



ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS SEFAKO MAKGATHO PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE PRETORIA

SATURDAY, 28 APRIL 2018

11:00 – 13:00

1. Recipients of the National Orders and guests take their seats
2. Arrival of the President
3. The National Anthem
4. Word of welcome by the Programme Director
5. Ceremonial oration by the Grand Patron of National Orders
6. Investiture of the National Orders
 - THE ORDER OF 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. Guests proceed to the marquee on the eastern side of the Presidential Guesthouse

Grand Patron of National Orders

President Cyril Ramaphosa

Chancellor of National Orders

Dr Cassius Lubisi

The Advisory Council on National Orders

Ms Brigitte Mabandla; Mr Mandla Langa; Dr Glenda Gray; Dr Lindiwe Mabuza; Prof Malegapuru Makgoba; Ms Nothembi Mkhwebane; Mr James Motlatsi; Dr Molefi Oliphant; Ms Sally Padyachie; Dr Fazel Randeru; Rev Buti Tlhagale

RECIPIENTS OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

1. Mr Hashim Mohammed Amla
2. Mr Omar Badsha
3. Mr Eric Risimati Baloyi
4. Mr Johan Botha (Posthumous)
5. Ms Lillian Dube
6. Mr Sipho Cecil Peter 'Hotstix' Mabuse
7. Ms Elana Meyer
8. Mr John Koenakeefe Motlhankana
9. Mr Thami Mnyeale (Posthumous)
10. Adv Nakedi Ribane
11. Mr John William Smit
12. Mr Neil Robert Tovey

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE

13. Ms Traci Mackie
14. Ms Elsa Meyer

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

15. Mr Maduke Lot Ndlovu (Posthumous)
16. Mr Nkosinathi Freddy Ndlovu
17. Ms Violet Jacobeth Seboni (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

18. Inkosi Mhlabunzima Joseph Maphumulo (Posthumous)
19. Justice Dikgang Ernest Moseneke
20. Mama Dora Tamana (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

21. Mr Godfrey Kenneth Beck (Posthumous)
22. Mama Lillian Lily Diedericks
23. Mama Mary Fitzgerald (Posthumous)

24. Prof Farid Esack
25. Mr Swaminathan 'Swami' Karuppa Gounden
26. Rev Charles Hooper (Posthumous)
27. Ms Sibongile Mkhabela
28. Major General Keith Mokoape
29. Mama Rahima Moosa (Posthumous)
30. General Maomela Moreti Motau
31. Mama Zondeni Veronica Sobukwe

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE

32. Mama Sylvia Motlagomang 'Mamza' Benjamin (Posthumous)
33. Mr Ronald Bernickow (Posthumous)

THE ORDER COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

34. His Excellency Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano: Mozambique
35. His Excellency Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire (Posthumous): Botswana
36. His Excellency Dr Samuel Daniel 'Sam' Nujoma: Namibia
37. Her Excellency Ms Ellen Johnson Sirleaf: Liberia

THE ORDER COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

38. Ambassador Alexander Sergeevich Dsasokhov: Russia
39. Mr Vyacheslav Tetekin: Russia

THE ORDER COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN BRONZE

40. Ms Rosita Johnson: USA

PREFACE

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

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 acuity of their great minds and the sweat of their labour at the service of us all. They have uncovered the secrets of science, enriched our cultures, re-imagined the frontiers of law and 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. We commend to you these noble men and women of our country, our continent and our common world, as recipients of the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.



R. CASSIUS LUBISI, PhD
CHANCELLOR OF ORDERS OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS

THE 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

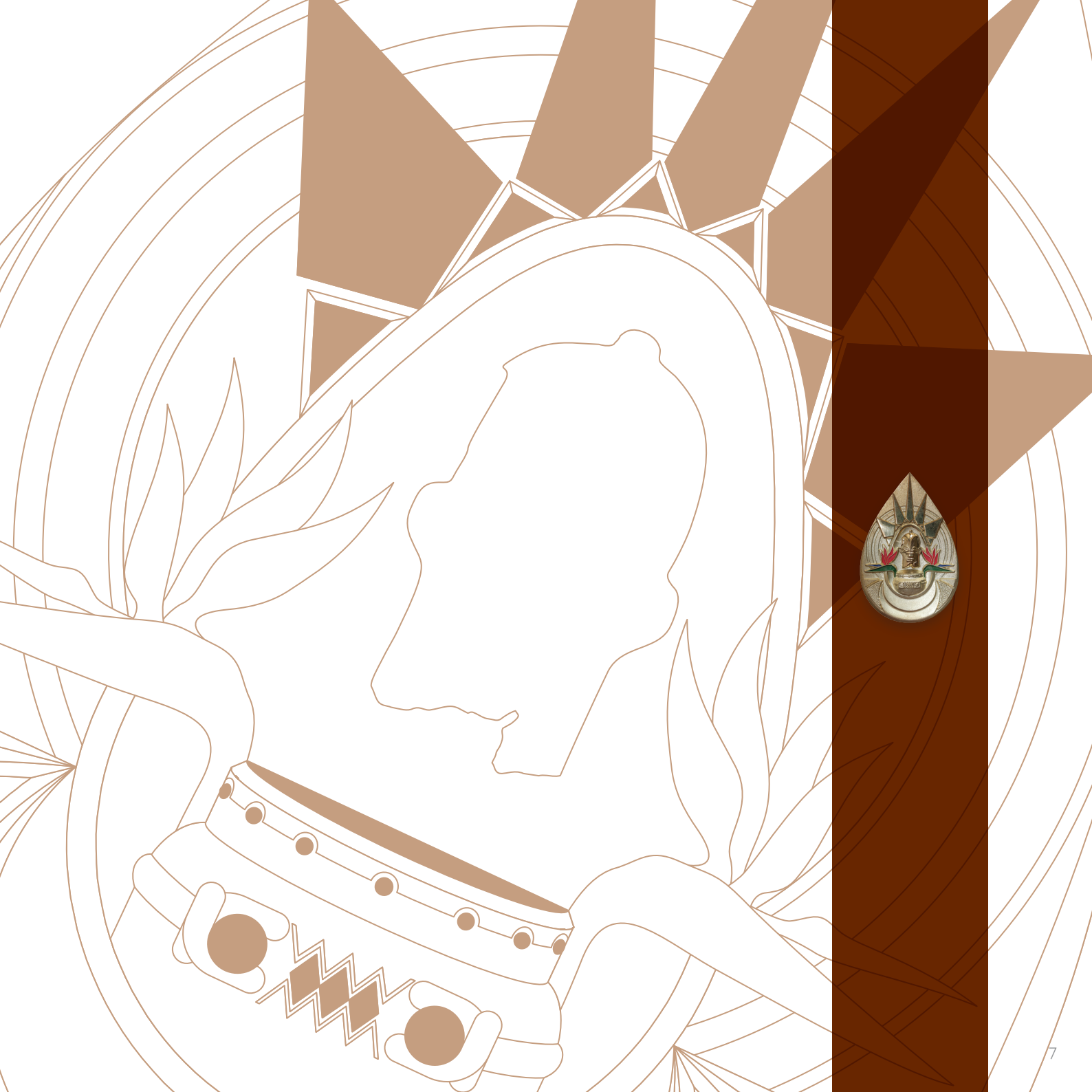
National Orders are the highest awards that a country, through its President, bestows on its citizens and eminent foreign nationals. The President as the fount (holder, cradle, main source) of honour in the country bestows these Orders and Decorations and is assisted by the Director-General in The Presidency,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

Mr Hashim Mohammed Amla

For his excellent contribution to the sport of cricket. He has brought pride to our country with his many batting firsts in the international cricket arena and remains one of the leading batsmen of our time.

Mr Hashim Mohammed Amla was born in Durban South Africa in 1983. He is a renowned South African cricket player with numerous achievements as a batsman and sometimes he also does bowling. He holds a number of records and one of his best records is reaching the fastest first 20 centuries in One Day International (ODI) matches. In 2013, he was named as one of the 'Wisden Cricketers of the Year', which is bestowed to cricketers selected for the honour by the annual publication, *Wisden Cricketers' Almanack*, based primarily on their influence on the previous English season.

Amla is regarded as one of the greatest batsmen of the modern era. He was South Africa's Test captain from June 2014 to January 2016. Since 29 May 2017, the International Cricket Council (ICC) has ranked him as the world's number nine batsman in Tests and the world's number 10 in ODIs. In 2013, Amla became the first batsman since Ricky Ponting to head both the Test and ODI rankings at the same time in the latest ICC charts.

In January 2011, Amla became the fastest cricketer to reach 2 000 runs in ODIs, in his 40th ODI innings. He became the first South African to score a Test match triple century when he scored 311 not out against England in 2012. In the 57th innings of his ODI career, Amla became the fastest batsman to score 3 000 ODI runs,

requiring 12 innings fewer than Sir Vivian Richards, and also became the fastest cricketer to reach 10 ODI centuries. On 8 December 2013, he became the fastest batsman to score 4 000 ODI runs, requiring eight innings fewer than Richards.

In 2014, he became the fastest cricketer to reach 15 centuries in ODIs in his 86th innings. In the same year, he became the fastest cricketer to reach 16 centuries in ODIs in his 94th inning and fastest cricketer to reach 17 centuries in ODIs in his 98th innings. He scored five hundreds in ODIs in 2014. On 16 January 2015, against West Indies, he became the fastest to reach 5 000 runs in ODIs in his 101st innings. On 18 January 2015, he became the fastest cricketer to reach 18 centuries in ODIs in his 102nd inning. On 3 March 2015, he became the fastest cricketer to reach 20 centuries in ODIs in his 108th inning.

He has scored ODI centuries against all Test playing countries and only the fourth person to do so. He recently hit two centuries in 2017 Indian Premier League season playing for Kings XI Punjab. He became the fastest player to score 7 000 runs in ODIs – 11 innings quicker than Virat Kohli. On 3 June 2017, he became the fastest cricketer to reach 25 ODI centuries, again 11 innings quicker than Kohli.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr Omar Badsha

For his commitment to the preservation of our country's history through ground-breaking and well-balanced research, and collection of profiles and events of the struggle for liberation.

Mr Omar Badsha, a second generation South African, is an award-winning and self-taught artist and photographer, political and trade union activist, author, editor and historian. He is currently the Chief Executive Officer of South African History Online (SAHO), which hosts a not-for-profit history website, and an educational and publishing non-governmental organisation (NGO). Badsha founded SAHO in 1999, which focuses on the neglected area of the country's liberation history. Many people locally and internationally – including students, academics, media organisations and the general public – frequent the popular site.

Under his stewardship, SAHO won two prestigious awards in 2009, namely the South African NGO Coalition's 2009 NGO Web Awards in the category of Best Use of Social Web. Badsha's interests in art and involvement in anti-apartheid political activities started while he was still a high school student. He once worked as a clerk in a supermarket and a labourer in the building and printing industries. He became a member of the Natal Society of Arts in the late 1960s, and also worked part-time in its gallery as an assistant to the then curator as well as hanging of exhibitions. In 1965 and 1969 respectively, Badsha won major awards at the Art South Africa Today exhibitions.

He played a leading role in South Africa's liberation struggle. He became politically active following the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre. He was an active member of the Durban Students Union and was elected its Assistant Secretary. He was in the forefront of major anti-apartheid campaigns in the then Natal and the Western Cape for close to 38 years. He was subjected to detention and harassment at the hands of the notorious security police. He was denied a passport for close to 25 years.

In the early 1970s, he was one of a small, yet influential group of activists instrumental in reviving the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) and the progressive trade union movement in the then Natal. As a trade unionist, he was active in the General Factory Workers Benefit Fund and in the establishment of the Trade Union Advisory and Coordinating Council, which was the forerunner to the present-day trade union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Badsha was also responsible for organising workers in the chemical industry, and established and served as the first secretary of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr Eric Risimati Baloyi

For his excellent contribution to youth development by training young boxers who have gone on to make South Africa proud in global competitions.

Mr Eric Risimati Baloyi, affectionately known as 'Uncle Eric' and given the moniker of 'The Iron Man' in his heydays, has produced many boxers who later became professional boxing champions. At the venerable age of 75, he is still training boxers at his boxing gym in Malamulele in Limpopo.

Some of the professional boxers he has trained include Lovemore Ndou (who is based in Australia), Jeffrey Mathebula, Isaac Hlatswayo, Paulus Tshabalala, Mashudu Chauke and many others.

As an all-round sportsman, Baloyi was once a bodybuilder who also led soccer and marathon teams. Apart from coordinating a successful tournament that featured 27 bouts, he has saved young troubled boys from the underworld of drugs and crime by bringing them into the boxing ring.

A state-of-the-art indoor arena located near Baloyi's house has become a second home for many budding boxers in his neighbourhood. His boxing skills have also been transferred to his son, Cassius, who is a world-renowned multiple title conqueror.

Following the release of former President Nelson Mandela in 1990, Baloyi was one of the leaders who unified the boxing fraternity, which was previously divided along racial and geographic lines.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr Johan Botha (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to opera music and putting South Africa on the world stage. He courageously entertained multitudes and sang for good causes, even at a time when his health was weakening.

Mr Johan Botha was born on 19 August 1965 in Rustenburg, North West. He studied opera in Pretoria, and later became one of South Africa's famous and internationally acclaimed operatic tenors in the opera world. Botha made his professional stage debut in 1989 in Roodepoort.

He was offered to become a member of the opera chorus at the Bayreuth Festival in Germany in 1990, after which his international opera career flourished. He has always been a patriot who proudly retained his South African citizenship and has never hesitated to promote his beloved country internationally.

The venues where he performed included the opera houses in Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg and Munich in Germany, the Gran Teatro del Liceu in Barcelona, Catalonia, the Lyric Opera Chicago in the United States of America (USA), the Royal Opera House Covent Garden in London, and the opera houses in Los Angeles and San Francisco in the USA.

In August 2016, Botha performed at the Artscape in Cape Town with the Cape Town Philharmonic Orchestra and at the Endler Hall in Stellenbosch, to raise funds for the Cancer Association of South Africa (CANSA).

Botha, who suffered from cancer, enjoyed giving these special homecoming concerts in aid of CANSA's 11 Care Homes. He returned to Vienna in Austria shortly after the concert, where he passed on 8 September 2016 after being admitted to hospital.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Ms Lillian Dube

For her excellent contribution to the performing arts and raising awareness in women's health issues through storytelling. Her creative ways of dealing with serious subjects through humour have been healing the nation.

Ms Lillian Dube is a 72-year-old veteran actress with a bubbly personality, renowned for her role as the matriarch and matron Sister Bettina in the health communications drama *Soul City*. Her work carries a message that mirrors social ills in various communities.

She started her acting career in the 1980s and has excelled in capturing the audiences with her many characters – from comedic to serious delivery of the message.

In 2007, Dube survived a serious battle with cancer. This escalated her community involvement in raising awareness through 'Celebrities for Good Causes', where she galvanises celebrities from the arts, sports and other fields to come together in an effort to draw attention to issues that negatively impact the lives of children, women and youth within communities.

Dube has formed strategic alliances with organisations involved in these areas, and celebrity power will be used to champion these causes in a meaningful and sustainable manner, thus making a difference in the lives of South Africans through the active promotion of these good causes and projects.

She also established a casting company, Lillian Dube Casting Agency, in Johannesburg. She nurtures the talents of young people and encourages them to chase their dreams.

In 2014, Dube was honoured with a Lifetime Achiever Award from the Theatre Guild. She starred in *Curl Up and Dye*, a theatre production that toured Scotland and Germany in 2009.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr Sipho Cecil Peter 'Hotstix' Mabuse

For his excellent contribution to the field of music and social cohesion. His spellbinding music has consistently captured the imagination of the nation.

Mr Sipho Cecil Peter 'Hotstix' Mabuse is a Master Saxophonist whose involvement in the music industry spans more than 40 years.

He is known as 'Hotstix' because of his mastery of the drums. Mabuse belongs to a bevy of world acclaimed jazz musicians such as Hugh Masekela, Jonas Gwangwa, Caiphus Semenya, Abdullah Ibrahim, Sipho Gumede and Khaya Mahlangu, among others, who have brought decades of entertainment to fans in Africa and beyond.

Although he is one of the most recognisable figures in our country, Mabuse remains humble and accessible, and is adored by young and old alike. He recently teamed up with young musicians to produce even more enjoyable music and in different genres across the music spectrum. Often, these new musicians are decades younger than him but he relates to them as their equal, as he is the definitive, consummate professional.

One of Mabuse's most remarkable achievements is his passing of the Matric examination at the age of 60, having left school

at Standard 9 (Grade 11) to pursue his music career without finishing Matric back in 1969. Through this accomplishment, he has become a shining example and a beacon of hope to many South Africans. The accomplishment also points to his dedication and discipline.

As a result of his humility and proximity to his people, he remains a resident of Soweto despite his accomplishments, which could have easily propelled him to live in the leafy suburbs.

Mabuse often writes social commentary articles on a variety of pertinent, relevant topics in the socio-economic domain.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Ms Elana Meyer

For her excellent contribution to track and field athletics. Her commitment to her sport and her glittering performances put South Africa on the world stage a multiple times.

Ms Elana Meyer grew up on her family's farm outside the small town of Albertinia in the Southern Cape. She discovered her talent for running at an early age.

At just 13 years of age, Meyer won her first official road race, the Foot of Africa half marathon. Soon thereafter, she started competing against the barefoot wonder, Zola Budd, who dominated South African athletics in the 1980s. Meyer achieved great success at national level and was awarded her Springbok colours as a junior athlete.

During apartheid, Meyer could not compete internationally due to South Africa's sporting isolation. However, this did not deter her from using international standards and times as the benchmarks for setting her own running goals. She knew she was able to match and better many of the world's top women endurance runners of that time. She also used these years to complete her university studies.

Meyer was awarded her BCom and BCom (Hons) degrees as well as her Higher Education Diploma from the University

of Stellenbosch. She then enrolled for a Master's degree in Marketing, but that had to be put aside temporarily in the interest of international racing when South Africa's period of isolation ended in the early 1990s.

The defining moment of her early career came soon thereafter. Competing in the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona, South Africa's first Olympic Games since 1960, Meyer won an historic Olympic silver medal. She is currently Co-Director of the South African Endurance Academy, a non-profit organisation that provides a complete sports management solution for aspiring endurance athletes.

The organisation identifies talented South African distance runners and offers them a multi-faceted support programme that includes top level sports coaching, race management, contract sourcing and negotiations, brand and enterprise development, marketing and reputation management, and life skills development.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr John Koenakeefe Motlhankana (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the field of art. His works remain an inspiration to many budding and established artists.

Mr John Koenakeefe Motlhankana was born on 27 September 1903 in the village of Dinokana, Lehurutshe near Zeerust in North West. His father Mogodiri Motlhankana was a sculptor who made furniture and traditional utensils to grind millet and maize, which influenced his interest in art. Motlhankana would often court trouble for neglecting the family goats while indulging in his pastime of making clay objects and painting on rocks. His talent did not go unnoticed at school when Reverend Hale, a missionary at the Lutheran Church, encouraged his father to allow him to paint during his spare time.

This encouragement saw him later being sent to the prestigious Tigerkloof Training College where he obtained a teacher's diploma. Reverend Hale and the London Missionary Society decided to send him to pursue art studies at a higher level in the coastal town of Luderitz in Namibia under the tutelage of a French woman, Mary du Point.

His one-year hiatus in Namibia helped to immerse him in the rudiments of art education. He subsequently spent five years in Germany, three of which were spent at the Kunst Academy in Dusseldorf in West Germany. He became the first of the pioneer

African artists to establish an art school, called the White Studio, at his abode in Annandale Street in Sophiatown. His singularity of purpose in art saw him giving instruction in sketching, painting, sculpture, piano forte and flower arrangement at the school.

The students between the ages of 12 and over 30 were drawn from a cross-section of the community and from all races. Motlhankana carried on with the school until people were forcefully removed from Sophiatown. He first settled in Dube and later in Moroka in Soweto, where he set up his Lawn Show Studio in front of his house, which he adorned with aloes and flowers.

He was the founding member of the Artist Market Association, which exhibited under the theme of Artist Under the Sun at places like the Zoo Lake, Joubert Park and Pietermaritzburg. He was the consummate artist who appreciated the musical virtuosity of western classical masters such as Handel, Beethoven and Mozart. Motlhankana was also a distinguished community leader and he founded the Moroka Sympathising Friends Scheme, which he chaired and was later elected its lifetime president.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr Thami Mnye (Posthumous)

For his excellent use of art and cultural activism to confront injustice. His creative works remain a living legacy and witness that oppression does not diminish one's talent.

Mr Thami Mnye was born on 10 December 1948 in Alexandra Township. By the late 60s, his mother sent him to a boarding school in Pretoria. He loved art from an early age but there were no art classes. He used pens, pencils and paper material to draw at the age of 14. In his last year of school, his mother could no longer afford school fees, so he left school.

In 1971, Mnye joined Mhloti Black Theatre. Years later, he wrote: "from time immemorial, black talent in South Africa was white-produced, white-directed, and even white-owned. The result was a misrepresentation in the arts of what black life and black theatre was all about; its aspirations, desires and wishes. On top of the above humiliations, the black man was shamelessly and shamefully exploited. Mhloti Black Theatre emerged because of and as a result of this muck. To fight and to begin the eradication of it for all eternity".

Mnye decided that his personal direction lay with the visual arts in 1972. He secured a grant to the Art Centre in Rourke's Drift in then Natal province, where he received one year of formal art training. He worked as an illustrator for the SACHED Trust for seven years.

In 1979 Mnye was forced into exile in Botswana, where he became a leading figure within the Medu Art Ensemble and a committed African National Congress cadre. He vehemently rejected any separation between his art and the demands of South African resistance against the apartheid regime. Medu Art Ensemble members preferred to call themselves 'cultural workers' rather than 'artists'. The term implied that art makers should not see themselves as elite and isolated individuals, touched by creative madness or genius; but simply people doing their work, whether painting, music or poetry.

On 14 June 1985, Mnye was shot dead by South African Defence Force (SADF) soldiers outside his home in Gaborone. He had planned to move to Lusaka the next day and the SADF took large collections of his works that were packed into a portfolio.

A week later, security policeman Major Craig Williamson displayed the portfolio and the works in it on SABC television, as evidence of Mnye's 'terrorist' activities. To date, these works have not been recovered from the security police.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Adv Nakedi Ribane

For her excellent contribution to the performing arts and literature. She has been a consistent advocate for equity and justice in the arts.

Adv Nakedi Ribane was born in Ga-Sekhukhune, Jane Furse in Limpopo and raised in Mamelodi, Pretoria. She has proven to be a conscientious personality who has not been shy to publicly speak out or write against injustice, inequality and unfairness in the arts or generally about social justice issues. Ribane is popularly known as Senthaolele, her character in the local Sepedi television drama, *Bophelo ke Semphekgo*.

She acted as Nyasa Mathiba in the teen adventure series *African Skies*, which aired in the USA and locally from 1992 to 1994. She began acting in the late 1980s whilst still a model, and has since appeared in numerous local and two international television series. In 2009, she had a stint in a German TV series, *Love, Babies and a Big Heart*, where she played a doctor.

The series was shot in Windhoek, Namibia. She has a relationship with Namibia dating back to 1995 when she choreographed Miss Katutura, with the queen becoming an automatic entrant for the first time as a national finalist. She played the leading role of Linda Mokoena, a psychologist, in the SABC2 mini-series *Noah's Ark* in 2008. Ribane has since acted in feature films *Waati* (1995) and *The Long Run* (2000).

In theatre, she won the 2002 FNB Vita Best Supporting Actress Award for her role as Noria in an adaptation of Zakes Mda's novel, *Ways of Dying*. While all of this was going on, she enrolled and completed her LLB degree through UNISA in 2015.

Ribane is one of South Africa's versatile and recognised performing artists. Her career spans acting, fashion and writing. She started her modelling career in the early 1980s and advanced quickly to become one of South Africa's top models of her era.

A published author, Nakedi's debut book, *Beauty – A Black Perspective* (September 2006), received much acclaim for tackling images of beauty from a perspective not often heard in the gruelling fashion and beauty industry. She was also a fashion and beauty editor for an upmarket magazine, co-owner of modelling agency, Siyazazi, and a former model.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr John William Smit

For his excellent contribution and leadership in the sport of rugby. He captained his country to become world champions, and has been the epitome of pride and commitment.

Mr John William Smit was born on 3 April 1978 in then Pietersburg (now Polokwane) in Limpopo. He attended the Fields College in Rustenburg in North West and then went on to Pretoria Boys High School where he was head prefect in 1996 and played for the school's first XV from 1994 to 1996 in a record 56 games.

Smit played his first Springbok game in 2000 at the age of 22, when South Africa beat Canada 51-18 at Basil Kenyon Stadium in East London. Between October 2003 and June 2007, he played in 46 consecutive Test matches for South Africa. In 2004 he was made captain of the squad by the then new coach Jake White. He became a regular member of the starting XV.

Smit's record-breaking sequence of appearances came to an end with South Africa's first match of the 2007 Tri Nations (now named the Rugby Championship and includes Argentina), against Australia, when he suffered an injury that prevented him from taking any further part in the tournament. He recovered from his injury in time to take part in the 2007 Rugby World Cup, in which he started in six out of seven South African matches.

South Africa won the tournament and Smit had the privilege of lifting the Webb Ellis trophy on behalf of his country.

Not only did he play for his country, but Smit also engaged in charity work. In 2011 he became a founder of the Barneys Army Foundation to raise funds and support the Bobbi Bear (a human rights organisation committed to helping sexually abused children), the LIVVillage (home to orphaned street kids) and the Chris Burger/Petro Jackson's Fund (which assists players who have been paralysed while playing rugby).



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Mr Neil Robert Tovey

For his excellent contribution to South African football. His passion for the sport put South Africa on the world map when he captained the national team to winning the Africa Cup of Nations.

Mr Neil Robert Tovey was born in July 1962 in Pretoria. He is a renowned soccer player and a coach. He holds the record for most appearances in the National Soccer League (NSL). He made his professional debut for Durban City in 1981 and won the 1982 and 1983 NPSL titles under Clive Barker and played 176 league games.

Tovey led Bafana Bafana to their only AFCON title in 1996, which was a *triumph that thrilled the nation and advanced social cohesion*.

Enroute to registering the most appearances in the NSL, he played 174 times for Durban City, 117 times for AmaZulu and 341 times for Kaizer Chiefs. Tovey captained South Africa in the 1996 AFCON victory. He has played 52 international games and captained South Africa 29 times. Domestically, he played no fewer than 634 times (the most by any footballer in the PSL) during his 20-year career.

Tovey spent 10 years of his soccer career at Kaizer Chiefs and retired at the club. He also played for the likes of AmaZulu (five

years) and Durban City (five years). After retiring from play, he remained within football structures and passed his UEFA A Licence with the highest marks produced by the course. Tovey's successes as coach include winning the Rothmans Cup (three times), Castle League (two times), Telkom Charity Cup and COSAFA Cup (women's national team). Tovey has coached teams to the level of Bob Save Super Bowl Finalist, MTN 8 Semi-finalist and Nedbank Cup Finalist.

Additional achievements include assisting Sundowns qualify for the African Champions League, saving Hellenic FC from relegation and coaching the National Women's Under-20 team for qualification into the 2002 World Youth Championships.

Tovey has played 174 times for Durban City, 117 times for AmaZulu and 341 times for Kaizer Chiefs. Currently, he is a SAFA technical director, where he is mandated to improve and streamline the referees' training programme, in addition to the youth programme and women football development, among others.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE

Ms Traci Mackie

For her outstanding contribution to the field of journalism and exposing the evils of apartheid. She exposed the covering-up of Steve Biko's death and exposed those in the Security Branch who were involved.

Ms Traci Mackie emigrated from Scotland to South Africa at the age of nine. She was born into a blue-collar, working-class family in a depressed industrial village close to Edinburgh, called Blackburn. The family decided to start a new life and moved to South Africa. After a short stay in Port Elizabeth, the family moved to King William's Town. The funeral of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko, in her new hometown, was her first indication that all was not well. She witnessed the injustice that spurred her to become a journalist.

She attributes pivotal moments in her life to a chance meeting as a young journalist with former liberation struggle hero and government Minister, the late Mr Steve Tshwete and his wife Pam, who is now the Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation. The Tshwete family ignited in Mackie a political flame that led to her membership of the African National Congress, after she retired as a journalist in 1999.

Another highlight was being requested by the Premier of the Eastern Cape, Dr Nosimo Balindlela, in 2004 to walk with national icon and Rivonia trialist, Dr Raymond Mhlaba, in the final chapter of his life when he was diagnosed with cancer.

Her career highlights as a newspaper journalist included breaking the story internationally on Gideon Nieuwoudt's involvement in Biko's death. He had confessed to her telephonically.

Other headline highlights include reporting on the 1994 democratic elections, release of Struggle veterans and the assassination of Chris Hani, which resulted in her car being stoned by an angry mob outside New Brighton police station in Port Elizabeth.

Mackie worked alongside Oom Ray, as a communication and media advisor in the Eastern Cape Premier's office. This exposed her to community work. She believes that her years as a journalist enabled her to assist in the establishment of a poverty-alleviation programme in Grahamstown, KwameMakana Homestays in the Eastern Cape.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE

Ms Elsa Meyer

For her outstanding contribution to the field of senior athletics and encouraging the elderly to remain fit in their matured years.

Ms Elsa Meyer is a remarkable athlete. During the last 10 years she has excelled as a master athlete, competing with the best in the world. As a race walker, she has achieved South African records in the 5 000 metres, 10 km and 20 km.

At the World Masters Athletics Championships held in Australia in 2016, she won a silver medal in the 5 000 metres and a gold medal in the 20 km for the age category 60-64. At the World Masters Championships held in Brazil in 2013, she won gold medals in the 5 000 metres, 10 km and 20 km for the age category 65-69.

At the World Masters Athletics Championships held in Australia she won gold medals in the 5 000 metres, 10 km and 20 km for the age category 70-74. She also broke the world record in the 20 km.

Her achievements came through hard work and dedication. She is an inspiration to the young and old. She is the perfect example of what can be achieved at an age when most people do not think there is much more to be achieved anymore.

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.

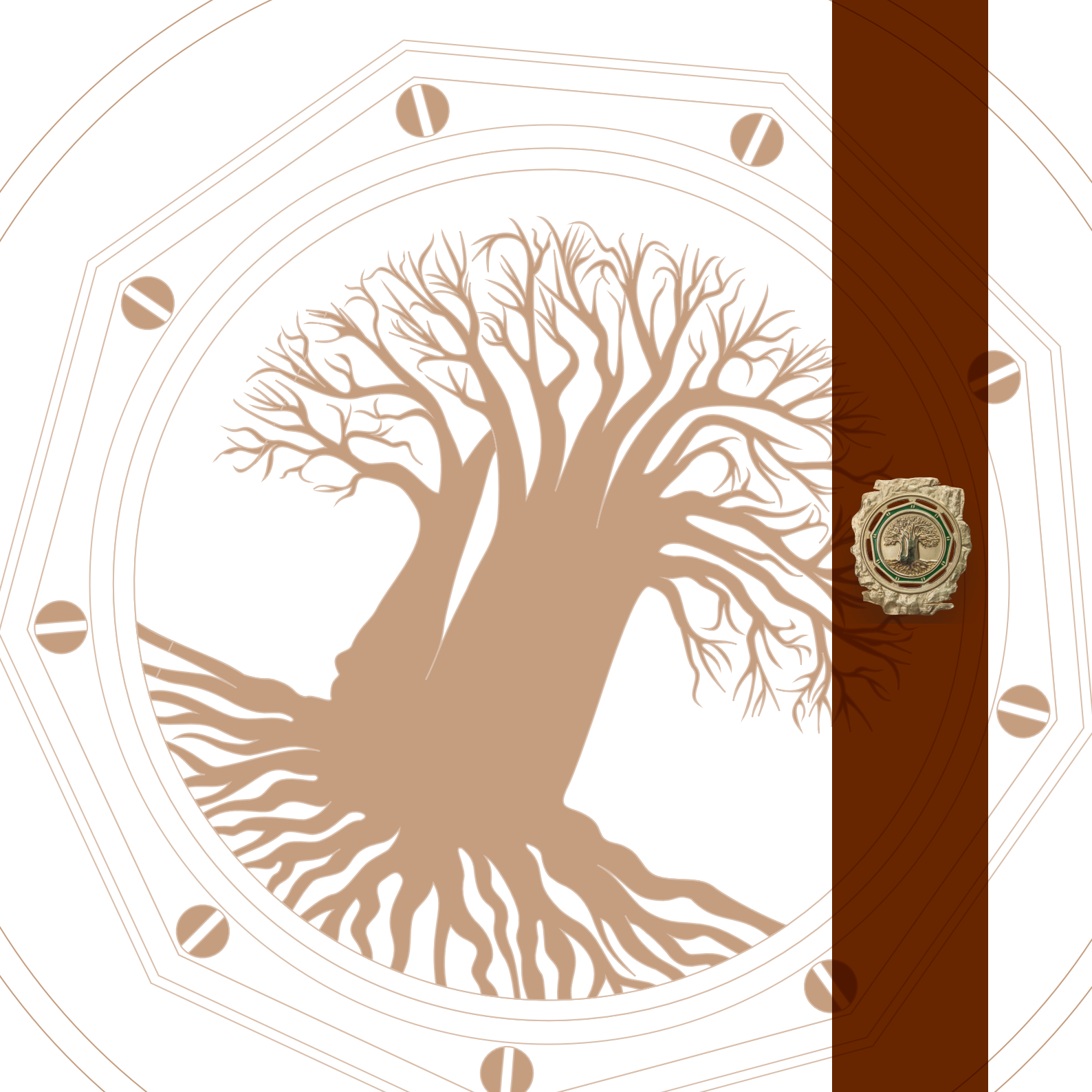
The central motif of the Order is the image of the Baobab tree enclosed in a nine-sided polygon, which symbolises the nine provinces of our country as well as the many different areas of possible contribution and service to the nation. The exterior shape and texture are reminiscent of the bark on the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





THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

Mr Maduke Lot Ndlovu (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to transformation in South Africa. He contributed immensely to the development of black commerce in the country.

Mr Maduke Lot Ndlovu was born in Kriel in Mpumalanga on 15 August 1951 and died on 22 August 2013 after a long battle with cancer. He obtained his early education in various farm schools around Kriel. He went on to become a very successful businessman, leading institutions such as SA Phillips and Nedbank.

Ndlovu did not allow the fact that he was raised in a poor household constrain his future. He studied business management at the University of South Africa, and pursued his postgraduate studies at Wits University, Harvard University and Northwestern University in the United States. He started work as a clerk at the Department of Home Affairs at the height of apartheid.

He later worked for SA Phillips in the marketing sales division, where he distinguished himself through excellence. After South Africa gained democracy, Ndlovu was approached by senior black businesspeople to rescue the fast-sinking Black Management Forum (BMF).

Faced with a myriad financial and management challenges, the BMF was on the brink of collapsing. Ndlovu took up the role of Managing Director in the ailing institution without pay.

He turned the BMF around and the institution is today a well-functioning entity, thanks to Ndlovu's distinguished business management acumen. He was also the CEO of Nedbank's Peoples Bank division, positioning the bank to meet the financial needs of ordinary South Africans.

He was a humanitarian at heart who was driven by the desire to improve the circumstances of the marginalised and excluded sections of the South African society.

He played a critical role in the development of black businesses in post-apartheid South Africa. Through his engagements with Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) and government structures, Ndlovu always agitated for BEE deals that would genuinely develop black businesses instead of offering trajectories to a quick buck.



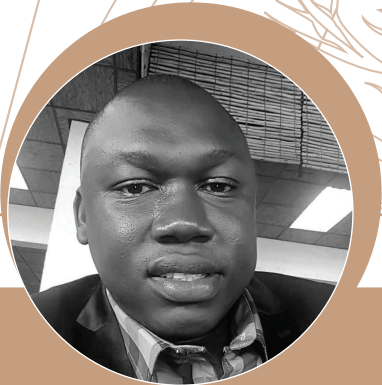
THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB

His realisation that BEE transactions excluded the majority of ordinary black people led to Ndlovu calling for the development of a more inclusive BEE model. This culminated in the development of the current Broad-Based BEE empowerment scheme.

He pushed vociferously for black people to be included in the middle and upper management levels of both the private and public sectors, which were still conspicuously dominated by white South Africans in the early days of democracy.

His work has ensured that South Africa has a burgeoning black management and business class. In true patriotism, he embraced with open arms the challenge of the newly democratic society and the transformation of society in the interest of unity.

Upon his retirement as the President of the BMF in 1999, Ndlovu made a significant donation towards the establishment of a bursary scheme to assist poor yet deserving students acquire tertiary education. The BMF then established the Lot Ndlovu Bursary Scheme.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

Mr Nkosinathi Freddy Ndlovu

For his excellent contribution to the fight for the recognition of the rights of people with disabilities. His courageous work continues to shine the light on the plight of the most vulnerable in society.

Mr Nkosinathi Freddy Ndlovu is a Mpumalanga-based disability rights activist, who is fighting for change for the future generations in Mpumalanga and South Africa as a whole. He has displayed an ironclad resolve to advance the rights of children, youth and people with disabilities in South Africa. He has received numerous accolades for his excellent achievements for the upliftment of the poor, people with disabilities and youth.

He serves in various local and international organisations. He served as board member of the International Deaf Youth Camp 5th World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) General Assembly that was hosted in South Africa in 2011 at the Durban International Convention Centre. The WFD Youth Section aims to give an opportunity directly to deaf youth to meet on an international level, share ideas, experiences and to grow as individuals, as well as leaders, to strive in making this world a better place for everyone.

Ndlovu is also former Secretary-General (SG) of the Southern African Development Community Africa Deaf

Sports Confederation representing the sports body in Africa between 2012 and 2013. He is also SG of the Southern Africa Deaf Youth Federation based in Johannesburg. In 2009, he was elected the National Deputy Chairperson of Deaf Youth South Africa in Durban, representing Mpumalanga, under the Deaf Federation of South Africa.

He was appointed as the first Deaf Youth Ambassador of Parliament in Cape Town from 2009 to 2014. He represented youth with disabilities and has served in the Education Commission. In 2013, he founded the South African Deaf Youth Development Project and served as its national president.

The organisation has partnerships with the Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State and Gauteng provincial governments, as well as the national Department of Social Development. Ndlovu is also the National Deputy Chairperson of the Project 365 National Movement for Change to Stop Gender-Based Violence in South Africa.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

Ms Violet Jacobeth Seboni (Posthumous)

For her excellent contribution to the struggle for the rights of workers and equality for women. She bravely took on the proverbial Goliath corporations and industries to fight for workers' rights.

Ms Violet Jacobeth Seboni was born on 18 September 1965. She was raised by her grandmother and later her grandmother's friend in North West.

Although she was poor like many working-class women, her upbringing bred determination, empathy and a vision for a better life for the poor and marginalised. It was at Madibane High School in Diepkloof, Soweto where she developed a passion for activism.

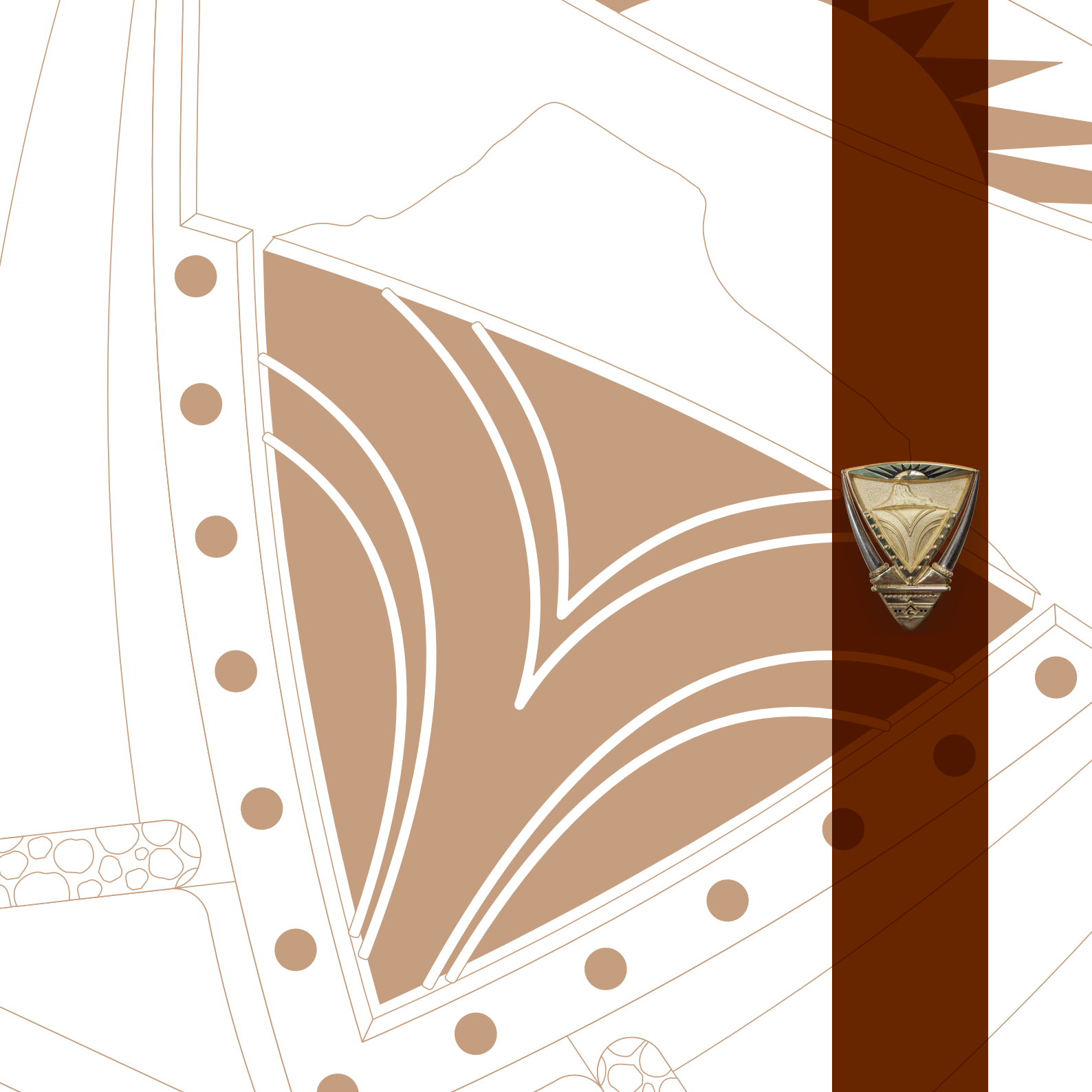
After completing school, Seboni worked in the clothing industry. She was a shop steward in the South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU) in her early 20s, in 1989, at a hat-making factory in Johannesburg, where she worked for most of her life. In 1999 she was elected as the first female Chairperson of SACTWU's East Rand branch. She brought new energy to the branch at a time when there were many battles to save jobs and fight for a living wage.

In 2001, in recognition of her leadership qualities, her fellow shop stewards elected her as Treasurer of SACTWU's Gauteng

region. Later the same year she was elected as the second Deputy President of SACTWU, at the union's 8th National Congress held in Durban.

Also in 2001, she led a two-week industry wide protected wage-related strike of thousands of clothing workers in Gauteng. She was typically on the picket line almost day and night, led marches and protests in support of the union's demands and inspired the clothing workers to a historic victory that helped to fundamentally change industrial relations in the industry for the better.

By 2003 she had risen to become Deputy President of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, where she led two million workers around the country. Seboni passed on 3 April 2009 in a car accident while on her way to Mafikeng to address an election meeting of the African National Congress Women's League, during the lead-up to the national general elections.





THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Inkosi Mhlabunzima Joseph Maphumulo (Posthumous)

For his exceptional selfless contribution to conflict resolution, and his resistance against injustice and oppression. He paid the ultimate price for our freedom and hard-won democracy.

Inkosi Mhlabunzima Joseph Maphumulo was born in 1949 in Mbambangalo, KwaZulu-Natal and was the eldest son of Nosibhedlela Mdalose and Inkosi Funizwe Maphumulo. He went to school at Edendale, Bhekuzulu College and KwaDlangezwa. Installed to *ubukhosi* (Chieftainship) in 1973, this traditional leader of the Maphumulo near Pietermaritzburg led his people in an era of unprecedented repression and internecine violence in a country on the brink of political transformation.

Maphumulo made outstanding contributions to the struggle for democracy in South Africa and peace in KwaZulu-Natal as the traditional leader of the Maphumulo at Table Mountain and as the first President of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa). He earned a reputation as a 'maverick,' 'rebel chief' and 'peace chief' for his resistance to Inkatha domination in KwaZulu-Natal and for his struggle to quell state-sponsored violence in the province during the last years of apartheid.

As the first President of the Contralesa, he worked to recruit amakhosi into the anti-apartheid movement and to ensure there was a place for traditional authority in a democratic South Africa. Maphumulo literally gave his life in this quest to build a new nation.

He offered his life in service to the people of South Africa during the Struggle to establish a democratic South Africa. He did so in the face of constant danger faced by people involved in such activities. He understood the chieftaincy as an institution through which he should serve as a shield for his people, accountable for their security and well-being. Armed with this belief, he promoted peace and political tolerance during the state-sponsored civil war that preceded democracy and organised traditional leaders against apartheid.

Maphumulo first earned the reputation of a maverick chief for his allegiance to the Zulu King and opposition to the dominance of Inkatha in KwaZulu. With the Inala Party in 1975, he sought to ensure the King was not sidelined in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. For this resistance to Inkatha, the Inkatha Youth Brigade assaulted him in 1983.

As civil war began to plague KwaZulu-Natal in the 1980s, Maphumulo began to earn the reputation of a peace Chief. Conservative estimates hold that nearly 13 000 people died between 1985 and 1996 in KwaZulu-Natal. As the war spread, Maphumulo's Table Mountain remained quiet.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

As word travelled of his 'haven of peace,' some of the people fleeing from the violence moved to Table Mountain. He welcomed unaffiliated United Democratic Front (UDF) and Inkatha supporting refugees. He organised a series of well-publicised peace initiatives to which he invited stakeholders from across the political divide.

The Chief described his intentions: "I have to accommodate every member of my tribe irrespective of their political allegiance, be it UDF, Congress of South African Trade Unions, Inkatha or Azanian People's Organisation." He also spearheaded peace efforts in the war-torn Mpumalanga, organising meetings where residents could air their grievances about kitskonstabels (rouge constables) with senior police officials.

Throughout 1989, he worked with Lawyers for Human Rights to campaign for a judicial inquiry into the causes of the violence, but was rebuffed by President PW Botha and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. On 25 February 1991, an apartheid hit squad assassinated Maphumulo. The African National Congress organised a mass political funeral for the Chief, mourning him as a Struggle hero.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Justice Dikgang Ernest Moseneke

For his exceptional contribution to the field of law and the administration of justice in democratic South Africa. Through his leadership our fledgling democracy has continually administered justice without fear, favour or prejudice.

Justice Dikgang Ernest Moseneke was born in 1947 in Pretoria, where he attended primary and secondary school. At the young age of 15 he was arrested, detained and convicted of participating in anti-apartheid activities.

He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, all of which he served on Robben Island. Moseneke studied for his matric as well as two degrees while in jail. While he was jailed on Robben Island, he obtained a BA in English and political science, as well as a B luris degree.

He later completed an LLB degree. All three degrees were conferred by the University of South Africa. Moseneke started his professional career as an attorney's clerk at Klagbruns Inc in Pretoria in 1976. In 1978 he was admitted and practised for five years as an attorney and partner at the law firm Maluleke, Seriti and Moseneke. In 1983 he was called to the Bar and practised as an advocate in Johannesburg and Pretoria. Ten years later, in 1993, he was elevated to the status of senior counsel.

He served on the technical committee that drafted the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1993.

In 1994 he was appointed Deputy Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission, which conducted the first democratic elections in South Africa. In September 1994, while practising law, he accepted an acting appointment to the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.

Before his appointment as Justice of the Constitutional Court in November 2001, he was appointed a Judge of the High Court in Pretoria. On 29 November 2002, he was appointed as judge in the Constitutional Court and in June 2005, he was appointed Deputy Chief Justice of the Republic of South Africa – a position he held until his retirement in May 2016.

Moseneke also has five honorary doctorates from the University of the North, University of Natal, Tshwane University of Technology, University of South Africa and the City University of New York respectively.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Mama Dora Tamana (Posthumous)

For her sustained and brave fight against unjust laws and promoting the rights of workers. She consistently pushed back against the injustices meted out on the disenfranchised.

Mama Dora Tamana was a true activist and an all-rounder of all alliance formations. She was a unionist and led workers actively involved in the African National Congress (ANC). She joined the Communist Party at a very young age, inspired by the evictions she suffered with her family and community. She needed to fight the oppressive regime for dispossessing them. Tamana was a founding member of the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW) and was elected its first National Secretary in 1954.

The FEDSAW Congress in 1954 adopted the Women Charter as a lobbying and guiding document to advance women struggles. They understood that the struggle for freedom had to be fought side by side with the struggle for women emancipation. She believed in the unity of women in advancing their struggle, hence she was part of the diverse women and organisations that came together to form the FEDSAW.

As a communist, Tamana participated in the ANC Women's League (ANCWL). She knew that the views of the working class and the poor needed to find expression in the ANCWL. She never gave up on advancing women's struggles. She organised her community and women in defiance campaigns against pass laws that limited people's movement in the land of their birth.

Tamana understood that the South African struggle for liberation was interlinked with all the oppressed peoples of the world. It is for that reason that she and other women embarked on an international tour to mobilise support against the oppressive apartheid regime. They enlightened the world about the atrocities of the regime on black people and women in particular.

When they returned from the international tour, she and five other women were listed under the Suppression of Communism Act and in April 1955 she was banned from participating in political gatherings and meetings for five years.

She was brave and ready for the consequences, but more determined to end the oppressive regime and its laws. When women were going from Cape Town, where she was based, to Pretoria to participate in the historic 1956 Women's March, Tamana had inspired them and they used trains without giving up.

In the 1960s she served two jail sentences but she never gave up on the Struggle. Even when she suffered poor health she still continued to talk to women at different events and urged them to continue to fight. She passed on in 1983.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mr Godfrey Kenneth Beck (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the fight for liberation and equal rights for all South Africans. He bravely pushed back against the system that promoted inequality.

Mr Godfrey Kenneth Beck was born in Bertrams, Johannesburg on 18 October 1925. He was Secretary-General of the Transvaal Textile Workers Union and a 1956 Treason Trialist. As a political activist and leader, he worked tirelessly to isolate the apartheid regime. He re-established the Danish Anti-Apartheid Movement and was the founder of the National Committee South Africa Action.

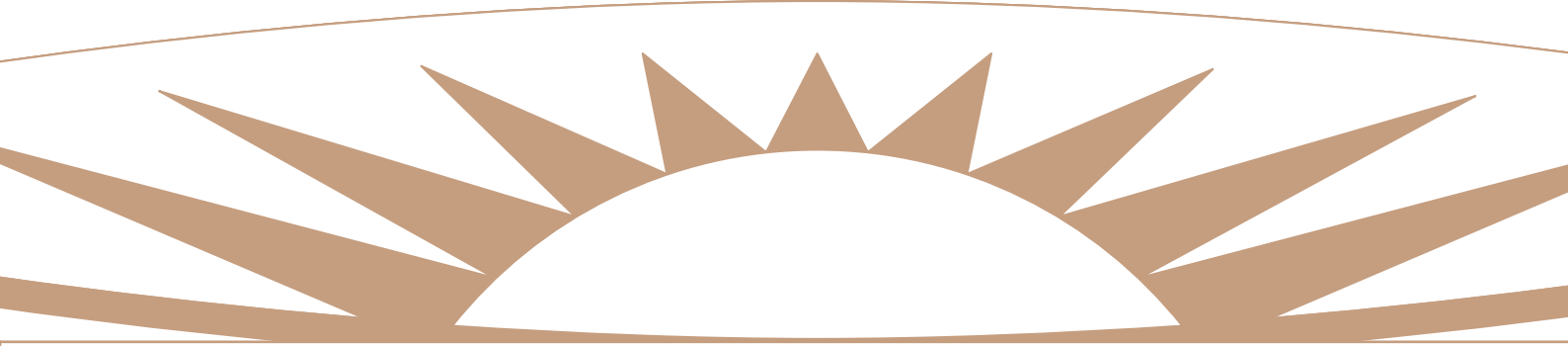
He was educated at Siemerts Road Coloured School in Johannesburg and went on to study theology at Rehoboth Theological College in Kempton Park. He was later ordained as a Methodist Priest in Newclare in 1950. His theological studies were associated with human rights and the fight against apartheid in South Africa. He served in the Second World War at the age of 15 in Egypt and in India as a horseman.

After military service in 1945, he returned home under oppressive circumstances and became a political activist in areas such as Noordgesig, Albertville, Benoni, Coronationville, Denver, Fordsburg, Kliptown, Krugersdorp, Newclare, Pretoria, Western Native Township, Riverlea, and Riverlea Extension, which he coined 'Zombie Town'.

Beck joined the African National Congress (ANC) because he was appalled by the brutal and oppressive nature of apartheid. His religious background and good oratorical skills saw him become instrumental in mobilising the coloured communities in and around Johannesburg. In 1954 he established the Transvaal Coloured People's Progressive in Johannesburg.

The 1952-1956 Defiance Campaign Against Unjust Laws – led by the ANC, Congress of Democrats, Coloured People's Organisation, Natal Indian Congress, Federation of South African Women and South African Congress of Trade Unions – developed tactics that would be employed by South Africans and influenced the mass civil rights movement of the late 1950s and 1960s.

Beck was a member of the Congress of Democrats and assisted with the adoption of the Freedom Charter in Kliptown in 1955. Appalled by the plight of black textile workers, he was pivotal in the formation of the Transvaal Textile Workers Union and became its secretary-general in 1961.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

After the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960, Beck was arrested along with 1 700 other leaders. Subsequent to his release, he was rearrested without being charged for several periods of 90 days in jail. During his various prison incarcerations, Beck sat on different prison committees to demand better human conditions for political prisoners.

In spite of not having been charged with any crime, he was banned and placed under house arrest in April 1967 under the then Suppression of Communism Act that had just been introduced by the then Minister of Justice John Vorster.

He was restricted to Noordgesig in Soweto and his banning orders were renewed from time to time until his death in exile in 1986. Beck was repeatedly detained and harassed by the apartheid government in the long struggle against apartheid, whether at home or abroad.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mama Lillian Lily Diedericks

For her excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of all South Africans and women in particular. She is one of the brave women who led the 1956 march to the Union Buildings to protest against the pass laws.

Mama Lillian Lily Diedericks was born in 1925 near the railway line in the infamous Red Location, the oldest section of New Brighton township in Port Elizabeth. In 1940, Diedericks and her family, classified as coloured, were forced out of their home by the apartheid government when the area was zoned for blacks only. She was able to communicate fluently in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa and this linguistic ability enabled her to achieve great success in her activist roles.

She addressed people in different languages, and managed to conscientise both coloured people in Afrikaans and African people in isiXhosa. Her history of activism is testament to her knowledge, intelligence and linguistic abilities. There was a great deal of political work taking place in Port Elizabeth in the 1940s and 1950s in which Diedericks was fully involved.

As a working class leader, especially in the Food and Canning Workers' Union, she was able to lead and provide direction in the political space. She was a close friend and compatriot of Struggle stalwart Raymond Mhlaba. After a protest against the Mayor of Port Elizabeth in 1956, Diedericks was arrested for treason, along with Frances Baard, Florence Matomela and

numerous other women. They were imprisoned at the Fort Prison in Johannesburg and acquitted in 1961. For a long time Diedericks worked underground in Cape Town and during this period, she worked as a domestic worker. Upon her return to Port Elizabeth, the apartheid government banned her for five years from 1963 to 1969.

During her stint working underground she was together with Mhlaba and Govan Mbeki. When they were imprisoned on Robben Island, Diedericks assisted with the children, especially Mhlaba's eldest son. She also assisted many families, especially in providing meals to families and children whose parents were involved in the Struggle.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mama Mary Fitzgerald (Posthumous)

For her gallant fight against injustice and inequalities enforced through racist laws. She was ahead of her time and her legacy continues to live on in downtown Johannesburg.

Mama Mary Fitzgerald was born in Wexford Ireland in 1882. She trained as a printer and qualified as South Africa's first female master printer. She was the first woman to be elected to the Johannesburg City Council (JCC) at the age of 33. She later served as Deputy Mayor of Johannesburg and was appointed by the government to be its representative at an international labour conference.

When she retired from the JCC, her constituents gave her a car, making her the first woman to own and drive a car. The town council voted to name Johannesburg's Market Square in her honour. The square is commemorated in the name of Mary Fitzgerald Square in Newtown, Johannesburg.

She made an enormous contribution to the early history of Johannesburg, after arriving there in 1902. She became South Africa's first trade union organiser, a rabble-rousing orator, and a strike leader and leader of women's commandos. Fiery and fearless, she stood up to Minister of Mines, Jan Smuts, the police, local and British troops and scabs alike. She was a suffragist long before women had the vote.

She also published articles from her printing works advocating women's enfranchisement, racially integrated trade unions and revolutionary socialism. She helped to found the Labour Party, attended its international conferences and she was active in work for children.

As a typist for the Mine Workers' Union in Johannesburg, she was appalled by the working conditions of miners, and most of all, she was distressed by the plight of the women and children who she felt bore the brunt of the suffering.

She became involved in related industrial action. In Johannesburg, Fitzgerald became editor of a radical publication known as *The Voice of Labour*, which she used as a vehicle for contesting capitalist relations and worker rights in the industrialising and colonial city of gold.

As a prominent leader in the trade union movement, she established unions for women in 1907, to put them in a position to claim equal pay and opportunity with men. Her first target was the overworked waitresses; the poorest paid employees in 1907.

A stylized sun graphic at the top of the page, featuring a white semi-circle with brown rays extending upwards and outwards. The rays are of varying lengths and are set against a white background. Below the sun is a solid brown horizontal band.

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

Fitzgerald's leading role was during the Black Friday riots in 1913. Workman's compensation and medical benefits were totally inadequate. On 4 July 1913, the government declared martial law after 18 000 miners had stopped work. The federation called a mass meeting in Johannesburg's Market Square to announce the strike. The government responded by calling in 4 000 policemen and British troops to try to break up the meeting.

The police's brutal attack on the people was driven back by a barrage of broken bottles, stones and tin cans that injured 88 of them. As the Royal Dragoons – a cavalry regiment of the British Army – charged the crowd, she stood on an oil drum and appealed to the crowd to stand fast and resist the police and soldiers.

Her women commandos surged into the cleared space to rally their menfolk who were starting to leave the square. Fitzgerald describes in her journal how she became separated from the crowd and pinned between a mounted Dragoon Commandant's horse and a wall. She took a big hat pin from her hat and drove it into the horse, which ran away.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Prof Farid Esack

For his excellent contribution to academic research and to the fight against race, gender, class and religious oppression. His body of work continues to enlighten generations of fledgling and established academics.

Prof Farid Esack was born in Bonteheuwel in Cape Town. He lost his mother at an early age but he continued to make life for himself. He grew up to become a respected theologian, academic, activist and internationalist. He completed the Darsi Nizami, the traditional Islamic theological studies programme, in Madrasahs in Karachi, Pakistan, where he studied for eight years. He completed his PhD at the University of Birmingham and subsequently did post-doctoral work on Biblical Hermeneutics at the Philosophische Theologische Hochschule, Sankt Georgen in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Formerly a Commissioner for Gender Equality, appointed by former President Nelson Mandela, Esack has also lectured in many distinguished local and international institutions of higher learning. He is a former Distinguished Mason Professor at the College of William and Mary in Virginia; he also occupied a University Professorship in Ethics, Religion and Society at Xavier University in Ohio. He served for two years at Harvard University – between the Divinity School, and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences – as the William Henry Bloomberg Professor and the Prince Al-Waleed Bin Talal Professor in Contemporary Islam.

A veteran of the struggle against apartheid and an activist in the inter-religious solidarity movement for justice and peace, he played a leading role in the United Democratic Front, the Call of Islam, the Organisation of People Against Sexism and the World Conference on Religion and Peace. He was involved in South Africa's struggle for freedom from a young age, and remains a committed comrade of the struggle for greater equality and justice. He has always been an ardent activist for racial, gender and economic equality and justice.

In addition to his academic pursuits, he continues his activism through various HIV, development, environmental justice and Palestine solidarity organisations – several of which he serves as a board member, both in South Africa and internationally. Esack struggles to live and understand the meaning of faith as well as an alternative liberation vision in a world savaged by the Empire and the often dehumanising responses to it by its subjects and victims.

Esack is a son of South Africa who contributed to the struggle against apartheid, made a consistent contribution to the country post-1994 and also championed international struggles.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mr Swaminathan 'Swami' Karuppa Gounden

For his lifelong and courageous fight against apartheid oppression. He continues to live by the courage of his convictions in his pursuit of equality for all.

Mr Swaminathan 'Swami' Karuppa Gounden was born in 1927 in Durban. He joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1950. He became a council member of the Asherville Ratepayers Association in 1958 and is still an active member who served as its secretary for five years. He was a member of the David Landau Community Centre, a community-based organisation, in 1962.

He served as Assistant Secretary, Vice President and a Trustee, and was an active member of the Asherville Housing Action Committee. He joined the United Democratic Front (UDF), and was founding a member and trustee of the Monty Naicker Commemoration Committee.

Despite being jailed and banned, Gounden has since 1944 rendered over 70 years of dedicated political and community service to South Africa. He continues to be an active member of community and political organisations even as he approaches the age of 90.

A political activist, trade union leader and community activist, he is one of the last remaining attendees, from KwaZulu-Natal, of

the historic 1955 Congress of the People in Kliptown, Soweto where the Freedom Charter was adopted.

He has participated as an activist and leader in most of the major historic campaigns in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. These include the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign, the 1952 Defiance Campaign, the 1955 Kliptown Conference and the 1983 launch of the UDF.

His many abovementioned citations and awards bear testimony to his ongoing support and contribution to the struggle for liberation, and community service towards improving the living conditions of the oppressed people of South Africa. His dedicated service to South Africa was highlighted in 2015 when the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal singled him out for recognition in his State of the Province Address.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Rev Charles Hooper (Posthumous)

For his bravery and contribution to the struggle for democracy when the apartheid regime was at its most brutal. He left everything and fled to a far-away land to fight the racist system.

Rev Charles Hooper graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand. He heeded the call to become an Anglican Priest. In the years around 1957, he served the community of Lehurutshe in present-day North West, which he supported materially, spiritually and legally.

He further supported the uprising that sought to oppose the unjust subjugation of the community of Lehurutshe. He was present during the unjust deposition of Kgosi Abraham Moiloa, fully supporting the community. Hooper was subjected to threats on his life by the authorities who sought to impose the pass laws on the women of Gopane and other villages in the area.

Hooper and his wife Sheila were subsequently banned and found refuge in Swaziland. It is on record that as the resident priest and teacher at St Michaels Anglican School in Manzini, he gave refuge and safe passage to comrades evading the unjust apartheid regime, including Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe.

He showed bravery and contributed to the struggle for democracy when the apartheid regime was most brutal. He gave refuge to those seeking shelter at Lehurutshe and in Swaziland,

doing this with humility without demanding recognition for a just fight. He inspired many at the St Michaels Anglican School to lead, be courageous and pursue justice.

Minister Lindiwe Sisulu and others who sacrificed much to go into exile are some of the mentees of Hooper. Similarly, he supported the safe movement of people from Zeerust to Botswana. The Lehurutshe Uprising is documented in the classic book, Brief Authority. He also published a manuscript, *The Red Car*.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Ms Sibongile Mkhabela

For her excellent contribution to the well-being of children, young people and her gallant fight against injustice. She is part of the legendary 1976 youth that distinguished themselves with their bravery against apartheid.

Ms Sibongile Mkhabela is a social worker by profession and an activist by orientation. She was among the 11 student leaders arrested in connection with the 1976 student uprisings. She was held in the Fort Prison in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, and Kroonstad Prison in the Free State.

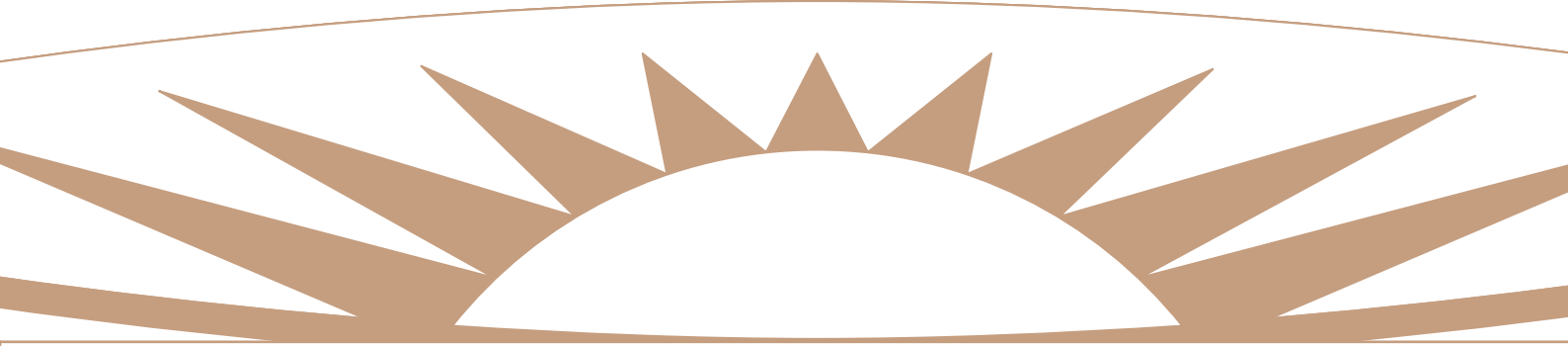
Mkhabela is the current Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund (NMCF) as well as the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Trust (NMCHT). She has not only been instrumental in growing the fund's endowment but also in captaining the navigation of its strategic direction to change the way society treats its children and youth.

Her tenure as CEO has seen the organisation position itself as a critical player in issues affecting children and youth, their families and communities. The NMCF footprint has extended beyond the borders of South Africa to encompass southern Africa. In 2009, the fund's Board of Trustees seconded Mkhabela to assume the role of CEO of the NMCHT.

Chaired by Ms Graca Machel, the NMCHT was tasked with the vision of pioneering the establishment of a second dedicated children's hospital in southern Africa. This vision was realised when the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital was launched in December 2016.

The hospital is a 200-bed tertiary and quaternary academic referral hospital serving the children of southern Africa, irrespective of their socio-economic status. The hospital is situated in Parktown, Johannesburg and was built on land donated by the University of the Witwatersrand. The hospital is a concrete expression of former President Nelson Mandela's legacy, with the aim of improving the quality of paediatric care, research and training in Sub-Saharan Africa.

It is through Mkhabela's passion, drive and determination that all the funds required to design, construct and equip the hospital were raised through a global capital campaign personally led by her. It was her personal struggle that inspired and drove her to have a world-class children's hospital for South Africa.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

She is also a Joel L. Fleishman Civil Society Fellow at Duke University in North Carolina, USA and completed her postgraduate Business Management studies with the University of the Witwatersrand's Business School in Johannesburg.

Her work in senior positions at the United Nations (UN) Development Programme, UN Education Programme in Southern Africa and the South African Council of Churches, has added to her wealth of experience on development issues.

Part of that experience saw her serve in the office of then Deputy President Thabo Mbeki as Programmes Director responsible for programming and establishing the National Development Agency. Mkhabela's role in this position also ensured that South Africa implemented UN agreements on the rights of the child.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Major General Keith Mokoape

For his excellent contribution to the liberation movement. His service to the country from exile to democracy has been invaluable and remains his legacy.

Major General Keith Mokoape was born in Wallmansthal, north of Pretoria, in 1947. He studied for the Bachelor of Science degree in Botany and Zoology at the then University of the North (now called University of Limpopo). In 1971, he enrolled for an M.B.Ch.B degree with the Medical Faculty of the University of Natal.

He joined the African National Congress (ANC) and its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). From a foot soldier Mokoape rose to become Deputy Chief of Military Intelligence in 1988, deputising Mr Ronnie Kasrils, and in 1989, Chief of Military Intelligence of MK. He worked closely with the late Mr Chris Hani (then Chief of Staff), and the late Mr Joe Modise.

Mokoape qualified as a detachment (battalion) commander at the Simferopol Military School in the Crimea, Ukraine, USSR, and travelled to the former Soviet Union and Cuba on missions of the ANC and MK. Between 1975 and 1986, he operated as a front commander in Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland and Mozambique.

In 1987, based in Lusaka, Zambia, he acted as MK's Chief of Staff pending the arrival of Hani from Lesotho. In 1988, in a six-man unit led by the late Lt Gen Lennox Tshali, Mokoape was deployed alongside the guerillas of the Polisario Front in Morocco-occupied Western Sahara. They brought back tactics of the Polisario Front which were used, among other attacks, to successfully attack the Slurry Military Base, in the former Bophuthatswana.

When political changes were ushered in the early 90s, Mokoape noted the plight of MK members who may not make it in a future defence force, and opted for development studies.

He qualified in the Management of Cooperatives at the Co-operative College, Lusaka, Zambia, and in the Management of Rural Development Projects at the Pan-African Institute for Development (East and Southern Africa in Kabwe, Zambia. In 1990, he attended a course on 'The Post-Apartheid Economy' at the London Business School and demobilised in 1994.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mama Rahima Moosa (Posthumous)

For her selfless contribution to the fight for freedom and gender equality in South Africa, and gallantly facing down the oppressive government of the time. She left behind a rich legacy as a champion of women's rights.

Mama Rahima Moosa was born in Strand, Cape Town, on 14 October 1922. She attended Trafalgar High School in Cape Town. As a teenager, Moosa and her identical twin sister, Fatima, became politically active after they became aware of the unjust segregationist laws that ruled South Africa.

In 1943, Moosa became the shop steward for the Cape Town Food and Canning Workers' Union. She later became the branch secretary of the union and more active in labour politics. In 1951 she married Dr Hassen 'Ike' Mohamed Moosa, a fellow comrade and Treason Trialist. She moved to Johannesburg with her husband and together they had four children.

In Johannesburg, she became involved with the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and thereafter the African National Congress (ANC), as the TIC and the ANC had signed a pact for a common Struggle. In 1955, Moosa played a significant role in the organisation of the Congress of the People, where the Freedom Charter was adopted. In 1956, while pregnant with her daughter, Natasha, she helped organise the Women's March, under the auspices of the Federation of South African Women.

Together with Mama Helen Joseph, Mama Lillian Ngoyi and Mama Sophia Williams, Moosa spearheaded the historic march to the Union Buildings where women handed over petitions against pass laws.

She and her twin sister Fatima always managed to confuse the security branch officers as they could easily switch identities, in times of harassment. In the early 1960s, Moosa was listed, a status that she remained in until 1990 with the unbanning of the ANC.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

General Maomela Moreti Motau

For his contribution to the liberation movement and conflict resolution on the African continent. He distinguished himself with his invaluable work in the redevelopment of countries torn by civil wars.

General Maomela Moreti Motau joined the ranks of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) in 1974. He participated in the Struggle in various capacities and rose to serve in the military's high command. He was the last Chief of Military Intelligence of MK.

He held this position until integration of forces after the negotiations. He participated in the military negotiations as part of the national negotiations that ushered in democratic change in South Africa.

Motau headed the Military Strategy Group of MK and was responsible for military negotiations at the Trade Centre in Kempton Park, which drafted the defence chapter of the Transitional Constitution of 1993. He set on the Joint Military Command Council, which drafted the detailed programmes of integration of forces as provided for in the Transitional Constitution.

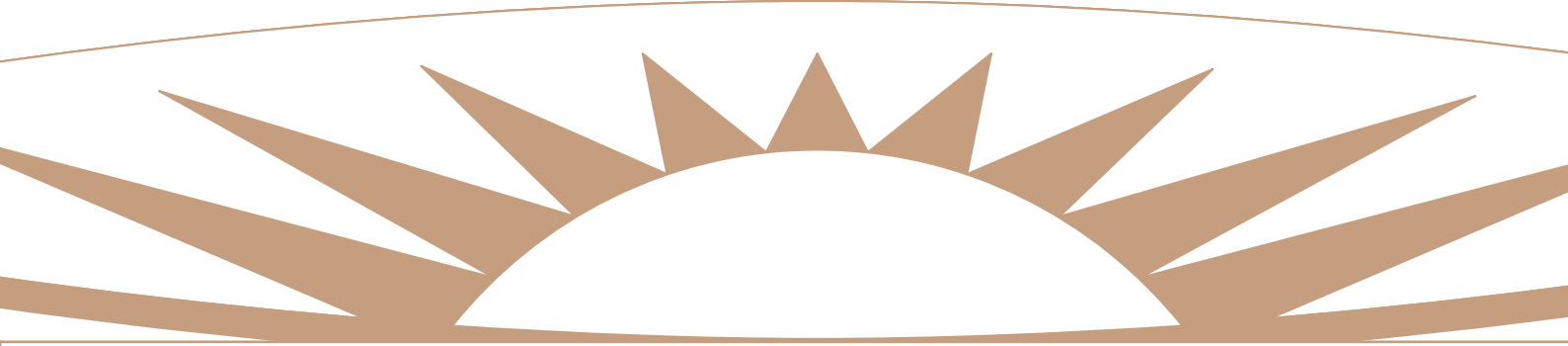
He was integrated into the South African National Defence Force as Brigadier and later served as Deputy Chief of Defence Intelligence with the rank of Major General.

In 1998 he was appointed Chief of Defence Intelligence with the rank of Lt General, and member of the Defence Staff Council and Military Command Council.

Motau participated in the creation of the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee and the National Security Council. He retired in 2009 and actively participated in business while still being called upon from time to time to carry out national duties.

Amongst many of his contributions, Motau was involved in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where he facilitated the difficult negotiations of armed groups in the conflict leading to the adoption of the agreement that saw the establishment of the DRC Armed Forces that integrated all armed groups in the conflict.

He also negotiated in the Zambia National Peace and Reconciliation for an agreement between Zambian President Frederick Chiluba and former President Kenneth Kaunda. This agreement led to the release of former President Kaunda from house arrest.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

Former President Kaunda was according to the agreement declared Father of the Nation, and government accorded him the necessary respect and support. This improved the relations between South Africa and Zambia. President Mandela and Deputy President Mbeki at the time were highly impressed by what General Motau achieved.

Motau also worked on the draft resolution to the conflict of Burundi after the negotiations in Tanzania stalled. The then Foreign Minister of Tanzania, who later became President of the Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Jakaya Kikwete, as facilitator of the negotiations, adopted Motau's draft proposal, which was finally adopted by the parties involved in the conflict as the final agreement.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mama Zondeni Veronica Sobukwe

For her tenacious fight for freedom and her steadfast support of incarcerated freedom fighters. She challenged the injustices meted out against the majority of South Africans.

Mama Zondeni Veronica Sobukwe was born on 27 July 1927 in Hlobane at the then Natal province (now called KwaZulu-Natal).

In a protracted struggle to have her beloved husband, Mr Robert Sobukwe freed, Sobukwe endured untold suffering and dismissal of the racist apartheid regime, which she gallantly challenged through her numerous letters to the likes of then Minister of Justice, Jimmy Kruger, and Prime Minister BJ Vorster, about the conditions of her husband's incarceration on Robben Island.

As a health practitioner and an activist in her own right, she single-handedly and repeatedly brought his deteriorating health to the fore, and demanding his release. When all her efforts failed, she appealed to Vorster to allow Sobukwe to leave South Africa permanently on an exit permit together with his family.

Vorster refused this too, and she then asked that she be allowed to stay on Robben Island with Sobukwe, to oversee his health herself, but Vorster refused.

None of her multiple requests for meetings with the authorities were ever granted. Instead, Vorster referred Sobukwe to the then Minister of Justice, Petrus Cornelius Pelser, who in turn maintained the status quo by rejecting all her appeals.

Sobukwe epitomises the collective experiences of many black women throughout the continent, whose roles and contributions in the liberation struggle remain unacknowledged, written out of popular historical narratives, biographical memory and national consciousness.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE

Mama Sylvia Motlagomang 'Mamza' Benjamin (Posthumous)

For her outstanding contribution to workers' rights and her gallant fight against injustice. She bravely embraced the cause of disenfranchised workers and women.

Mama Sylvia Motlagomang 'Mamza' Benjamin started to work at Stilfontein Gold Mines as an aptitude clerk in 1978. After noticing the shocking working conditions, she was motivated to form a union and joined the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) as a Shaft Steward and was later elected as Treasurer of the National Executive Committee.

She was detained several times during the different states of emergency in the country, but this did not deter her at all. Her passion for politics and making a difference in people's lives persuaded her to join and become a member of different structures.

In 1984, she was one of the founder members of the NUM. Between 1985 and 1997, she served in the underground structures of the United Democratic Fund and civic association.

She served as a councillor in the City of Matlosana from 1994 to 2005, and was very instrumental in launching Matlosana Senior Citizens Association in 2006. In 2010, she was elected to the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress's Veterans League.

Benjamin became sick in 2011, and was in and out of hospital for some time until her demise on 27 December 2012. All who knew her and had the privilege to work with her, speak in one voice that she was a selfless and fearless leader. She did not discriminate against anyone based on class, age or gender, and was a stern comrade who always put the community and the organisations first. She was a teacher, friend, mentor and mother to many in the movement.

She was a national asset and many stress the point that she was the first and only woman to have served on the Executive Committee of the NUM and was a gender activist who believed in equal treatment for all. Many share the same sentiment that Benjamin was a woman of high calibre and did most of her work voluntarily without expecting any payment or reward.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE

Mr Ronald Bernickow (Posthumous)

For his outstanding lifelong contribution to the fight for social justice and persistence in challenging the system that oppressed the people of South Africa.

Mr Ronald Bernickow left school at the age of 16 and worked as a messenger for a short stint. Soon he witnessed the injustice endured by workers, and began to organise newspaper vendors and workers in the media industry.

He is a founding member of the Media Workers Association of South Africa and in 1979, became its first full-time employee in the Western Cape, tasked with establishing the organisation in the region following the strike by black journalists and black newspaper workers at the time.

He served as the senior negotiator and representative of media workers with the South African Associated Newspapers and the Argus Group, regionally and nationally. He was a fair but tough negotiator and once secured a 23% wage increase for workers in the media industry – an unprecedented agreement, wrote former journalist, Mansoor Jaffer. Bernickow was instrumental in negotiating improved working conditions and permanent employment status for newspaper vendors.

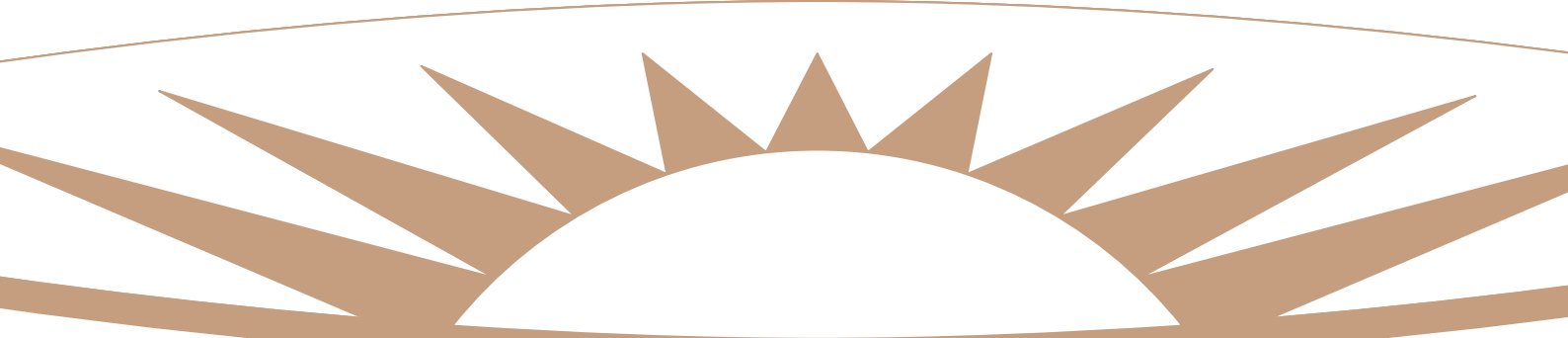
Bernickow played a key role in merger talks that led to the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and

later also the South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU). While at SACTWU, he conceptualised the union policy on primary healthcare and housing development, and coordinated the union's national strategy in relation to benefit funds, including union policy on HIV and AIDS.

He also represented labour on the Provincial Tender Board, the Olympic Bid Committee of 2004 and as chairperson of the newly formed Workers' College (Western Cape), where he served on the Board of Trustees during the early 1990s.

Bernickow later joined the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) as Senior Commissioner and headed the Western Cape region, which he turned around from poor performer to top performer, according to former CCMA Director Nerine Khan.

From 2006, he served as National Senior Commissioner: Operations and played a key management/operational role that helped make the CCMA a recognised state institution.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

When required he facilitated 'big' national disputes such as the clothing bargaining council disputes and more recently, the De Doorns farmworkers dispute. According to Khan, Bernickow facilitated the closure of the Labour Relations Act Amendment negotiations that had been lingering for several years and all Employment Equity Act amendments.

He served the workers of our country and the labour movement with humble distinction. The historic National Economic Development and Labour Council agreement reached by social partners benefited greatly from the facilitation undertaken by Bernickow, who brought his vast experience as a seasoned negotiator.

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.

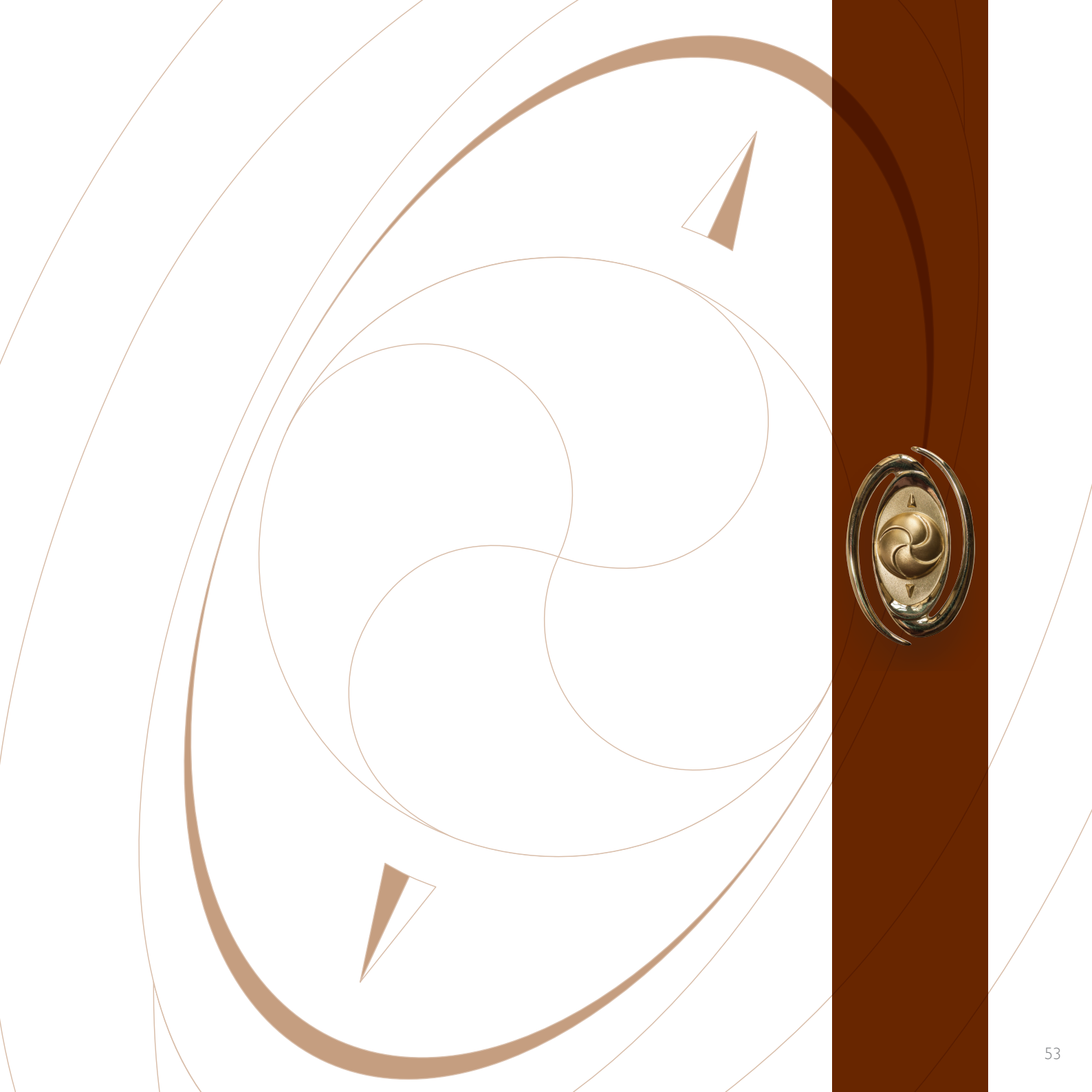
In African mythology, the majola (mole snake) visits babies in a spirit of benevolence. The snake comes as a friend and protector to prepare the baby for a successful and safe adult life. The mole snake can be aggressive and can give painful bites but is non-venomous. The majola's visitation is seen 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.





THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

His Excellency Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano (Mozambique)

For his exceptional contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. As the second President of liberated Mozambique, he was instrumental in transforming Mozambique into a thriving democracy.

His Excellency Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano was born on 22 October 1939 in the remote village of Malehice, in the district of Chibuto in Gaza Province.

He became the first black student enrolled at Liceu Salazar, and while completing his secondary education, became a member and then leader of the African Secondary School Students' Organisation in Mozambique.

He went on to study medicine in Portugal but fled to Dar es Salaam, via Paris, when his political activism made further study impossible. He played a fundamental role in negotiating the 1974 Lusaka Accord that ended colonial rule. He was Prime Minister of the transitional government that led up to independence in 1975 and thereafter was Foreign Minister under independent Mozambique's first President, Mr Samora Machel.

He built bridges with South Africa, which at the time was the principal sponsor – along with Rhodesia – of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance. Chissano then led negotiations with Renamo, which in October 1992 succeeded in ending 16 years of destabilising internal conflict.

Diplomats said his ability to compromise and negotiate was a great strength which helped Mozambique become a stable, modernising and democratic country.

Mozambique was in the grip of a civil war when President Machel died in a mysterious air crash in 1986. Chissano succeeded him as leader, and devoted himself to restoring peace and stability to his country. He is credited with initiating the constitutional and economic reforms which culminated with the adoption of the 1990 Constitution that led Mozambique to the multiparty system and to an open market.

In 1994, he won the first multiparty elections in the history of the country, and was re-elected President of the Republic of Mozambique in 1999. Despite the fact that the Constitution of Mozambique allowed him to stand in the 2004 presidential elections, Chissano decided voluntarily not to do so.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

His Excellency Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire (Posthumous) (Botswana)

For his exceptional contribution to the struggle for peace and liberation in South Africa, Mozambique, Rwanda and the Southern African region. He worked tirelessly in ensuring that Africans are liberated from oppression and colonial rule.

His Excellency Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire was a Pan-Africanist par excellence who contributed to the liberation of many African countries from the bondages of colonialism and apartheid.

Since his retirement in 1998, he was involved in numerous diplomatic and peace-building initiatives to resolve conflicts across Africa, including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Swaziland.

These endeavours cemented his invaluable role as a peace broker, which he continued to promote through the peace and good governance programme at the Sir Ketumile Masire Foundation. As a founding member of the Global Leadership Foundation, he was also a champion of democratic leadership, prevention and resolution of conflicts through mediation, and a fervent promoter of good governance through democratic institutions, human rights and the rule of law. Masire was a man of the people; a servant leader always available to do duty for a better Africa, even in his old age.

Masire created a passage for freedom fighters, and not only for South Africans, but also for those in the region. Most leaders from countries around the region went to exile through Botswana. He ensured that they were taken care of and were safe. Former President Mandela once said about Masire that he was a natural and capable leader of the region's collective efforts towards growth and development, within the framework of Southern African Development Community.

His leadership in the region's efforts to promote peace and stability on our sub-continent and further afield was most valued. He led various diplomatic initiatives in Africa, including chairing a panel that investigated the 1994 Rwanda genocide, and coordinating the Inter-Congolese National Dialogue.

In his honour, the Nelson Mandela Foundation continues to work with the Sir Ketumile Masire Foundation through the 'Caring4Girls' initiative in Botswana, and Mandela Day Libraries in an effort to deepen work he was passionate about to further youth development.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

His Excellency Dr Samuel Daniel Sam Nujoma (Namibia)

For his opposition to the then government of apartheid South Africa. He led forces that fought alongside South African freedom fighters and posed a formidable challenge to the oppressive regimes in the Southern African region. The Founding Father of a free Namibia continues to be a great source of inspiration.

His Excellency Dr Samuel Daniel Sam Nujoma was born on 12 May 1929 at the Etunda village, Omusati Region in the north-western part of Namibia. He is the first born in a family of 11. He is the founding President of the Republic of Namibia.

In 1949 Nujoma went to live in Windhoek with his uncle Hiskia Kondombolo. In Windhoek he started working for the South African Railways (SAR). At this period, he attended adult night school at St. Barnabas in the Windhoek Old Location. He further studied for his Junior Certificate through correspondence at the Trans-Africa Correspondence College in South Africa.

With a deep passion for politics and yearning to see his people free from the restricted pass law system and confined according to ethnic groupings, Dr Nujoma resigned from the SAR in 1957 at the age of 29. He did so with the purpose of devoting his time to politics.

In 1959, he was elected Leader of the Owambo People's Organisation, which aimed at ending the then contract system and ending the South African colonial administration by placing South West Africa under the United Nations (UN) Trusteeship system. Through this, Dr Nujoma petitioned the UN in the late 50s – together with Chief Hosea Kutako, Samuel Witbooi, Theophilus Hamutumbangela, Toivo

ya Toivo and others – demanding that the then South West Africa be placed under the UN Trusteeship system.

In March 1966, in a bid to test South Africa's claims at the International Court of Justice at the Hague that Namibians in exile were free to return, Nujoma – accompanied by President Hifikepunye Pohamba – chartered a plane to Windhoek. On arrival at the airport, they were arrested and deported to Zambia on 21 March 1966.

Nujoma transported the first weapons that were to be used at launching of armed struggle on 26 August 1966 from Algeria via Egypt, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia into the country to Omugulugwombashe in Uukwaluudhi District in the Omusati region, which marked the launch of the armed struggle. Since Namibia's independence, this event has been commemorated annually as part of Heroes' Day on 26 August.

Nujoma stepped down on 21 March 2005, handing over the power to his successor, President Pohamba. He served as the leader of the Swapo Party for 47 years. He also stepped down as the first President of the Party on 30 November 2007, handing over the power to his successor.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

Her Excellency President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (Liberia)

For her exceptional contribution to women's leadership in the African continent. She tenaciously contained conflicts in a volatile region while ensuring recovery and development of newly founded democracies in Africa.

Her Excellency President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was born on 29 October 1938 in Monrovia, Liberia. She is the first elected female head of state in Africa. She led Liberia as President from 2006 to 2017.

Sirleaf is a Harvard-trained economist. Initially she was educated at the College of West Africa before moving to the United States where she studied at Madison Business College and Harvard University. She returned to Liberia to work in former President William Tolbert's government as Assistant Minister of Finance from 1973 to 1974 and Minister of Finance from 1979 to 1980.

Her relationship with South Africa runs deep; women like Dr Brigalia Bam drew inspiration from her during the transitional stages of South African democracy. Sirleaf's interest lay in ensuring that South African women who took up positions in Parliament were trained, orientated and ready for the task. She also assisted the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa at the invitation of Dr Bam to talk on issues relating to conflict, mediation and transformation.

In 2008, she gave a Nelson Mandela Annual Lecture that highlighted the good stead she has with South Africa. Prior to democracy, Sirleaf's country of Liberia stood with South African members of the liberation movement. Liberia hosted a number of prominent anti-apartheid figures from South Africa. Mandela visited Liberia in 1962 and was well received, and even assisted with financial support to further the quest for the freedom which South Africans enjoy today.

Those ties continue as both countries forge forward in development. In June and December 2015, South Africa and Liberia signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Economic and Technical Cooperation and a General Framework Agreement for Bilateral Cooperation respectively aimed at strengthening economic relations, and enhancing trade and investment between the two countries.

On her recent visit to South Africa, government commended Sirleaf for her role in taking Liberia out of a devastating civil war and ensuring a peaceful transition to democracy since 2005. When the Women's Development Foundation was established



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO

in South Africa, Sirleaf addressed the women focusing on matters of leadership. She is viewed as an inspiration for strong leadership as a woman and the first female head of state in Africa.

She is a founding member of the International Institute for Women in Political Leadership and a recipient of the African Women of Substance Award. The then Organisation of African Unity (now called African Union) named her and six others to a body that investigated the 1994 Rwandan genocide.

When Sirleaf took leadership of Liberia, she successfully negotiated for debt relief from international creditors, including a US\$4.9 billion debt waiver from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

Ambassador Alexander Sergeevich Dsasokhov (Russia)

For his contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa and the Southern African region. His efforts assisted many young South African exiles both in Africa and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

Ambassador Alexander Sergeevich Dsasokhov was born 1934 in Vladikavkaz in the North Caucasus. He has a Master's degree in Mining Engineering, a PhD degree in History and Doctor of Science degree in Political Studies.

Dsasokhov's initial contacts with African political organisations and liberation movements began in the early 1960s when he was Executive Secretary of the USSR Committee of Youth Organisations. From 1967 to 1986, he headed the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee as its Secretary-General and then First Vice-President.

In this capacity, he was deeply involved in providing political and practical support to the African National Congress (ANC) and other anticolonial organisations in Southern Africa.

He was a key organiser and participant of many international conferences in support of the liberation struggle, including the Emergency International Solidarity Conference with the People of Angola, Luanda, 2-4 February 1976 and the Emergency

International Conference in Solidarity with the People of South Africa, 30 October to 1 November 1976. Dsasokhov had close, friendly relations with Oliver Tambo, Alfred Nzo, Yusuf Dadoo, Thomas Nkobi, Joe Modise, Mzwandile Piliso, Joseph Nhlanhla and other ANC leaders.

Later Dsasokhov was the Soviet ambassador to Syria in close contact with the Palestine Liberation Movement, was chairperson of the Committee on International Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and was also a member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSIJ Central Committee.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

Mr Vyacheslav Tetekin (Russia)

For his excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa and the Southern African region. His efforts assisted many young South African exiles both in Africa and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

Mr Vyacheslav Tetekin was born in October 1949 in Siberia, USSR. He did his primary school in the Siberian city of Irkutsk and secondary school in Belarus. His diplomatic career had a focus in Africa; from 1975 to 1978, when he worked in the International Department (Africa Desk) of the USSR State Committee for Vocational Technical Training.

He left the International Department to join the Organising Committee for the 1980 Moscow Olympics. He devoutly supported the African National Congress (ANC) and liberation movements in southern Africa. He worked at the Southern Africa Desk (ANC and South West African People's Organisation) at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (SAASC) from 1981 to 1996.

His main responsibilities at the SAASC were to facilitate political links with the liberation movements of South Africa as well as European and American anti-apartheid groups. He ensured that there was good reception, accommodation and political-cultural programmes of many ANC delegations to the USSR led by ANC President OR Tambo; Walter and Albertina Sisulu; Alfred Nzo; Thomas Nkobi; Moses Mabhida; Chris Hani; Joe Modise;

Joe Slovo; Johnny Makhathini; Joe Nhlanhla and many other prominent freedom-fighters.

He would make arrangements of rest and medical treatment of the ANC leaders, and cadres at Soviet hospitals and health resorts. He ensured there was humanitarian assistance to the ANC camps in Angola and Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania. He supervised the training of hundreds of ANC cadres at Soviet universities and colleges.

He also ensured there was smooth transit via Moscow of the ANC members from some parts of the world to attend international events. He maintained contacts with and visits to all Frontline States in southern Africa with political missions in support of the ANC.

He organised the tour of the ANC Amandla Cultural Group in 1982 and 1985 and the production of two long-play discs. He actively supported the ANC Mission in the USSR Russia from 1988 to 1994. Tetekin is in the process of establishing the Russia-Africa (South of Sahara) Friendship Society.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN BRONZE

Ms Rosita Johnson (USA)

For her outstanding contribution to the well-being of young South African exiles by enabling them to pursue their education, and for raising awareness, in the United States, of the plight of South Africans under apartheid.

Ms Rosita Johnson and the late Van Elliott Williams founded the Friends of Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO) in June 1987, with the guidance of Godfrey Sithole, the African National Congress (ANC) representative in the Philadelphia area. Its first objective was the collection and shipment of 14 tons of books, school supplies and clothing to the SOMAFCO in Tanzania in 1989.

The youth and children at SOMAFCO had fled the brutality of the apartheid government after the 1976 Soweto Uprising and continuing into the 1980s.

Friends of SOMAFCO was also involved in hosting meetings, conferences and forums to educate the communities about the apartheid system in South Africa and the liberation struggle led by the ANC. Members distributed literature at Unity Day and other public gatherings.

The second project was sponsoring a teacher at SOMAFCO, Keith Pase, while he studied for his Master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania and then raising funds for the ANC

Voter Education Fund from 1992 to 1994. When SOMAFCO closed in 1992 and the students, staff and families returned to South Africa, Friends of SOMAFCO donated funds for their return. In 1993 Friends of SOMAFCO members served on the Welcome Mandela Committee to plan a People's Rally at the Convention Centre on 4 July 1993 to welcome Nelson Mandela. Over 6 500 people attended.

The 1995/96 Friends of SOMAFCO's project, 'Booking It from Philadelphia to Soweto', collected and shipped 3 000 books respectively to Leboa and Ipolokeng primary schools in Soweto. In 1997 Friends of SOMAFCO adopted Mpontsheng Secondary School in Katlehong as its project for nearly nine years.

More than 3 500 books were collected and shipped to establish a library in the school. Funds were sent for the science laboratory, the library and a security system.

The Friends of SOMAFCO also supported Rosie's Kitchen in Khayelitsha near Cape Town from 2006 to 2017. The kitchen provides meals to impoverished children and senior citizens.



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NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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.