





# Order of Proceedings

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PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS  
SEFAKO MAKGATHO PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE  
PRETORIA  
27 APRIL 2014  
14:00 – 16:30

1. Recipients of the National Orders and guests take their seats
2. Arrival of the President
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 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 Mompati, Bishop M Mpumlwana,  
Mr MMTB Msimang, Dr Y Muthien (Chairperson), Lt-Gen G Ramano

# Recipients

## **THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY BRONZE**

1. Elizabeth Barrett

## **SILVER**

2. Russell Maphanga
3. Indres Elatchininathan Naidoo
4. Shirish Nanabhai
5. Reggie Vandeyar

## **THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA BRONZE**

6. Mokgadi Caster Semenya

## **SILVER**

7. Cameron van der Burgh
8. Rashid Lombard
9. Lindiwe Mabuza
10. Zanemvula Kizito “Zakes” Mda
11. Fanie van der Merwe
12. Victor Mheli Ntoni (Posthumous)
13. Sandra Prinsloo
14. Lucas Sithole
15. Ephraim Matsilele “Jomo” Sono

## **THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB BRONZE**

16. Tshepo Thobakgale Khumbane
17. Abraham September (Posthumous)

## **SILVER**

18. Raymond Ackerman
19. Chris Ball
20. Alex Boraine
21. Katrina Esau
22. David Kruijper (Posthumous)
23. Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert (Posthumous)

## **THE ORDER OF LUTHULI BRONZE**

24. Mittah Seperepere (Posthumous)

## **SILVER**

25. Abdulhay Jassat
26. Wolfie Kodesh (Posthumous)
27. Simangaliso Mkhathshwa
28. Popo Molefe
29. Zephania Lekoane Mothopeng (Posthumous)
30. Agnes Msimang
31. Jeanette Schoon (Posthumous)
32. Zola Sydney Themba Skweyiya

## **GOLD**

33. Frances Baard (Posthumous)
34. David Wilcox Hlahane Bopape (Posthumous)
35. Ruth First (Posthumous)
36. Imam Abdullah Haron (Posthumous)
37. Sir Bob Hepple
38. Florence Matomela (Posthumous)

## **THE ORDER OF MAPUNGBWE BRONZE**

39. Namrita Lall

## **SILVER**

40. Ismail Mohamed (Posthumous)
41. Hendrik Simon Schaaf
42. Barry David Schoub
43. William Soga (Posthumous)

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

44. Lord Richard Attenborough
45. Gwendolen Carter (Posthumous)
46. Jeanne Martin Cisse
47. Jerry Dammers
48. Danny Glover
49. Quincy Jones
50. Thomas Karis
51. Lord Neil Kinnock
52. Alex Moumbaris
53. Ruth Neto
54. Alfre Ette Woodard



# Preface

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## **FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS, APRIL 2014**

The 27th of April is our historic Freedom Day, a watershed in the annals of our nation's history. We are marking this momentous day in the year in which we celebrate our 20 Years of Freedom. As part of the celebration of this significant milestone, The Presidency commends to you those receiving the highest accolades that this democratic nation can bestow.

At this investiture ceremony, we honour men and women for exceptional and outstanding contributions to community service, struggle for democracy, sport, creative arts and culture; for exceptional bravery and for saving life and limb; for exceptional achievement and contribution to our society, and for solidarity shown to the development of our country and our continent.

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

Those whom we honour are extraordinary men and women from both inside and outside our country, some of whom are no longer with us. These are men and women whose dedicated service to their community and fellow compatriots, their extraordinary contribution to our liberty and steadfast expression of human solidarity, serve as hallmarks of the inherent decency of humanity.

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

These men and women have pursued the eternal values of selflessness, love for freedom and racial harmony, equality and self-application. They have, one and all, made the most worthy contribution to the development of our society so that we may not only aspire to a better life, but actually become who we want to be. They have contributed to an eternal state of liberty on the African continent.

I commend to you these noble and principled citizens of our country, of our continent and of our common world. They are the worthy recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery, the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, the Order of Mapungubwe and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

**R Cassius Lubisi, PhD**  
**Chancellor of National Orders**

# *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.



Lapel rosette



Neck badge



Miniature

# Elizabeth Barrett

## THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN BRONZE



For her courageous act of selflessness in saving 14 children from a burning house and her continual giving to vulnerable orphans and street children.

Elizabeth Barrett is a 68-years-old grandmother with a heart of gold and courage of a warrior.

Barrett saved the lives of 14 children from a burning house in Cape Town. She focused on the precious lives of children and sacrificed her belongings.

When the fire started Barrett was in the house with the children – six of them are her grandchildren, five are street children and three are orphans sent to her from an orphanage to spend the holidays. She was preparing porridge in the kitchen when she smelt burning wires.

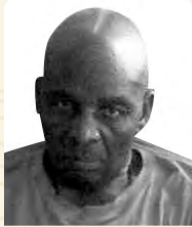
There was smoke in the bedroom where the children slept. She woke them up and instructed them to run because the fire was too strong. As the children ran out of the house, Barrett counted them. One was missing. Putting aside her own safety, she ran back into the burning house to retrieve the little boy who was hiding under the bed next to the room where the fire was.

Barrett, who has lived in the house for more than 30 years, has been taking children off the streets for years, clothing them and putting them through school. She receives a Child Support Grant from the government for one of her grandchildren and an Old-Age Grant. The family's other source of income is her daughter's salary.



# Russell Maphanga

## THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER



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

Russell Maphanga was born in November 1939 in Umzinto on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast. As a young man he moved to Mkhumbane in Durban to search for employment. While there, Maphanga met and worked with many people who were politically inclined. In 1958 he became a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and dedicated his life to working towards a free and democratic South Africa.

In 1963, Maphanga went into exile to Zambia, Lusaka. He and his group were caught by the then South African Police's Security Branch and brought back to serve a seven-year sentence, which started in Pretoria. He was transferred to Pietermaritzburg to continue serving the sentence. Upon his release, Maphanga went underground to continue his fight for liberation. In 1975 he and his comrades Harry Gwala, William Khanyile and Anton Xaba, were arrested once again. Maphanga and others stood trial with Griffith Mxenge as their attorney. Harry Gwala was the accused number one and he got a longer sentence. Maphanga was released and put under house arrest in 1979.

In 1985, Maphanga went into exile to Swaziland for a short while where he coordinated exiles that were sent back to South Africa to conduct underground missions. He moved to Lusaka in 1987 where he organised the ANC's logistics. He was elected as a member of the National Executive Council of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Maphanga travelled to Egypt and the Soviet Union for training in organisational skills.

Due to the stressful nature of his work, Maphanga had to spend time in a sanatorium in Italy to rest and recuperate.

Maphanga is retired and lives with his family in uMlazi, Durban.

# *Indres Elatchininathan Naidoo*

## **THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER**



For his excellent contribution to the fight against the unjust laws of apartheid, often at times putting his life in danger to ensure freedom for all South Africans.

Indres Elatchininathan Naidoo was born on 26 August 1936. During apartheid, Naidoo was a banned person; political prisoner; Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, and an Executive Committee Member of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC). He joined Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1961 and became a member of the South African Communist Party (SACP). He became deputy representative of the ANC to the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Initially Naidoo worked as a clerk and became the family breadwinner after the death of his father, Narainsamy Thambi Naidoo, a leading political activist, in 1953. He was an active member of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and became secretary in 1953. He was elected an Executive Committee Member of the TIC in 1958, and was one of the founders of the Human Rights Committee in 1973.

On 17 April 1963, he and two others, Reggie Vandeyar (who was Naidoo's MK commander) and Shirish Nanabhai, were arrested after they blew up a railway tool shed and tried to dynamite a railway signal relay case. Subsequently two of his other comrades were also arrested, namely Abdulhay Jassat and Laloo Chiba. Naidoo and his friends were among the first to be caught in the then Transvaal while committing sabotage as members of MK after being betrayed by a spy. Naidoo was shot in the shoulder during his capture.

He was taken to the hospital to remove the bullet and then taken to his home to have it searched still with his blood-saturated shirt. He and his comrades were also among the first victims of policemen who were specially trained in brutal and sophisticated torture of freedom fighters.

He became one of the legends of the 1976 youth.

In 1977, he was sent to work for the ANC in Maputo, Mozambique where he was actively involved in MK activities. He was transferred to the ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia in 1987.

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From 1988 to 1991, he was sent to Berlin, GDR, as deputy representative of the ANC. The South African regime attempted to assassinate him in Mozambique and in the GDR. He returned to South Africa in 1991 after the unbanning of the ANC.

After the democratic elections in 1994, he was elected as an ANC Senator and a Member of Parliament from 1994 until 1999.

Naidoo is retired but he remains an inspiration to many.

# *Shirish Nanabhai*

## **THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER**



For his bravery in the struggle against apartheid and resolute determination to realise the dream of a free and democratic South Africa.

Shirish Nanabhai is a struggle veteran who is known and respected for standing firm on the courage of his own convictions. During the struggle he went by the alias Fakir Jasmath. So intense were his views that the Security Branch restricted him to Johannesburg.

In 1963 Nanabhai was sentenced under the General Law Amendment Act to 10 years imprisonment for sabotage. This former member of the Natal Indian Congress was banned and placed under partial house arrest on his release in 1973 and re-banned in 1978. Even in the custody of the fearsome Security Police who thought nothing of killing activists, Nanabhai stood his ground and complained of ill-treatment of prisoners, including himself.

Before his arrest Nanabhai together with Indres Naidoo and Reggie Vandeyar joined Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). They were the first three members of Indian origin to be arrested for MK activities in the then Transvaal. They were arrested on 17 April 1963 at the railway signal site near Riverlea. Their arrest was due to one Gammat Jardien, who turned out to be working for the Special Branch and eventually got them arrested. Jardien supplied them with small arms and explosives, and succeeded in infiltrating their unit.

Nanabhai and his comrades' first sabotage attack was on the Johannesburg Pass Office, then the Fordsburg Post Office and the Bantu Commissioner's Court in Newtown. When they got home, lying in wait for them was the notorious Lieutenant van Wyk, Captain "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel and Major Brits. A shot rang out and it hit Indres in his right shoulder. At the police station Vandeyar was severely tortured and assaulted while Naidoo did not receive medical attention for his gunshot wound.

Nanabhai's courageous acts eventually led to the democratic South Africa that is now home to all its citizens.

# Reggie Vandeyar

## THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid and striving for a free and democratic South Africa.

Reggie Vandeyar was born on 15 July 1931 in Newclare, Johannesburg. His father was originally from India, who had come to South Africa to seek his fortune. His parents travelled throughout the then Transvaal, moving from Hammanskraal, Heidelberg, Vereeniging and finally settled down in Johannesburg. He went to school in Fordsburg where his family of nine members, of which he was the youngest, eventually settled down.

At 18, he was a fully fledged member of the Young Communist League and used to read a lot of Marxist and Congress literature. Vandeyar found work at the Ambassador Hotel as a porter. At work he politicised a number of Indian and African waiters who had grievances. Vandeyar joined the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and participated in the Defiance Campaign of 1952. He was a delegate to the Congress of the People held on 25 and 26 June 1955 in Kliptown where the Freedom Charter was initiated in 1953 by the African National Congress (ANC); the South African Indian Congress; the South African Coloured People's Organisation, and the South African Congress of Democrats, later known as the Congress Alliance. He worked during the whole length of the campaign.

They also held meetings at the Wolluter Hostel in Jeppe. Vandeyar recalls going with Thomas Nkobi, the former Treasurer-General of the ANC, to such meetings. In 1958, the Congress Alliance called for a national stay-away. TIC members Ameen Cajee, Ebrahim Moolla, Solly Esackjee and Vandeyar worked for a number of days preparing for the stay-away, called mainly because of the white elections. The stay-away was a success. He was also active in the 1959 Potato Boycott. For this campaign Vandeyar exposed the atrocious working conditions of African workers in Bethal.

Following the Sharpeville Massacre on 21 March 1960, the State of Emergency was declared and the ANC and other liberation movements were banned. This forced Congress Alliance activists to operate clandestinely. Vandeyar was among the first to agree to join the armed struggle and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

In 1963, his name appeared prominently together with that of Shirish Nanabhai and Indres Naidoo in the daily newspapers. They were the first three members of Indian origin to be arrested for MK-activities in the then Transvaal. They were sentenced to 10 years each and were transferred to Robben Island.

# *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

# Mokgadi Caster Semenya

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE



For her outstanding contribution to the sporting field of middle distance track running. Her performance against all odds has made the country proud.

Mokgadi Caster Semenya is one of the most well-loved daughters of the soil who won hearts of many by making running look like poetry in motion. Semenya was born on 7 January 1991 in Ga-Masehlong village in Limpopo. She has three sisters and a brother. Semenya attended Nthema Secondary School and now attends the University of Pretoria as a sports science student. She is a middle-distance runner.

Semenya participated in the 2008 World Junior Championships, and won gold in the 800m at the 2008 Commonwealth Youth Games. In the African Junior Championships Semenya won both the 800m and 1 500m races with the times of one minute, 56,72 seconds and four minutes, 8,01 seconds respectively. With that race she improved her 800m personal best by seven seconds in less than nine months. The 800m time was the world leading time in 2009 at that date. It was also a national record and a championship record. Semenya simultaneously beat the senior and junior South African records held by Zelda Pretorius at one minute, 58,85 seconds and Zola Budd at two minutes, 00,90 seconds, respectively.

She won gold in the women's 800m at the 2009 World Championship with a time of one minute 55,45 seconds in the final. Semenya also won silver medals at the 2011 World Championship and the 2012 Summer Olympics both in the 800 m. Semenya portrayed maturity beyond her years by gracefully handling the controversy brought upon her by the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF). The IAAF claimed that it felt "obliged to investigate" her for drug use after she improved 25 seconds on the 1 500m and eight seconds on the 800m. The IAAF also asked Semenya to undergo a gender test.

Throughout the disturbing allegations, Semenya remained poised and dignified. In September 2010, the British magazine *New Statesman* included Semenya in its annual list of "50 People That Matter."

After the controversy passed Semenya was keen to get back to her sport. She was chosen to carry the country's flag during the opening ceremony of the 2012 Summer Olympics. She won a silver medal in the women's 800m with a time of one minute, 57,23 seconds at that Olympic Games, her season's best.



# *Cameron van der Burgh*

## **THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER**



For his display of dignity and grace in his performance on international stages as a swimmer while firmly rooted in South Africa and training at home. He has shown determination and strength and has portrayed continuous excellence in the field of aquatic sport.

Cameron van der Burgh was born 25 May 1988 in Pretoria. Van der Burgh went to Glenstantia Primary for his elementary schooling and matriculated from Crawford College in 2006. Currently he is studying Financial Management part-time through the University of South Africa and is interested in becoming an entrepreneur after his swimming career.

He is one of the few South African swimmers who chose to train and be based in his home country to show his patriotism. A world-record holder in individual male Olympics, he has also won a number of World Championship medals since his debut in 2007. He represented South Africa at the 2008 Summer Olympics and at the 2012 Summer Olympics where he won the Gold Medal at the 100m breaststroke setting a new world record.

Van der Burgh obtained his first world long-course record (27,06 seconds) in the 50m breaststroke, in the semi-finals at the South African National Championship in April 2009. With this feat, he managed to cut off 0,12 seconds of Oleg Lisogor's old world record set in 2002. He won the world title in the same year at the Rome Championship, also in the 50m breaststroke. At the 2010 Commonwealth Games he won the 50m breaststroke in a time of 27,18 seconds – a new record. He also won the 100m world title at the 2010 short-course World Championship.

Van der Burgh won the 100m breaststroke Gold Medal at the 2012 Summer Olympics in a new world record time of 58,46 seconds, and paid tribute to the late world champion, Alexander Dale Oen, afterwards.

He combines his God-given talent with social responsibility by ensuring that those less fortunate are not forgotten. He has been linked to a few charities and uses his fortune to fund feeding schemes for underprivileged children in Alexandra, near Johannesburg. He has made many appearances around the country giving motivational talks.

# Rashid Lombard

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to arts and culture and his dedication to promoting jazz music that has put South Africa on the map for many jazz enthusiasts around the world.

Rashid Lombard has played a pivotal role in conceptualising, strategising and implementing the marketing strategies for the Cape Town International Jazz Festival. He has been the organiser behind the positioning of South Africa through the arts in the North Sea Jazz Festival, Cape Town (now known as the Cape Town International Jazz Festival). Lombard is the Chief Executive Officer of espAFRIKA, the major events company based in Cape Town, and Festival Director of the Cape Town International Jazz Festival.

In a short three-year period the festival has become the premier jazz festival in the country and has built a reputation for excellence in the world. He has been accepted as a member of the prestigious European Jazz Promoters Association, which boasts the membership of The North Sea Jazz Festival in The Hague, Holland and the world-renowned Montreux Jazz Festival in Switzerland together with eight other international jazz festivals. In South Africa the festival has become a major destination for all South Africans and it cuts across all demographics. More than 2 000 corporate executives, 15 Cabinet ministers and large numbers of senior government officials and parliamentarians make the trip to the festival annually. The programming of the festival is deliberately aimed at showcasing 50% South African and 50% International.

Under his leadership, Lombard has ensured that communities in the peripheries are also benefiting from the Cape Town International Jazz Festival's Training and Development Programme. This training is helping children from disadvantaged communities to discover their creative side through dance and music. In 2013, more than 100 orphaned and previously disadvantaged children from two non-profit organisations, Lalela Project and Where Rainbows Meet, enjoyed the show entitled "My African Beat." The show is family-oriented and caters for ages three to 10 years.

# Lindiwe Mabuzza

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to mobilising the use of arts and application of creativity for democracy – displaying that cultural activism played a significant role in achieving democracy.

Lindiwe Mabuzza was born in the coal-mining town of Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal in 1938. After matriculation she enrolled at Roma University in Lesotho. In 1961 she moved to Swaziland, where she taught English and isiZulu literature. In 1964, Mabuzza began graduate studies in English at Stanford University, California. In 1969 she became an assistant professor at Ohio University. She taught literature, history, studies of international racism and injustice for eight years.

Mabuzza is a widely respected poet. She has had five volumes of poetry published around the world. Her publications include: *Malibongwe*, *One Never Knows* – poetry and short stories by African Congress Women; *From ANC to Sweden*, *Letter to Letta*, *Africa to me*, *Voices that Lead* – all poetry collections. *To Quincy*, is one of her longest poems that was published in *Feminist Studies* in 1995.

Mabuzza joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1975 and became a journalist for the ANC's Radio Freedom, based in Lusaka. Her concern with women's issues led to her involvement with *Voice of the Women* (VOW), the ANC's feminist journal, which encouraged women to write poetry. The VOW gave its readers a forum in which to express themselves and their feelings and to tell the world about their lives. These stories were later published in a collection in 1980 under the title *Malibongwe*. She is the co-editor of *Oliver Tambo Remembered*, a tribute to one of South Africa's greatest leaders.

Through her role as Chairperson of the ANC Cultural Committee from 1977 to 1979, Mabuzza gave expression to her creative and artistic spirit. In an interview in 1995 she stated: "Poetry is part of the struggle. You use the armed struggle; you use political methods.... You recite a poem. It's better than a three-hour speech. It gets to the heart of the matter. It moves people."

Mabuzza served as South African Ambassador to Germany, Malaysia, the Philippines and the United Kingdom. She was also a college-level educator, radio journalist, an editor, as well as a prolific poet and short-story writer. Almost all these callings pointed towards one goal, which was to abolish apartheid in South Africa.

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Mabuza was instrumental in the creation of the ANC's ensemble *Amandla!* She promoted the concept in Scandinavia. In 1986 she was moved to the United States of America, organising anti-apartheid boycotts and rallies, and putting pressure on major corporations to withdraw their investments and facilities from South Africa.

Throughout her life, Mabuza was a cultural activist. She received numerous awards, including an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Durban-Westville in 1993, and the Yari Yari Award for contributions to Human Rights and Literature from the New York University in 1997.

# *Fanie van der Merwe*

## **THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER**



For his excellent contribution to the field of paralympic athletics. He has pushed past physical impediments to shine as a man of courage.

Fanie van der Merwe is a South African paralympic athlete who has done the country proud. He was born and raised in Virginia, a small town in the Free State. In 2004 he matriculated at Hentie Cilliers High School. Van der Merwe is on a mission to recruit and teach more young people athletics. He competes mainly in category T13 sprint events. He competed in the 2008 Summer Paralympics in Beijing, China where he won a Gold Medal in the men's 100m-T37 event and he also won a Gold Medal for winning the men's 200m-T37 event. In the 2012 Summer Paralympics in London he defended his 100m T37 Gold Medal.

Van der Merwe balances his sport with studies. He received a BA Sport Science degree from the University of Stellenbosch in 2009. He is a world-record holder in 100m and 200m. He has a Level 2 ASA sprinting-coach qualification. His selflessness in the service of others is evident in his work with young people. Together with his brother Chris, they realised the need for developing discipline through the sport they participate in but also in the lives of those who aspire to excel in these sporting disciplines. They have started an organisation called Inspired2Become, a specialised organisation focusing on alternative action sports such as rollerblading, skateboarding and skim boarding and athletics for people with disabilities.

Van der Merwe feels that these are two niche groups that are mostly overlooked in young people's sport. Being a professional track athlete, he has the desire to develop the youth through the use of athletics for people with disabilities.

# Zanemvula Kizito Gatyeni “Zakes” Mda

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the field of literature that has put South African stories on the world stage. His craft of telling stories preserves our cultural history.

Zanemvula Kizito Gatyeni “Zakes” Mda was born in 1948 in Herschel in the Eastern Cape. He is a renowned novelist, poet and playwright. He has won major local and international literary awards for his novels and plays. Mda studied in South Africa, Lesotho and the United Kingdom (UK).

In addition to writing novels and plays, he has taught English and creative writing in South Africa and the UK. Currently, he is a professor in the English Department at the Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. He has been a visiting professor at Yale University and the University of Vermont.

Mda is a founding member and currently serves on the advisory board of the African Writers Trust, an entity which seeks to coordinate and bring together African writers in the diaspora and writers on the continent to promote the sharing of skills. In 2012 Mda was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Cape Town for his contributions to world literature. His novels have been translated into 21 languages, with the translation of *Ways of Dying* into Turkish as the latest.

Mda uses history, for instance, to shift back and forth between the present day and the time of Nongqawuse to show the complex interplay between history and myth. He dramatises the uncertain future of a culture whose troubled relationship with the colonising force of Empire, as well as their own civil factions, threatens to extinguish their home of Qolorha-by-Sea.

His creativity has made South Africa proud and has put its literature on the forefront of the global literary landscape.

# Victor “Bra Vic” Mheli Ntoni (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the arts, creatively using music to protest against oppression. He was fearless in expressing his views even during the period where anti-government sentiments threatened his livelihood.

Victor “Bra Vic” Mheli Ntoni was a musical genius, born in Cape Town’s Langa Township in 1947. During his teenage years he played with saxophonist McCoy Mrubata. In the 1970s, he teamed up with Abdullah Ibrahim (then Dollar Brand), recording together the album *Peace*.

He was a renowned jazz bassist, singer, arranger and composer with a conscience that prompted him to express his disapproval and resistance of the apartheid system. One of his many notable moments in his sterling career was when he directed a musical titled *Meropa*, which toured Europe in 1995. He was always open to collaboration – in 1989 he founded a band “Afro Cool Concept” with Darius Brubeck; in the 1990s he worked with Hilton Schilder, Vusi Khumalo and Khaya Mahlangu in a band called “Iconoclast.”

Ntoni was no ordinary musician, his contemporary, Feya Faku, a jazz trumpeter accurately described him as, “a remarkable artist who could arrange for a whole orchestra, without touching the piano. This is highly unusual yet everything would work out perfectly in the end.”

In 1973, Ntoni ventured into theatre as a composer, actor and musical director for the musical, which went on to be staged in London’s West End and participated in the Royal Variety Performance concert. In 1976, Ntoni performed with American jazz legend, Dave Brubeck, the 1960s hit *Take Five*, at the Colloseum Theatre in Johannesburg. Impressed with Ntoni, Brubeck arranged a scholarship for him at the Berklee School of Music in Boston, in the United States of America (USA). There he studied harmony and composition – skills that would prove invaluable on his return to South Africa.

Musicians who worked with Ntoni, from Hugh Masekela to Vusi Khumalo, Lawrence Matshiza, Sylvia Mdunyelwa, Andile Yenana and Faku, have nothing but admiration for him. Ntoni arranged a successful musical tribute to the late OR Tambo in 2005 where he paid homage to the former African National Congress leader in exile. Those who knew Tambo well said he loved choral music so much, and what Ntoni did with that tribute was truly a proper homage to his memory.

# Sandra Prinsloo

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to the field of performing arts and using creative arts to take a stand against racism.

Sandra Prinsloo is the pride of the country's cultural community in her skills as a performing artist. Prinsloo was born on 15 September 1947 and is also known as Sandra Prinzwlow. She holds a BA (Hon) degree from the University of Pretoria. She is best known for her role as Kate Thompson in the film *The Gods Must Be Crazy*, an iconic South African film with humour that transcends cultural boundaries.

Even during apartheid, Prinsloo has always been a forward thinking artist with courage. She took on roles that would see her mingle interracially during a period where separating races was law and mingling was illegal. She has also appeared in numerous South African television and stage productions.

In 1985 Prinsloo and fellow actor John Kani caused an uproar among conservatives. The audience walked out in disgust and protest during the play *Miss Julie* where Prinsloo played a white woman seducing a black man. The play marked one of South Africa's first onstage occurrence of a black man kissing a white woman under the apartheid regime. She remained defiantly unfazed in the middle of a tumultuous protest against her action.

As a skilled actress, Prinsloo has taken roles in a wide range of acting disciplines – from film, television to theatre. She has also been recognised for her body of work. She was awarded the FNB Vita Award for Best Actress in a Leading Role for *People Are Living There*. She has gone beyond acting to directing plays in the Baxter, Newcastle and Artscape theatres.



# Lucas Sithole

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For bearing witness to resilience. He pushes past his limitations to achieve the seemingly impossible and has made history in the process.

Lucas Sithole is an inspirational young man whose determination saw him make history in the field of tennis. Sithole, who at the age of 12 had a horrific train accident that left him a triple amputee, became the first African to win the United States of America (USA) Open Title in the singles tennis game. It hasn't been an easy road for Sithole who had to battle deep depression after losing his limbs. It was seven years ago at high school that Sithole was introduced to basketball, rugby and tennis. Not one to take the easy road, he chose tennis because he sensed a challenge worth confronting.

Sithole met Holger Losch through the sport and he has remained his coach ever since. The two have inspired each other to focus on the game and not on the odds against them. In the USA Open Singles Quads Final, Sithole faced David Wagner, a formidable opponent who has won the title in 2010 and 2011. This did nothing to deter Sithole from winning.

Sithole has been playing professionally for a short period yet he has made incredible strides in the game. He competed in the 2012 London Paralympics and the Ministry of Sport has offered him a residency programme. His goal is to play in the 2016 Paralympics. He lives a full life and refuses that anybody should pity him. In 2007, Sithole won the Melbourne Open in Australia, competing against top players from around the world. He became the runner up in another tournament in Sydney.

Sport is not the only focus of this talented young man. He juggles his time between training and studying for a diploma in sports management at the University of Johannesburg. He also writes music and sings uMaskandi music. Ultimately, one day Sithole hopes to open his very own sports centre for people with disabilities.

# Ephraim Matsilele “Jomo” Sono

## THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his commitment and dedication as a footballer. His excellent contribution to the development of football and young talent is commendable.

Ephraim Matsilele “Jomo” Sono is the proverbial son of the soil whose work ethic lifted him from poverty to an astute businessman. Sono was born in Orlando East, Soweto on 17 July 1955. His grandparents raised him. When he was eight-years-old his father Eric “Scara” Bhamuza Sono, who was a midfielder for the Orlando Pirates football team in the early 1960s, died in a car crash. Poverty pushed him to be innovative and to work from a young age to help support the family. He began selling apples and peanuts at soccer games and train stations. His soccer career began almost by accident when he filled out for an absent player at an Orlando Pirates game. He proved to be so skilled that they decided to keep him. He soon gained fame for his all-round ability of dribbling and accurate passing skills.

One of the Orlando Pirates fans gave him the name Jomo, after Jomo Kenyatta (former President of Kenya) and it stuck. The name means, “spear” in Kikuyu, one of the indigenous languages in Kenya. Sono’s career eventually took him to the United States of America (USA) where he played for New York Cosmos. One of his teammates was the legendary Brazilian player Pelé. In 1978, he moved to the Colorado Caribous.

At the end of the season, the Caribous moved to become the Atlanta Chiefs where Sono played with another South African soccer star of the time, Kaizer Motaung. Sono completed his stint in the USA playing for the Toronto Blizzards, for three summers, from 1980 to 1982. He also taught and gave demonstrations at Clemson University Soccer Camp for youths before returning to South Africa. He bought the soccer team Highlands Park and renamed it Jomo Cosmos after his former team.

The team has done relatively well over the years. Under his ownership, the club went on to achieve several successes: it won the National Soccer League in 1987, the Bobsave Super Bowl in 1990, the Coca Cola Cup in 2002 and the Super Eight in 2003. Jomo Cosmos has also consistently finished among the top teams in the South African Premier Soccer League (PSL). Sono was a technical adviser during the 1996 African Cup of Nations (Afcon) when Bafana Bafana won the Afcon 1996 and he also contributed to the development of soccer in the South Africa.

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Sono has also taken a leading role in discovering and developing new football talent, especially from rural areas. Some of the players whom Sono recruited, and who went on to play for the South African national teams and European clubs, include Philemon Masinga, Helman Mkhalele, Sizwe Motaung and Mark Fish. Many of his recruits formed the core of the South African squad that won the 1996 Afcon. Sono was also a technical advisor to the team's head coach Clive Barker during the tournament.

Sono is the longest-serving coach in the PSL and also sits on its board. In addition to making a substantial profit by developing players for European teams, he also owns a number of businesses and is chairperson of many companies.

# *The Order of the Baobab*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

# *Tshepo Thobakgale Khumbane*

## **THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE**



For her outstanding contribution to breaking the circle of poverty by developing communities to use natural resources in order to face the challenge of food security.

Tshepo Thobakgale Khumbane was born on 26 April 1937 in the rural area of Tshukudung, Limpopo. She proved herself to be a pioneer from an early age. She was the first in her family to matriculate and go to university; she qualified in social work. Her mother passed away while she was still a child, and her grandmother played an important role in her upbringing.

Khumbane is a grassroots-development activist and small-scale farmer. For more than 40 years, she has mobilised the poorest households in rural and peri-urban South Africa and Lesotho to fight hunger and malnutrition. She hosts mind-mobilisation workshops to empower the poorest to grow crops and vegetables within their homesteads using methods such as soil moisture retention and organic fertilisation. Her extensive networks evolved into a grassroots Water for Food movement.

Among many of her milestones, Khumbane worked at Jubilee Hospital in Hammanskraal between 1965 and 1966. As an activist she went to Lesotho in 1966 where she was working for Save the Children until 1973. She then returned to Jubilee Hospital. She focused on mobilising women working in primary health and also on food gardens. She held fruit tree planting and nutrition festivals to raise awareness.

In 1975 she went to work at Jane Furse Hospital in Limpopo at the health services development unit, which became the Environmental Development Agency Trust in 1987. Khumbane was also a leader in initiating food gardens, building houses for the needy, building mud stoves for baking and cooking for the destitute as well as training women to fend for themselves.

She was part of the launch of the United Democratic Front (UDF), since the African National Congress (ANC) was banned. The UDF was also helping to address hunger, poverty and women development, which were the huge challenges at the time.

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Her political involvement meant she was constantly on the run from security police. She eventually hid at a farm called Sheridan-Paul Le Roux, which is in the Free State. There she helped the women to establish a crèche and a clinic; she mobilised youth to clean springs for water purification.

She is now a retired social worker who devoted more than four decades of her working life to help women take control of their lives.

# Abraham September (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE



For his outstanding contribution to agriculture and prosperity of Upington through the innovation of an irrigation system.

Abraham September was born in Calvinia in the Northern Cape before 1818, as the son of a slave and a woman named Matjie van Wyk. September became part of the Baster people of the Northern Cape frontier zone, after requesting permission from the then Special Magistrate for the Northern Border. In the aftermath of the war of 1878 to 1879, 300 families were given permission to settle in “Koranaland” north of the Orange River to defend the frontier and act as a buffer for the Cape Colony against any further attacks from the interior. The inhabitants of the Gordonia settlement were mainly Basters, with a few white people largely related to the Basters by marriage, as well as remnants of Kora, San and some Xhosa.

September was the first person to have led out water from the Orange River at Upington. It is this precedent set by September that led to the construction of the Upington Canal. The Cape Parliamentary Papers of 1888 record that John Scott and the Dutch Reformed Church missionary CHW Schroeder, after hearing of September’s irrigation scheme, went to inspect the place. They then called a meeting and took steps to begin irrigation works on a large scale. Scott and Schroeder began the canal from the very place that September had selected.

Transformation took place in the area, with the rich soil cleared and planted, and very shortly Upington was producing all that was needed for the comfortable maintenance of people and domestic animals. Within a quarter of a century Upington became a busy hive of industry, where grain, and fruit and vegetables were grown in abundance for the supply of the graziers and others to a great distance around. The Standard Encyclopaedia of South Africa (Pretoria, 1975), states that Upington owes its prosperity mainly to agriculture and the development of irrigation along the Orange River. All of this came about because of the foresight, initiative and creativity of September.

Former President Nelson Mandela once recalled the contribution September had made to the development of South Africa and summed him up as an innovator. His legacy is speckled with testimonies of service to his community, technological innovation that had an immeasurable imprint on the landscape of the Northern Cape and a profound effect on the economy of the country. The Cape Parliamentary papers record Percy Nightingale stating on 25 July 1887 that in 1882, the Committee of Management allocated a farm on the banks of the Orange River, about 12 miles east of Upington, to September.



# Raymond Ackerman

## THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his commitment to uplifting the lives of South Africans by providing scholarships to young people and conducting socially responsible retail business.

Raymond Ackerman was one of the first retailers to fight on behalf of the South African consumers against the apartheid state's monopoly on basic goods. He drastically reduced the cost of essentials such as bread, milk and chicken. Ackerman also spoke against the inclusion of value-added tax (VAT) on basic food lines, a course that they fought and won on behalf of the poor.

Since the 1970s, the Ackerman Family Trust has supported and produced 600 university graduates, including 50 educators, 80 doctors, 70 accountants, 25 lawyers, 15 engineers, 12 veterinarians and 10 dentists. In 1984 Ackerman founded the Zama Dance School in Gugulethu, which has since provided hundreds of children with their first step towards dancing on the international stage.

Aside from teaching the art, discipline and techniques of classical ballet, Zama Dance School provides children with access to isiXhosa-speaking social workers who provide emotional support, as well as school and homework assistance. Success stories include Mamela Nyazama, who joined Zama Dance School when he was eight years old and went on to dance the lead role in the international production of *The Lion King*, and *Alvin Ailey*, who won a coveted scholarship to New York. After a successful career in Europe and the United States of America, Nyazama has returned to Zama to teach the next generation of dancers.

Ackerman was one of the first executives to promote black South Africans to senior positions and to acknowledge black trade unions. This was at the period when such unions were banned from operating in this country. He also abolished race classification on the company's human resources payroll. He always appointed the right person to the position regardless of skin colour.

Ackerman fought constantly against the Group Areas Act, stating that it was unjust, unfair and inhumane. He issued housing loans to staff as government refused to grant housing loans to black South Africans during apartheid. He implemented educational grants to staff and their children to encourage tertiary education at major universities, at a time when equal education for all did not exist.

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He is committed to raising the next generation of entrepreneurs. He has established two academies of entrepreneurial development. This is a six-month full-time programme offered at no cost to 18 to 30-year-olds from disadvantaged backgrounds, and running at both the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business and the University of Johannesburg. The programmes teach the same principles that the Ackermans used to build their company. The Academy of Entrepreneurial Development has produced more than 100 new business owners, many of them offering employment to others; more than 400 of its graduates are now gainfully employed while 111 are furthering their studies.

# Chris Ball

## THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle for liberation through his skills in financial mastery. He used his influence to ensure that international big business impose sanctions against the apartheid government.

Christopher John Watkins Ball was born on 2 November 1939 in Johannesburg. He is one of the most distinguished bankers with a banking career spanning over 40 years. Ball started in banking in 1968. In 1985 he initiated Barclays' participation in the historic negotiations in Zambia between the South Africa corporate and the African National Congress (ANC) delegation that consisted of Mac Maharaj, Pallo Jordan, Thabo Mbeki and Chris Hani and that was led by OR Tambo.

He created the consultative business movement, which initiated dialogue between the business sector and the United Democratic Front (UDF) and subsequently facilitated the constitutional negotiations from 1990 to 1993. Shortly thereafter Barclays granted loans to a pro-ANC funder whose advertisements called for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela. Some saw the granting of the loan by Ball as tantamount to sabotage.

In 1987, PW Botha who was then the President of South Africa launched a judicial probe into the conduct of Ball in his capacity as Managing Director of First National Bank (FNB) for what he termed "anti-apartheid activities." Ball was forced to resign from Barclays and left the country in 1989. He engaged actively with United States and United Kingdom administrators between 1984 and 1987 to encourage them to drop their historic position on the ANC and to communicate with its leadership.

Along with other large multinational corporations, Barclays subsequently withdrew from South Africa in support of anti-apartheid sanctions. In 1995, Ball became a founding trustee of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund; from 1995 to 1997 he was the acting Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Olympic Bid Committee; he served as the CEO of the FNB group; he has been a senior independent non-executive Director of Nedbank Limited and Nedbank Group Ltd and he has availed his invaluable skills to many other financial institutions that are strengthening the economy of the country.

# Alex Boraine

## THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the field of social justice and being a courageous proponent of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Alex Boraine was born in 1931 in Cape Town. Boraine studied Theology at Oxford University in England, and Drew University in the United States of America (USA). In 1970 he was appointed as President of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, a position he held for two years. He then was elected as a Member of Parliament for the Progressive Party in 1974. He resigned in 1986 and together with Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, founded the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), which organised the 1987 meeting with African National Congress (ANC) leaders in Dakar, in Senegal.

From 1986 to 1995, Boraine headed two South African non-profit organisations concerned with ending apartheid and addressing the legacy it left behind. He is known for proposing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, as well as being its vice chair alongside Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, from 1996 to 1998.

From 1998 to early-2001, he served as Professor of Law at New York University (NYU) and as Director of the NYU Law School's Justice in Transition programme.

Boraine was a founder and President of the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) in New York, USA in 2001. He returned to South Africa to take over as Chairperson of the ICTJ, Cape Town branch in June 2004.

Boraine has travelled to many countries that are in transition from dictatorships to democracy, at the invitation of governments and non-governmental organisations, to share the South African experience.

In October 2000 Boraine was awarded the President's Medal for Human Rights in Italy.

In November 2000, Boraine published, *A Country Unmasked*, and in 2008 his biography, *A life in transition*.

# *Katrina Esau*

## **THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER**



For her excellent contribution to the preservation of a language that is facing a threat of extinction. Her determination to make the project successful has inspired young generations to learn.

Katrina Esau is a woman on a mission to preserve the endangered culture of the San people, an indigenous tribe mostly concentrated on the outskirts of the Northern Cape. This daughter of the soil has chosen to face up to the mammoth task of teaching a largely oral language and the unique traditions of the San people. She has decided to remain anchored to the culture but moving with modern times of technology to preserve her near extinct indigenous language of N!u.

Her plans are to create educational CDs and DVDs so that anyone anywhere can learn the N!u language.

On any given day, her house is abuzz with activity as she teaches and transfers valuable knowledge to the youth with the hope that the San people's language and cultural ways would prevail.

Esau's passion for identity and preservation of the ancient language is indefatigable. She teaches at a small school located at the front of her house in Rosedale, outside Upington in the Northern Cape.

She started teaching the San language after it was thought to have died out.

# David Kruiper (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to raising awareness of the plight faced by the Khoisan community and successfully initiating land restitution claim for his people.

David Kruiper was born in 1936 in the Kalahari National Park (now the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park) which straddles the borders of South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. He referred to himself as “Die Ou Ram” (The Old Ram). He was the first son of the legendary San leader, Regopstaan Kruiper. Kruiper was the traditional leader and healer of the Khomani San, hunter-gatherers living in the Kalahari Desert. In 1987 he became the leader of the //Sa! Makai. He was well known for his acting role as a tracker in the 1989 movie, *The Gods Must Be Crazy II*.

Regopstaan and later David headed land restitution claims during the tenure of former President Nelson Mandela. It led to the reconstitution of a San community in the Kalahari and the transfer of vast tracts of land to the San people. He addressed the United Nations in Geneva on the rights and situation of the indigenous population in 1994 and how the //Sa! Makai were saved from extinction by their resettlement to Kagga Kamma and led the way for land claims for the San people in South Africa.. About 40 000 hectares of land were handed back to the San in March 1999.

He made headlines when he hitchhiked from the Kalahari to Cape Town in 2004 to see and talk to former President Thabo Mbeki.

Kruiper was involved in the development and restoration of the San languages.

As a traditional healer, he used the Hoodia plant (traditionally used by the San people as an appetite suppressant as part of their indigenous knowledge about survival in the harsh desert conditions) for various purposes. He was very concerned when some people took their knowledge and made it into commercial anti-appetite drugs. In his words, “They stole the knowledge of our people, took it. And we gained nothing from it.” Kruiper then engaged in talks with the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and wanted to partner with them to do research on the Hoodia, after he found out that the plant had been exploited and produced commercially. This was to ensure that his people were compensated.

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He held much knowledge of the natural environment, which he was willing to share. He was the key driver in the establishment of a veld school through which knowledge of the veld, environment and traditions could be passed on to younger generations. The school also offered opportunities for visitors to have an authentic Kalahari experience.

Kruiper died in an Upington hospital at the age of 71 on 13 June 2012.

# *Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert (Posthumous)*

## **THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER**



For his excellent contribution to pushing members of Parliament to reject inequalities and unjust laws. He stood with courage of his convictions and bore the brunt of apartheid leaders.

Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert was born in Pretoria on 2 March 1940, and spent his formative years in Limpopo, where he captained his school's first cricket and rugby teams. He studied for 18 months at the Dutch Reformed Church theological seminary at the University of Stellenbosch before deciding sociology was his proper calling.

He completed a BA Honours at Stellenbosch University in 1962, and was awarded a doctorate in 1967. From 1964 to 1973 he lectured in sociology at Stellenbosch University, Rhodes University and the University of Cape Town. During this period his interest in the position of the coloured people of the Western Cape led him into confrontation with the National Party, and he joined a multiracial discussion group named Synthesis, which sought to promote black-white dialogue.

In 1973, he was appointed head of the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand. In 1979 he accepted the leadership of the Progressive Party (PP). In 1985 he travelled to Lusaka for talks with the external wing of the African National Congress and launched the National Convention Movement in an unsuccessful attempt to pressure the government to negotiate with all political groups.

In July 1986 Slabbert formed the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa). He became a director of Idasa, and undertook an intricate process of shuttle diplomacy aimed at bringing resistance groups together with influential figures in the white establishment in South Africa. In July 1987, to the government's fury, he took a group of about 60 influential white South Africans, most of them Afrikaners, to Dakar, Senegal, for talks with an ANC delegation.

In the 1990s he branched out into business, becoming Chairperson of Caxton Publishers, Adcorp Holdings and Metro Cash 'n Carry, as well as holding various directorships. He also co-founded Khula, a black investment trust. Slabbert accepted the position of Chancellor of his alma mater, the University of Stellenbosch, in 2008.

Slabbert's health deteriorated and he passed away in May 2010.



# *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

# Mittah Seperepere (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE



For her excellent contribution to the fight against apartheid and serving the country with bravery, ensuring that all South Africans enjoy democracy.

Mittah Seperepere was born in 1929 in the Northern Cape. She was a member of the ANC, an anti-apartheid activist, freedom fighter, humanitarian, political activist and community builder. Seperepere attended school in Majeng, the Magareng area of the Frances Baard District Municipality, in the Northern Cape.

She served in the ANC under the late Comrade Dr Arthur Letele in Kimberley where she was elected Secretary of the ANC Galeshewe branch and also worked in the ANC Women's League under the leadership of comrades such as Mary Letele and , Monica Matshediso. Seperepere participated in sowing the seeds of the struggle for women emancipation and actively resisted the anti-pass laws by mobilising women in the anti-pass law campaigns. Inspired by the 1949 Programme of Action of the ANC Youth League (ANCYL), Seperepere joined the ANCYL and got actively involved in the underground structures of the movement.

Her involvement earned her the wrath of the South African Police's Special Branch, culminating in her imprisonment in 1965. Upon her release she was incorporated into the underground structures of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). Having been exposed to the constant harassment by the apartheid regime, she, together with her husband, Maruping Seperepere, skipped the country into Botswana in 1966. They later relocated to Tanzania, from where she served in the Regional Political Committee of the ANC.

She became the welfare officer and started the primary school of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (Somafo) a college, which was established by the ANC on land donated to it by the Tanzanian government in 1977. Seperepere served in the underground structures with male comrades such as Gauta George Mokgoro, Johannes Molehe Mampe, Andrew Mapitse, Joe Morolong, John Mahoko Itholeng, Martin Oliphant and others after the ANC was banned.

After her husband's passing on in 1981, she relocated to Lusaka in Zambia where she joined the ANC's Women's Section. Seperepere and Dulcie September were elected to represent the ANC Women's Section at the World Congress of Women for Equality, National Independence and Peace that was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia in October 1981.

# Abdulahay Jassat

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



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

Abdulahay Jassat was born on 12 June 1934 in Vrededorp, Johannesburg. He was involved in the struggle for freedom from an early age. In 1952, he joined the youth wing of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, one of the four components of the Congress Alliance.

He was one of the many volunteers who went on the door-to-door campaign collecting demands as a build-up to the Congress of the People, held in June 1955 in Kliptown, where the Freedom Charter was adopted. In 1960, he was recruited into Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and belonged to one of the units in the Indian areas. He was an active member of his MK unit, which was one of the four units of the platoon under Lalloo Chiba. His unit carried out several acts of sabotage, and in 1962 he was promoted to head his unit of MK cadres.

He was arrested on the 17 April 1963, together with Reggie Vandeyar, Indres Naidoo, Sirish Nanabhai and Lalloo Chiba, all of whom were severely tortured. Jassat was so badly hurt that he continues to suffer from epileptic fits after 50 years. All five of them were charged with sabotage. Subsequently Jassat and Lalloo, both of whom had been arrested at home, were tried separately from the others, but were acquitted because of the lack of evidence. The remaining three cadres were found guilty and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment each.

Upon acquittal, Jassat and Lalloo were immediately taken into custody and detained under the notorious 90-day Detention Law and incarcerated at the Marshall Square Police Station. Jassat went into exile to Dar-es-Salaam, in Tanzania where he worked full-time for the ANC for six years. He later settled down in London, where he was a full-time functionary of the ANC in its finance department with Alex La Guma, Reginald September and MP Naicker.

After spending 30 years in exile, Jassat returned to South Africa in 1993. His comrades describe him as a principled, disciplined and committed freedom fighter. Jassat is now 79-years-old and belongs to a generation of revolutionaries, who made tremendous sacrifices and endured pain and suffering in pursuit of a just, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

# Wolfie Kodesh (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his brave involvement in the fight against apartheid. He chose to fight on the side of the oppressed in a period where he could have chosen to be silent and lived comfortably on the privilege provided by the colour of his skin.

Wolfie Kodesh was a renowned political activist who put his life at risk to assist liberation struggle activists such as former President Nelson Mandela to evade security police. Kodesh was born on 6 April 1918. He belonged to a generation of radicals. His grandparents had fled the devastations in Eastern Europe and settled in South Africa.

His contribution to the ultimate overthrow of apartheid was substantial. Kodesh was born in the Transvaal mining town of Benoni but he grew up in Woodstock and neighbouring District Six, Cape Town. He became involved with the South African Communist party in 1938, selling the left wing newspaper, *The Guardian*. Soon after the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the Union Defence Force, and fought in the Ethiopian campaign against the Italians. Later, he served with the South African forces in the Western Desert.

His first experience of arrest and detention came in the army, when he espoused the cause of black soldiers. He was charged with mutiny for speaking to them, and agitating for them to receive equal pay, the charges were eventually withdrawn. Back in South Africa after the war, Kodesh became a full-time Communist Party worker in 1947, writing for *The Guardian* about conditions in the Cape Town townships and continuing to sell the newspaper.

Three years after the Communist Party was banned in 1950, he was served with a banning order preventing him from working openly as a journalist. He carried on nonetheless, and his work with the late Ruth First helped to expose the plight of black workers on the potato farms of the then Eastern Transvaal.

He also wrote an exposé of the Afrikaner secret society, the Broederbond. Former President Nelson Mandela, in his autobiography, *A Long Walk To Freedom*, recalled the time in 1961, when he went underground and spent two months in Kodesh's one-room flat in Berea, an inner-city area of Johannesburg. Kodesh moved Mandela from one safe house to another, and his ingenuity kept the future President away from the security police until his capture in Howick, in the then Natal in 1962.

# Father Simangaliso Mkhathshwa

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid. His commitment to the people of South Africa continues to make a difference.

Father Simangaliso Mkhathshwa was born in 1939 in Barberton, in Mpumalanga. He received his primary schooling in Barberton and Lydenburg and he matriculated from the Pax College in Polokwane. He was ordained as a Catholic priest in June 1965 after his training at St Peter's Seminary. He worked as a priest in Witbank until 1970, when he was seconded to the church's general secretariat of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria.

In 1973, he went to study further at the University of Leuven in Belgium, obtaining a Masters Degree in philosophy and theology. On his return to South Africa Father Mkhathshwa became heavily involved in leading the anti-apartheid struggle. From 1976 repeated detentions were imposed on him. Initially he was detained for four months. This was soon followed by a five-year ban, which expired in 1983. He was again detained after two months and charged with subversion, incitement to public violence and addressing an unlawful meeting. However, he was found not guilty and released the following year. At the establishment of the United Democratic Front, Father Mkhathshwa was nominated as a patron.

Between 1994 and 2000 he held a number of prominent positions in government as well as in the ANC. In 1994 he was elected to the National Assembly and in 1996 became the Deputy Minister of Education, a post he held until 1999. He was elected to the ANC National Executive Committee in 1997. In 2000 he became the Executive Mayor of the City of Tshwane.

# Popo Molefe

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the fight against the unjust laws of apartheid often at times putting his life in danger to ensure freedom for all South Africans.

Popo Molefe was born in 1952 in Sophiatown, Johannesburg. He was one of eight children. He comes from a strong tradition of working-class parents. His mother was a domestic worker and his father a labourer. His political awareness began when he visited his mother in the suburb where she worked. He also bore witness to security police brutality in the townships. These experiences sharpened him politically from a young age. He looked for like-minded groups and found a home in the Black People's Convention in 1973, which he joined while still at school. He also joined the South African Students' Movement and became involved in the 1976 Soweto Uprising.

Molefe was part of the Soweto Action Committee, which founded the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in 1978. He became the chairperson of the Soweto branch of Azapo for a year in 1979 and 1980. With the influence of struggle stalwarts such as Joe Gqabi, Nelson Mandela and others, Molefe realised that there was a need to involve people of other race groups in the struggle against apartheid. This prompted him to work with other movements.

He resigned from Azapo due to clash of ideologies in 1981. He continued to work with groups that were looking to work together in realising the dream of a democratic South Africa. He was part of the group that established the Soweto Civic Organisation, and served on its committee between 1982 and 1984. In 1983 Molefe participated in the formation of the United Democratic Front (UDF). He was elected Secretary for the Transvaal region, and later served as National Secretary. He was involved in the UDF throughout its existence, and played an important role in the UDF, aside from when he was in prison.

In 1990 he was elected chairperson of the African National Congress' (ANC) Alexandra branch and deputy chairperson of the ANC's Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region. In 1991 Molefe was elected to the National Executive Committee and the National Working Committee of the ANC. He became involved with rebuilding the ANC, was appointed chairperson of the 80th Anniversary Celebration Committee of the ANC and in 1992 became chairperson of the national election commission of the ANC. In 1994 Molefe became Premier of North West, a position he held until April 2004. Molefe continues to contribute to the development of South Africa as a democratic society. Molefe is currently Brand Ambassador for South Africa.

# *Zephania Lekoane Mothopeng (Posthumous)*

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his exceptional contribution to the struggle for democracy. Multiple arrests and torture did not stop him from continuing to work for the liberation of South African people.

Zephania “Zeph” Lekoane Mothopeng was born on 10 September 1913, near the town of Vrede in the Free State. His family moved to the then Transvaal where he completed his primary schooling at the St Mary’s Anglican School, Daggakraal and then went to St Chatswold Training College. He then enrolled at Adams College, Amanzimtoti in KwaZulu-Natal where he was one of the first students to obtain a post Matriculation Teacher’s Certificate.

Mothopeng started teaching at Orlando Secondary School in 1941. In 1946, he obtained his BA degree from the University of South Africa. Mothopeng taught Maths and Physical Science at Orlando High School for about 13 years.

Mothopeng’s political life began as early as 1943 when he was a member of the African National Congress Youth League. He later aligned himself with the organisation’s Africanist section, which was critical of its policies of engagement with white liberals. In 1959, the Africanists broke away from the ANC and formed the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

He was elected to the PAC’s National Executive and National Working Committees. In 1960, Mothopeng was arrested and sentenced to two years for his role in organising the Anti-Pass Campaign, under the Suppression of Communism Act. He was rearrested in 1963 and convicted in 1964 for promoting the aims of a banned organisation, the PAC.

When Mothopeng was released from prison in 1967, he was taken to QwaQwa and banned for two years. In 1969, his banning order was renewed for another two years effectively making his banning order four years. In the 1970s, Mothopeng continued doing underground work for the PAC. He visited Robert Sobukwe who was banished to Kimberley. Together with former Robben Island inmates, a recruitment programme was established with the PAC in Swaziland.



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He was arrested again in 1976 and his trial commenced in 1978. At the time of his arrest, Mothopeng was employed as a director of the Urban Resource Centre, a voluntary community organisation. He was charged with promoting the aims of the PAC and, together with his co-accused, refused to enter a plea arguing that the court was illegitimate and it did not have a mandate from the African people.

He was held in solitary confinement for about 16 months before being brought to court. His trial, which lasted for 18 months, was held in the small town of Bethal, several hours' drive from Johannesburg. He and 16 others were found guilty of terrorist activities and furthering the aims and activities of the banned PAC. The PAC Central Committee elected him President at a meeting in Tanzania in August 1986. Mothopeng was released from prison in 1989.

Mothopeng died at the age of 77 on 23 October 1990.

# Agnes Msimang

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to the fight against the unjust laws of apartheid, she served selflessly and loyally to ensure freedom for all South Africans.

Agnes Msimang is a veteran of the struggle who sees herself as a servant of the people. She stands for cherished African National Congress (ANC) values. Her children were raised on ANC policies and politics. Four of her children underwent military training as Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres, served in ANC structures and two of them serve in the country's democratic government.

Msimang went into exile with an infant and two children under the age of 10 with the help of Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe. Like many other exiles, she struggled in the wilderness across Botswana and eventually ended up in Tanzania, where she took up a temporary teaching post for seven months.

As a deputy chief representative in India, she started the Africa Club, which helped the South African youth learn their culture. She also trained Indian school children about the struggle for liberation, including the singing of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika*. She introduced the celebration of 16 June among the African and Indian youth. Msimang negotiated with the leadership of then President Desai of India for the Mandela Award, which was received by OR Tambo. She also accompanied the chief representative, Thomas Nkobi to Cuba to receive the Mandela Award.

Msimang was elected to the ANC Women's League executive. With this new role, she was recalled from India to Lusaka where she served as the Women's League Deputy President. In her many deployments and other roles, she has always taken extra responsibility for children and Masupatsela, the ANC Youth Brigade. Msimang helped raise solidarity consignments for babies and women.

Msimang's homes in Tanzania, India and Zambia were open to students from southern Africa and to many MK cadres she was a mother and an aunty to many. She mothered many during the exile years, including many of the ministers in the new dispensation. Her health forced her to step down from more demanding tasks, and she returned home to serve as a champion of the bereaved committee of the ANC, reconnecting displaced persons with their families, as well as locating and bringing back the remains of cadres who died internally and in exile.

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Msimang loves to narrate moving stories about her comrades, the struggle of South Africa's people for freedom, justice and equality. She reminds young people of where they come from and the future towards which they should aspire. Msimang looks forward to casting her vote in her beloved country's fifth democratic national elections on 7 May 2014.

# *Jeanette Schoon (Posthumous)*

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For her definitive contribution to the fight against apartheid. Jeanette and her young daughter paid the ultimate price for democracy.

Jeanette Eva Schoon, née Curtis was born in 1949 in Cape Town. In 1972, Schoon was Vice-President of the National Union of South African Students. She was part of the group that founded the Western Province Workers' Advice Bureau in 1973. She moved to Johannesburg in 1974 and became a founder and member of the executive committee of the Industrial Aid Society. She worked as an archivist for the South African Institute of Race of Relations collecting information on trade unions and leaders of the labour movement. She was arrested under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in 1976.

Schoon was released in November 1976 without being charged. However, she and members of the labour movement were banned for five years. She married Marius Schoon, a fellow struggle-activist, in 1977. As banned activists by law, they were not legally allowed to communicate so they moved to Botswana. In exile the Schoons continued with their anti-apartheid activities underground.

They resettled in Angola later on with their daughter Katryn and son Fritz.

In 1984, a letter bomb was delivered to the Schoon home. Jeannette opened it and the bomb killed her and her six-year-old daughter Katryn.

Their deaths were tragic but not in vain because the country counts their ultimate sacrifice as part of what brought the apartheid government to its knees.

# *Zola Sydney Themba Skweyiya*

## **THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER**



For his excellent contribution to the fight for freedom, equality and just society for all South Africans. He became a voice for the vulnerable through Social Development

Zola Sydney Themba Skweyiya was born on 14 April 1942 in Simonstown, Cape Town. He went to school in Port Elizabeth and matriculated at the Lovedale High School in Alice in 1960. While at school, he was involved in school boycotts against Bantu Education and he joined the ANC in 1956. He was an active ANC activist at Fort Hare University and mobilised support for Umkhonto we Sizwe until 1962, when he left for Tanzania.

From Lusaka Skweyiya was sent to the German Democratic Republic to study law. In 1978 he obtained an LL.D degree from the University of Leipzig. He worked for the ANC in various offices and capacities and was responsible for setting up the ANC office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Between 1982 and 1985 he represented the ANC at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), before he was recalled to Lusaka to set up the ANC Legal and Constitutional Department there. He headed this department until 1990 in Zambia, and again until 1994 in Johannesburg, after his return to South Africa in 1990. On his return, he also chaired the ANC Constitution Committee.

Between 1984 and 1993 he annually represented the ANC at the UN Commission for Human Rights. He contributed to the founding of the Centre for Development Studies and the South African Legal Defence Fund, both at the University of the Western Cape. He became a Member of Parliament in 1994 and immediately assumed the position of Minister of Public Service and Administration. He headed the ANC Civil Service Unit which trained almost all the directors-general appointed in government of the new dispensation. In 1999 he was appointed as Minister of Social Development, a post he held for 10 years until 2009. He was then posted to head the South Africa High Commission office in the United Kingdom, a position he held until he retired from public office in 2013. Skweyiya currently serves as Brand Ambassador for Brand South Africa.

# Frances Baard

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



For her exceptional contribution to the struggle for equality and democracy. Her pursuit of justice is a legacy she left behind to inspire generations.

Frances Baard was born in 1901 in Kimberley, Northern Cape. Before she became an educator, Baard worked as a domestic worker. She saw the injustice and became part of men and women who fought for South Africa to be free from oppression. She was supported and influenced by Raymond Mhlaba and Ray Alexander.

Baard was an effective organiser during the 1952 Defiance Campaign. She was part of the ANC Women's League (ANCWL). She was appointed as secretary and treasurer of the ANCWL's Port Elizabeth branch. Later on Baard became the national treasurer of the ANCWL and on the executive committee of the Federation of South African Women in the mid-1950s.

Baard was part of the drafting of the Freedom Charter in 1955 and also was one of the demonstrators who played a leading role in the Women's march to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956, to protest against the pass laws. She was a defendant in the Treason Trial and became a member of the executive committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Baard's activism landed her in jail for 12 months in solitary confinement in 1963. This did not deter her from the struggle. Very soon after her release from solitary confinement, Baard was sentenced to five years imprisonment for ANC activities and in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act in 1964.

After her release Baard was banned and restricted to Mabopane. In the 1980s, while the ANC was banned, Baard worked with the United Democratic Front, which opposed the introduction of Botha's Tricameral Parliament.

Baard died in 1997 but her legacy lives on.

# *David Wilcox Hlahane Bopape (Posthumous)*

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



For his exceptional life-long contribution to the liberation movement and resistance to the unjust laws of apartheid. His political and social activism continued to the day he passed on.

David Wilcox Hlahane Bopape was born on 22 September 1915, in Houtboschdorp, in Limpopo. He attended school in Kratzestein, a Lutheran Church mission school. In 1936 he enrolled at Botshabelo completing high school and educator's training qualifications. He was an educator, political and human rights activist. Bopape championed the cause of freedom and equality for South Africans during the struggle for democracy. In 1941 he settled in Brakpan and secured his second teaching post at the Berlin Mission School.

Bopape became an active member of the Transvaal African Teacher's Association and subsequently the secretary of Teacher's Salary Campaign. In 1940, he joined the Communist Party of South Africa and in 1942 he joined the African National Congress (ANC). He served the ANC (Transvaal) as secretary in 1944. He was one of the founding members of the ANC Youth League along Anton Lembede, Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Dr Mda and others.

In May 1944, Bopape delivered a speech that spiralled into a political turmoil at the Non-European Council Meeting. Addressing a racially segregated audience, he called for the dismantling of racially based councils and demanded an African representation in political matters.

The response was the expulsion of Bopape from teaching by the Transvaal Education Department in collaboration with the Department of Native Affairs. As a result 2 000 pupils and the entire 7 000 strong local workforce embarked in a stay-away campaign. Despite the failure to reinstate Bopape, the Department of Native Affairs could not reduce his influence in the location. Brakpan remained a centre for political fermentation from which the ANC benefited 50 years later. He led the Blanket Campaign in 1941 in which educators were demanding better salaries. From 1943 to 1944 he was secretary of the Anti-Pass Campaign.

The campaigns were held against the enforcement of pass laws. In 1950 he led the Defend Free Speech Convention in which 10 000 men met in Marshall Square in support of the May Day strike. He was a leading figure in the Alexander Bus Boycott of 1943 and 1944 when thousands walked to and from work rather than submit to an increase in bus fares. He was an organiser of the 1948 Vote for All Convention.

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In 1953 he hosted a special conference in Brakpan in solidarity with expelled Orlando High School educators, Zeph Mothopeng, Eski'a Mphahlele and Peter Mathlare. In 1955 he established ANC cultural clubs in defiance to Bantu Education. Bopape, Dr Dadoo, JB Marks and Moses Kotane were served with banning orders before the launch of the Defiance Campaign. After the campaign Bopape was arrested for canvassing for the Congress of the People for the adoption of the Freedom Charter. He was arrested in the then Transkei and served 24 days of hard labour.

Bopape and Dadoo were imprisoned at Number 4 Prison for violating their banning orders and sentenced to two years. He continued fighting the South African cause whenever the opportunity arose. After the Sharpville massacre of 1960, Bopape remained in the country to continue mobilising for underground work. As a listed person he worked underground from 1960 to 1990 until all political parties were unbanned. In the 1970s Bopape took ministry in the Evangelical Lutheran Church and qualified as a lay preacher. Post-1994 he co-founded a land restitution body seeking compensation for people who were forcefully removed from the old Brakpan location.

Bopape died in Brakpan, Ekurhuleni, in Gauteng on 2 September 2004.



# Ruth First (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



For her exceptional contribution to the struggle against apartheid. Her activism left an indelible mark that continues to spur generations to stand for what is just.

Ruth First was born on 4 May 1925. She was the daughter of Jewish immigrants Julius and Matilda First. Her parents were founder members of the South African Communist Party (SACP) in 1921. First grew up in a politically conscious and active household where intense political debate took place.

She studied at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, and graduated with a BA (Social Studies) in 1946. First was secretary to the Young Communist League, and was active in the Progressive Youth Council in the Johannesburg branch of the SACP.

First became the Johannesburg editor of a left-wing weekly newspaper. Driven by her keen sense of justice, she specialised in investigative reporting. Articles about gross violations of human rights in the slave-like conditions on Bethal potato farms, migrant labour, bus boycotts and slum conditions remain witness to her courage to speak the truth in the 1950s.

First's determination and political involvement never abated. She did support work for the 1946 mineworkers' strike, the Indian Passive Resistance Campaign and protests surrounding the outlawing of communism in 1950. She travelled to China, the Union Soviet Socialist Republic and countries in Africa. She meticulously documented her experiences. She was actively involved in debates within the Johannesburg Discussion Club, which led to the formation of the underground SACP.

During the state of emergency following the Sharpeville shootings of March 1960, First fled to Swaziland with her children. On 9 August 1963, First was detained at the Wits University library. This took place following the arrests of members of the underground ANC, the SACP and Umkhonto we Sizwe in Rivonia on 11 July. She was kept in solitary confinement under the notorious 90-day clause.

On 17 August 1982, First was killed by a letter bomb, widely believed to have been the work of security agencies within South Africa. Until her death, she remained a "listed" communist and could not be quoted in South Africa. First was married to anti-apartheid activist and ANC and SACP leader Joe Slovo.

# *Abdullah Haron (Posthumous)*

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



For his exceptional contribution to raising awareness of political injustices. His legacy remains that of a man who stood for truth and justice.

Abdullah Haron was born in Newlands, Cape Town, on 8 February 1923. In Cape Town he studied Islamic theology under several leading Imams and Sheikhs, especially Sheikh Ismail Ganief Edwards, who encouraged him to participate in community activities. In 1955, at the age of 33, he was appointed to serve as the Imam of the Al Jaami'ah mosque in Claremont, Cape Town.

Gradually his political awareness grew, and many young Muslims found a place where their faith could be accommodated with their activism. The Group Areas Act loomed large over the community. This period is marked with forced removals of people not classified as “white” from Claremont and other suburbs, to more distant sectors of the city. Then came the threat to the mosque itself, and this prompted the Imam to declare boldly that the Quranic law laid down that “the precincts of the mosque are inviolable and the building sacred forever. No mosque can be sold or destroyed.” Eventually the State backed down.

However, the apartheid system continued to spread its tentacles to all aspects of society. He began to seek ways in which to obtain bursaries and other support for the studies of the youth. He also became more involved in discussions with members of political organisations – the Unity Movement, the Coloured People’s Congress and then the Congress Alliance under the banner of the African National Congress (ANC). This was the time of his growing friendship with Barney Desai, who eventually was forced into exile.

The Sharpeville massacre, where police shot and killed 69 unarmed people and injured many more who had been protesting against the Pass Laws, was a terrible shock. He joined many others in speaking out against the Government’s actions, and in seeking to alleviate the hardships experienced mainly by African people. From then on his involvement grew, and recognition of his leadership spread. He became more aware of socio-political problems, and was attracted to the ideas of the Teachers League of South Africa and the Non-European Movement.

When the famous 1960 Pan Africanist Congress-led march took place in Cape Town, the Imam delivered a significant Friday sermon emphasising the concept of human brotherhood in Islam and urging Muslims to

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support Africans who were the worst affected by the racist system. By this time he had formed close contacts with African people in Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu.

On 28 May 1969, he was arrested and detained in terms of Section 6 of Act 83 of 1967, referred to as the Terrorism Act.

He was tortured to death in police custody on 27 September 1969. The huge crowds who attended his funeral were evidence of the high regard in which he was held, and his religious and political teachings influenced the student generation of 1976 and after.

# Sir Bob Hepple

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



For his bravery in the times where fighting for liberation was courting danger. He chose to align himself with the marginalised to ensure that all who live in South Africa enjoy the privilege of equality.

Sir Bob Hepple was born in Johannesburg on 11 August 1934. He was raised in turbulent times in a politically and socially divided society. He grew up in a country that was under the intense scrutiny of international political pressure groups and various human rights organisations. Sir Hepple, unlike many in South Africa during the 50s and 60s, refused to be carried along in the inevitable maelstrom of events.

Sir Hepple is one of the outstanding cadres of the '50s and the '60s in the struggle against apartheid oppression. He is one of the best human rights lawyers who shared the trenches of the struggle with stalwarts such as former President Nelson Mandela, Bram Fisher, Walter Sisulu and many others.

In 1952 he was arrested while he was the chairperson of the Student Liberal Association. He was put on trial under the Illegal Squatting Act for organising a political meeting in Orlando Township under the pretext of a concert. Although it was illegal for white people to spend the night in "black" areas at the time, all the students, including Hepple, were acquitted of the charge.

His arrest was not well received in the white community. Although the University of Witwatersrand considered itself a liberal institution in the face of oppressive political forces, radical students thought otherwise. Sir Hepple ran afoul of three eminent Afrikaans scholars who made life uncomfortable for him. Later he and his fellow African National Congress (ANC) sympathisers had a narrow escape from rustication by the then University Principal for organising protests over the exclusion of black students from the Wits Great Hall. All these indignities and injustices were fuel to Sir Hepple's conviction to oppose any sense of social inequality as he pursued his LLB degree from 1955 to 1957.

In 1962, Sir Hepple, who was only 28, was thrown into the spotlight of a politically charged occasion when Mandela's attorney, Joe Slovo, was prevented by government from representing Mandela. At the eleventh hour they transferred the trial from Johannesburg to Pretoria, to where Slovo was banned from travelling. Mandela turned to Sir Hepple for legal guidance. Sir Hepple had helped Mandela evade capture by organising safe houses and holding secret meetings in his own home.

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The scrutiny from government police eventually led to Sir Hepple moving to London in the United Kingdom (UK) where he continued to pursue his legal studies and joined Academia as a lecturer at Cambridge University for 26 years, University College of London for 11 years, Chairperson of Industrial Tribunals for five years, University of Nottingham for two years, and the University of Kent for a year.

Sir Hepple founded a Canon Collins Educational Trust for Southern Africa in the UK. The trust funded and assisted with the education of most of the exiles from Namibia and South Africa, particularly from the ANC. He played a role of a guardian to many South Africans at Cambridge University, where he was himself the Rector of Clare College, one of the 31 Cambridge University colleges.

He retired from his Cambridge Chair in 2001 and the Mastership of Clare in 2003.

He was knighted in 2004.

# *Florence Matomela (Posthumous)*

## THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



For her exceptional contribution to the struggle against apartheid. Her activism left an indelible mark that continues to spur generations to stand for what is just.

Florence Matomela was born in 1910. She worked as an educator while raising five children. In 1950, angered by new influx control regulations in Port Elizabeth, she led a demonstration that ended in the burning of permits. She was one of the first women volunteers in the 1952 Defiance Campaign, and spent six weeks in prison for civil disobedience. She was later tried with the Cape leaders of the campaign and given a nine month suspended sentence.

In the mid-1950s, Matomela was the Cape provincial organiser of the African National Congress (ANC) Women's League and vice-president of the Federation of South African Women. She was among the original 156 defendants in the Rivonia Treason Trial, but charges against her were later withdrawn. She was banned and restricted to Port Elizabeth in 1962 and was subsequently given a five-year sentence for furthering the aims of the banned ANC.

While she was in prison, her health deteriorated badly, as she was sometimes deprived of much-needed medical attention, such as the insulin injections for her diabetes. Soon after her release, Matomela was banned again, and died under banning orders in 1969.

# *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



# Professor Namrita Lall

## THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN BRONZE



For her outstanding contribution to the field of medical sciences. Her work is giving hope to many who are plagued with the scourge of tuberculosis.

Dr Namrita Lall is a lecturer in the Department of Botany at the University of Pretoria (UP). She recently received a “L’Oréal-Unesco Award For Women in Science” for her research on tuberculosis. This fellowship is only awarded to 10 women in the world. She specialises in the extraction and identification of compounds from medicinal plants used to treat tuberculosis and other bacterial infections.

She investigated the antimycobacterial properties of the roots of *Euclea natalensis*. She also isolated naphthoquinones and tested them at the Medical Research Council (MRC) for their antimycobacterial property under the collaborative supervision of the consortium members.

The concentration of compounds in the plasma of mice, in a preliminary pharmacokinetic evaluation was done at UP using high performance liquid chromatography.

A comparative analysis of the concentration of naphthoquinones was done in different species of plants belonging to the Ebenaceae family. The growth stage of plants at which there is maximum accumulation of naphthoquinones is also being investigated.

A pilot study to investigate the efficacy of compounds and crude extract was done in mice at MRC. Dr Lall currently has 12 postgraduate students, published 13 papers in peer-reviewed journals and is the inventor of one patent.

# Professor Ismail Mohamed (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the field of Mathematics and political liberation. He is recognised for his work in advocacy and profound leadership skills both politically and academically.

Professor Ismail Mohamed was an epitome of a balanced academic who successfully managed to deal with abstract subject matters of mathematics and the stark political reality faced by South African masses due to political injustices prior to democracy.

His selfless work stretches over five decades both politically and academically. Prof Mohamed read and completed his PhD Mathematics in Group Theory at the University of London in 1961. His work has been published in many prestigious journals including *Journal of Algebra* and *Journal of London Mathematical Society*.

In 1968, Prof Mohamed together with Professor Heineken solved an outstanding problem in Group Theory and stimulated new areas of mathematical research. He became a globally known and respected figure in mathematic circles. In the middle of all this time-consuming work, Prof Mohamed faced personal hardships, as he was actively involved in the activities of the liberation struggle.

His mother played a significant role in influencing Prof Mohamed's involvement in politics. His work in the liberation movement began in all earnest in his second year of university when his mother became an active member of the Garment Workers' Union. Prof Mohamed was detained without charge or trial in 1976. He was then charged for treason in 1985 in Durban. Threats and looming danger did not stop him from giving a controversial talk in 1986 at Rhodes University's Academic Freedom Lecture, and a paper on *Rights and Concerns in Conflict in South Africa* at the National Assembly of Sciences in Washington DC in 1987.

Prof Mohamed's life and that of his family was under scrutiny by the security police. He seamlessly integrated his scientific orientation and made it work in advancing political freedom in South Africa. His contributions in Parliament include his work in the *Green Paper in Science and Technology*; securing funding for the field of Science and Technology and he was chairperson of the sub-committee on Science and Technology.

# Professor Hendrik Simon Schaaf

## THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the field of medical sciences. His focus on drug-resistant tuberculosis is ground-breaking in assisting with the management of the disease.

Hendrik Simon Schaaf's work has helped to broaden the understanding of drug-resistant tuberculosis (DRTB), particularly in children. In addition, he has made inroads into the area of TB and HIV co-infection. Schaaf studied general medicine paediatrics and community medicine at Stellenbosch University obtaining his master's degree in paediatrics. He worked for a number of years at the Tygerberg Hospital as a Medical Officer and Registrar. He later worked at the hospital's Department of Paediatrics and Child health. He is now a Professor at Stellenbosch University. His specialities include TB, HIV care, infectious diseases, community health and child abuse.

Schaaf initiated the continuous surveillance of DRTB in all confirmed child TB cases at Tygerberg Hospital at the time when little or no data were available. As a result of his research Tygerberg and the Red Cross Children's hospitals now carry out drug susceptibility testing on all culture-confirmed child TB cases. In addition, his research into TB management in children has led to a greater understanding of first and second line drugs and dosages.

He also looked at issues of cross-resistant, drug interactions and adverse effects in TB-HIV co-infected children as well as at low and high level resistance to the anti-tuberculosis drug Isoniazid, which have had an important impact on TB management. Schaaf has been the recipient of a number of research grants from the Medical Research Council and received the Clinical Infectious Diseases (CID) Award for outstanding review by the editors of CID. He has also been recognised by the National Research Foundation as a "Lifetime Achiever" for his life-saving work.

The World Lung Health Conference in Paris and the 50 Years International Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy in Boston, are just two of the conferences at which he delivered international lectures. Schaaf has contributed in more than 170 peer-reviewed articles published in journals such as the *International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease*, the *Paediatric Respiratory Review*, the *British Medical Journal* and *The Lancet*.

# Professor Barry David Schoub

## THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER



For his achievement in virology and his invaluable contribution to the fight against infectious diseases and to science, and the people of South Africa and the international community.

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

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

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

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

Prof Schoub is an internationally renowned virologist who guided the careers of many young virology scientists. His work includes more than 280 scientific publications and 16 chapters in books. Lynn Morris of the AIDS Virus Research Unit at the NICD describes Prof Schoub as a vaccine guru, having written a very successful book on HIV and AIDS, entitled *AIDS & HIV in Perspective*, which was published by Cambridge University

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Press, now in its second edition and was in the forefront of HIV vaccine development. He is regarded as one of the thought leaders in the field of HIV and AIDS research. Prof Schoub has earned a number of awards, including the Paul Harris Award of Rotary International and the Daubenton Prize of Wits.

# Dr William Soga (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER



For being a trailblazer in the field of medicine and anthropology for the black generations of South Africa. His determination saw him painstakingly hand-write a complete PhD thesis.

Dr William Soga was the first black medical doctor in South Africa. He wrote a fascinating Doctor of Medicine (MD) thesis in 1884 entitled, *The ethnology of the Bomvanas of Bomvanaland, an aboriginal tribe of the South East of Africa, with observations upon the climate and diseases of the country; and the methods of treatment in use among the people*. This was almost as much an anthropological as a medical study, and its personal interest is heightened by the fact that it is handwritten in an elegant copper plate style.

Dr Soga's thesis indicates that he was very aware of the environmental, climatic and social issues implicated in the cause of disease. The thesis emphasised the adverse effects of sudden temperature change, the impact of polluted water on dysentery, and the beneficial effect of dry inland climate on consumptives. Dr Soga showed a scientific attitude towards tuberculosis, which he clearly found a puzzling phenomenon, and attempted to resolve the problem by making cross-cultural comparisons between the lifestyle and prognosis of Europeans and Africans.

The better recovery rates of the former were attributed to superior clothing, food, housing and nursing. He related the causes of consumption among black Africans to the habit of sleeping under blankets and therefore to the exclusion of fresh air; to sleeping on mats on damp floors, with the heat of the warm body serving to draw damp up through the porous rush mat; to the crowded state of the huts; and finally to the recent adoption of European-style clothes, which often became damp.

Among his black patients Dr Soga also encountered several cases of leprosy, and concluded that while it is not necessarily a hereditary disease it is certainly contagious. He observed that, "The people say it is a new disease and to prove the fact say that they have no name for it ... it is known by the name of *Isifo Samalawu* or Hottentot's Disease."

He also noted that while there were heart problems following rheumatic fever, and patients might have dropsy, fatal heart conditions were unusual among blacks. He attributed this to the fact that their life is simple and tranquil without fret, worry or push. Dr Soga concluded that strumous (i.e. glandular), skin, dyspeptic and

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parasitic diseases were common, while bronchitis and asthma were very common, and epidemics of smallpox, measles, and influenza leading to pneumonia, were also hazards.

Among the most fascinating parts of the thesis are passages in which he compared Western and indigenous medicine. He described several other features of indigenous healing, such as the treatment of a bewitched patient by sucking out “deleterious material,” treatment by a specialist herbalist who looks only at specified conditions, and a limited practice of surgery.

Dr Soga’s work remains an inspiration and proof that with determination what seems impossible can be made possible in medicine and science.

# *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

# Lord Richard Samuel Attenborough (United Kingdom)

## THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the creative use of performing arts to highlight the plight of anti-apartheid activists who died under suspicious circumstances.

Lord Richard Samuel Attenborough, CBE, is an English actor, film director, producer and entrepreneur. He is best known internationally for his two powerful historical films, *Gandhi* (1982) and *Cry Freedom* (1987), both of which brought liberation politics to the doorstep of Hollywood and the world, and honour two significant freedom fighters. Lord Attenborough has appeared in more than 70 movies and directed 12, and is considered a giant of the British film industry and one of the leading film directors of the world.

*Cry Freedom* was the true successor to his Oscar-winning epic *Gandhi*, and was one of the few serious films made in the 1980s attacking apartheid in South Africa. In it Lord Attenborough explores the ideas of discrimination, political corruption and the repercussions of violence. In almost documentary-style, he reveals the brutality of the 1976 Soweto riots and makes a case for those fighting for the liberation of South Africa.

His film contributed to building mass support against apartheid outside of South Africa and immortalised one of the country's most celebrated and venerated leaders. He created an epic and a Hollywood classic, while educating and informing global audiences along the way.

His political interests include the arts, education, disability and underdeveloped countries. He was knighted in 1976 and made a life peer in 1993. Lord Attenborough was Chairperson of the British Film Institute between 1981 and 1992 and continues to play a crucial role in British film culture.

# Gwendolen Margaret Carter (Posthumous)

## THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to highlighting the plight of South African majority during the period of minority rule. Her tireless work remains a historical treasure that gives testimony to the vast disparities during apartheid.

Gwendolen Margaret Carter was born in Hamilton, Ontario in 1906. The daughter of a physician, she completed a BA in history at the University of Toronto in 1929. She received a second BA from Oxford in 1931 and returned to Hamilton, Ontario to teach at McMaster University until 1935.

Carter went to the United States of America (USA) to undertake postgraduate studies at Radcliffe College, where she completed both her MA in 1936 and PhD in 1938 in political science. Naturalised as a USA citizen in 1948, she taught political science at Smith College from 1943 to 1964, holding the Sophia Smith Chair there from 1961. She was then at Northwestern University from 1964 to 1974 as Melville J. Herskovits Professor of African Affairs. She taught at Indiana University 1974 to 1984 and was on faculty at the University of Florida from 1984 until her retirement in 1987.

While Carter's early work focused on European governance, her scholarly attention shifted to Africa following an initial trip to South Africa in 1948. From then on, she specialised in the politics and economy of southern Africa over the course of a career that spanned more than 40 years. Carter's many research trips to South Africa culminated in numerous publications, several of which have become classic texts in both political science and African studies.

These canonical works, which detail the dynamics of political change in Africa, include: *The Politics of Inequality: South Africa Since 1948* (1958); *Independence for Africa* (1960); *South Africa's Transkei: The Politics of Domestic Colonialism* (1967); and *Which Way is South Africa Going?* (1980). She edited several works about Africa, including the four-volume *From Protest to Challenge: A Documentary History of African Politics in South Africa 1882-1964* (1972-1977).

Carter was one of the founders of African Studies in the USA and was among the most widely known scholars of African affairs in the 20th century. She was 84 years old when she died at her home in Orange City, Florida on 20 February 1991.

# *Jeanne Martin Cissé*

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



For her excellent contribution to denouncing apartheid on the world stage of the United Nations and her stand against injustices that were happening in South Africa during apartheid.

Jeanne Martin Cissé was born on 6 April in Kankan in Guinea. She is a graduate of a teacher training college in Rufisque, Senegal. Cissé worked as an educator from 1945 to 1954. She was the director of a school from 1954 to 1958. After the declaration of Guinean independence in 1958, she took part in the trade union and women's movements. From 1962 to 1972 she was general secretary of the Conference of African Women. She joined Guinea's Party-State – until 1978, the Democratic Party of Guinea (DPG) – in 1958 and became a member of the Central Committee of the DPG in 1972. In 1978 she became a member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau.

Cissé has been elected to the National Assembly of Guinea several times; from 1974 to 1976 she was first Deputy Chairperson of the Standing Commission of the National Assembly. From 1963 to 1969 she was the Guinean representative to the United Nations (UN) Committee on the Status of Women. She was Guinea's permanent representative to the UN from 1972 to 1976. In 1976 she was appointed Minister of Social Affairs of Guinea. In that year Cissé led and read the statement calling for the elimination of racial discrimination in South Africa. She was a member of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. Cissé received the International Lenin Prize for Strengthening Peace Among Nations in 1975.

# *Jerry David Dammers (United Kingdom)*

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



For his excellent musical contribution to the international Free Mandela Campaign and his involvement in the influential Artists Against Apartheid.

Jerry David Dammers is a British musician who is founder, keyboard player and primary songwriter of the revival band “The Specials” and one of the co-founders of Artists Against Apartheid (AAA).

He is famous for writing and performing the song “Free Nelson Mandela,” which was released in 1984 and became a worldwide hit soon after. At the time Nelson Mandela had been in jail for over 20 years and was an international symbol for the discrimination and deprivation experienced by millions of black people in South Africa.

Dammers’ song brought the Free Mandela Campaign to the attention of an international audience and raised awareness of the plight of thousands of political prisoners in Namibia and South Africa. The record was banned by the then South African Government, but was adopted by members of the African National Congress (ANC) at their rallies and demonstrations. In 1986, Dammers, Dali Tambo (son of ANC leader Oliver Tambo) and Chandra Sekar founded AAA, a cultural organisation that aimed to publicise the anti-apartheid movement, the ANC and Namibia’s liberation party, the South West Africa People’s Organisation (Swapo).

The AAA tried to make protest fashionable and effective by organising cultural events that rallied around political messages. The founders invited a diverse range of artists to perform in a Freedom Festival on Clapham Common in London in June 1986. Over 100 000 people from all sections of British society joined in a march before the concert, and at the height of the afternoon there were 250 000 people gathered to listen to musicians expressing their solidarity with the people of Namibia and South Africa, and to hear speakers from the ANC, Swapo, and the British anti-apartheid movement.

Two years later, The Nelson Mandela 70th Birthday Tribute Concert was organised at Wembley Stadium in London, featuring stars such as Harry Belafonte, Stevie Wonder, Dire Straits, Whoopi Goldberg, Tracy Chapman and The Eurythmics. It was watched not only by a capacity audience of 72 000 at the stadium, but also on television, by almost a billion people in over 60 countries. The climax of the concert was a performance by Dammers of his song “Free Nelson Mandela” accompanied by the band, “Simple Minds”.

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In 1990, this event was repeated at Wembley Stadium with Nelson Mandela able to attend the concert in person. The activism of Dammers and the “Rock Against Racism” and AAA musicians and organisers in Great Britain had played a part in securing Mandela’s release from Victor Verster Prison in February 1990. Under Dammer’s leadership, the AAA provided a multicultural and youth focus that was often seen as lacking in such political movements.

It was also due to the trust that artists gave Dammers, politically and professionally, that he was able to organise such a large number of concerts with so many well-known names at short notice and deliver well-produced and promoted shows with a controversial (at the time) but sound, political message.

# Danny Glover (United States of America (USA))

## THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the anti-apartheid movement in the United States and for using his art form to raise international awareness of the injustice of apartheid.

Danny Glover is an actor, film director and political activist. He was involved with the anti-apartheid movement through his work as an artist and also through his political commitment off-stage and -screen. By his own admission, his theatrical background was in the great work of the South African playwright Athol Fugard. Following his graduation from the San Francisco State College in 1971, Glover enrolled in the American Conservatory Theatre's Black Actors Workshop, which exposed him to the works of Fugard. He would go on to act in various Fugard plays in the USA, including *The Island*, *Sizwe Banzi Is Dead*, *The Blood Knot* and *A Lesson From Alloes*. The Broadway production of Fugard's *Master Harold... and the Boys*, brought him critical acclaim and won him a Theatre World Award as one of the most promising new talents of 1982.

Glover took part in a protest against apartheid in front of the South African Embassy in Massachusetts Avenue in Washington DC in 1984, which led to the birth of the Free South Africa Movement in the USA. The protesters met with the South African Ambassador and demanded the release of all South African political prisoners. When they refused to leave, several activists were arrested. This act of civil disobedience began a series of embassy protests around the world that brought international attention to the issue of apartheid. The 1984 protest is considered the "watershed moment" of the anti-apartheid movement in the USA.

In an industry that offers limited screen opportunities for African Americans, Danny Glover managed to be one of the busiest actors at work in the 1980s and the 1990s. Glover says his acting interest began simultaneously with his political involvement and is an extension of his involvement in community politics. Glover played many activist roles in many of the shows he did, in keeping with his interest in "making a statement."

Even in the box office hit *Lethal Weapon 2*, Glover was able to use the mass media platform to talk about and criticise the apartheid system. Glover is now the chairperson of TransAfrica Forum, an African American foreign policy organisation in the USA that works to dismantle systems of global economic apartheid system that has distorted the world economy, leaving the majority of the world's families too poor to meet human rights standards.

# Quincy Delight Jones (United States of America (USA))

## THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the cultural boycott imposed on South Africa to press white voters in the country to accept fundamental political change.

Quincy Delight Jones (aka 'Q') is an American record producer, conductor, arranger, composer, film and television producer and humanitarian. He is also a jazz trumpeter who was recognised by *Time Magazine* as one of the most influential jazz musicians of the 20th century. His career spans six decades in the entertainment industry and a record 79 Grammy Award nominations, 27 Grammys and a Grammy Legend Award in 1991. Jones played a key role in the cultural boycotts imposed on South Africa in the last half of the 20th Century. These boycotts placed necessary and very effective external pressure on the Government of South Africa to democratise. The boycotts were efforts based on moral principles and the goal was to bring home the costs of apartheid to white South Africans, thereby encouraging them to withhold support for apartheid and instead promote a radical restructuring of the South African political order.

The political activism of prominent figures like Jones and Harry Belafonte generated interest in, and support for, a list kept by the United Nations (UN) of well-known entertainers who had visited South Africa, despite the growing momentum of the cultural boycott. While being listed by the UN's Centre Against South Africa carried no specific punishment, it did ensure negative publicity — to be avoided by any entertainer interested in securing bookings and performances in the future.

Jones became a cultural and political icon in South Africa when he was prepared to protest against South African politics, to refuse to visit South Africa, and to prevent his works from being made available to TV, cinema or video, and record/CD stores, despite being a highly successful record producer and artist in the USA. Jones is a key anti-apartheid activist and music legend who highlighted the broader role of the artist in today's society, and who fought against forms of injustices found in his country and in South Africa.

In 1985, he pioneered the model of using his celebrity status to raise money and awareness for a cause with the song *We Are the World*. The song raised more than US\$63 million for Ethiopian famine relief. More importantly, however, it shined a spotlight on the Ethiopian drought, forcing the USA Government to respond with over US\$800 million in aid.



# Thomas Karis (United States of America (USA))

## THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to recording the plight of the South African majority during the period of minority rule. His work remains a testimony to the vast disparities during apartheid.

Thomas Karis was born in Minnesota, USA, on 21 November 1919. His parents were working-class immigrants from Greece. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1940, did one year at Columbia Law School then switched to a PhD programme in political science at Columbia. He interrupted his studies to join the army in World War 2 and was among the first American troops to enter Czechoslovakia as the Nazis were retreating towards the end of the war. He completed his PhD with a dissertation on Child Labour Laws in the USA.

He taught for a while then joined the Foreign Service, specialising in research on Commonwealth countries. In 1957 he was posted to Pretoria. Since he had attended Law school, he was assigned to monitor the Rivonia Treason Trial then in progress. He befriended all the lawyers (on both sides) and many of the defendants. He was hooked! When he was posted in 1959 to be chief economic officer in Liberia, he decided teaching would be better and he resigned from the Foreign Service.

After a few short stints here and there, he joined the City College of New York (CCNY) where he taught for more than 20 years, thereafter heading the graduate programme in political science for the City University of New York (of which CCNY is a constituent college). His main field as a professor was American Constitutional Law, but almost all his published writings were on South Africa, on which he was a walking encyclopaedia.

Karis and Gwendolen Carter met at some point and decided in the early 1960s to co-author a book about the Transkei (soon after Verwoerd proposed that it become an 'independent' country). They made two research trips to South Africa (in 1963 and 1964) and produced *South Africa's Transkei: The Politics of Domestic Colonialism*.

During one of the research trips they also were offered one of the huge sets of trial exhibits from the Rivonia Treason Trial, which had ended in 1961. The defense lawyers were paying to store multiple sets in a warehouse, and Tom and Gwen offered to pick up the warehouse bill in exchange. They were also given one of the sets of the entire trial transcript. The idea for *From Protest to Challenge* eventually grew out of the Rivonia Treason Trial material. Volume 1 (1882-1934) and Volume 2 (1935-1952) were published in 1972; and Volume 3 (1953-1964) and Volume 4 (*The Who's Who*) were published in 1977.

# *Lord Neil Kinnock (United Kingdom (UK))*

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



For his excellent contribution to constantly speaking the truth during the apartheid period. He constantly fought for the release of former President Nelson Mandela and supported many who were in exile.

Lord Neil Kinnock is a man of conviction since his youth. At university he devoted a lot of his energy to student politics. While attending university, Lord Kinnock threw himself into the whirl of student politics. He organised protests against apartheid in South Africa and the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela, campaigned for James Callaghan during the 1964 elections, served as chairperson of the campus socialist society, and in 1965 was elected president of the Student Union. During his college years he developed his skills as a fluent and quick-witted speaker.

He won a Labour seat, Bedwelly, in South Wales (much of which remained in the new seat of Islwyn which he represented from 1983), and entered Parliament in 1970, aged only 28. Lord Kinnock was elected to the Labour Party's National Executive in 1978 and then the shadow Cabinet in 1980. After Labour's worst election defeat in 50 years the party skipped a generation and elected him as leader in 1983 in succession to his close friend Michael Foot. He was elected under the new electoral machinery, which gave 70% of the vote to the constituency parties and trade unions. It was this extra-parliamentary support that helped him to win.

Lord Kinnock had done much to make the Labour Party more electable. Apart from a brief spell as Michael Foot's parliamentary secretary, he never held any government post. In 1994 he resigned from the Commons and became a European Commissioner.

## Alexander Moumbaris (France)

### THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle for liberation. His dedication and brave sacrifice for a just course is a remarkable testimony of solidarity to the oppressed people of South Africa.

Alexander Moumbaris was born in Egypt to Greek parents. It was in England that his political life began. Firstly as a member of the British Communist Party, later he became a member of the South African Communist Party. He is an Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) veteran who has been awarded, the same as his wife Marie José, the Sabotage Campaign Medal in 2012. He is one of the group of internationalists known as the *London Recruits*. These were dozens of comrades, of British and other nationalities, recruited in London for secret missions to South Africa.

Moumbaris was fully involved in the preparation of landings on the East Coast of South Africa. He reconnoitred the East Coast from Kosi Bay to East London in the course of his trips. On the third occasion a sea-landing of 19 MK fully-armed members was to occur, Moumbaris was the commander of the receiving group. When this operation failed because the ship known as “Avventura” broke down, Moumbaris and his wife were called in to receive several groups of MK comrades and help them cross the borders of Swaziland and Botswana. After having accompanied two groups across the Swaziland border, they went to Botswana to meet two more groups. That is when they were arrested on the border coming in from Botswana.

His wife was in prison for about four months and then freed on the grounds that she was expecting a child, and freed also through the intervention of the French Government. Moumbaris was charged under the Terrorism Act in January 1973. He was found guilty under the Terrorism Act of conspiring with the ANC to instigate violent revolution in South Africa, by distributing ANC pamphlets in Durban in 1967 and 1968, reconnoitring the Transkei to find places for seaborne landings and assisting ‘terrorists’ to enter the country. He was sentenced to 12 years’ imprisonment in June 1973, which he would serve in the Pretoria Local Prison. In 1979 Moumbaris, Tim Jenkin and Stephen Lee escaped from prison.

They got out of the maximum security jail, the European section of the Pretoria Local Prison, by collectively working together on an escape plan. This finally involved opening 10 grills and doors and coming out from the main entrance. To do this they had to undergo six or seven operations, of getting out of their cells and progressing by opening one grill one after the other and each time returning to lock themselves back into their cells.

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Two of the men Stephen Lee and Tim Jenkin had hidden R200 each in their body. Lee went on his way while Moubaris and Jenkin took the train, hitched and paid for their transport and altogether walked 80 km to cross the Swaziland border. There, they were met by the High Command of MK, including President Jacob Zuma, in Maputo.

They were officially presented by OR Tambo at a press conference in Lusaka on the 8th of January 1980. On his return to France he organised the opening of the ANC office. He also assisted the struggle in various ways, including recruiting comrades for missions in South Africa for MK.

## Ruth Neto (Angola)

### THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to fighting for the liberation of southern Africa. She has also always stood for the empowerment of African women.

Ruth Neto's youth is characterised by acts of leadership and defiance against injustices in her own country of Angola or in countries with a history of injustices. She served on the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola* (MPLA-PT) Central Committee and as secretary-general of the Pan African Women's Organisation (PAWO), which had its headquarters in Luanda. The PAWO helped sponsor Angola's annual celebration of Women's Day, which was also attended by representatives from neighbouring countries and liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

Neto was not afraid to be vocal against organisations that she viewed as counterproductive. In Angola she spoke against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Youth Movement (*Juventude do – Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola*), the Organisation of Angolan Women (*Organização da Mulher Angolana*), and the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance. These organisations were founded as anticolonial social movements during the 1960s and transformed into party affiliates when the MPLA-PT became a vanguard party in 1977. Although these groups were formally subordinate to the party in accordance with Marxist-Leninist doctrine, they continued to operate with relative autonomy.

# *Alfre Woodard (United States of America (USA))*

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



For her excellent contribution to the fight for social justice and racial equality during apartheid. She used her artistic talent to pose a challenge to the regime.

Alfre Woodard is a true champion of the anti-apartheid struggle. She was born on 8 November 1952 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA. She was a leading voice against apartheid. The first time she met Nelson Mandela was during his trip to the USA in 1990 after his release from prison. Woodard introduced Mandela at a fundraising event. Long before they met, Woodard's passion for social justice in South Africa had been growing since she was a student at Boston University.

In 1989, she joined a handful of artists and actors, such as Danny Glover and Mary Steenburgen, to found what is now called Artists for a New South Africa (ANSA). They used their celebrity platform to shine a light on apartheid and lobby for sanctions against the regime. Woodard played the role of Winnie Mandela alongside Danny Glover in the Mandela film of 1987.

Once apartheid was conquered, Madiba approached Woodard and others in ANSA and requested that they assist in fighting another formidable foe – the HIV and AIDS pandemic. She gladly took the baton and continued the good fight for the people of South Africa. The ANSA shifted its mission and in 2005 created an orphan care programme called, "It Takes a Village" to help around 3 500 AIDS orphans in South Africa.

Woodard is an American film, stage and television actress. She has won a Golden Globe Award and three Screen Actors' Guild awards.



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