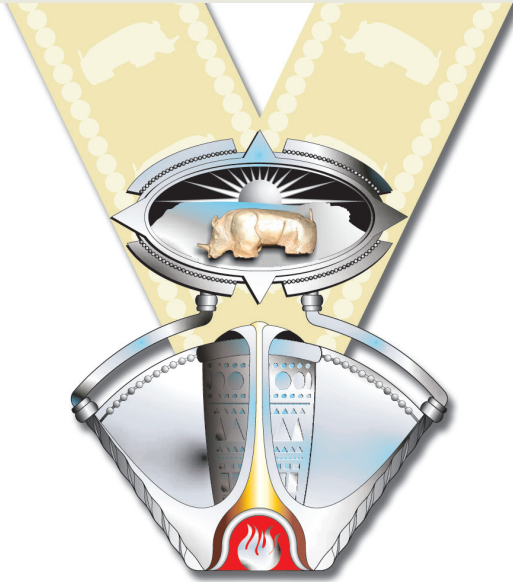
The overflow of the urn symbolises abundance of wealth, excellence, the earliest achievements in metallurgy and the first advances in science and artistic expression.

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:

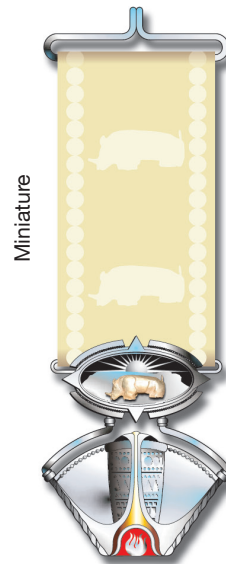
- OMP for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (platinum)
- OMG for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (gold)
- OMS for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (silver)
- OMB for recipients of the Order of Mapungubwe (bronze).



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Prof. Quarraisha Abdool Karim



ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN BRONZE

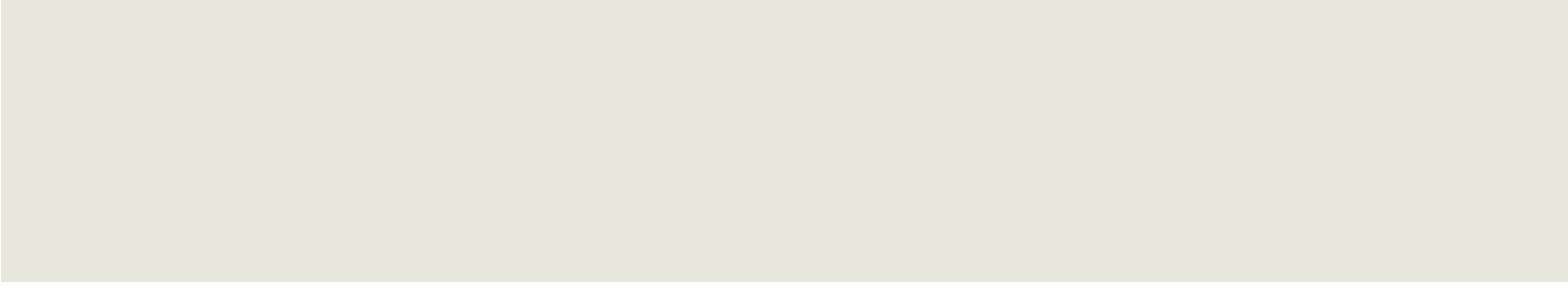
For her outstanding work in the field of HIV, AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) research; and her role in health policy development that is placing South Africa on the international stage.

Prof. Quarraisha Abdool Karim is an academic, a mother and leader in HIV and AIDS research. She is stretching the boundaries of scientific excellence in her quest to curb the scourge of HIV and AIDS, particularly among young women in Africa. For her compassion, dedication and contribution to female-controlled HIV prevention methods, Prof. Abdool Karim received the Department of Science and Technology's Distinguished Woman in Science Award in Life, Natural and Engineering Sciences for 2011.

Prof. Abdool Karim, who is the Associate Scientific Director of the Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa (better known as Caprisa), has made seminal contributions on the evolving epidemiology and prevention of HIV in women, ethics and human rights. She has been devoted to stemming the global AIDS epidemic for more than two decades; culminating in her recent scientific discovery that Tenofovir gel prevents HIV infection and genital herpes in women. This research, which produced the world's first HIV protection technology for women, was ranked among the Top 10 Scientific Breakthroughs of 2010 by the prestigious journal, *Science*.

She has conducted critically important research on TB-HIV treatment, where the findings have served as the basis for the World Health Organisation's (WHO) international policies and guidelines on TB and HIV co-treatment. She serves on several boards and is a commissioner of the KwaZulu-Natal Planning Commission. She is a consultant to the WHO, UNAIDS and the United Nations Development Programme on several AIDS-related expert committees on gender, ethics, treatment, and research capacity-building.

Prof. Abdool Karim is an Honorary Professor in Public Health at the Nelson R Mandela School of Medicine of the University of KwaZulu-Natal and also an Associate Professor in Epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University in New York, USA. She is the director of the Columbia University-Southern African Fogarty AIDS International Training and Research Programme, which has contributed to postgraduate training of several 100 young South African scientists in HIV and TB research.



In addition to her research and capacity-building contributions, Prof. Abdool Karim has extensive policy experience that stems from her term as the first post-democracy National Director of the South African National HIV, AIDS and STD Programme. She is an editor of the Oxford Textbook of Public Health and HIV/AIDS in South Africa, the standard reference text for postgraduate studies in the field.

She has received numerous prestigious awards, including the the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World's Prize in Medical Sciences, the Olusegun Obasanjo Prize for Scientific Discovery and Technological Innovation from the African Academy of Sciences, and the cherished N'Galy-Mann Award for global contributions in HIV clinical research and the epidemiology of AIDS.

Dr Bernie Fanaroff



ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER

For his excellent contribution to astronomy and dedication in putting South Africa on the map with the SKA Project. He is a thinker, an academic, a trade unionist and an exceptional public servant

Dr Bernie Fanaroff is a man who is not afraid of work. He studied physics at the University of the Witwatersrand and obtained his PhD degree at Cambridge University in Radio Astronomy.

He has been the Deputy Director-General in The Office of former President Nelson Mandela, the Head of The Office for the Reconstruction and Development Programme, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Safety and Security, the Chair of the Integrated Justice System Board and the Steering Committee for Border Control, and the Project Director of South Africa's Square Kilometre Array (SKA) bid and the construction of the Karoo Array Telescope.

He served in all these positions with the single focus of making South Africa stand out in the global community. As a radio astronomer, Fanaroff has made two major international contributions to the science. One, in 1974, was a breakthrough in the classification of radio galaxies with a British astronomer, Julia Riley. It is called the Fanaroff-Riley classification and is renowned among astronomers. His second major international contribution to the science was leading the team that landed the biggest global scientific project in Africa, the SKA. In addition, he is also leading the way in the construction of the Karoo Array Telescope.

After completing his PhD in 1974, Fanaroff worked as an astronomer for two years. Upon seeing the injustices against workers, he dedicated the next 19 years of his life as an organiser, negotiator and national secretary for the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa. He went on to serve as a government official, beginning in 1994.

Professor George Ekama



ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER

For his excellent research that has provided innovative solutions to enhancing and improving wastewater treatment. His important work is helping the country to find solutions to water scarcity.

Professor George Ekama is a civil engineer specialising in the field of wastewater treatment. He lives by a simple research credo: locally inspired, globally relevant. In 2006, he received a National Research Foundation (NRF) A1-rating in recognition of his research in wastewater treatment systems and has retained an A-rating since.

Ekama is widely published with more than 150 papers on wastewater treatment in top international journals. He is one of only seven South Africans and one of only four South African academics to be listed on www.isihighlycited.com, an international website of the most cited academics in the world. His work on wastewater treatment began in the 1970s and has mushroomed over the past 30 years.

His work got its impetus from the growth of algal blooms in South Africa's surface water, like the Hartbeespoort Dam, which prompted a national research drive into biological nitrogen and phosphorus removal from municipal wastewater, supported by the then Water Research Commission. Today, there are many biological nitrogen and phosphorus removal wastewater treatment plants not only in South Africa, but also all over the world.

Ekama has remained at the forefront of developments in wastewater treatment, primarily through a strong research group. He has always been a team player, working with postgraduate students and remaining focused on the research group's strengths. In the 25 years under NRF review, he has supervised 43 MSc and 24 PhD students.

Ekama obtained his BSc degree, a postgraduate diploma and a PhD degree in engineering, all from the University of Cape Town (UCT). From 1978, he worked as a research officer at UCT and has been Professor of Water Quality Engineering at UCT since 1991. Focusing on municipal and industrial wastewater treatment, Ekama's work has covered a broad range of areas, from biological nitrogen and phosphorus removal, activated sludge system modelling, biological sulphate reduction, anaerobic digestion, plantwide modelling of whole wastewater treatment plants and investigating alternatives to desalination for augmenting urban water

supply, such as seawater toilet flushing and source separation of urine.

With his postgraduate students, he has twice won the Water Institute of Southern Africa's (WISA) Umgeni Award for most significant paper on water as well as the WISA Piet Vosloo Memorial prize for the development of mathematical models for wastewater treatment plant design and operation. He is a senior fellow of WISA and a fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa, UCT and the South African Academy of Engineers.

Ekama was a major contributor to the International Water Association (IWA) book *Biological Wastewater Treatment: Principles, Modelling and Design*. In three years, the publication has become IWA Publishing's second-best seller and has been translated into Spanish, Chinese, Russian and Arabic. It also forms the basis of an internet-based postgraduate course on wastewater treatment administered by the Unesco-IHE Institute for Water Education in the Netherlands for students in developing countries who do not have access to high-quality Master's Degree programmes in wastewater treatment.

He has made numerous plenary conference contributions and his work has attracted over 3 000 citations. In a developing country such as South Africa, good surface-water quality is paramount, and Ekama's research has made a significant contribution – not only nationally but also internationally.

Dr Glenda Gray



ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER

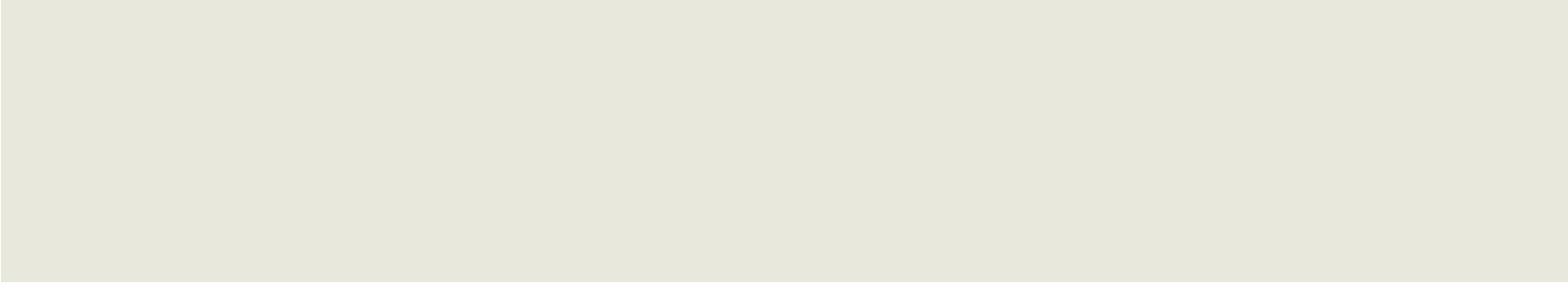
For her excellent life-saving research in mother-to-child transmission of HIV and AIDS that has changed the lives of people in South Africa and abroad. Her work has not only saved lives of many children, but also improved the quality of life for many others with HIV and AIDS.

Dr Glenda Gray was born on 14 December 1962 in Boksburg, Gauteng. She is a research professor and co-founder of the Perinatal HIV Research Unit at the University of Witwatersrand (Wits), based at Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital. She is internationally recognised for her research in prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, HIV vaccines, HIV among adolescents, HIV prevention, assessing sexual and other risk factors in HIV acquisition, fertility and reproduction in women in the context of HIV epidemics, and recently also microbicide.

She obtained her MBBCh degree from the Wits Medical School and completed a Fellowship in Paediatrics and Child Health at the Colleges of Medicine of South Africa. She has worked as medical officer at various South African hospitals, including Coronation and Chris Hani Baragwanath, as well as the Wits Department of Paediatrics and Neonatology.

She is currently executive director of the Wits Perinatal HIV Research Unit, and co-principal investigator and director of international programmes of the US National Institutes of Health (NIH)-funded HIV Vaccine Clinical Trial Network. Dr Gray's research has contributed significantly to the understanding of HIV. Her research into post-exposure prophylaxis for PMTCT has led to the development of clinical guidelines that have been adopted internationally.

She has also been engaged in advancement of HIV vaccine research and has led the clinical development of South Africa's first two HIV vaccines, the SAAVI DNA and MVA vaccines. She is the principal investigator at the Soweto Clinical Trials Unit, which has five clinical research sites funded by the NIH and are conducting research in HIV treatment and prevention. She is also the site investigator for Project Accept, a large multi-study community randomised trial funded by the National Institute of Mental Health that looks at the impact of behavioural interventions in reducing HIV incidences.



In 1999, Dr Gray received a Fogarty Training Fellowship at Columbia University in the US and completed an intensive training programme on clinical epidemiology at Cornell University, USA. Her awards include the Nelson Mandela Award for Health and Human Rights, along with James McIntyre, for pioneering work in PMTCT; the International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care Hero of Medicine Award; and the Femina Woman of Nineties Award for her contribution to perinatal HIV research. She was also the co-recipient of the N'Galy-Mann Lectureship Award with McIntyre. She is a National Research Foundation A-rated researcher.

Dr Gray is a member of the Academy of Science and chairs its standing committee on health. She was elected into the US Institute of Medicine, National Academies, as a foreign associate in 2011. She was also elected as a fellow of the Academy of Microbiology and received an honorary doctorate in science from the Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada in 2012. Since 2003, Dr Gray has contributed three book chapters and 193 peer-reviewed articles. She is a member of the editorial board of the Journal of AIDS as well as AIDS Research and Treatment, and has reviewed numerous local and international journals. She is a member of the scientific steering committees for the International Congress on Drug Therapy and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), and chaired the IAVI Meeting in 2010.

Prof. Malegapuru William Makgoba



ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER

For his dedication and excellent contribution to the field of science and medicine, locally and internationally; and for his contribution to the building of democracy in South Africa. He is an outstanding academic and a pioneer of transformation in higher education.

Malegapuru William Makgoba was born on 29 October 1952 in Sekhukhune, South Africa. He is an immunologist, physician, public health advocate, academic and Vice-Chancellor of the University of KwaZulu-Natal; and serves as a member of the National Planning Commission.

Prof. Makgoba is an internationally recognised molecular immunologist. He obtained a MBChB degree from the University of Natal's Medical School in 1976 and a DPhil degree in Human Immuno-Genetics from the University of Oxford in 1983. In 1999, he edited *African Renaissance*, a book recording the September 1998 Johannesburg conference on the African Renaissance. He has received many awards and distinctions, including the Science-for-Society Gold Medal of the Academy of Science of South Africa in 2002; the Gold Medal for Outstanding Leadership in Medical Research in 2001; and the National Science and Technology Forum's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Science, Engineering and Technology in South Africa in 1999. In 2006, he was named as one of 65 Caring Physicians of the World by the World Medical Association in recognition for upholding the medical profession's fundamental and enduring traditions of care, ethics and science. Prof. Makgoba also received the prestigious National Research Foundation President's Lifetime Achievement Award for his extraordinary contribution to the development of science.

Prof. Makgoba is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal Society of South Africa. He is also a foreign associate member of the US National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine and a fellow of the College of Physicians of South Africa. He was elected as the new Vice-President for Scientific Planning and Review of the prestigious Paris-based International Council for Science in 2011.

Prof. Makgoba was appointed the first black Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in 1995. He left Wits to join the South African Medical Research Council, which he headed between 1999 and 2002, and was involved in developing South Africa's AIDS strategy and the South African AIDS Vaccine Initiative.

The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo

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

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

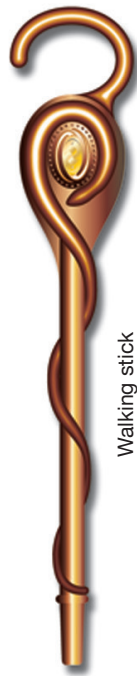
In the design of the main badge of this Order, the enveloping and watchful eye of the majola symbolises the active expression of solidarity and support for South Africa.

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

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

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

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



Walking stick



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

Dina Forti



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO

For his dedication and excellent contribution to the field of science and medicine, locally and internationally; and for his contribution to the building of democracy in South Africa. He is an academic and a pioneer of transformation in democracy.

Dina Forti was born to Italian parents in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1915. As a young woman, she worked in the International Relations Department of the Italian Communist Party, devoting herself to the struggle against fascism and colonialism. During the Second World War, she played a special role in the radio communication between the Italian Resistance Movement and the British troop command of the Allied Forces based in Jerusalem. After the war, Forti played a crucial part in the international relations office of the Italian Communist Party, responsible for developing and maintaining relations with African and Asian liberation movements.

Forti continuously exchanged information – in particular with the ANC, Frelimo, the MPLA, Partido Africano da Independência de Cabo Verde and Frente Revolucionária de Timor-Leste Independente – galvanising support for these organisations. Her contributions were instrumental in developing the anti-apartheid movement in Italy, involving democratic forces, political parties, trade unions and institutions such as the Italian Parliament, the different Italian governments and regional and local authorities. As a friend of the liberation movements in southern Africa, she visited Frelimo training camps in Tanzania in the late 1960s and also visited the liberated areas established by Frelimo in Cabo Delgado in Northern Mozambique.

Due to Forti's professional and personal support to Italian and international liberation organisations, and her appreciated status as important interlocutor in South Africa's liberation struggle, she regularly participated at special meetings with former presidents Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki and other prominent authorities during their visits to Italy before and after the end of the apartheid regime.

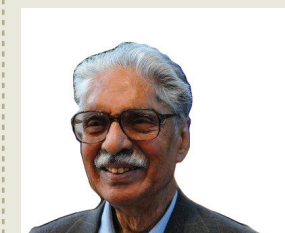
Forti spent four years (1977 to 1981) in Mozambique, officially assisting President Samora Machel in his relations with the United Nations and other international institutions. During her stay in Maputo, she strengthened her friendship with Ruth First, Joe Slovo and other ANC representatives in exile. Forti has maintained her relationships with many ANC leaders, as well as the former representatives of the organisation in Italy such as Anthony Mongalo, who also served as post-apartheid ambassador to Italy.



In 2005, Forti was awarded the honorary title of Grande Ufficiale Della Repubblica by the President of Italy in recognition of her role in the liberation struggle against the fascist regime.

Now wheelchair-bound and living in Rome, Forti's support for and special friendship with South Africa remains as strong as ever.

Enuga Screenivasulu Reddy (India)



COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

For his active support of the South African freedom movement for more than half a century. As head of the United Nations (UN) Centre Against Apartheid for over two decades, he played a key role in promoting international sanctions against South Africa and organising the world campaign to free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

Reddy was born in 1924 in India. He was a senior fellow of the UN Institute for Training and Research (1985 – 1993) and a member of the Council of Trustees of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (1986 – 1992). He has written extensively on the history of the South African liberation movement and its leaders, the UN's action against apartheid, anti-apartheid movements and campaigns, and relations between India and South Africa.

Reddy's papers – donated to the Yale University Library in the USA, the Nehru Memorial Museum in New Delhi in India, and the universities of the Witwatersrand and Durban-Westville in South Africa, and several other institutions – are a valuable resource for the study of the struggle for liberation in South Africa and its international ramifications. Reddy has worked as a consultant to the ANC's Department of Information in developing the sites on historical documents and UN action, and provided numerous documents from his collection.

Reddy became interested in the struggles of the Indian and African congresses in South Africa while studying at the University of Madras in Chennai, India. Arriving in New York for further studies in 1946 – the year of the African miners' strike and the Indian passive resistance, as well as the UN's discussion of racial discrimination in South Africa – he met the South African people's delegation led by Dr AB Xuma, President-General of the ANC. He participated in a demonstration and other events organised by the Council on African Affairs (led by Paul Robeson, Dr WEB du Bois and Dr Alpheus Hunton) in protest against racism in South Africa.

Reddy joined the UN Secretariat in 1949 and dealt with South Africa for most of the 35 years he served as a UN official. From 1963 to 1984, he was the official in charge of action against apartheid, as principal secretary of the Special Committee Against Apartheid and later Director of the Centre Against Apartheid. He served as UN Assistant Secretary-General from 1983 to 1985.

Reddy organised and participated in scores of international conferences and seminars against apartheid. He undertook missions to a number of capitals to promote action against the apartheid regime. He also administered funds for scholarships and for assistance to political prisoners in Southern Africa.



His contribution to the international campaign against apartheid has been recognised by leaders of the South African liberation movements, as well as opponents of apartheid around the world. In 1982, he received the Joliot-Curie Medal of the World Peace Council and in 1995 the University of Durban-Westville awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in recognition of his contribution to the struggle against apartheid and scholarly work on South Africa.

Reddy spent the prime of his life taking interest in the freedom of Africans, especially oppressed South Africans. He produced volumes of literature on the struggles of South Africans against the apartheid system, while his position at the UN came in handy to expose apartheid crimes against humanity.

Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson



COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

For dedicating his life to challenge societies and governments to recognise that all people are born equal, and that everyone is in equal measure entitled to life, liberty, prosperity and human rights. For his excellent contribution to the fight against apartheid.

Reverend Jesse Jackson was born on 8 October 1941 in Greenville, South Carolina (USA) as Jesse Louis Burns. He has dedicated his life to bringing people together on common grounds across the lines of race, culture, class, gender and belief. While an undergraduate at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University in Greensboro, Jackson became involved in the civil rights movement. In 1965 he went to Selma, Alabama, to march with Martin Luther King Jr and subsequently became involved in King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Jackson first visited South Africa in 1979 following the death of Steve Biko. He attracted huge crowds at his rallies in Soweto, where he denounced South Africa's oppressive system of apartheid. In 1979 when he visited South Africa, he spoke out against apartheid, and he travelled to the strife-ridden Middle East and campaigned for the Palestinians to be granted their own state.

Upon his return to the United States, Jackson intensified efforts to mobilise opposition to the "terrorist state" of South Africa and reshape US foreign policy on the country. From the outset, Jackson strongly opposed then President Ronald Reagan's policy of constructive engagement with the apartheid regime. He worked tirelessly to mobilise public opposition to the USA's stance. Jackson entered the 1984 Presidential race with the anti-apartheid struggle at the centre of his foreign policy agenda and campaign platform.

In January 1985, Jackson met with Pope John Paul II and asked the Pontiff to visit South Africa to hasten fundamental change in country. Jackson engaged and lobbied the Soviet Union leader Mikhail Gorbachev to cut all diplomatic ties with South Africa and also called for the US to fund resistance to the South African government.

He also called on Harvard and other universities to divest from South Africa. In 1986, at the invitation of several African governments, Jackson led a delegation of activists, business representatives and academics to eight African countries, including the southern African "frontline states". The focus of the trip was to mobilise opposition to the apartheid regime.

Giuseppe Soncini (Posthumous)



ORDER OF OR TAMBO

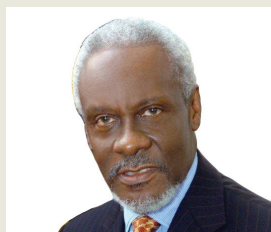
For his contribution to the liberation movement by forging a Pact of Solidarity between the town of Reggio Emilia in Italy and the ANC. His town served as a haven to many anti-apartheid activists during the difficult times of oppression.

Giuseppe Soncini was born on 26 April 1926. Soncini was a councillor of Reggio Emilia town. He became a driving force behind the initiative of the 1970's Pact of Solidarity between the town of Reggio Emilia in Italy and the ANC . He formed a formidable friendship with then President of the ANC, Oliver Tambo that served and solidified an intercultural exchange between South Africa and Italy at a time where South Africa liberation fighters were in dire of help to fight apartheid.

Tambo acknowledged the profound gratitude that the liberation movement owes to Soncini and the town of Reggio Emilia. In a letter to Reggio Emilia's administration, he said, "We always carry Reggio Emilia in our hearts; when we speak of Italy we cannot but think of Reggio Emilia. We are linked with profound attachment and immense gratitude that is hard to put into words".

The history forged by Soncini between Italy and South Africa did not end with the end of apartheid but continue to current times. Soncini's work with the liberation movement made him a true ambassador of oppressed people. He had a strong determination to bury apartheid and create a democratic South Africa that belonged to all who live in it, and this earned him the respect of many people all over the world. This year marks the 36th anniversary of the Pact of Solidarity signed by Tambo and the then mayor of Reggio Emilia, Ugo Benassi.

Percival Noel James Patterson



COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

For his support of the ANC and exceptional contribution to the struggle for liberation and a democratic South Africa.

Percival Noel James Patterson was born in 1935 in St Andrew, Jamaica. He excelled at school and earned an Honour's Degree in English at the University of the West Indies; and later enrolled at the London School of Economics in the UK.

While still a student, he became politically active in Jamaica – then a British colony – which had a history of colourful and contentious politics. He worked for the People's National Party (PNP), which in the 1960s and 1970s supported socialist programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of the impoverished Jamaican masses through government control over industry and forged ties with leaders such as Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Patterson then continued his education in London. After obtaining a law degree in 1963, he passed the bar in Britain and Jamaica. When he returned to Jamaica, he served the PNP, which was struggling for ascendancy over its long-time rival, the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), in the wake of independence from Britain.

A passionate opponent of apartheid, he was an ardent supporter of South Africa's liberation movement. In 1987, during the time when Patterson was the chairman of the PNP and Michael Manley was its President, the ANC was invited to attend the PNP's Founder's Day banquet celebrating the 15th anniversary of Jamaica's independence. Then president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, addressed the occasion in Kingston, Jamaica, on 4 July 1987.

It was during Patterson's term as Prime Minister in 1991 that an agreed political code of conduct was signed by the JLP and the PNP. Nelson Mandela, as leader of the ANC at the time, visited Jamaica for two days during this time with then wife Winnie to receive an honorary degree from the University of the West Indies. The visit was emotionally charged, as the welcome was tumultuous – perhaps the most tumultuous since the visit of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1966.

The National Anthem

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.
Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.
Uit die blou van onse hemel
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee,
Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.

Congratulations

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

Notes

