





Order of Proceedings

PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS
SEFAKO MAKGATHO PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE
PRETORIA
TUESDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2015

1. Nominees for the National Orders and guests take their seats
2. Arrival of the His Excellency President Jacob Zuma
3. Rendition of the South African National Anthem and the African Union 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 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. The President, Chancellor and recipients of National Orders return to the Banquet hall for Luncheon

Grand Patron of National Orders

His Excellency President Jacob Zuma

Chancellor of National Orders

Dr Cassius Lubisi

The Advisory Council on National Orders

Ms Brigitte Mabandla; Mr Mandla Langa; Dr Glenda Gray; Dr Molefi Oliphant; Dr Lindiwe Mabuza;
Prof Malegapuru Makgoba; Ms Mary Burton; Ms Sally Padayachie; Rev Buti Tlhagale; Mr James Motlatsi;
Dr Fazel Randera and Ms Nothembi Mkhwebane.



Recipients

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY BRONZE

1. Jetro Ndlovu

SILVER

2. Joseph Morolong (posthumous)
3. Caleb Motshabi (posthumous)
4. Eric Mtshali

GOLD

5. Mpumelelo Washington Bongco

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA BRONZE

6. Themba Patrick Magaisa
7. Mbulaeni Mulaudzi (posthumous)

SILVER

8. Darius Mfana Dhlomo (posthumous)
9. Winnie Busisiwe Mahlangu
10. Ramakgobotla John Meko
11. Mbulelo Mzamane (posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB BRONZE

12. Justice Yvonne Mokgoro

SILVER

13. Douglas John Anderson
14. Mary Susan Makobatjati Malahlela
15. Andrew Ross
16. Otto Stehlik

GOLD

17. Emeritus James David Lewis-Williams

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI BRONZE

18. Kay Moonsamy

SILVER

19. William Henry Frankel
20. Johnson Malcomess Mgabela
21. Petros Nyawose (posthumous)
22. Jabulile Nyawose (posthumous)
23. Mohammed Tikly

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO SILVER

24. Gareth Evans (Australia)
25. Peter Gerald Hain (United Kingdom)
26. Ambassador Vladimir Kazimirov (Russia)
27. Gay McDougall (United States of America)
28. Lars Nordbo (Denmark)
29. Ambassador Andrey Urnov (Russia)
30. Dr Lim Kok Wing (Malaysia)

GOLD

31. Hashim Mbita – Posthumous (Tanzania)
32. Brian Mulroney (Canada)



Preface

It is our great pleasure to present to you the latest recipients of the country's National Orders. The National Orders to be bestowed today are the following: The Order of Mendi for Bravery, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of Luthuli, and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

These are extraordinary men and women, locally and also from beyond our shores. Some of them will be accorded this honour posthumously. Their dedicated service and steadfast expression of human solidarity, and their extraordinary contribution to our liberty, serve as hallmarks of the inherent decency of human beings.

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

These recipients have put themselves at the disposal of all that is best in South Africa, and they have also put the insight of their great minds and the sweat of their labour at the service of us all. They have uncovered the secrets of science, enriched our cultures, re-imagined the frontiers of law and reasserted the immutable principles of human solidarity and empathy. These men and women have given concrete meaning to the eternal values of selflessness, love for freedom, racial harmony, equality and self-application, so as to reach seemingly impossible heights of achievement that we proudly acknowledge and from which our nation benefits.

They have, one and all, proffered worthy contributions to the development of our society so that we may not only aspire to, but actually become who we want to become. Indeed, they have contributed to our state of liberty. I commend to you these noble men and women of our country, continent and our common world, as recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of Luthuli, and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

His Excellency Jacob G Zuma
President of the Republic of South Africa and Grand Patron of the 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.





Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature





Jetro Ndlovu

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN BRONZE



For his excellent contribution to the fight for freedom, equality and democracy in South Africa.

Jetro Ndlovu, as one of the many liberation struggle heroes, joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1959 at a time when the repressive regime began introducing additional unjust legislation against black people. He served the Struggle with dedication and distinction.

Soon after joining the ANC, Ndlovu was recruited into the units of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) in 1961. He commanded units that operated in the Cato Ridge, Fredville and Camperdown areas in KwaZulu-Natal. When Curnick Ndlovu, Billy Nair and other members of the first regional command of MK were imprisoned or forced into exile, Ndlovu and Cleopas Ndlovu formed the second layer regional command structure of MK.

Along with Wilton Mkwayi and Bram Fischer, he carried out the instructions of the ANC and ensured that the interests of the liberation struggle were furthered. He was arrested in 1966 and sentenced to six years in jail for membership of a banned organisation.

Ndlovu was released from prison in the 1970s and he was served with a banning order that confined him to Inchanga. Between 1990 and 1993, he was elected into the Natal Midlands leadership of the ANC and also served as its regional treasurer.

Despite constant harassment through arrests, torture and unlawful detention, Ndlovu never doubted the importance of pursuing freedom for the oppressed people of South Africa. Like other freedom fighters, he sacrificed so much to ensure that South Africa becomes a thriving democratic society where all people share a common citizenship status that is not based on skin colour, creed or ethnicity; and where all people are equal before the laws of the country.



Joseph Morolong (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the fight for liberation in South Africa. He endured tremendous personal persecution for the ideal of a democratic and liberated society.

Joseph Morolong was born on 1 July 1927 in what is now known as the Northern Cape. He was a member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. He was also widely involved in the anti-apartheid campaigns organised by the African National Congress in Cape Town. Morolong's passion for racial equality and human rights generally saw him become one of the activists involved in the Defiance Campaign of 1952, along with Ruth First.

Morolong's determination to raise and champion the aspirations of the politically excluded majority of South Africans, whose exclusion was solely based on their skin colour, put him at the centre of the liberation struggle in the mid-1950s. He was one of the people who were arrested for participating in the drafting and adoption of the seminal Freedom Charter in Kliptown, Soweto in 1955. Their arrest eventually led to the infamous Treason Trial. After a stressful trial that lasted over four years, Morolong was eventually acquitted.

He continued to endure constant harassment from state security forces and was at some point incarcerated for nine months in solitary confinement. He was later banished to his place of birth, Ditshipeng, in the Northern Cape and was monitored to ensure that the banishment was observed. In 1977, Morolong was assassinated and laid to rest in his beloved Ditshipeng Village.

His contribution to the liberation of South Africa is unquestionable. Morolong was one of the prominent drafters of the Freedom Charter, which espoused the political aspirations of ordinary people, influenced the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 and continues to feature in debates as South Africans take stock of the journey travelled since 1994.



Caleb Motshabi

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa. He enabled a safe passage for many young people who went into exile to fight for freedom.

Caleb “Commandant” Motshabi joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1949. He participated in the 1955 Congress of the People in Kliptown, Soweto where the Freedom Charter was drafted. In 1961, he became the Free State commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). He was arrested in 1963 and jailed for 12 years on Robben Island. In 1975 he was released but immediately banished to, and placed under house arrest, in Thaba Nchu in the Free State.

However, house arrest did not deter him from his mission to liberate the people of South Africa. During the 1970s he steadfastly recruited young activists, mostly from the Bloemfontein area, into the ANC. He facilitated their travel to Lesotho where the ANC had substantial presence. The link between Bloemfontein and Lesotho was to be the primary axis of ANC and MK activity in the Free State.

Motshabi served as a mentor, role model and father figure to many of the youth he recruited and gave political education. The lack of institutions of higher learning in the province at the time saw him encouraging young revolutionaries to gain formal education outside the province. Some of the renowned Free State activists who acquired higher education included Janie Mohapi, who studied at the then University of the North (now called University of Limpopo) in Turfloop, Max Makhubelo (University of Fort Hare), Oupa Molema (University of the North), Fezile Dabi (University of Fort Hare) and Terror Lekota (University of the North).

Many seasoned members of the ANC and political activists remember Motshabi with fondness in his assistance that saw them cross borders to Lesotho to get political education and a crash course in different military activities.



Eric Mtshali

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the fight against the oppressive and racist apartheid regime. Despite great risks, he was never deterred from fighting against injustice.

Eric Mtshali was born and bred in Durban, in the erstwhile Natal province (now KwaZulu-Natal), where he received his primary and secondary education. After completing his high-school education, Mtshali became increasingly active in the anti-apartheid movement in Natal. The liberation struggle became a definitive feature of Mtshali's daily existence as he was among those in the forefront of the anti-apartheid movement in Natal. He became a trade unionist, leader in the African National Congress's (ANC) military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and later, a Member of Parliament in the post-1994 democratic dispensation.

Mtshali was involved in mobilising organised labour to protest against the injustices of the then South African Government. In 1951, he mobilised workers in the Dock and Harbour Workers Union, and workers in the textile industry to protest against the repressive apartheid state. In 1957 individuals who were prominent leaders of the liberation struggle in Natal, Stephen Dlamini, MP Naicker, Wilson Cele and Harry Gwala, recruited Mtshali into the South African Communist Party (SACP).

The following year he joined the ANC and became part of the people who founded MK in 1961. These developments resulted in his deep involvement in the liberation struggle as he was now part of the broader machinery, led by the ANC, which fought apartheid. He was elected as a member of MK's underground operations team in Natal, whose primary objective was to advance the liberation struggle.

Mtshali was sent to the Soviet Union for military and intelligence training, and later to Cuba. On his return to Tanzania where MK had its first military base, he was appointed Chief of Personnel and served under Moses Kotane, JB Marks and Moses Mabhida.

As Chief of Personnel, he was responsible for transporting MK members and military hardware across the Zambezi River. Together with Chris Hani, Benson Ntsele and Don Nangu, they founded *Dawn*, a weekly journal of MK. He was editor of *Dawn* magazine from 1964 to 1969.



He was one of the founders of some of the ANC's intelligence units. He has also represented South African workers in the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague and Czechoslovakia. Since 1994 Mtshali has served in different government positions. He is presently an active member of the SACP. Mtshali is the last surviving founding member of the ANC Imbokodo.



Mpumelelo Washington Bongco

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD



For his exceptional contribution in pursuit of equality and universal suffrage in South Africa. He never relented, even when this meant endangering his life in a society where anti-government sentiments were crushed with chilling brutality.

Mpumelelo Washington Bongco was a man who grasped aptly that skin colour can never be justification for the subjugation of one racial group by another. This strongly held belief saw Bongco join the African National Congress (ANC). His involvement in the liberation struggle brought him persistent abuse by state security agents, which eventually led to his execution by the State.

Bongco was the Eastern Cape regional commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) where he coordinated MK activities in the region and ensured that the branch carried out the instructions of the ANC leadership. During his time as commander of MK in the Eastern Cape, state security agents apprehended and detained him in March 1963.

During his detention, the notorious security police tortured him extensively in an attempt to extort information about the operations of his branch. Bongco was later released but soon rearrested for being in East London “illegally”. The state security forces brutally tortured Bongco while he was briefly detained for the somehow comical “offence” of being in South Africa “illegally”.

On 23 March 1964, Bongco was sentenced to death under the infamous “Sabotage Act” in the Queenstown Circuit Court in connection with a bomb attack. It is alleged that state security agents had requested Bongco to provide evidence that would incriminate the other detainees in exchange for his sentence being commuted.

However, Bongco refused and on 10 December 1964 he was executed. Although Bongco did not live to see the dawn of democracy in South Africa, his contribution means that his image will forever be carved in the memory of patriotic South Africans.



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





Themba Patrick Magaisa

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE



For his outstanding contribution to the development of indigenous literature in South Africa. His literary work has enriched the primary and secondary education curriculums in the country.

Themba Patrick Magaisa is a prolific playwright who has taken it upon himself to invest his efforts in developing indigenous literature. His focus is mainly within the Xitsonga language, where he has authored several novels and poems in the language. His novels and poems have been taught in many public schools where Xitsonga is offered as either a first or second language. He has also played a crucial role in the development of Xitsonga learning and support materials for the new curriculum.

The marginalisation of indigenous languages has sparked a debate in South Africa. At the centre of the debate is the contention that if indigenous languages are not given adequate recognition, at least at the same level as English, they run the risk of extinction. It is often emphasised that indigenous languages should be taught from the early stage of education right into the senior phase.

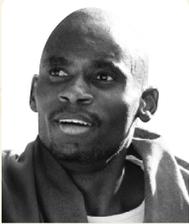
Magaisa's literary work has made it easier for the government to provide study materials for the teaching of indigenous languages. Beside his work within the ambit of Xitsonga literature, Magaisa has also written successful language manuals with other authors. He authored several Xitsonga literature publications for senior phases taught in grades 7, 8 and 9. Magaisa has been bestowed with several literary awards in recognition of his work, chief among them being the Poetry Award awarded to him by the South African Literary Awards in 2014.

His novels and poems for instance, "Ri ta pela" (The sun will set) and "Ndzi rhete kwihi?" (Where did I slip up?) are very popular with students of Xitsonga literature. Magaisa has also done proofreading for many publishing houses and universities across South Africa.



Mbulaeni Mulaudzi (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE



For his outstanding achievement as a track athlete and contribution to the advancement of athletics in South Africa.

Mbulaeni Mulaudzi is regarded as one of the greatest South African track runners. Before his retirement as an 800-metre runner in 2009, Mulaudzi accumulated gold, silver and bronze medals by participating in competitions such as world championships. People who worked with him knew him as a man who approached every race with the intention to win. His rich trophy cabinet is evidence of this determination to settle for nothing other than victory.

Mulaudzi participated in the 2004 Olympics where he won his first major global athletics award, a silver medal in the 800-metre distance. However, the highlight of his career was in the 2009 World Championships of the International Association of Athletics Federations, where he won the ultimate award, a gold medal. Despite the fact that he only started training late for the 2009 World Championships, Mulaudzi clinched a gold medal, against the expectations of many in the athletics world.

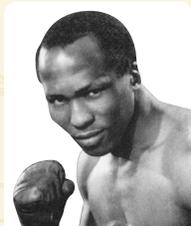
His sportsmanship earned him praises from many esteemed athletics coaches such as Richard Mayer, who was quoted as saying, in reference to Mulaudzi's winning spirit, that "he ran the boldest and most courageous 800-metre race possibly ever seen at Olympics and world championship levels, leading from start to finish to pull off an improbable victory". He was indeed a modest man who was not easily overwhelmed by the spoils of glory in the glamorous world of international track and field. His athleticism was noticed as early as when he was 12 years old and his teacher encouraged him to focus on athletics.

Mulaudzi propelled the country into the apex of global athletics through his meticulous and flawless sportsmanship. To many coaches involved in track and field, he was a dream athlete to coach because his determination and tremendous sportsmanship are rare qualities. Mulaudzi's achievements in the world athletics championships inspired many young South African aspirant athletes who saw him as a role model of excellence.



Darius Mfana Dhlomo (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent talent in various professional sporting codes. His tenacity, sheer flair and triumph in sports inspired generations of aspiring footballers and boxers who saw in him the epitome of excellence in sports.

Darius Mfana Dhlomo was born in Durban on 9 August 1931. A very keen sportsman from an early age, he established himself in boxing and also played professional football. He was also a jazz musician. Dhlomo moved to the Netherlands in 1958 to play for Heracles Almelo, where he joined up with the late Steve Mokone, who was the first black South African to play football in Europe. Notwithstanding his great athletic abilities, Dhlomo was also a keen political activist who was always in opposition to the oppressive government of South Africa.

Fondly referred to as a “man of many talents”, Dhlomo was an exceptional individual. Very few people in the world enjoy a gift of so many talents such as professional boxing, football, tennis and jazz music. His boxing talent propelled him right into the centre of boxing in South Africa while football made him the second South African to play for a European football league. In 1956 Dhlomo became the then Natal’s middleweight champion and in 1957 he gained the South African (non-white) light-heavyweight title.

The hardships of the times never deterred Dhlomo from dreaming big in his career. An already established footballer playing for the Baumannville City Blacks football team in South Africa, he was signed by Heracles Almelo of the Netherlands in 1958. A story is told of how in the Netherlands, Dhlomo disappeared as the other Heracles Almelo players were gearing up for an away match.

The hunt for Dhlomo ensued and one of the teammates found him changing underneath the grandstand, unaware that a black player was allowed into the team’s changing room. Nonetheless, while in the Dutch football league he became famously idolised for his silky touches and technical prowess when on the field.

Dhlomo lived in Enschede, where he worked as a teacher, social worker and a politician for the Labour Party. This was after his retirement from professional boxing in the Netherlands and professional football where he played for successive Dutch teams such as Heracles Almelo, Vitesse Arnhem, DHC Delft, Tubantia Hengelo and Enschedese Boys. After his retirement he continued to play jazz.



W

Winnie Busisiwe Mahlangu

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For her contribution in the field of broadcasting and keeping the large listenership of a big radio station in the country – former Radio Zulu – informed and entertained.

Radio personality Winnie Busisiwe Mahlangu was born in Witbank, Mpumalanga in 1934. She was the doyen of the radio as the first woman to be employed permanently by the SABC for Radio Bantu in 1962. During that period discrimination against women and black people was rife in the SABC.

Before the pull to broadcasting, Mahlangu obtained her Teacher's Diploma at the Middleburg Training College and taught at a primary school in Wattville, Benoni. When the SABC decided to regionalise the ethnic radio stations, isiZulu-speaking broadcasters – including Mahlangu, who was the only woman – were transferred to Durban to establish the then Radio Zulu station (now known as Ukhozi FM), for KwaZulu-Natal listeners.

Her golden voice became the household name which dominated the airwaves of the time. In 1996 the union, Media Workers' Association of South Africa, launched the SABC employees' bursary fund and named it Winnie Mahlangu Bursary Fund, and she was the patron of the fund.

She served the SABC for 30 years. She was promoted only in 1992 to senior announcer after much contestation. Her programmes focused on empowering women economically both in rural and urban areas. Fellow radio announcer KE Masinga named her 'uMafungwase' (first-born), as she was the only woman amongst men. She specialised in women's programmes and has travelled extensively. As a linguist Mahlangu discovered the rich talent of the late Theta Masombuka, the popular radio sports commentator and radio announcer.

Her contribution does not end within the SABC. In her personal capacity she selflessly assisted students with financial aid to pursue studies. Her home housed needy children. She communicated with principals in many schools to get children accepted for secondary and high school education. Her tireless efforts have resulted in university graduates in various professions. When she retired in 1993, Mahlangu did not rest but focused her energies on assisting the elderly. She worked with the Department of Social Development to ensure that the aged receive their pension. She used her car to transport the sick to hospitals.



Ramakgobotla John Meko

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the development of jazz music in South Africa. He established a jazz music school that has jazz luminaries as its former students.

Ramakgobotla John Meko was born in Etwatwa, Benoni on 11 April 1945. He developed a passion for jazz music at an early age. His dream was to study jazz and become a professional jazz musician. However, the colour of his skin was an impediment as far as the pursuit of his professed dream was concerned. Meko founded and built a music school that focuses on developing young aspiring jazz musicians in South Africa.

From an early age, Meko wanted to become a jazz musician. In 1964 he tried to enrol for a course in music but was turned away because he was black. Meko was shattered; the probability of living his dream was becoming very thin. However, he decided to hold on to his dream and his brother gave him informal jazz lessons. During this time, he would play for audiences at nightclubs across Johannesburg.

In 1991 he graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Music at the then University of Natal (now called University of KwaZulu-Natal), at the age of 41. He obtained a Fulbright Scholarship to study for a Master's degree in Music at Indiana University in the United States. He returned home and established the Music Academy of Gauteng in 1994.

It has become a centre of jazz excellence, with luminaries such as Malcolm Jiyane, Mthunzi Mvubu, Mpho Mabogoane (female trombonist), Nthabiseng Mokoena and Linda Tshabalala (both female saxophonists), to mention but a few. The centre has also focused on teaching jazz music to children from impoverished backgrounds.

Meko identified their talents and nurtured them to become the thoroughgoing jazz musicians that they are today. This is a story of hope that the South African society should pride itself on. Meko's excellent work has seen his centre being awarded the prestigious International Jazz Education Network Award in five consecutive years.

The renowned American jazz legend Quincy Jones, who is in the advisory board of Jazz Education Network, takes pride in the achievements of the academy. The University of Pretoria and University of South Africa have respectively also bestowed Meko with two honorary doctorates, for his excellence in music and contribution to society.



Prof Mbulelo Vizikhungo Mzamane (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution towards the development of African literature and the upliftment of African languages in the global stage.

Prof Mbulelo Vizikhungo Mzamane was born in Port Elizabeth on 28 July 1948. He grew up in Soweto and the Brakpan-Springs area. His early education was in Soweto, and he later attended high school at St. Christopher's in Swaziland, where distinguished writer and journalist Can Themba taught him. He later went on to obtain certificates and degrees in Comparative Literature, Education, English and Philosophy from the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. He also obtained a doctorate (PhD) in English Literature from the University of Sheffield, England and proceeded to hold various academic positions in many countries and numerous board roles for organisations such as the United Nations.

While in exile Prof Mzamane used his literary skills to write socio-political articles and heritage short stories that sought to narrate to the world South Africa's tragic apartheid experience. He organised mass campaigns against apartheid to ensure that the world is forever conscious of the suffering of the oppressed people of South Africa. He also trained and supported countless young South African freedom fighters.

In 1993 Prof Mzamane returned to South Africa. He became the first post-apartheid Vice Chancellor and Rector of the University of Fort Hare in 1994. He worked hard to align the university with the aspirations of the new democratic government.

Prof Mzamane was a consistent contributor to global debates on issues affecting Africans and the African diaspora generally. He considered himself a freedom fighter, a cultural activist, a political scientist and most of all, a teacher. Former Presidents Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki, and President Jacob Zuma appointed Prof Mzamane in various advisory roles over two decades. His wisdom was highly regarded. He also worked closely with African luminaries Ngugi Wa Thiong'o and Nawal El Saawadi as co-chairs of BUWA African Languages and Literatures into the 21st Century.

Prof Mzamane published extensively on African literature, heritage and education. His scholarly research and works of fiction have been translated into several languages including German, French, Russian and Dutch.



At the time of his passing, Prof Mzamane was the project leader and editor of his self-initiated project, the *Encyclopaedia of South African Arts, Culture and Heritage*, which he called his last gift to South Africa.

All this can only serve to reinforce the fact that Prof Mzamane was an exceptional academic with vast social conscience.



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





Justice Yvonne Mokgoro

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE



For her excellent contribution in the field of law and administration of justice in a democratic South Africa.

Justice Yvonne Mokgoro was born in Galeshewe near Kimberley in the Northern Cape and matriculated at the local St Boniface High School in 1970. She studied part-time, obtaining a Bachelor of Jurisprudence (B Juris) degree at the then University of Bophuthatswana (now North-West University) in 1982, a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) two years later, and a Master of Laws (LLM) degree in 1987. She also studied at the University of Pennsylvania in the United States of America (USA), where she obtained a second LLM degree in 1990. Justice Mokgoro was a judge of the Constitutional Court of South Africa from its inception in 1994 until the end of her 15-year term in 2009.

She started her work experience as a nursing assistant and later as a retail salesperson before her appointment as a clerk in the Department of Justice of the erstwhile Bophuthatswana. After completing the LLB degree she was appointed maintenance officer and public prosecutor in the then Mmabatho Magistrate's Court. In 1984 she was appointed lecturer in law in the Department of Jurisprudence, University of Bophuthatswana, where she rose through the ranks to become Associate Professor and served in that position until 1991.

From 1992 to 1993 she served as Associate Professor at the University of the Western Cape, and later served as a Specialist Researcher (Human Rights) for the Centre for Constitutional Analysis at the Human Sciences Research Council, and also lectured part-time at the University of Pretoria, until her appointment to the Constitutional Court in October 1994.

Throughout her legal career she has taught a number of courses, including, Constitutional Law, Human Rights Law Jurisprudence, History of Law, Comparative Law, Criminal Law, Private Law and Customary Law at a number of universities in South Africa, the United Kingdom, the USA and the Netherlands.

She has written and presented papers, and participated in a myriad of national and international conferences, seminars and workshops in South Africa and internationally, mainly in sociological jurisprudence and particularly on human rights, customary law, focusing on the impact of law on society generally, and on women and children specifically.



Douglas John Anderson

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the upliftment of the lives of people with disabilities and impoverished children.

Douglas John Anderson was born in Welkom. He was given a slim chance of survival at birth. Although the odds were stacked against him he survived and went on to dedicate his life to improving the lives of people with disabilities and impoverished children. In 2011 Anderson set up a social network called The Making A Difference Network, whereby individuals and various charities could interact and charities could benefit financially. Anderson has also been at the forefront of bringing relief to communities that have been devastated by natural disasters.

Some of the events that Anderson initiated for the benefit of South Africans with disabilities included the fundraising function called the Differently Able 24/7/365 to help children with disabilities. This activity and many similar ones that Anderson has spearheaded demonstrate his determination to help the unfortunate overcome challenges borne out of their conditions.

His philanthropic work has gone beyond only helping people with disabilities. Anderson has also participated in charity drives aimed at benefiting the orphaned, a section of society which often finds daily survival nearly impossible. Anderson has worked hard to lobby for stadiums to adapt their buildings to become accessible to wheelchair users. A man of action, Anderson continues to work for the betterment of South African society and the world at large.



Dr Mary Susan Makobatjatji Malahlela (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution in the provision of medical services to the oppressed majority of South Africans during the apartheid era. She was the first African woman to qualify as a medical practitioner in South Africa.

Dr Mary Susan Makobatjatji Malahlela was born on 2 May 1916 in Polokwane, Limpopo. Her family moved to Juliwe, west of Roodepoort, Johannesburg. She attended the Methodist Primary School in Juliwe where her father was the headmaster. She qualified as a medical doctor on 21 June 1947.

Dr Malahlela reached many milestones in her meaningful life. She grew up and lived during the time when it was unthinkable that a black man, let alone a black woman, could become a medical doctor. Dr Malahlela proved to be an exceptionally gifted woman. Regardless of the legal and cultural impediments she faced, she became one of the first black female medical doctors in South Africa. After completing her Medical Aid Course at Fort Hare University she was awarded the Native Trust Fund scholarship in 1941 to study medicine at Wits University. She was the first African woman to receive the scholarship.

After finishing her medical studies, Dr Malahlela worked as a house doctor at the McCord Hospital in Durban from 1947 until 1949. She went on to establish a medical practice in Kliptown, Soweto, the first to be established in the town. She opened a second practice at Khazamula Stores at Crossroads in Mofolo South, Soweto. These surgeries served the people of Soweto with excellence; they no longer had to travel long distances to acquire medical care.

The Group Areas Act shattered her as she was forced to close her medical practices because her family was forcefully uprooted from Kliptown to Dobsonville. In 1981 Dr Malahlela collapsed at the rural Oppenheimer Witkoppen Clinic where she was offering voluntary work and was rushed to Park Lane Hospital in Johannesburg where she passed on.



Dr Andrew Ross

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his outstanding contribution in training young rural medics in the field of health sciences. His work has provided hope to rural communities who use local hospitals.

Dr Andrew Ross was born on 10 February 1962. He is a principal specialist in Family Medicine at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) and previously worked as a Medical Superintendent at Mosvold Hospital in deep rural northern KwaZulu-Natal between 1990 and 2003. As a Medical Superintendent, Dr Ross faced a continual shortage of qualified healthcare staff just like in any rural hospital.

In the early 1990s he organised a full complement of doctors from Britain to come and work at his hospital. Critical shortages of qualified healthcare professionals working in this rural community continued to have a negative impact on the provision of healthcare services. Concurrently the community also experienced a high disease burden related to poverty, inadequate water, sanitation and a lack of basic infrastructure.

It was out of this persistent challenge that Dr Ross realised that the best way to address healthcare staff shortages in rural areas was to invest in local youth. He believed that young people from the area – in spite of many financial, social and education obstacles – had the potential to become health professionals. In 1999 he pleaded with traditional and religious leaders in the community to encourage each household to donate one rand to send four learners who passed matric and met university requirements to study optometry, physiotherapy, pharmacy and medicine.

He realised that for the approach to succeed, there was a need to not only fund these students, but also to mentor them whilst they were studying as most of them faced serious social and academic challenges. Each term he went around the universities where the students were placed to mentor them in all aspects of medicine. In return for the opportunity they received, the students were required to work at Mosvold Hospital after completing their studies for the same number of years they received support.

This initiative triggered resistance from potential corporate funders who were not convinced that rural youth would cope at university, especially in the health-sciences field. The resistance from the potential funders did very little to discourage the determined medical superintendent. Each year more eligible students from the impoverished rural community of Ingwavuma applied and were accepted, and funds had to be raised to support them.



As the first four students showed good progress in their studies, a few funders were convinced about the potential of the initiative and started coming on board. The initiative then grew to be a hospital scholarship scheme named Friends of Mosvold Scholarship and later named Umthombo Youth Development Foundation after it was replicated to other hospitals across KwaZulu-Natal.

Since then this non-profit organisation has produced 218 healthcare professionals across 16 different health-science disciplines (medicine, physiotherapy, pharmacy, occupational therapy, dentistry, environmental health, speech therapy, social work, nursing, radiology and psychology), and supports 234 rural students across all South African universities. The scholarship scheme has also been extended to 11 KwaZulu-Natal and two Eastern Cape rural hospitals. Dr Ross moved to the UKZN as a lecturer where he continues to teach and mentor future healthcare professionals and specialists with a specific interest in rural public health.



Otto Stehlik

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to economic and social development in South Africa. His business skills have benefited South Africa significantly.

Otto Stehlik was born in 1947 in Grieskirchen, Austria. He is the founder and owner of the Protea Hospitality Group. He has been the chairperson of the group for many years. He is a successful businessman who has contributed immensely to development in South Africa. As a young man, Stehlik received training at the Hotel and Tourism College in Vienna, Austria.

He entered the hospitality industry at an early age, working for the Intercontinental in Vienna. He later moved to London where he worked for the Hyde Park Hotel and Royal Garden Hotel respectively. He immigrated to South Africa in 1970 and began work as a receptionist at the five-star Heerengracht Hotel in Kimberley, Northern Cape. Due to a principled work ethic, Stehlik rose through the ranks to become Managing Director of the five-star Heerengracht hotels by 1977.

However, it was in 1984 that his big break came in the industry; he started the Protea Hotels. When he started the business Stehlik did not have enough capital. But he has managed to grow the business into a successful company that dominates the hospitality industry on the African continent. Ever since he rose as the doyen of the hospitality industry, Stehlik has facilitated over R4-billion foreign direct investment into South Africa.

His company saved and created over 14 000 sustainable jobs to date. His success has been a blessing to South Africa, helping the country address the challenge of development and in the process creating employment opportunities.

Driven by a determination to leave a legacy to the people of South Africa and Africa, Stehlik started the Institute for Professional Development, which trains South Africa and Africa's hospitality industry workforce. His excellence in business has won him wide acclaim. Among many recognition awards, Protea Hotels is a two-time winner of the World Travel Awards Best Hotel Group in Africa.

By establishing the institute, Stehlik has demonstrated that as a businessman he understands and appreciates the positive influence that business can play in society.



Professor Emeritus James David Lewis-Williams

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD



For his exceptional and distinguished contribution to the scientific field of archaeology. His research on the rock art of ancient people in southern Africa has contributed valuable information about the life of the San people in the region.

Professor Emeritus James David Lewis-Williams was born on 5 August 1934 in Cape Town. After completing his basic education he went on to obtain a BA degree in 1955, BA Honours in 1965 and PhD in 1978 in the fields of geography and social anthropology. He taught archaeology at the University of the Witwatersrand from 1978 to 2000. He has published 19 ground-breaking books and over 100 articles on the subject of rock art. He is recognised as the father of rock-art archaeology the world over.

Prof Lewis-Williams focused his research efforts on the areas of rock art, cultural heritage and the rights of the San people of southern Africa. He developed methods intended for the interpretation of sophisticated San rock art. San rock art is a remarkable art that the San people of southern Africa engaged in ages ago and has become a very significant part of South Africa's heritage.

Prof Lewis-Williams conducted his research in the 1970s in the Drakensberg, studying the rock paintings there. The interpretation of the rock paintings elsewhere was, as a result, based on the methodology he developed. He also has a profound command of the now-almost extinct /Xam language spoken by the San people.

In 2000 former President Thabo Mbeki invited Prof Lewis-Williams to translate the South African national motto into the /Xam San language. Prof Lewis-Williams has enriched the field of archaeology and thereby assisted humanity to understand its origins better.

His rock artwork is very influential within archaeology and its influence extends worldwide. He has delivered over 100 lectures and seminars worldwide that focus on the subject of rock art. He curated San rock art exhibitions in major galleries across the world, including the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington DC.

As a result of his distinction and excellence in the field of rock art, Prof Lewis-Williams has received many awards. He remains the only South African to receive the prestigious James Henry Breasted Prize from the American Historical Association and the Excellence in Archaeological Analysis award from the Society for American Archaeology.



In 2006 he became the only archaeologist in South Africa to receive an Honorary Doctor of Literature degree from the University of Cape Town and an Honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of the Witwatersrand. He has produced many publications on archaeology. *The Mind in the Cave: Consciousness and the Origins of Art*, his renowned bestseller, is a prime example of his work.

Prof Lewis-Williams's work remains the most seminal in all endeavours to contribute to the understanding of rock art within archaeology.



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





Kay Moonsamy

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE



For his outstanding contribution to the fight for democracy and freedom in South Africa. As a trade unionist during the apartheid era, he was among the leading people who actively fought against the apartheid system.

Kay Moonsamy was born in Durban on 5 July 1926 and was the eldest of seven children. He started work at the tender age of 14, and as a result of his race he earned an unbearably meagre salary. While working, Moonsamy became exposed to trade-union activism.

He believed that the deplorable working conditions that he had to contend with daily constituted injustice and had to be opposed at all costs. As he became deeply involved in trade union activities, Moonsamy moved through the ranks to become a prominent member in the South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC).

Moonsamy's involvement in the fight for social justice in South Africa was confirmed when he joined the Natal Box, Broom and Brush Workers' Union. The union pushed for reasonable wage increments in the industry. Many companies were forced to up wages from an average of 15 shillings a week to two pounds 10 shillings. Although still young at the time, Moonsamy was usually at the forefront of minimum wage strikes.

Not surprisingly, his union activism gained political undertones; he left the presidency of the union in 1945 to join the mainstream anti-apartheid movement. He was part of the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign organised by the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Moonsamy was arrested and spent some time in prison as a result of his involvement in the protest against the Ghetto Act, one of the many controversial apartheid laws which imposed restrictions on the movement of black people. After his release from prison he doubled his anti-apartheid efforts, becoming deeply involved in the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

As one of the MK operatives, he was dedicated to executing strategies intended to undermine the apartheid government. He was a man dedicated to the idea of social justice. Moonsamy was elected as National Treasurer of the SACP in 1997 and served as a Member of Parliament from 1999 to 2009.



WH

William Henry Frankel (Order of the British Empire (OBE))

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the fight against apartheid in South Africa. He played a significant role in ensuring that funds were made available and secretly transmitted into South Africa for the legal costs of apartheid-era political detainees and for the welfare of their families.

William Henry Frankel was born on 14 December 1944 in Johannesburg. He studied at the University of Cape Town (UCT) where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Law. It was during his law studies at the UCT that Frankel became gravely concerned at the widespread human-rights violations in South Africa, perpetuated by the government. He became heavily involved in initiatives aimed at opposing apartheid. The state security forces threatened to detain him and he decided to leave South Africa for Britain, where he continued his anti-apartheid struggle.

In the beginning of 1966 Frankel and others were approached by Canon John Collins, the founder of the International Defence and Aid Fund for South Africa (IDAF), to assist with developing a strategy that would ensure that the government-banished IDAF continues its work of assisting political detainees with legal costs and welfare for their families. Frankel, known only as “Mr X”, spent 25 years as IDAF’s secret legal adviser centrally involved in overseeing and secretly channelling funds towards legal assistance of political activists.

As the IDAF became heavily involved in funding trials of political detainees, Frankel was among the leading legal minds that developed appeal strategies in cases where death sentence was imposed.

Frankel, along with others in the IDAF, raised millions of rand across the world to ensure that the IDAF did not run out of money and therefore cease to provide funding for political trialists. The IDAF funded the legal costs of virtually every trial of anti-apartheid activists, something that indicates quite clearly the organisation’s commitment to the principle of human rights and freedom.

Former President Nelson Mandela referred to Frankel as a “veteran of the Struggle”, something that underpins the salience of the role that Frankel played in the fight against apartheid. Mandela acknowledged the IDAF as having provided light and hope where there was none.

Frankel’s commitment to South Africa and the country’s people did not end with the abolition of apartheid. He went on to be centrally involved, and in many instances established numerous educational foundations



that have contributed hugely in aiding the process of rebuilding South Africa. In most instances this was by providing tuition money for South African students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

In recognition of his contribution to the fight against apartheid, the Queen of England honoured Frankel by bestowing him an OBE in her Millennium Honours list for services to human rights, with particular emphasis on his anti-apartheid work in South Africa.

In 2014 the UCT Vice Chancellor honoured Frankel with the Vice Chancellor's Silver Medal in recognition of "... his tireless work in the fields of education, human rights and constitutionalism and his ongoing support of many worthy causes through his philanthropy, which continues to have a far-reaching and profound impact both in South Africa and further afield".





Johnson Malcomess Mgabela (posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his exceptional contribution to the fight against oppression. He strongly believed that human beings are by nature equal and that the subjugation of one race by another must be opposed at all costs.

Johnson Malcomess Mgabela was born in 1922 in the Kwelera district of the Eastern Cape. He was a born leader as highlighted by the fact that he went on to become a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) in the Border Region of the Eastern Cape. He became an important member of the ANC in the Eastern Cape, acting as protest organiser for the party in the region and beyond. He remained a member of the ANC until his death in 1997.

Mgabela's real political awakening came in 1947 when a white police officer publicly humiliated him while trying to get a view of King George. What troubled him the most was that the humiliation was informed by nothing else other than him being a black South African. This fact inspired Mgabela to make fighting the repressive apartheid regime his definitive preoccupation. He led a protest in East London against the proposed two-shilling charge for non-Europeans who resided in the town.

Additionally, Mgabela was amongst the leading mobilisers for the Defiance Campaign in East London and encouraged blacks to go to places of their choice without their *dompas*, which resulted in his arrest. For over 10 years in the second half of the 20th century, Mgabela was the ANC's Volunteer-in-Chief, responsible for recruiting volunteers and disseminating the party's directives. The formation of MK saw Mgabela becoming a commander of the Border Region. His involvement in the activities of MK meant that he became a target for state security forces.

In spite of recurrent arrests, abuse and trials, Mgabela continued to advance the interests of the liberation struggle. He spent 18 years on Robben Island and was released in 1982. In prison Mgabela ensured that the traditional initiation rites for prisoners were observed right under the noses of the apartheid prison warders, thus ensuring that the cultural practices of prisoners continued.

After his release from Robben Island, the ANC deployed him in several countries such as Russia and Angola, where he received medical and military training for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Struggle. Mgabela was fortunate enough to witness the fruit of his labour, the dawn of the democratic dispensation in 1994, which is founded on the principles of equality and human rights. Mgabela passed in 1997 at the age of 73.



Jabulile Nyawose (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid. She paid the ultimate price for her involvement in the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Jabulile Nyawose died in 1982 when a bomb planted on her family car exploded in Manzini, Swaziland. She was a member of the African National Congress and several other trade unions aligned to the liberation struggle. She married Petros Nyawose and together they raised three children. The Nyawose family was extensively involved in the liberation struggle. Their anti-apartheid activism saw them escape to Swaziland following intensified pursuit by state security agents.

Together they organised campaigns and mass worker meetings where they educated people about their rights as workers. They were also key figures along with Rick Turner, Eddie Webster and Alec Erwin in the formation of labour unions, which were not legally recognised. They formed these labour unions with a view to not only represent workers, but to also pursue the liberation ideals.

They were instrumental in secretly smuggling Mac Maharaj and Stephen Dlamini, who were under house arrest, into exile. It was while in Swaziland that they were killed by a car bomb planted by the apartheid state security agents. The Nyawose family paid the highest price for the democratic South Africa that is now the pride of everyone who lives in it. Their children were robbed of parents while still at tender ages. Their Struggle was a selfless one; their motive was not to secure comfort for themselves and their family, but that of the nation as a whole.

They carried the hopes and aspirations of the oppressed people of South Africa. Although they are gone, they will forever be counted amongst South Africa's exceptional daughters and sons who sacrificed their lives for the greater good of all South Africans.



Petros Nyawose (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid. He paid the ultimate price for his involvement in the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Petros Nyawose died in 1982 when a bomb planted on his car exploded in Manzini, Swaziland. He was a member of the African National Congress and several other trade unions aligned to the liberation struggle. He married Jabulile Nyawose and together they raised three children. The Nyawose family was extensively involved in the liberation struggle. Their anti-apartheid activism saw them escape to Swaziland following intensified pursuit by state security agents.

Together they organised campaigns and mass worker meetings where they educated people about their rights as workers. They were also key figures along with Rick Turner, Eddie Webster and Alec Erwin in the formation of trade unions, which were not legally recognised. They formed these labour unions with a view to not only represent workers, but to also pursue the liberation ideals.

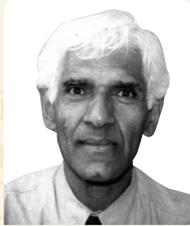
They were instrumental in secretly smuggling Mac Maharaj and Stephen Dlamini, who were under house arrest, into exile. It was while in Swaziland that they were killed by a car bomb planted by the apartheid state security agents. The Nyawose family paid the highest price for the democratic South Africa that is now the pride of everyone who lives in it. Their children were robbed of parents while still at tender ages. Their Struggle was a selfless one; their motive was not to secure comfort for themselves and their family, but that of the nation as a whole.

They carried the hopes and aspirations of the oppressed people of South Africa. Although they are gone, they will forever be counted amongst South Africa's exceptional daughters and sons who sacrificed their lives for the greater good of all South Africans.



Mohammed Tikly

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle against apartheid. Under his directorship of the African National Congress's (ANC) influential school, Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO), his leadership groomed many young freedom fighters.

Mohammed Tikly was born on 7 July 1939 in Polokwane (then Pietersburg), Limpopo. He was involved in political activism at the age of 14. He spent many years in exile where he continued to contribute towards the liberation struggle in South Africa. He spent many years at the ANC's SOMAFCO in Tanzania, where he performed different roles.

Tikly was greatly disturbed by the racial oppression that pervaded the beautiful land of South Africa. While in Johannesburg where he was attending his high school, Tikly became increasingly involved in the anti-apartheid activities organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress and the ANC. He went overseas to pursue his studies as the repressive social conditions in South Africa were disturbing.

While in Europe Tikly participated in the 1963 hunger strike, going for seven days without food, which was meant to draw attention to apartheid injustices, as later epitomised by the Rivonia Trial. The hunger strike received wide international coverage and apartheid excesses were becoming increasingly criticised.

In 1975 Tikly became the secretary of the ANC's Education Committee, a position he held until 1982. As a member of the committee, Tikly helped formulate the ANC's campaign of academic boycott against apartheid South Africa. Crucially, he was among the senior officials who developed the curriculum for the influential SOMAFCO. Tikly became the Director of SOMAFCO after its establishment and ensured that the institution fulfilled its main objective, which was to counter Bantu Education. The institution was dedicated to developing South Africans capable of pursuing social justice and non-racialism.

Tikly worked tirelessly, organising donor conferences around the world to raise money for SOMAFCO. As Director of SOMAFCO he oversaw the allocation of scholarships to thousands of students who went overseas to study. Tikly worked closely with the ANC's longest-serving president, Oliver Tambo, who frequented Tanzania.

As apartheid's grip on South Africa loosened it was decided to hand over the school, which included many sub-projects such as farms, small industries and a 16-bed hospital, etc., to the Tanzanian Government in 1992.





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.





Neck badge



Lapel rosette

Miniature





Prof Gareth Evans (Australia)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his contribution and support of the anti-apartheid movement. His exceptional leadership influenced the Australian public to provide scholarships for under-privileged South African students at home and in exile.

Prof Gareth Evans is an Australian international policymaker and former politician. Born in 1944, he is an academic lawyer and barrister by profession. He represented the Australian Labour Party in the Senate and House of Representatives from 1978 to 1999, serving as a Cabinet Minister in the Hawke and Keating governments from 1983 to 1996 as Attorney-General, Minister for Resources and Energy, Minister of Transport and Communications and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

He was Leader of the Government in the Senate from 1993 to 1996, Deputy Leader of the Opposition from 1996 to 1998, and remains one of the two longest-serving federal Cabinet Ministers in Labour Party history. Most prominently from 1988 to 1996 as Foreign Minister, Evans was heavily involved in providing support to the anti-apartheid struggle. Working with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Commonwealth colleagues in the Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, he was a key figure in developing – and campaigning around the world – for the international financial sanctions which played an important part in ending the apartheid regime.

Under his watch a considerable amount of political and humanitarian support was provided to the South African struggle for liberation. He provided humanitarian support for the first time to victims of apartheid under a programme called Special Assistance Programme for South Africa.

The programme provided scholarships to students both inside and outside South Africa, and supported the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and many other humanitarian efforts. As Foreign Minister he had the responsibility of overseeing the development agency and provided almost all the humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid.

As one of the first foreign officials to meet with Nelson Mandela after his release from prison, in Lusaka in 1990, Prof Evans went on a tour of the major cities in South Africa in 1991 to meet with liberation movements and non-governmental organisations to acquaint himself with the situation on the ground. He has continued in the years since, particularly as President of the International Crisis Group from 2000 to 2009, and as Chancellor of the Australian National University since 2010, to strongly support South Africa's new leadership.



Peter Gerald Hain (United Kingdom)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the fight against the injustices of apartheid and his unwavering support for the South African liberation movements.

Peter Gerald Hain was born on 16 February 1950 of South African-born parents, Adelaine and Walter, and brought up in Pretoria and educated at Pretoria Boys High School. He is a British Labour Party politician who has been the Member of Parliament (MP) for Neath since 1991, and has served in the Cabinets of both Prime Ministers Tony Blair and Gordon Brown.

After his parents were jailed in 1961 for their anti-apartheid activism and then issued with banning orders in 1963 and 1964, the family was finally forced into exile in 1966 when the apartheid government prevented his father, an architect by profession, from working. On 1 April 1965 aged 15, and because his banned parents were refused permission to do so, he read the address at the funeral of John Harris, the only white to be hanged in the struggle for freedom.

He came to the UK from South Africa aged 16 and later became a noted anti-apartheid campaigner, pioneering the use of militant protests against all-white South African sports tours, beginning with disrupting a Davis Cup tennis match between Britain and South Africa in July 1969. In September 1969, Hain became Chairperson of the Stop The Seventy Tour campaign, which heavily disrupted the 25-match Springbok rugby tour from October 1969 to January 1970.

Building on that success, he led a massive and militant campaign to stop the planned white South African cricket tour to Britain, finally forcing its cancellation in May 1970; there would be no further South African rugby, cricket or sports tours to Britain until after the transformation in 1994. In 1971 he flew to Australia to help lead a similar campaign against the Springbok rugby tour, which was also disrupted, leading to the cancellation of the subsequent cricket tour. Again there would be no South African rugby or cricket tours to Australia until after the 1994 transformation.

However, for his leadership of those militant protests, in 1972 Hain was prosecuted for criminal conspiracy in a month-long trial at the Old Bailey. The prosecution was partially financed by white South Africans but, after defending himself, he was acquitted of the main charges that would have led to his imprisonment and instead fined £200 for the tennis protest.



In 1972 apartheid security forces sent him a letter bomb, which failed to explode because of faulty wiring. In 1975 he was a victim of mistaken identity, facing a further trial at the Old Bailey for a bank theft of which he was innocent. It was subsequently established that the theft accusation was a set up by South African security agents.

He was British Minister for Africa from 1991 to 2001, Secretary of State for Wales from 2002 to 2010, Leader of the House of Commons from 2003 to 2005, and Secretary of State for Northern Ireland from 2005 to 2007 when he negotiated an end to the conflict and a peace settlement. He also served as Secretary of State for Work and Pensions from 2007 to 2008.

He later became Shadow Welsh Secretary in Ed Miliband's Shadow Cabinet from 2010 to 2012. He is the author of 20 books, starting with *Don't Play with Apartheid* in 1971 and including a biography *Mandela* (2010), memoirs *Outside In* (2012) and the story of his parents' activism in Pretoria: *Ad & Wal: values, duty, sacrifice in apartheid South Africa* (2014).

Hain has degrees from London and Sussex universities and is married, with two children and six grandchildren. In April 2014 he organised and chaired a London conference to commemorate the 20th anniversary of democracy in South Africa. He is Chairperson of the Donald Woods Foundation, a charity which worked in the then Transkei (now called the Eastern Cape).



Ambassador Vladimir Kazimirov (Russia)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



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

Ambassador Vladimir Kazimirov was born in Moscow in 1929 and graduated from the Institute of International Relations in Moscow in 1953 and High Diplomatic School in 1962. He has held a variety of diplomatic posts for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and Russia since 1954 in Hungary, Brazil among others, and was the USSR Ambassador to Costa Rica (1971-1975), Venezuela (1975-1980) and Angola (1987-1990).

His positions in the USSR Foreign Ministry, in addition to those held in the Department of Policy Planning (1966 – 1971), include Head of the Latin American Department (1980-1987) and Head of the Africa Department (1990 – 1992). During this period Kazimirov served the people of southern Africa and their fight for liberation with total commitment and conviction. As USSR Ambassador to Angola, he participated in the Joint Commission on South West Africa and the conflict resolution in Angola and Namibia. During this time he proved to be a friend of liberation movements.

From 1992 to 1996 he was designated Ambassador-at-Large and Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict-resolution process and head of the Russian mediation mission. He participated in the conclusion of the ceasefire in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in 1994.

He represented Russia in the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group, becoming its co-chairperson in 1995. During the years of 1996-99 he was Russia's Ambassador to Costa Rica and Guatemala. Retired from active service in 2000, he continues to perform special missions. He is president of Veterans of the Ministry of International Affairs of Russian Federation and Vice-President of the Russian Association of Diplomats. He has good command of languages, including Spanish, French and Hungarian.



Prof Gay McDougall (United States of America)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For her excellent contribution to the fight against apartheid and injustices targeting the black majority.

Prof Gay McDougall is a civil-rights activist and an international lawyer who has spent her life fighting for human rights. She was born on 13 August 1947 in Georgia, USA. When she finished high school, Prof McDougall was chosen to be the first black student to integrate Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia. This is where her keen sense of justice and advocacy for equal rights began. Her quest went beyond the race politics of the USA and spread to the international arena, including southern Africa.

Prof McDougall saw to it that the aggression of the then South African Government towards Namibia was thwarted. She founded a new group called the Commission on Independence for Namibia that consisted of 31 distinguished policymakers. She supervised the commission's monitoring of the United Nations (UN)-mandated system instituted to ensure ethical voting in the 1989 Namibian elections.

Prior to joining Global Rights, Prof McDougall served as one of five international members of South Africa's 16-member Independent Electoral Commission, which successfully organised and administered the country's first non-racial elections. Prof McDougall was perhaps most noted for her role in loosening the grip of apartheid. She led the Southern African Project for the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights, where her tireless efforts challenged those who wanted to keep apartheid intact.

Following the country's liberation in 1994, Prof McDougall spent considerable time inside South Africa, helping to dismantle apartheid laws and assisted in overseeing the first democratic election in 1994. She assisted thousands of political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia. In recognition of her tireless opposition to apartheid, Prof McDougall was invited to stand next to Nelson Mandela as he cast his ballot in the historical election that made him South Africa's first democratically elected President.

Prof McDougall is currently the first UN Independent Expert on Minority Issues. South Africa salutes Prof McDougall for her keen sense of justice and for tirelessly working for the rights of humankind globally.



Lars Nordbo (Denmark)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the struggle for liberation and recognition of his architectural skills that saw the building of dormitory blocks in Mazimbu, Tanzania, which housed African National Congress (ANC) exiles before being converted into a Tanzanian university.

Lars Nordbo was born in Denmark. An architect by profession, Nordbo initially went to Tanzania in 1976 where he was placed at the Lutheran Junior Seminary just outside Morogoro. He worked in the construction sector as an architect and also responsible for acquiring building materials from Europe.

As his contract was about to end, a friend suggested that they visit Mazimbu where the ANC exiles were staying. In 1977 he met ANC exiles who lived in tents at Mazimbu just outside Morogoro and this meeting marked the beginning of his involvement with the lives of the ANC exiles in Tanzania. Nordbo was not pleased with the conditions under which the ANC exiles lived.

Together with the ANC leadership in Lusaka, Zambia, he initiated a fundraising campaign to help secure funding for the construction of proper habitable dormitory blocks. The project was led by ANC stalwart Dennis Oswald. Through his hard work and that of ANC exiles, the project was completed in 1979 and the lives of the exiles were markedly changed by the improvement in their residences. There was an array of dormitory blocks, a nursery, pig farm and a chicken farm.

Nordbo understood very well that while people needed shelter they also needed food for survival, hence the establishment of the farms. Before he was recalled to Denmark, Nordbo ensured that the Mazimbu project was maintained by overseeing the deployment of a caretaker for the Mazimbu complex. When South Africa eventually saw the dawn of democracy in the early 1990s, the Mazimbu complex was turned into Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College. Nordbo remains a genuine friend of South Africa and subscribe to the vision of friendship as embodied by Oliver Reginald Tambo.



Ambassador Andrey Yurievich Urnov (Russia)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa.

Ambassador Andrey Yurievich Urnov was born on 10 November 1937. He is a Russian diplomat and politician with close ties to South Africa and its struggle for liberation. His interest for South Africa saw him become heavily involved in criticising South Africa's oppressive policies.

In 1982 he authored and published a book titled *South African Policy in Africa*. He also co-authored *White House* and the *Black Continent, Moscow* in 1984 (co-author); and authored the *New Phase in the Liberation War* in 1977. Urnov holds a Doctorate in Historical Sciences. He graduated in 1961 from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). He was a Deputy Head of the International Department of the Communist Party Central Committee. From 1990 he worked at the MFA of the Soviet Union and was also an Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the USSR/Russia in Namibia.

He moved to become Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Russian Federation in Armenia from 13 September 1994 to 12 November 1998. From December 1998 he became an Acting Director at the Department of Public Relations with subjects of Federations, Parliament and Socio-Political Organisations, MFA of Russia and later became a Director of the Department of Public Relations with Subjects of Federations, Parliament and Socio-Political Organisations, MFA of Russia.

He holds a rank of Ambassador-at-Large at the Russian MFA, where he is heading the Russian workgroup on the Caspian Sea status.



Tan Sri Dato' Sri Paduka Dr Lim Kok Wing (Malaysia)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



For his excellent contribution to education internationally, with special focus to the African Continent.

Dr Lim Kok Wing is a prominent educationist, business entrepreneur and brand strategist who at the age of 29 set up his first business, Wings Creativity Consultants, in 1975. His abilities made him the perfect person to help South Africa as the country prepared for its first democratic election. He had the closest of ties with former President Nelson Mandela.

His relationship with South Africa and other southern African countries like Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland has proved to be valuable. Already the Limkokwing University has campuses in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland where young people are learning world-class technological skills.

His perseverance, talent and skills within a short time, catapulted his business into the top rung. An international network wooed him and his enterprise grew to become a global business through a merger with the third largest communication network in the world. He broke away to form his own integrated communications organisation that created a name for itself for outstanding work.

He is one of Asia's most well-known communications strategists. He built his campaigns on meaningful messages. Companies, governments and humanitarian organisations sourced in one man a strategist who was not only highly creative, but one who was able to move people, change mindsets, touch people's hearts and shape opinions. He worked closely with the Malaysian Government delving into cause marketing and relationship building.

Dr Lim Kok Wing's contributions to society long preceded Community Service Responsibility, the much-touted catchphrase that describes the community and social service performed by the corporate sector. He is an unusual entrepreneur in that he looks beyond the profit margin for satisfaction. For close to 40 years he has applied his skills in helping the country achieve its objectives, often simplifying complex policies to bridge the information gap between government and people.

His kind of entrepreneurship was what a developing country like Malaysia has needed to transform itself into a thriving prosperous economy. His outstanding entrepreneurial achievements received recognition in 2005 when he was selected the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year for Malaysia.



General Hashim Mbita (Tanzania)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD



For his exceptional and gallant support of African liberation movements and tireless efforts in ensuring that the struggle for freedom in the African Continent bears the fruits of freedom.

General Hashim Mbita was born in Tabora, Tanzania where he grew up and went to the famous Tabora School, known for nurturing luminaries of the immediate post-independence government from Mwalimu Julius Nyerere to Chief Said Abdallah Fundikira. He worked as Press Secretary to President Nyerere and later as the Tanganyika African National Union's Publicity Secretary. Given Nyerere's overhaul and rebranding of the army following the 1964 army mutiny, including the introduction of political education, Mbita was sent for military training in the United Kingdom and then appointed Political Commissar in the army. This was a position at the time that was called for courage and commitment because it was highly dangerous.

In 1970 he was appointed Party National Executive Secretary. In 1972 he was appointed Executive Secretary of the then Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) Liberation Committee. He focused on expediting support for the armed struggle, resulting in cracks appearing in Lisbon, which would eventually see a coup against the Caetano fascist regime leading to the liberation of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde in 1975. But his greatest challenge was over Zimbabwe.

At the Final Meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee in Arusha in August 1994, Nyerere praised General Mbita for "his contribution to the liberation of the continent." General Mbita faced many challenges. Firstly, notwithstanding the Cold War, the Eastern bloc – which supported the liberation struggle – was itself divided with the Soviet block and China supporting different movements in each colonised country. General Mbita's work and commitment to liberation is known in all the African countries that went through the armed struggle.



The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney (Canada)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD



For his exceptional contribution to the liberation movement of South Africa, his steadfast support for the release of Nelson Mandela and imposing sanctions on South Africa's apartheid regime led to a free, democratic, non-sexist and non-racial South Africa.

Brian Mulroney's role in the fight against apartheid while in office as Prime Minister of Canada contributed immensely to South Africa's liberation struggle. His leadership on the international stage against South Africa's apartheid regime had been impressive. From 1985, Mulroney spearheaded an aggressive Canadian push within the Commonwealth for sanctions to pressure the racist South African government to end apartheid and release Mandela from prison where he had been locked up for a quarter century.

He saw a nation where five million whites dominated 24 million blacks who did not have the right to vote and where racism was endemic. That put him at odds with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. After a particularly critical August 1986 meeting in London that left an isolated Britain on the sidelines, Canada moved with other Commonwealth nations on 11 additional sanctions such as bans on new air links, new investment in South Africa and promotion of tourism to the country.

After his release from prison in 1990, Mandela rejected vengeance, ended apartheid as national leader, and was transformed into a global icon for peace and tolerance. But in the 1980s, when he needed foreign friends the most, it was Mulroney's Canadian Government that led the way. Mandela never forgot it.

The day after his release from prison, he spoke with Mulroney on the telephone. "We regard you as one of our great friends because of the solid support we have received from you and Canada over the years," he told Mulroney, according to the Canadian Prime Minister's memoirs: "When I was in jail, having friends like you in Canada gave me more joy and support than I can say."

In 2004, Mandela sent a letter in which he said Mulroney had provided strong and principled leadership in the struggle against apartheid. He also said this was not a popular position in all quarters, but South Africans today acknowledge the importance of his contribution to South Africa's eventual liberation and success.



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 congratulate these outstanding men and women and are truly proud to welcome them into the family of the recipients of our country's highest honours.

May we together, continue building a better Africa and a better world!

**Nkosi Sikelel'iAfrica
God Bless Africa**

