

Order of Proceedings

PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS SEFAKO MAKGATHO PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE PRETORIA

THURSDAY, 25 APRIL 2019

1. The President, the Chancellor and recipients of National Orders proceed to the Credentials Room for a photo opportunity
2. Recipients of National Orders proceed to the Banquet Hall
3. Recipients of National Orders and guests take their seats
4. Arrival of the President
5. The National Anthem
6. Word of welcome by the Programme Director
7. Ceremonial oration by the Grand Patron of National Orders
8. Investiture of the National Orders
 - THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY
 - THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA
 - THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB
 - THE ORDER OF LUTHULI
 - THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE
 - THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO
9. Guests proceed to the marquee on the eastern side of the Presidential Guesthouse

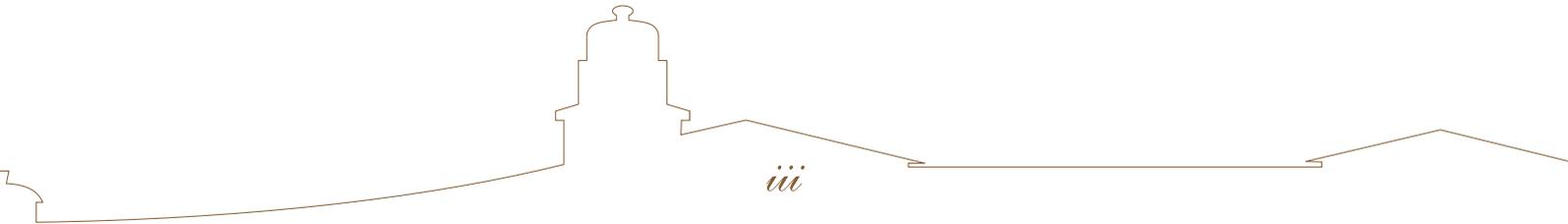
Grand Patron of National Orders
President Cyril Ramaphosa

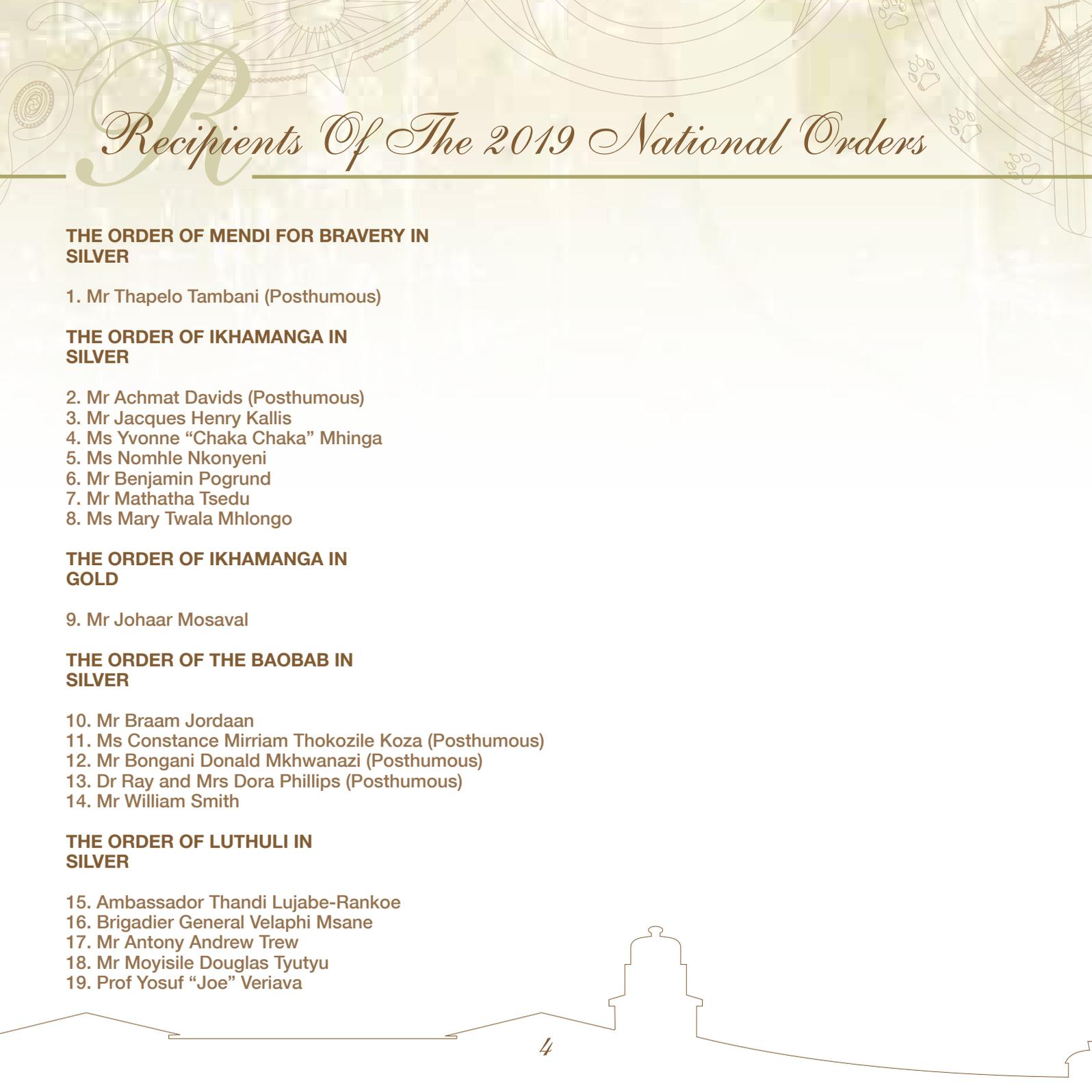
Chancellor of National Orders
Dr Cassius Lubisi

The Advisory Council on National Orders
Ms Brigitte Mabandla (Chairperson); Mr Mandla Langa (Deputy Chairperson);
Dr Glenda Gray; Dr Lindiwe Mabuza; Prof Malegapuru Makgoba;
Ms Nothembi Mkhwebane; Mr James Motlatsi; Dr Molefi Oliphant;
Ms Sally Padyachie; Dr Fazel Randera; Rev Buti Tlhagale



National Orders of South Africa
2019





Recipients Of The 2019 National Orders

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

1. Mr Thapelo Tambani (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

2. Mr Achmat Davids (Posthumous)
3. Mr Jacques Henry Kallis
4. Ms Yvonne “Chaka Chaka” Mhinga
5. Ms Nomhle Nkonyeni
6. Mr Benjamin Pogrud
7. Mr Mathatha Tsedu
8. Ms Mary Twala Mhlongo

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

9. Mr Johaar Mosaval

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

10. Mr Braam Jordaan
11. Ms Constance Mirriam Thokozile Koza (Posthumous)
12. Mr Bongani Donald Mkhwanazi (Posthumous)
13. Dr Ray and Mrs Dora Phillips (Posthumous)
14. Mr William Smith

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

15. Ambassador Thandi Lujabe-Rankoe
16. Brigadier General Velaphi Msane
17. Mr Antony Andrew Trew
18. Mr Moyisile Douglas Tyutyu
19. Prof Yosuf “Joe” Veriava



**THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN
BRONZE**

20. Prof Thokozani Majozi

**THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN
SILVER**

21. Prof Malik Maaza

22. Prof Ari Sitas

**THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN
GOLD**

23. Ms Bomo Edna Edith Molewa (Posthumous)

**THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN
BRONZE**

24. Dr Riccardo Sarra: Italy

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

25. Mr Klaas de Jonge: The Netherlands

26. Archbishop Khotso Makhulu: United Kingdom

27. Prof Paulette Pierson-Mathy: Belgium

28. Prof Amii Omara-Otunnu: US/Uganda

29. Ms Lucia Raadschelders (Posthumous): The Netherlands

**THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN
GOLD**

30. His Excellency Admiral Didier Ignace Ratsiraka: Madagascar



Preface

FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS, APRIL 2019

In the year in which we proudly celebrate 25 years of freedom and democracy, it is cause for immense pleasure to present to you, on this august occasion, the latest recipients of our National Orders. They will be receiving the following National Orders: the Order of Mendi for Bravery; the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, the Order of Mapungubwe and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

This ceremony celebrates the inspiring determination of humanity to end those conditions 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 be, but actually become, the best that we can be. 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 Mendi for Bravery; the Order of Ikhamanga, the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, the Order of Mapungubwe and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

R. CASSIUS LUBISI, PhD
CHANCELLOR OF ORDERS



B

Background

HISTORY

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

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

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

NATIONAL ORDERS

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

CONTEXT

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

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

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

The Order of Mendi for Bravery

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

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

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

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

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

The central image is sealed above by a green emerald which is surrounded on three sides by renditions of the

bitter aloe, a hardy indi-genous South African plant used in traditional medicine. The three bitter aloes represent resilience and survival and also serve as symbolic directional pointers, showing the way when rendering assistance to those in need during natural disasters.

The Order of Mendi Decoration for Bravery award comprises three elements: a neck badge (a gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket) and a lapel rosette (also in gold, silver or bronze).

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

- OMBG for recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery (gold)
- OMBS for recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery (silver)
- OMBB for recipients of the Order of Mendi for Bravery (bronze).

Awards of the Order of Mendi Decoration for Bravery are made to South Africans who have performed acts of bravery. The act of bravery may have occurred anywhere in the world. This order is awarded in gold for exceptional acts of bravery in which awardees would have placed their lives in great danger or may have lost their lives in their efforts to save lives or property, in silver, for extraordinary acts of bravery through which recipients' lives were placed in great danger while saving or trying to rescue persons or property, and in bronze for outstanding acts of bravery through which their lives were endangered while saving or trying to rescue persons or property.



Neck Badge



Lapel rosette

Miniature



Thapelo Tambani

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER



Mr Thapelo Tambani (Posthumous): *For his selfless act of saving another life, which led to his unfortunate demise. His heroic act remains a legacy to all who knew him and got to know of him after his courageous sacrifice.*

On 28 February 2018, Thapelo Tambani, a nine-year-old boy, drowned after a heroic and successful effort to save the life of his friend, Mulalo Sien Muelelwa.

Muelelwa fell into an open waterlogged trench at a building site and was slowly drowning when Tambani, putting his own life at risk, jumped into the muddy water. Sadly, after saving his friend, he drowned after he could not get himself out of the trench.

The boys had been playing on a heap of sand near a construction site in extension 10 in Soshanguve, north of Pretoria. Muelelwa suddenly slipped into a waterlogged trench and he was obviously drowning when Tambani took his extremely brave action.

His 17-year-old brother, Joseph, said he was walking home when a screaming young boy informed him that Tambani was drowning in the muddy water. His frantic attempt to find him in the trench failed.

Members of the community embarked on a concerted search for Tambani but it was also in vain. Police divers later found his lifeless body, more than five hours after he had fallen into the excavation site.

Young as he was, Tambani's act of bravery and selflessness serves as an example, not only to his friends, fellow scholars and the community of Soshanguve, but also to each of us in this beautiful country.



The Order of Ikhamanga

The beautiful and unique ikhamanga flower (more commonly known as the strelitzia, crane or bird of paradise flower) has become one of the world's most well-known flowers. Perhaps less known is the fact that it is indigenous to South Africa where it grows wild in the Eastern Cape. The ikhamanga is the central motif of the Order of Ikhamanga and symbolises the unique beauty of the achievements of South Africans in the creative fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport.

At the centre of this design is depicted one of the Lydenburg Heads – ancient terracotta masks found near the town of Lydenburg. Masks are traditional symbols of theatre and denote the visual, creative and performing arts. Below the mask is an illustration of the drum, which is also a universal representation of the arts, here symbolising excellence in communication and cultural expression.

Above the mask is the stylised crest revealing the rays of the sun. The crest exemplifies a feathered headdress worn by performers, royalty and respected people, while the rays of the sun denote power, glory, illumination and vitality. Both interpretations symbolise the achievements of performers in the arts.

The central image is partially circumscribed by concentric circles signifying veneration of sporting achievement, and symbolising the acknowledgement of exceptional achievement in various sporting and cultural activities.

To the sides of the drum at the base of the central image are two roads disappearing into the horizon, suggesting that all roads lead to and from Africa, the Cradle of Humanity. They symbolise the long, hard road to achievement, excellence and success.

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

Awardees of this Order are entitled to indicate that they have received the award in the relevant category through the use of the following post-nominal letters:

- OIG for recipients of the Order of Ikhamanga (gold)
- OIS for recipients of the Order of Ikhamanga (silver)
- OIB for recipients of the Order of Ikhamanga (bronze).

The Order of Ikhamanga is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism or sport.

This award is made in three categories. For exceptional achievement, the Order is awarded in gold. It is awarded in silver for excellent achievement, and in bronze for outstanding achievement.



Neck Badge



Lapel rosette

Miniature



Achmat Davids

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



Mr Achmat Davids (Posthumous): For his excellent contribution to the field of literature and the preservation of history through storytelling. His body of works enriched our understanding of the Cape Muslims' contribution to the development of the Afrikaans language.

Cape Muslims are deeply indebted to Achmat Davids (1939-1998) for having excavated several aspects of their rich social history. He wrote, for example, the fairly insightful *Mosques of the Bo-Kaap: A Social History of Islam at the Cape* (1980), a work that offered a detailed view of how the forebears of this Muslim community contributed in making the upper portion of Cape Town – popularly known as the Bo-Kaap – a vibrant and lively area.

Davids also penned his informative *The History of the Tana Baru* (1985) and a wide selection of some of his salient writings were inserted in *Pages from Cape Muslim History* (1994), which he co-authored with Yusuf da Costa.

Davids's plethora of articles, which were written between the mid-1970s and the late 1990s, featured in a number of non-peer reviewed magazines such as *Boorhaanul Islam Newsletter* (Cape Town) and *Arabic Studies* (University of Durban-Westville), and many peer-reviewed journals such as *Kronos: A History of the Cape* (University of the Western Cape), *Journal for Islamic Studies* (Rand Afrikaans University/University of Cape

Town) and *Matatu: Journal of African Culture and Society* (Amsterdam). In all publications, Davids demonstrated the extent of the thriving legacy left behind by the Cape Muslims, including their inputs to the Cape's delicious cuisine, clothing sector and extensive building industry.

From the long list of publications, his most significant research pieces focused on the Cape Muslims' linguistic tradition. Besides narrating the general history of the Cape Muslims, Davids's research outlined the way this community's forebears constructed and linguistically engineered the language they used in their homes and marketplace during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Even though this linguistic story was already captured in the works of Van Selms and others, the appearance of his important articles in academic journals confirmed his active involvement in the development of Afrikaans.

It was only in the 1990s that the Afrikaans-speaking community in general and the Cape Muslims in particular came to realise Davids's contribution to the development of the Afrikaans language.

Jacques Henry Kallis

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



Mr Jacques Henry Kallis: *For his excellent contribution to the sport of cricket and for placing South Africa on the world sporting map with his brilliance. His stellar career and commitment to the sport inspired many young people to aim for excellence.*

Mr Jacques Henry Kallis was born in Pinelands, Western Cape on 16 October 1975. He is a former South African cricketer and the current coach of Kolkata Knight Riders, a franchise cricket team representing the City of Kolkata in the Indian Premier League. As a right-handed batsman and right-arm fast-medium swing bowler, Kallis is regarded as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, all-rounders.

He played 166 test matches and had a batting average of over 55 runs per innings. From October to December 2007, he scored five centuries in four test matches; with his century in the second innings of the third test against India in January 2011, his 40th in all, he moved past Australia's Ricky Ponting to become the second-highest scorer of test centuries, behind only India's Sachin Tendulkar's 51.

Kallis was named Leading Cricketer in the World in the 2008 Wisden for his performances in 2007, in addition to being the International Cricket Council (ICC) Test

Player of the Year and ICC Player of the Year in 2005. He has been described by South African-born England cricketer, Kevin Pietersen, and Daryll Cullinan as the greatest cricketer to play the game and along with Wally Hammond and Sir Garry Sobers, is one of the few Test all-rounders whose test batting average is over 50 and exceeds his test bowling average by 20 or more.

He became the fourth player and first South African to score 13 000 Test runs on an eventful opening day of the first test against New Zealand on 2 January 2013. Having also taken 292 Test wickets, he lies third behind Indian player Sachin Tendulkar (15 921) and Australian Ricky Ponting (13 378) on the list of all-time run scorers in test cricket.

Kallis was named one of the Wisden cricketers of the year in 2013. He retired from Test and first-class cricket after playing in the second test against India in Durban in December 2013.

Yvonne “Chaka Chaka” Mhinga

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



Ms Yvonne “Chaka Chaka” Mhinga: *For her excellent contribution to the field of music and her general contribution to social cohesion. Her melodic voice reverberated and found resonance in many parts of our continent and the world.*

Ms Yvonne “Chaka Chaka” Mhinga was born in Dobsonville, Soweto, in 1965. After completing her elementary and high schooling in Soweto, she studied Adult Education and Local Government Management at the University of South Africa (UNISA) and completed her Business Management with South African Institute for Management at UNISA. In 1997 she completed a Diploma in Speech and Drama at the Trinity College in London.

Her career as a singer and performing artist started in 1984. She was discovered by Phil Hollis of Dephon Records in 1985 when she was just 19 years old. She first burst into the music scene with the album, *I’m in love with the DJ*, featuring The Stones.

Following the immense success of her first album, she released the equally successful second album, *Thank you Mr DJ*, in 1986 and in 1987 she released *I’m Burning Up*. Some of Mhinga’s best known albums include *Motherland*; *Cry for Freedom*; *Umqombothi*; *Sangoma*;

Bombani; *Power of Africa*; *Kwenzenjani* and *Amazing Man*, the latter album dedicated to former President Nelson Mandela and other African leaders.

She has since released a few more albums, compilations and best-of albums in her 30 years in the music industry. Her latest album autobiography, *Keep Looking At Me*, was released in April 2018.

Her albums went ‘Platinum’ at the beginning of her career in the early to mid-80s, and she received several South African Music Awards and Kora Awards. Her music started gaining ground and popularity in West Africa, spreading across Africa from the early 1990s.

She was one of the few black South African female artists then to break through the music industry market outside the country and gained great popularity, and later earned herself the appellation of “The Princess of Africa”.



Mhinga is a word-class performer defined by originality, creativity and consummate showmanship. Music has taken her to different parts of Africa and all over the world as the demand for her music intensified.

She became a Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Children's Fund and Roll Back Malaria Partnership to End Malaria, the largest global platform for coordinated action towards a world free from malaria.

In 2006, she started her foundation called Princess of Africa (a name she received after a 1990 tour in Uganda), which focuses on championing the change in health and education for communities across Africa and South America.

In 2016, Mhinga initiated the annual Backing Vocalists and Session Musicians Awards to acknowledge and honour vocalists and back-up artists for their dedication, relentless efforts and passion in the music industry.

Nomhle Nkonyeni

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



Ms Nomhle Nkonyeni: *For her excellent contribution to the performing arts. Over many decades, she has shown durability and adaptability. She has graced national and international stages, and her mastery of her craft has moved many audiences locally and around the world.*

Ms Nomhle Nkonyeni is a renowned veteran actress who has shared her gift with audiences, in Africa and internationally, for the past five decades.

Her wealth of experience has been gained through her outstanding work as a stage, screen and television (TV) actor and director. Born in 1942, in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, she has established herself and has appropriately been identified as a major part of the history of theatre in this country.

Through the Serpent drama group, which performed anti-apartheid classics, she is one of the few remaining members, with John Kani and Athol Fugard having received their National Orders. Nkonyeni's contribution to the arts has been described as immeasurable by his peers.

Her diverse skills and influence transcend the performing arts to include lobbying and advocacy for the sustainable development of arts and culture. She is one of the initiators of the Outreach Theatre for

Education Programme. Her passionate commitment to the development of theatre is being demonstrated through her own personal growth and development, which has seen her completing a Master's degree in Theatre for Development through the King Alfred's College in Winchester, United Kingdom, in 2002. She also obtained a Diploma in Conflict Management from Lewsham College in London, in 1999.

Nkonyeni's involvement in development work stemmed from her studies while engaged in academic research through her work as a facilitator and fieldworker for the Chirede rural community in Zimbabwe, and as a consultant to a community arts company in London Borough, through the auspices of the Theatre for Development.

Her passion for the performing arts is only matched by her fervour for creating opportunities for knowledge and skills transfer to young people through education and mentoring.



Her work as a volunteer drama teacher at the Shelter for Street Kids from 1986 to 1989, is further testimony to her commitment to development. In 1992 she was invited to implement and facilitate the youth projects at the Baxter Theatre in Cape Town.

Nkonyeni performed and acted in ground-breaking plays at the experimental theatre, The Space, in Cape Town. In 2007 she performed at the Young Vic Theatre in the theatre production, *Generations*.

Most recently she appeared with Embeth Davids in the film, *Skin* and appeared in the international movie, *Red Dust* and the local movie, *Wooden Camera*.

Her numerous TV credits include *Isidingo*, *Society*, *Scandal*, *Tsha Tsha* and *Stokvel*. In 2006, Nkonyeni received a Naledi Award for Lifetime Achievement in Theatre.

In 2013 she played the part as Forest Whitaker's mother in the international film *Zulu*, where she performed alongside Orlando Bloom and Hilary Swank.

She recently played the 'gogo' (old woman) in *Ihawu le Sizwe* (SABC: 2014). In 2015 she portrayed the role of 'Nomzuzu, Queen Mother' in the series, *Igazi*.

Benjamin Pogrund

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



Mr Benjamin Pogrund: *For his excellent contribution to the field of journalism and to scholarship on the liberation struggle. His informative writing shone the light on our country during some of the darkest days in our history. He defied those who would deceive the world.*

Mr Benjamin Pogrund was born and educated in Cape Town. As a student leader, he fought against the imposition of apartheid at the University of Cape Town (UCT).

He went on to become a member of the Cape and Transvaal provincial committees of the non-racial Liberal Party. He holds four degrees from the UCT and University of the Witwatersrand.

Pogrund worked for the *Rand Daily Mail* for 26 years. He was deputy editor of the paper when it was shut down in 1985 because of its opposition to apartheid. He also reported on six surrounding countries in Southern Africa, and was Southern African correspondent for the *Sunday Times* (London) and the *Boston Globe*, as well as writing for the *Economist* (London).

During the anti-apartheid struggle, Pogrund worked with the Cooperative Africana Microform Project at the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) to ensure the

survival of thousands of documents relating to the period, including the archives and published works of many labour organisations, political parties, editors and activists. He worked in secret to microfilm important documents relating to the Struggle and sent them out of the country for safekeeping.

This effort, amounting to thousands of items, later contributed thousands of documents to the CRL, an international consortium of universities, colleges, and independent research libraries based in Chicago, Illinois, in the United States. These have been designated *The Benjamin Pogrund Collection of Southern Africa Materials*.

He is a distinguished author, journalist, and peace and human rights activist. As a long-serving reporter for and later as deputy editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, he was amongst those journalists who were at the forefront of exposing the myriad injustices of the apartheid system.



He is considered to have pioneered the field of daily reporting covering black political organisations.

He also exposed the conditions of ordinary black people under existing laws at a time when their voices were being systematically silenced by the apartheid regime. For this, he was subjected to extensive police and judicial harassment, including imprisonment.

This reporting led to several widely acclaimed books on apartheid, including *How Can Man Die Better: The Life of Robert Sobukwe* (now in its fourth edition), the authoritative biography of the Pan Africanist Congress leader; *Nelson Mandela: Spirit and Strength of a Free South Africa*, a biography of former President Nelson Mandela and *War of Words: Memoir of a South African Journalist*, about attacks on press freedom under apartheid. He continues to write history on the brutalities of apartheid.

Mathatha Tsedu

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



Mr Mathatha Tsedu: *For his excellent contribution to South African journalism and to journalism on the African continent, as well as his selfless contribution to the liberation of our country and continent. His mighty pen continues to be his weapon in the building of our democracy.*

Mr Mathatha Tsedu, in his long and distinguished career, reached the pinnacle of South African journalism. He was editor-in-chief of publications such as the *Sunday Times* and *City Press*, and was deputy editor of *The Star* and the *Sunday Independent*, as well as Deputy Chief Executive: SABC News.

He was a key figure in the creation of the Black Editors' Forum, South African National Editors' Forum (SANEF), Southern African Editors' Forum and African Editors' Forum.

As a liberation journalist, Tsedu was detained by the apartheid government for long spells without trial, tortured by the 'security' police during the detentions, and was gagged and banned from practising his craft for over six years. He earned the deep respect of all the organisations in the liberation struggle because of the quality of his journalism.

He started out as a freelance journalist writing from the then Northern Transvaal (now Limpopo), bringing to the

attention of the nation the stories from that province, including the little-known stories of freedom fighters such as Ngoako Ramatlhodi, Peter Mokaba, Mamphela Ramphele, Mosibudi Mangena and scores of others. He was later transferred to Johannesburg where he became investigations editor and subsequently Political Editor before moving to the *Sunday Independent* as deputy editor.

He was a founder member of journalists' trade union, the Writers Association of South Africa, which became the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and was also active in the National Council of Trade Unions.

Until his recent resignation, Tsedu served on the board of the SABC. He is Adjunct Professor in the School of Journalism at Wits University and Acting Executive Director of the SANEF. Previously he was General Manager for Strategic Development and Projects at Media24 News.



After serving as editor of *City Press*, he was head of the Media24 Journalism Academy, responsible for training working and student journalists. He is a seasoned media trainer.

He was until September 2013 Project Director of the Print and Digital Media Transformation Task Team and before that he was Project Director of the Press Freedom Commission of South Africa, which was established in 2011 to look at the regulatory framework of print media in the country.

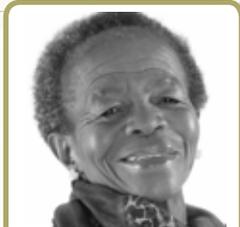
He is a member of the Advisory Board of the UNISA School of Governance. Tsedu is also a member of the Council for the Advancement of the South African Constitution.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Journalism and Media Studies from Wits University and an Honorary Doctorate (DPhil in Arts) from the University of the Western Cape.

He is a recipient of a number of awards, including the Niemen Fellowship at Harvard University; Nat Nakasa Award for Courageous Journalism; Mondi Shanduka Lifetime Achiever Award; SANEF-Wrottesley Award; Media24 Newspapers All Time Legend and the Naspers Phil Weber Award.

Mary Twala Mhlongo

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



Ms Mary Twala Mhlongo: For her excellent contribution to the performing arts and for creatively raising awareness on women's health issues through storytelling. Her sense of humour and humility on and off stage has endeared her to the nation at large.

Ms Mary Twala Mhlongo was born on 14 September 1939. She is one of the leading veteran South African actresses.

She has an extensive career as an actress, performing in roles in film, television (TV) and theatre. Her film career includes international films such as *Mapantsula*; *Sarafina!*; *A Love in Africa*; *Malunde*; *Dr Lucille*; *Nyaka-Nyaka*; *Ngaka*; *Deliwe*; *Friends*; *Game for Vultures*; *Taxi to Soweto* (for which she won a Best Supporting Actress award); *Waati*; *Science Classic* and *Score*.

Her TV career includes performances in many South African productions, including *Udenzani Melwane*; *Iqhawe*; *Die SonKriel*; *Hlala Kwabafileyo*; *Soul Buddyz*, *Child of Soweto*, *Khululeka*, *Yizo-Yizo*, *SOS* and *Muvhango*. She won best Comedy Performer awards for her performances in *Hlala Kwabafileyo* and *Molo Fish*. In 2007 she appeared in the supernatural mini-series *Ubizo* (The Calling), for SABC1.

She played the role of 'MaDolly' in the SABC2 mini-series *Hopeville*, from March to April 2009, which earned her best supporting actress nomination at the 6th Africa Movie Academy Awards. In 2010 she starred as 'MaKhambu' in the SABC2 sitcom *Skwizas*, which she reprised in later seasons.

Mhlongo has featured in several South African local productions. She was a guest cast-member in the first season of *Generations*. After undergoing a medical procedure that kept her out of filming for months, Mhlongo made a comeback in the film, *Vaya* in 2015. In 2016, she was one of the ensemble cast in *Comatose*, a film that featured top actors across Africa, including Bimbo Akintola and Hakeem Kae-Kazim.

The film tried to establish the point at which it is justifiable to lose a loved one that is unconscious. In 2017, Mhlongo played a supporting role in the sport film, *Beyond the River*.

Johaar Mosaval

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD



Mr Johaar Mosaval: *For his exceptional contribution to the performing arts, particularly ballet dancing. His exceptional talent led him to be the first black South African to become a senior principal dancer at the Royal Ballet.*

Mr Johaar Mosaval, who was born on 8 January 1928, had humble beginnings; his family lived in District Six, a former inner-city residential area in Cape Town.

He was the first black South African to become a senior principal dancer at the Royal Ballet, which is the highest rank in the profession at one of the world's most prestigious classical ballet companies.

His journey to the Royal Ballet at the height of apartheid saw him dancing for Queen Elizabeth II and being the first black performer on the 'whites-only' Nico Malan stage in the 1970s.

Mosaval has performed, mostly as a soloist, all over the globe, and has shared the stage with the likes of prima ballerina's Margot Fonteyn, Elaine Fifiield and Doreen Wells. He danced Jasper Sir Arthur Sullivan's Pineapple Poll ballet, which premiered in 1951 at Sadler's Wells Theatre. He also played Bootface in *The Lady and the*

Fool and Puck in The Dream.

He became revered for his wide-ranging styles and flawless technique, and was chosen to dance in Benjamin Britten's *Opera Gloriana*, the first performance presented at the Royal Opera House, London, in 1953, during the celebrations of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

He describes the experience as the highlight of his life because the event was attended by kings, queens and presidents, including then British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. During the interval he was taken to be presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

After two years in London, Mosaval excelled at his studies and was preparing to return to South Africa, despite being told that he would never 'make it' as a professional dancer. Mosaval returned home in 1976.



He started teaching in Mitchells Plain and Paarl in the Western Cape. While dancing in Michel Fokine's *Petruskha*, Mosaval's contract stated that he was not allowed to touch a white ballet dancer with his bare hands.

By 1975, the theatre allowed all races onto its premises, but black people required a permit to enter. As a result, the boycott of the theatre lasted until the end of apartheid.

He opened his own ballet school in 1977 and was employed as the first black Inspector of Schools of Ballet under the then Administration of Coloured Affairs. He resigned this position when he discovered that he could share his expertise only with a certain segment of the population.

Subsequently, the apartheid regime closed his school because it was multiracial. Following the principles of his mentor, Dulcie Howes, Mosaval wanted to share his knowledge and love of ballet with students of all races, so he continued to find ways to dance and to teach.

The Order of the Baobab

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Neck Badge



Lapel rosette

Miniature



Braam Jordaan

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



Mr Braam Jordaan: *For his brilliant efforts at raising awareness on the importance of Sign Language and the human rights of hearing-impaired people around the world through his colourful spectrum of films and books.*

Mr Braam Jordaan was born profoundly deaf to deaf parents in Benoni, South Africa. With over 30 major international awards under his belt for film and animation work, he advocates tirelessly to promote Sign Language and human rights for hearing-impaired people around the world through his colourful spectrum of work.

He is best known for his enchanting animation entitled, *The Rubbish Monster*, which garnered no less than 12 awards internationally.

Jordaan has published three children's books with Cambridge University Press. While he consistently inspires others through his involvement in the deaf community, where he campaigns for better education and the wider use of Sign Language, and the high standards he sets in his work, he draws inspiration from the very community he is a part of.

He became a representative of the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD), an international organisation that represents 70 million deaf people worldwide. Between 2011 and 2015, he was a board member of the Youth Section of the WFD. He delivered a statement about the right to an education in Sign Language at the United Nations (UN) in New York City.

He works with the UN and is a former council member of the UN Children's Fund Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities. Uplifting the communities both through his advocacy and his visual and creative artistry, portraying strong messages of hope and happiness is a true reflection of the cultural pride he inherited as a deaf person.

Jordaan is a global citizen who has lived and worked in many countries, and became assimilated to many different cultures and languages.



In addition to Sign Language, he can also speak nine other languages, which makes him an incredible ambassador for multilingualism around the world.

He has provided leadership training at workshops hosted by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) around the world with participants from different countries including South Africa, Kenya, Venezuela, Hong Kong, United States of America, Norway, Japan, Philippines and Mongolia. He has also contributed to numerous local and international newspapers and magazines about human rights and the UNCRPD.

All of his film projects are revolutionary in the portrayal of deaf individuals as fully human, without any special attention drawn to the fact of their deafness. This sense of deaf-as-normal, though, is made more meaningful when coupled with the sophisticated works of Jordaan, whose virtuoso talent is an essential feature in the underlying message of his film works.

According to him, hearing-impaired people are not defined by loss, but in the case of visual and spatial aptitudes, they may be defined by gain. His talents and achievements are clear evidence that he does not 'suffer from hearing loss' but instead flourishes as a result of 'deaf gain'.

Constance Mirriam Thokozile Koza

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



Ms Constance Mirriam Thokozile Koza (Posthumous): *For her excellent contribution and consistent commitment to education and community development. Her selfless giving to society enriched and empowered many lives.*

Ms Constance Mirriam Thokozile Koza, née Dlomo, was born in Benoni on 26 June 1926. Over a period of 40 years, she distinguished herself primarily in her work as an educator between 1951 and 1990, contributing from pre-primary to tertiary levels.

Armed with a Bachelor of Science degree (Majors: Zoology and Psychology) from the University of Fort Hare in 1950, she began her career teaching Biology, and sometimes IsiZulu, at Orlando High School in Soweto (1951-1955) during the early days of apartheid.

By 1990 she was the principal of St. Ansgar's College in Lanseria, while in between she received international exposure in Southern Africa as the founding Head of the Faculty of Home Economics at the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre (1967-1971), which catered for students from Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana.

Her outstanding work and leadership led to her being awarded a scholarship to study for a Master of Science degree in Home Economics Education at the University of Wisconsin in the USA (1971-1973).

Koza distinguished herself as an outstanding community builder not only in the agricultural extension work she managed in rural Swaziland but also in the local and internationally funded 'practical proclamation' work she established as the head of Inter-Church Aid, a division of the South African Council of Churches from 1974 to 1979.

Among many other community development initiatives, she created job opportunities for rural women by setting up craft programmes. In 1978 she was nominated for *The Star* Woman of the Year Award, for her contribution and achievements in the areas of education and community development.



Koza was also a committed researcher and social scientist, publishing studies conducted on pertinent social issues relevant to race relations and human resources management while working at the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research's National Institute of Personnel Research since 1962.

Her tireless commitment to a democratic South Africa and the upliftment of women in particular was demonstrated when she and a few other women established the Women's Rights Peace Party, which campaigned for voters in the first democratic elections in 1994. She believed that it was important that people stand up for women's rights independently.

Bongani Donald Mkhwanazi

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



Mr Bongani Donald Mkhwanazi (Posthumous): *For his excellent contribution to the upliftment of black business. He was a doyen of black business and one of the foremost champions of the economic transformation of post-apartheid South Africa. His efforts had a commendable effect on social cohesion and nation-building.*

Mr Bongani Donald Mkhwanazi was born on 11 April 11 1953 in Durban's Claremont Township. Although his family wanted him to become a doctor, his passion was with law. He pursued a Bachelor of Business Administration degree at the University of Zululand.

After leaving university, Mkhwanazi worked in several South African companies for 12 years, reaching senior executive positions before going on to team up with Dr Nthato Motlana to found South Africa's pre-eminent black empowerment company Methold, now called New Africa Investments Limited.

While developing his business empire, Mkhwanazi continued to be an active member of the African National Congress (ANC), which he joined in his youth. In 1990 he became the ANC's senior economic adviser.

He worked closely with former President Thabo Mbeki on international business relations until 1993.

Mkhwanazi also co-chaired the finance and investment working group of the USA/South Africa Business Development Committee, part of the team set up to promote trade between the United States and South Africa by Mr Mbeki and then US Vice President Al Gore.

Mkhwanazi was the chairperson of the anti-apartheid debt committee that made presentations to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1997.

To many black business people, he was a business mentor who never compromised on business principles. He was affectionately known as the father of black economic empowerment and 'a corporate guerrilla'.

When he passed on in 2016, Mkhwanazi left behind a legacy of selfless business leadership and pioneering spirit.

Ray and Dora Phillips

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



Dr Ray and Mrs Dora Phillips (Posthumous): *For their excellent contribution to the creation of the first social-work network designed to improve the terrible living conditions of the growing population of the oppressed. They also established the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), one of the leading liberal institutions in the country.*



Dr Ray and Mrs Dora Phillips graduated with a Bachelor of Science from Carleton College (Northfield, Minnesota, USA) in 1914 and after completing further studies at Yale University, they arrived in South Africa in 1918 as missionaries of the American Board-Congregational Church, to start a distinguished career that spanned 40 years.

Contrary to the thinking of the British colonial and later apartheid authorities that black communities were only 'temporary guests' in the new 'white' metropolis of Johannesburg, the Phillips couple based their actions on the idea that they were there to stay permanently.

For that reason, they emphasised the need for effective caring institutions and government programmes to make living conditions more pleasant and wholesome for black individuals and families, first in Johannesburg and later across South Africa.

The Phillips couple established the first school of social work in South Africa as well as the existing SAIRR, which is one of the leading liberal organisations in the country.

For the labour migrants from rural areas to the city of Johannesburg, they established the Bantu Men Community Hall for them to socialise and acclimatise to the city. Later on, the halls became a place for black communities to hold meetings and carry out wedding ceremonies.

Through a number of organisations such as the Pathfinders and Wayfarers; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; Gamma Sigma Club, Talitha Home for Delinquent Girls and several others, they provided the youth with positive learning and leisure activities, thereby increasing their chances of succeeding in the very hostile and unhealthy environment of the slums and segregated locations sprouting around Johannesburg.



In the pursuit of their missionary intervention, the couple created and directed a ground-breaking school called the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work, where they were to train for decades, generations of highly skilled male and female social workers, many of whom were later to make outstanding contributions to South Africa.

These included the late Mama Winnie Mandela, Dr Brigalia Bam, the former Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission, and many others who contributed to the fight against injustice and the establishment of a new democratic order.

William Smith

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



Mr William Smith: *For his excellent contribution to the teaching and demystification of mathematics and science. Through the medium of television (TV), he made mathematics and science accessible even to the most marginalised in our society*

Mr William Smith matriculated at Union High School in Graaff-Reinet in the Eastern Cape. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics and Chemistry from Rhodes University, followed by an Honours degree (cum laude) in Chemistry from the same institution.

He further obtained a Master's degree from the then University of Natal (now University of KwaZulu-Natal) in only seven months.

While a teacher he obtained financial support to run an expensive TV operation so that the poorest of the poor could benefit at no cost from his lessons in mathematics and science.

He convinced the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) to run the programme, even during prime time, especially during national exam periods.

His ground-breaking TV programme in the 1990s was called the Learning Channel on the SABC platform. The programme was essentially an open South African school teaching physical science, mathematics, biology and English.

He made an exceptional contribution to the field of education in South Africa, particularly the innovative teaching of science and mathematics. His Learning Channel platform revolutionised teaching even in the most underprivileged areas of the country and in turn, South Africa produced many scientists.

On a basic TV signal, he gave the best education for free and many people who grew up in the 1990s supplemented their knowledge of mathematics through Smith. His face is iconic for many black youth of the 90s, some of whom have gone on to become leading engineers and scientists.

The Order of Luthuli

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

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

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

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

The nadir of the flintstone is composed of the partial image of a decorative African pot embellished with beads, symbolising the beauty of Africa. Two horns of

an African bull flank the central image and signify the empowerment and prosperity of African people. The leopard skin-patterned rings at the base of both horns represent the trademark headgear of Chief Luthuli.

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

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

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

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

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

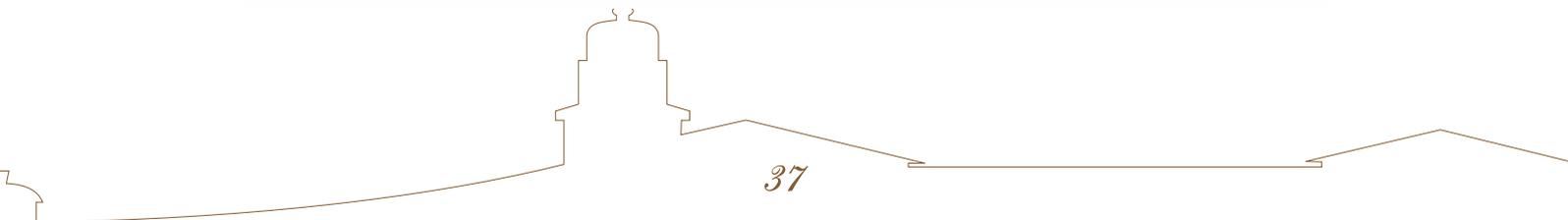


Neck Badge



Lapel rosette

Miniature



Thandi Lujabe-Rankoe

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



Ambassador Thandi Lujabe-Rankoe: *For her excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa. She did outstanding work in raising awareness on repression in South Africa and mobilised support for those who were facing the apartheid security forces inside South Africa daily.*

Ambassador Thandi Lujabe-Rankoe was the African National Congress's (ANC) Chief Representative in Oslo, Norway, from 1988 to 1994.

Her vast experience contributed to her success, having represented the ANC in various roles, lobbied the churches, trade unions such as the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, political parties and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the Fellesridet for det sarlige Afrika (the Norwegian Council on Southern Africa) and Artists Against Apartheid in support of the people of South Africa against the apartheid government.

She coordinated various projects within the ANC structures, especially within the ANC Women's League, of which she was chairperson in Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Lujabe-Rankoe also served as the personal secretary of ANC stalwart Oliver Tambo in Lusaka, Zambia.

Her international organisational experience began with the United Nations (UN) Development Programme, where she was programme coordinator for scholarships for ANC and South West African People's Organisation students.

Thereafter, she coordinated various projects working for NORAD in Botswana and the Norsk Folkehjelp (Norwegian People's AID) in Zimbabwe.

As one of the first black women ambassadors and career diplomats in South Africa, she has represented her country and people in Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique (1995-2009), and started the first South African High Commission in Tanzania in 1995. She returned to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation's Academy to train the next generation of South African diplomats.



Lujabe-Rankoe is widely acknowledged for her strong negotiating, lobbying and administrative skills. Throughout her career, she excelled at forming relations with leaders in government, business and NGOs in order to achieve transformation.

In her capacity as Ambassador to Mozambique, she worked with a number of key African institutions, including the Southern African Development Community and the African Union, as well as with leading international organisations such as the European Union and some UN agencies.

She has drawn extensively on her personal experience in the remarkable body of work she has produced over the past 25 years. She wrote articles on child labour in Africa, which were published by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1987. Her next work, *ANC History Booklet 1912-1991*, was published in Oslo, Norway in December 1991.

Her poignant and highly inspirational autobiography, *A Dream Fulfilled: Memoirs of an African Diplomat*, was first published in South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho and Botswana in July 2006.

In her recent book, *Two Nations, One Vision*, she recounts her experiences during her years as High Commissioner to Mozambique. In many respects, Lujabe-Rankoe was instrumental in ensuring the outstanding support of the Norwegian people and their financial contribution to the struggle for liberation of South Africa.

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



Brigadier General Velaphi Msane: *For his excellent contribution to the liberation struggle and for his steadfast conviction in the equality of all. His courage allowed him to put his people first, with scant regard for his own safety; he left his loved ones behind to fight for not just South Africans, but for all of humanity.*

Brigadier General Velaphi Msane comes from a family line of warriors who fought against inequalities and did not stand the injustice of apartheid.

He joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1973 and left the country three years later for military training. He joined Umkhonto we Sizwe's (MK) special operations unit that was established in the early 1980s to carry out economic sabotage attacks in South Africa from its base in Mozambique.

He became a seasoned and highly skilled member of MK's armed wing. Despite the fearsome tyranny of the security forces, Msane infiltrated South Africa on numerous occasions to face the enemy and carry out missions.

His training included the use of firearms, and manufacture and use of explosives. He was also trained in advanced political ideology. After completing his military training,

he returned to South Africa in April 1980 with a colleague, who is now deceased.

He was part of the Solomon Mahlangu Special Operations outfit. They had to purchase a motor vehicle to be used in special operations that would commence on 1 June 1980.

On 25 May 1980, they collected other comrades at the border and all 10 members of the unit penetrated into South Africa to implement economic sabotage on strategic installations.

Msane faced many confrontations with the apartheid security police and lost many of his comrades in the process. His fierce military engagements against the apartheid government contributed to the freedom and democracy we enjoy today. After democracy was achieved, Msane served in the South African National Defence Force.

Antony Andrew Trew

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



Mr Antony Andrew Trew: *For his excellent contribution to the attainment of democracy and the reconstruction of a post-apartheid society. His linguistic prowess and meticulous application of language is imprinted in many dossiers of government where he served tirelessly and loyally.*

Mr Antony Andrew Trew is a South African politician and discourse analyst who not only advanced our struggle for freedom but committed his life to the service of the South African nation.

His activities with the Armed Resistance Movement, which included collaboration with noted activist Edward Joseph Daniels, saw him being imprisoned.

On his release, he left the country for the United Kingdom, where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Philosophy degrees from the University of Oxford. He wrote numerous publications during this time on logic, history of science, media and discourse analysis.

As the Director of Research for the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, he formulated and directed a programme of research on South Africa and monitoring of developments, in consultation with the African National Congress (ANC), solidarity organisations and non-governmental organisations.

Trew returned to South Africa to continue his contribution towards laying the foundation for our democracy.

He served the country with distinction, beginning in the Office of the President (President Nelson Mandela) and moving on to establish and develop the Government Communication and Information System, where he retired as the Deputy Chief Executive Officer: Strategy and Content Management.

Even in retirement, he continues to serve as elections research co-coordinator for the ANC and his more recent work with the Nelson Mandela Foundation involved the publishing of the book on the Mandela presidency with Mr Mandla Langa and Mr Joel Netshitenzhe.

In 2012, Trew was awarded the Honorary Doctor of Civil Law degree by the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England.

Moyisile Douglas Tyutyu

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



Mr Moyisile Douglas Tyutyu: *For his excellent contribution to the fight for the freedom of all South Africans. As an underground operative of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), he proved to be a man of courage, living by his conviction that all are equal. He continues to be the fount of wisdom for young activists.*

Mr Moyisile Douglas Tyutyu has lived and led the struggle against apartheid in the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan area, both as an African National Congress (ANC) member and an MK underground operative.

He joined the Struggle in 1952. He was constantly detained without trial under various apartheid laws. He was one of the first recruits of MK in 1963. In 1964, he was detained for 90 days and subsequently charged with furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

On 10 November 1964, Tyutyu was sentenced to nine years imprisonment and transferred to Robben Island prison on 5 January 1965. He became prisoner 87/65. On his release, he and his comrades were banished to various locations within the Eastern Cape.

He subsequently struggled to find employment to support his family. In 1977 he was approached by the late Mr Phakamile Mphongoshe (Mavimbela) to set up MK structures in the Port Elizabeth area.

He coordinated the infiltration of MK cadres into the country and the exodus of the youth to join MK. In 1978 and 1983 respectively, two of the MK cadres had been

travelling in and out of Port Elizabeth on different military missions lost their lives when the explosives they were carrying exploded prematurely.

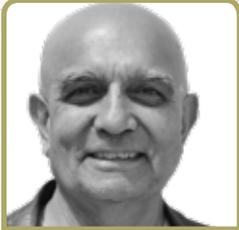
On 9 May 1983, Tyutyu was detained with 10 others under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act of 1967. The case was dubbed “Rufus Nzo and 10 others versus the State”. He was sentenced to 25 years and landed on Robben Island on 16 December 1984.

He was imprisoned until he was granted indemnity, after the then Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee initially turned down his application for indemnity. On his release, he joined other MK cadres for integration into the South African National Defence Force.

Tyutyu is a card-carrying member of the ANC in Ward 21 and the Deputy Chairperson of the ANC Veterans’ League. He is involved in the pilgrimage from Robben Island Museum that is searching for Robben Island inmates who passed on in the 1960s and were apparently buried Stikland Cemetery in Bellville, Cape Town.

Yosuf “Joe” Veriava

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



Prof Yosuf “Joe” Veriava: *For his excellent contribution to the medical profession in South Africa. He has consistently personified medical ethics and progressiveness. He also courageously pushed back the barriers of the unjust and repressive laws of apartheid.*

Prof Yosuf “Joe” Veriava is the founder member of what became the South African Health Workers’ Congress of which he was Vice-President from 1979 to 1981.

He was the Secretary for Health of the Azanian People’s Organisation from 1979 to 1981. He served as a Trustee of the Education Programme Centre from 1987 to 1993, involved in the provision of secondary school courses for black students.

Veriava was the convenor of committees involved in opposition to apartheid between 1970 and 1990, and a Trustee of the Abubaker Asvat Trust for nation-building. In 1976 he was the convenor of the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee in response to the detention and disappearance of children following the student uprising in 1976. He is the Director of the Wits University Steve Biko Centre for Bioethics.

Having qualified as a medical doctor in 1968 and medical specialist in 1975, Veriava began his career as a consultant at the then Coronation Hospital (now Rahima

Moosa Mother and Child Hospital) in Johannesburg. He challenged unjust laws in many ways, including challenging the racist provincial administration on the matter of unequal pay for equal work performed by non-white doctors during apartheid.

He joined the fight against the provincial Director of Hospital Services when doctors at the then Baragwanath Hospital (now Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital) were denied posts as a result of a letter to the *South African Medical Journal* which criticised facilities and conditions at the hospital. He cared for political prisoners who were admitted to hospital after embarking on hunger strikes.

Perhaps the best known challenge to authority was the successful outcome of the court case against the South African Medical and Dental Council for its exoneration of the doctors involved in the examination and mistreatment of Steve Biko. This challenge also spilled over to the Medical Association of South Africa, forcing it also to acknowledge the culpability of the doctors. He was part of the group that initiated the establishment



of an internal Truth and Reconciliation Commission within the Wits Faculty of Health Sciences, overseen by Advocate Jules Browde. This was an initiative to critically review the faculty's history under apartheid and identify shortcomings in terms of ethics, morality and justice.

In recent years Veriava has assisted the Ministerial Academic Review Committee involved in the selection, training and deployment of South African students to Cuba under the Mandela-Castro programme. This committee is also involved in the recruitment and peer review of Cuban doctors for service in South Africa.

He looked into the scoping of functions of the Department of Health's Office of Health Standards Compliance. He was part of the team that performed the clinical review of cases involved in the recent Life Esidimeni tragedy.

He is in the Ministerial Advisory Committee on Organ Transplantation, overseeing approvals of kidney transplants. He is in the Gauteng Patient Safety and Medical Litigation Panel and he served two terms as Ministerial appointee to the position of Chair of the Council for Medical Schemes.

The Order of Mapungubwe

The central motif for this Order is Mapungubwe. A millennium ago, the amazing Kingdom of Mapungubwe existed in the northern corner of South Africa. It comprised a sophisticated state system, with highly developed agriculture, mining and metallurgy industries. The kingdom traded with countries as far afield as China. According to the Department of Archaeology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mapungubwe represented “the most complex society in southern Africa”. It is reputed to be the origin of the people, culture and foundation for the achievements of Great Zimbabwe.

Mapungubwe Hill is a sandstone hill located on a mudstone deposit in the northern part of Limpopo, known for its arid subtropical climate and erratic summer rains. Out of this seeming barrenness, like an oasis in the desert, there blossomed the complexed and highly developed state and culture, centred around a thriving town built on and around Mapungubwe Hill, which served as the capital of the ancient Mapungubwe Kingdom.

The artefacts found on Mapungubwe Hill serve as further design elements for the Order named after it. Foregrounded on Mapungubwe Hill is the famous Mapungubwe rhino, a figurine made of high-quality gold foil formed around a soft core (probably sculpted wood), which was found on the hill and is treasured at the University of Pretoria.

The bottom segment of the design represents the skill and craft of smelting, smithing, pottery and ceramics. At the base of this segment is a fire representing the furnace used to purify and temper metal and fire pottery. The furnace also evokes the life-sustaining properties of fire, harnessed by humankind since the Iron Age to provide warmth and sustenance. Fire thus represents the advancement of humankind.

Above the furnace, at the centre of the lower segment, is a decorated and overflowing urn representing the pots used to melt gold or iron ore. The urn overflows and divides symmetrically to merge into two ornately turned Mapungubwe sceptres – based on real artefacts found on the hill – which hem the urn in on both sides.

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

The sheer opulence and majesty of the shape of the Mapungubwe sceptre and the extremely delicate craftsmanship of the Mapungubwe rhino reflect remarkable workmanship, very rare by the standards of the time. Arising as it did from application and knowledge, the message is that South Africa and its people can prosper, regardless of the conditions in which they find themselves.

Awardees of this Order receive three elements: a neck badge (a platinum, gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a miniature platinum, gold, silver or bronze medallion for wearing as a brooch or on the breast pocket); and a platinum, gold, silver or bronze lapel rosette.

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

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



Neck Badge



Lapel rosette

Miniature



Thokozani Majoxi

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN BRONZE



Prof Thokozani Majoxi: *For his outstanding contribution to science, particularly the development of a novel mathematical technique for near-zero-effluent batch chemical facilities which enables the reuse of wastewater; as a young scientist, more trailblazing is expected of him in the years ahead.*

Prof Thokozani Majoxi was born in KwaMashu in KwaZulu-Natal in 1972 and completed his secondary education at Maqhawe High School in Inanda, north of Durban.

He is a full professor in the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits University) where he also holds the National Research Foundation/Department of Science and Technology (NRF/DST) Chair in Sustainable Process Engineering.

His main research interest is batch chemical process integration, where he has made significant scientific contributions that have earned him international recognition.

Some of these contributions have been adopted by industry. Prior to joining Wits University, he spent almost 10 years at the University of Pretoria, initially as an associate professor and later as a full professor of chemical engineering.

He was also an associate professor in computer science at the University of Pannonia in Hungary from 2005 to 2009. He spent the early years of his professional career as a chemical engineer working for Unilever, Dow Agro Sciences and Sasol Technology. Majoxi is an NRF B1 rated scientist.

He completed his Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in Process Integration at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology in the United Kingdom. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of South Africa and a Fellow at the African Academy of Sciences.

He has received numerous awards for his research, including the Burianec Memorial Award (Italy), S2A3 British Association Medal (Silver) and the South African Institute of Chemical Engineers Bill Neal-May Gold Medal.

He has twice been the recipient of the National Science and Technology Forum Award and twice the recipient



of the NRF President's Award. Majozi is author and co-author of more than 190 scientific publications, including three books on Batch Chemical Process Integration, published by Springer and CRC Press.

In his career as a scientist he has supervised more than 20 postgraduate students (50% PhD and 50% Master of Science) to completion. He has also supervised four postdoctoral fellows with whom he has had a chance to produce more than 10 publications in leading chemical engineering journals and two textbooks published by CRC Press/Taylor and Francis.

He is a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Cleaner Production* (IF = 5.715) and *Chemical Engineering Transactions* (IF = 1.03), deputy editor-in-chief of the *South African Journal of Chemical Engineering* (Scopus indexed).

He is a regular reviewer for leading *chemical engineering journals*, including *Computers and Chemical Engineering*, *Chemical Engineering Science*, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Research*, *Applied Thermal Engineering and Energy*. He currently has 1 753 citations and a Google h-index of 23, Scopus h-index of 18 and the Web of Science h-index of 16.

He has also served as Vice-President of the Engineering Council of South Africa (2009-2012), member of the Nuclear Energy Corporation Board, where he also chaired the Research Committee and is currently the Chairperson of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Board, which is the largest public sector multidisciplinary research institution on the continent.

Malik Maaza

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER



Prof Malik Maaza: *For his outstanding contribution to the field of nanoscience and nanotechnology. He is a pioneer on the African continent. His work has improved our knowledge and made headway in the development of cutting-edge technology.*

Prof Malik Maaza, a native of Algeria and a permanent resident of South Africa since 1996, is a joint staff member of iThemba LABS, a national facility of the National Research Foundation (NRF) of South Africa and the University of South Africa (UNISA).

He holds the prestigious United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation-UNISA Africa Chair in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. He is a pioneer in South Africa of the field of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology.

Maaza is not only a well-accomplished and globally acknowledged authority in his field, but he is also a passionate educator who has graduated no less than 80 Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy students under his direct supervision.

His work has been recognised worldwide through a number of awards, including the African Union Kwame

Nkrumah Award in Scientific Excellence, which he received on 28 January 2018 in recognition of his efforts as the pioneer and architect of Nanotechnology on the African continent.

In November 2018, he received the coveted Jose Vasconcelos World Award of Education in Hong Kong, which is granted by the World Cultural Council in recognition of deserving individuals who are renowned educators and experts in the field of education and research, and to legislators of education policies who have brought about significant influence in enriching the culture of mankind.

Since his return to the African continent, where he has chosen South Africa as his adoptive home, Maaza has contributed in various ways to strengthening the scientific landscapes both at the African and South African levels as well as their global visibility.

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER



Prof Ari Sitas: *For his excellent contribution to social science scholarship and progressive policy-making. He is also a renowned storyteller and poet. He is a multi-talented scientist who moves effortlessly between profound knowledge production and the arts.*

Prof Ari Sitas was born on 5 December 1952. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1984.

He is the Chairperson of the South African BRICS Think Tank (SABTT), serving as the South African representative on the BRICS Think Tanks Council.

As a platform for researchers and academics to exchange ideas and generate evidence-based policy recommendations, the SABTT aims to shape the strategic vision of South Africa and the wider African region around global financial, economic and governance issues, and to conduct policy analysis to inform the long-term strategy of the BRICS.

The SABTT is currently under the custodianship of the National Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences, where Sitas serves as Board Chairperson. He also heads the University of Cape Town's Sociology Department. A scholar of sociology and political philosophy, Sitas was a founder member of Junction Avenue Theatre Company.

He has received numerous accolades for artistic works, including an Olive Schreiner Award for the play *Randlords and Rotgut*.

He is also a celebrated poet and has held numerous prestigious positions, including a Fellowship at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi and a Guest Professorship at the Albert-Ludwigs University of Freiburg and was awarded the inaugural Bhagat Singh Chair at the Centre for Historical Studies of JNU in 2016.

Sitas has been a senior fellow and research associate in a number of institutions, including the University of California in Berkeley, Ruskin College in Oxford, and Oxford University in England. He is a past president of the South African Sociological Association, a Vice-President of the International Sociological Association and was an executive member of the African Sociological Association.

He served on the Board of the Chris Hani Institute and currently directs a Department of Science and



Technology's Grand Challenge Research programme on African Diaspora and Migration; the award-winning global studies Master's programme established between Germany, South Africa and India, and a variety of joint research projects with international colleagues.

His recent publications include *The Ethic of Reconciliation* (2007); *The Mandela Decade-Labour Culture and Society in Post-Apartheid South Africa* (2010); principal author of *Gauging and Engaging Deviance 1600-2000* (2014) and *The Flight of the Gwala-Gwala Bird* (2016).

His poetry work started with *Tropical Scars* (1989), *Songs Shoeshine and Piano* (1991), *Slave Trades* (2000), *RDP Poems* (2004), *Around the World in 80 Days* (2013), *Rough Music* (2014) and *Vespa Diaries* (2018).

His work has been translated into isiZulu, German, French, Greek, Turkish, Slovenian, Urdu, Hindi and Malayalam. Sitas was an inaugural executive member of the Congress of South African Writers and KwaZulu-Natal's general secretary. He is also a founder member of the Natal Culture Congress.

Bomo Edna Edith Molewa

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN GOLD



Ms Bomo Edna Edith Molewa (Posthumous): *For her exceptional contribution to the fight to save our planet. Having served her country during the liberation struggle, she immersed herself in the global efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change on the planet. Through her tireless efforts, South Africa is recognised as one of the global leaders in matters of environment justice.*

Ms Bomo Edna Edith Molewa was born on 23 March 1957 in the then Warmbaths (now Bela-Bela) and later relocated to the then Bophuthatswana (now North West) together with her family.

She began her political activism at Hebron Training College where she completed her high school education and she identified herself with the aims, objectives and aspirations of the former liberation movement, the African National Congress.

It was a difficult time politically in the country where the apartheid regime had fully deployed its apartheid tactics and this is where the student and labour movements were working underground to overthrow the oppressive government. Molewa was part of these movements until she taught at Moloto and Makaunyane Secondary schools respectively between 1976 and 1981.

Molewa has served this country well throughout her years of service both in the struggle for liberation and in various capacities in government. She left the teaching

profession for the retail sector where she continued with her political activism, advocacy and standing up for the voiceless, and eventually served within leadership structures of trade unions and civic movements.

She rose through the trade union ranks from being a shop steward in the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (SACCAWU) to being the Chairperson of the Warmbaths branch of SACCAWU and Chairperson of the branch of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) in the Gauteng region.

She was elected as the second Deputy President of SACCAWU in 1987 and later served two terms as the first Deputy President of SACCAWU. She was also one of the founding members of COSATU where she served the regional structures.

She continued with her political activism even after the unbanning of the ANC and trade union movements in 1990, and was trained as a negotiator and arbitrator through the Independent Mediation and Arbitration



Institute of South Africa and practised in the trade union movement.

Between 1992 and 1994, SACCAWU appointed her to serve on the Board of the National Labour Economic Institute, which played a role in the development of South Africa's economic policies.

In 1994, she was elected as one of the first Members of Parliament in the new democratic dispensation and served as the first female Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry.

Her exceptional work in environmental conservation began in 1996 when she was a Member of the Executive Council responsible for Environmental Affairs where she headed the environmental management, conservation and tourism functions.

She also served in various provincial government departments namely Tourism, Environment and Conservation (1996-1998); Economic Development and Tourism (1998-2000); and Agriculture, Conservation and Environment (2000-2004).

As part of her drive to place environmentally sustainable development at the heart of provincial economic growth, she mooted and championed the establishment of three United Nations (UN) Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation World heritage sites.

In 2004, she became the first female Premier of North West and continued with strategic environmental programmes, especially where collaboration was necessary between provinces and national government to achieve natural and cultural heritage conservation objectives.

Whilst Premier of North West, she served as Chairperson of the ANC Women's League (ANCWL), Provincial Treasurer of the ANC and eventually elected as the first woman for the position of the Provincial Chairperson of the ANC in North West. Molewa was appointed to Cabinet as Minister of Social Development in 2009 and in 2010 as Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs.

She was instrumental in South Africa signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Water Resources Council and setting up of the strategic water partners Network in South Africa, which sought to manage and secure strategic water resources.

Molewa was a respected leader on the African continent in a number of areas relating to water security, the environment and the global Sustainable Development Agenda.

She also served as head of delegation to a number of international negotiations in various fields. She prioritised the global climate change crisis at both national and international levels, and facilitated the development of South Africa's National Climate Change Response Policy (2011).



She advocated for a number of interventions, including growing the country's Oceans Economy through the Malaysia's Big Fast Results Methodology.

She advocated for the orientation of the Security Cluster into Rhino Protection, which led to the Integrated Strategic Management of Rhinoceros Approach that was adopted by Cabinet in 2014.

Her multidisciplinary approach released statistics which indicated that rhino poaching numbers continued to decline successively.

In 2015, she was elected to serve in the National Executive Committee of the ANCWL and served with distinction in various committees such as the National Dispute Resolution Committee until her untimely passing in 2018.

She was also the first Chancellor of the Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University and served eight times as Acting President of South Africa.

She was a member of the National Executive Committee and National Working Committee of the ANC.

She also served as the Chairperson of the National Disciplinary Committee as well as the International Relations Subcommittee, which delivered on research and capacity support that paved the way for groundbreaking foreign policy resolutions being made at the ANC's 54th National Conference held in Johannesburg in 2017.

The Order of the Companions Of OR Tambo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Neck Badge



Walking stick



Lapel rosette

Miniature



Riccardo Sarra

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN BRONZE



Dr Riccardo Sarra (Italy): *For his consistent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa and the Southern African region. He has nurtured and encouraged cooperation between Italian and South African institutions over a long period.*

Dr Riccardo Sarra has been South African Honorary Consul in Florence, Italy, for 26 years. He has earned three doctorates – in Engineering, Economics and Law.

He has been President of the Italian Budget Control Commission, a very important public position which controls company accounts. He was a member of the auditing commission and an official auditor.

His company is the largest wholesale jewellery firm in the North of Italy. He has been President of the Lions Club in Florence and for several years a city councillor of one of the cultural capitals of Europe.

He was made Honorary Consul in 1991 and has been unstinting and unflinching in his support, help and promotion of South Africa for the past 27 years.

In 1992 he was part of the initiative to fund a competition for young Italian and South African jewellery designers

called Gioie Novelle and served as judge in the panel where scholarships in jewellery design were awarded to winners from both countries.

He was the go-between for the appointment of Prof Giovanni Sartori, possibly Italy's most prominent constitutional author, constitutional philosopher and a profound influence on participatory democracy.

Sarra persuaded Sartori to join the Technical Committee in South Africa for the establishment of the Interim Constitution. Throughout this period of 27 years, Sarra has received and introduced several South African Ministers and personalities to the authorities in Florence and the Tuscany region.

In 2000 the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) invited Sarra to South Africa to write an official report on the manufacture and marketing of jewellery made in South Africa. He visited all the jewellery design studios



and plants to study the methods and the marketing of the South African products. His report for the dti proposed a way forward and made recommendations as to what the nascent industry in South Africa should concentrate on for future success.

Sarra has been a full participant in the Nelson Mandela Forum initiatives. The forum's priority is to liaise with similar peace foundations and maintain a strong link with South Africa.

He was the go-between for the painting of the entrance of the Nelson Mandela Forum on 17 November 2010 by the Ndebele artist, Mama Esther Mahlangu, creating a mural with traditional Ndebele colours.

Florence also hosted two international rugby matches Italy-Springboks in 2009 and 2017, at which Sarra hosted lunches to introduce South African dignitaries to the President of the Region, the Mayor and Tuscan dignitaries. In 2014 he presided over the naming of a school in honour of Nelson Mandela in Pisa.

Klaas de Jonge

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



Mr Klaas de Jonge (The Netherlands): *For his excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa. With little regard for his own life, he became part of the armed resistance to apartheid. He demonstrated his commitment to South Africa by continuing to be part of the democratic project after the historic 1994 elections.*

Mr Klaas de Jonge was born in the Netherlands in 1937. He is a Dutch civil rights activist who became internationally known as an activist against apartheid in South Africa, when he was forced to spend two years as an asylum seeker at the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria in 1985.

He studied sociology, social anthropology and demography in Amsterdam and Paris (Sorbonne). He specialised later in transitional justice, conflict analysis and community involvement in Africa. He held various academic positions, including as senior researcher at the Africa Study Centre in the Netherlands (1968-1980), and as visiting professor at the University of Brasília/ Brazil for African and Race Studies (1989-1994). He has also lectured at the universities of Amsterdam and Maastricht.

From 1981 until 1985, De Jonge was a member of a 'special operations unit' of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the armed branch of the African National Congress (ANC), doing reconnaissance work and bringing in arms and explosives into South Africa.

This led to his arrest in 1985 by the South African Police; he managed to escape and acquired asylum in the Dutch embassy in Pretoria until – after two years – he was exchanged for the South African commander of the apartheid regime, Wynand du Toit, in 1987. He continued to do work for MK and the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement until the end of 1989.

After his release he worked in Africa in the field of transitional justice for several international non-governmental organisations such as Penal Reform International (PRI) from 1998 to 2005, coordinating PRI's research into the Gacaca jurisdictions in Rwanda.

From 2009 until 2011, he worked for Impunity Watch (IW) to prepare a project in the Great Lakes region of Africa (Burundi in particular) and develop IW's collaborative research approach. Since mid-2011, he has been a member of IW's Advisory Board. He is a member of the African Studies Centre Community of the University of Leiden, a network of international and African experts.

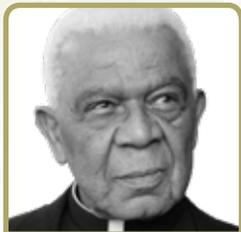
In the late 60s, he already started collecting all kinds of African ethnography. The African masks and statues were to him in line with Picasso and his contemporaries; art which he knew from his childhood with artists as parents.

The main part of De Jonge's collection comes from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Tanzania, Mozambique and West Africa, and was formed mostly in the 1980s and 1990s when he worked in Rwanda and often visited the neighbouring DRC.

The beauty of art, his passion for aesthetics, gave him a refuge for his often mentally heavy burdening work of questioning suspects of the genocide in Rwanda in 1994.

Khotso Makhulu

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



Archbishop Khotso Makhulu (United Kingdom (UK)): *For his courageous contribution to the fight for liberation. He followed his calling and lived the ideals of lending a helping hand to his fellow human beings. He provided refuge, comfort and family to young activists arriving in exile to join the South African liberation struggle.*

Archbishop Khotso Makhulu was born in Johannesburg, brought up in Pimville and trained for the Anglican priesthood at St Peter's Seminary in Rosettenville.

He was ordained as a priest in 1958 and served in Orlando East before being deployed to Francistown, Botswana. He went for further training at the Selly Oak Colleges in Birmingham in the UK.

Makhulu was prevented by the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949 from returning to live in South Africa after his marriage to Rosemary, an English church worker. He went on to rise to the highest levels of achievement in the church in Africa and the world.

Apart from serving as President of both the All-Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) and the World Council of Churches (WCC), he was named by the former Archbishop Robert Runcie as a credible candidate to succeed him as Archbishop of Canterbury and thus head of the worldwide Anglican Communion. Since he

was a young priest, he had had a particular concern for refugees and the victims of oppression and has fearlessly ministered to them at the risk of his and his family's lives.

When he was a priest in Francistown, Botswana in the early 1960s, and activists left South Africa and Namibia to go into exile, he gave them refuge, food and clothing, eventually raising enough money through Mary Benson and Margaret Legum in London to buy a house in which to accommodate them.

The house was divided into three sections – one for the African National Congress, one for the Pan Africanist Congress and one for the South West African People's Organisation – and the exiles dubbed it "The White House".

In Geneva, Makhulu headed up a desk of the WCC which took care of the needs of African refugees fleeing conflict zones on the continent. Back in Southern Africa,



while serving as President of the Nairobi-based AACC, he invited the liberation movements into closer relations with the churches.

As Bishop of Botswana, he continued his ministry to South African refugees at a time when apartheid military forces were launching raids into Botswana and attacking exiles and those who gave them support.

He raised money from abroad to help the victims of apartheid. For more than a decade from 1980, he clandestinely funnelled between US\$170 000 and US\$425 000 a year from the Norwegian Government and churches to institutions and individuals in South Africa with the objective of providing legal, educational, medical and other humanitarian assistance.

For this work, the Norwegians called him – in a book on his work – “the Church’s Secret Agent”. In the performance of this work, just as in Francistown and Geneva, and as President of both the AACC and WCC, he insisted on a non-partisan approach, ensuring that all liberation movements were treated equally.

Paulette Pierson-Mathy

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



Prof Paulette Pierson-Mathy (Belgium): *For her outstanding and insightful contributions to the struggle for liberation. She has been a prolific author of original reports and publications providing deep insights into the realities of apartheid, and the struggle for liberation in Africa and Southern Africa in particular.*

Prof Paulette Pierson-Mathy was born in Saint-Servais, Belgium in 1932. Her interest in other cultures was evident from a young age. While still at school, she was chosen as an American Field scholar and spent a year in Connecticut (1948-1949).

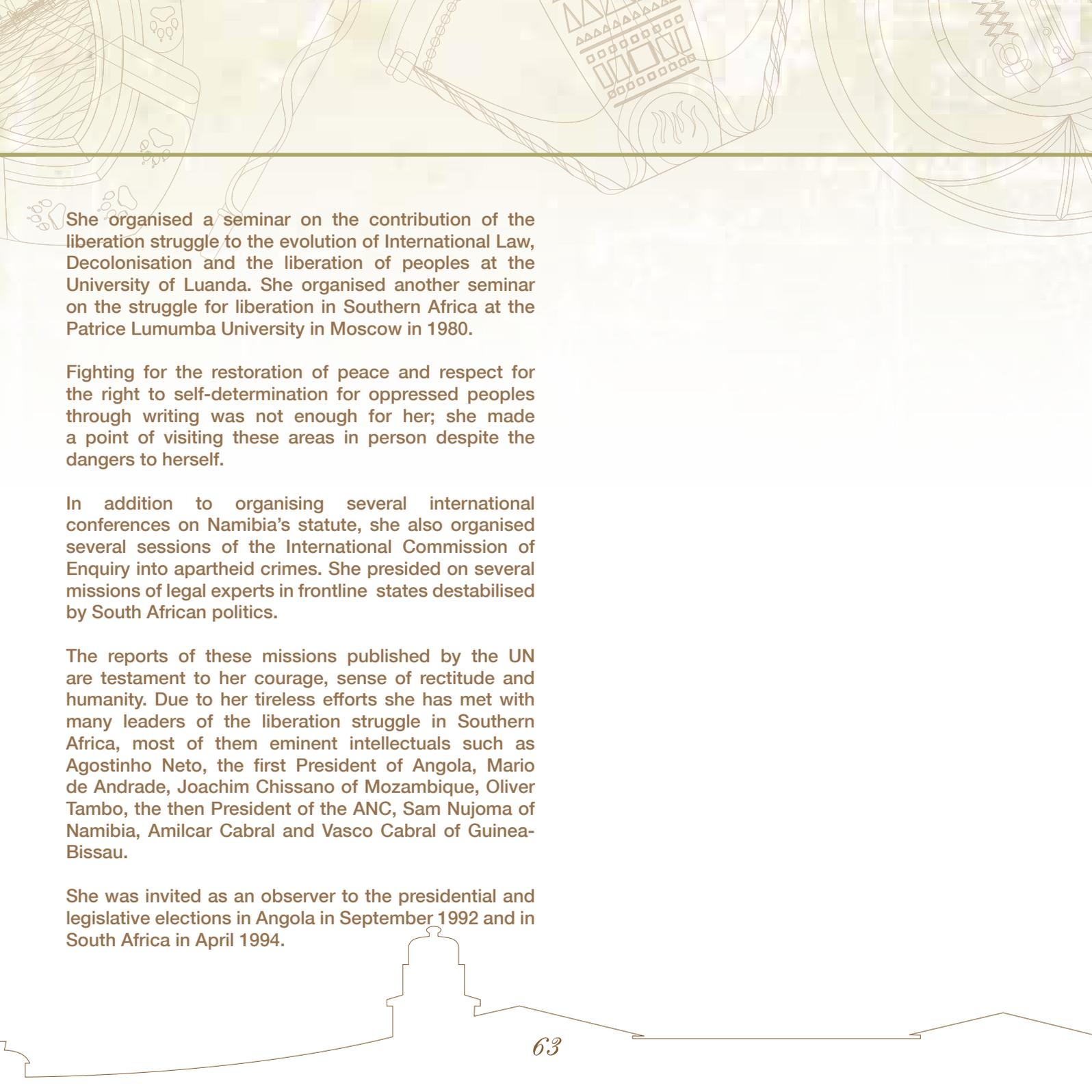
She is also a brilliant academic. She graduated in 1956 with a PhD in Law from the Free University of Brussels. She then won a scholarship to the University of Paris from the French Government where she graduated with a Diploma in International Law from the Law Faculty.

She began her working career at the Royal Institute for International Relations in Brussels where she worked as a researcher from 1959 to 1962. From 1962 to 1967 she began lecturing on international law at the University of Liege and in 1967 she was nominated as Senior Research Fellow at the International Law Centre and the Centre for African Studies at the Free University of Brussels.

In 1972 she returned to her Alma Mater where she lectured in the Law Faculty and the Faculty of Social Science, Politics and Economics.

Pierson-Mathy is a prolific author of original reports and publications providing deep insights into the realities of apartheid and the struggle for liberation in Africa. She has written about the United Nations's action against apartheid, the legality of national liberation struggles, new forms of revolutionary struggle, the application of war legislation and humanitarian principles in guerrilla operations, the birth of African Nations after national wars of liberation.

She is a citizen of the world who has travelled extensively sharing her insights in many countries. In 1966, Pierson-Mathy participated in the 2nd Seminar on International Law in Geneva. She was a visiting professor in the Department of Political Science and the Centre of African Studies at the University of Boston from 1971 to 1972.



She organised a seminar on the contribution of the liberation struggle to the evolution of International Law, Decolonisation and the liberation of peoples at the University of Luanda. She organised another seminar on the struggle for liberation in Southern Africa at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow in 1980.

Fighting for the restoration of peace and respect for the right to self-determination for oppressed peoples through writing was not enough for her; she made a point of visiting these areas in person despite the dangers to herself.

In addition to organising several international conferences on Namibia's statute, she also organised several sessions of the International Commission of Enquiry into apartheid crimes. She presided on several missions of legal experts in frontline states destabilised by South African politics.

The reports of these missions published by the UN are testament to her courage, sense of rectitude and humanity. Due to her tireless efforts she has met with many leaders of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, most of them eminent intellectuals such as Agostinho Neto, the first President of Angola, Mario de Andrade, Joachim Chissano of Mozambique, Oliver Tambo, the then President of the ANC, Sam Nujoma of Namibia, Amilcar Cabral and Vasco Cabral of Guinea-Bissau.

She was invited as an observer to the presidential and legislative elections in Angola in September 1992 and in South Africa in April 1994.

Amii Omara-Otunnu

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



Prof Amii Omara-Otunnu (US/Uganda): *For his excellent contribution to the global fight for democracy and social justice. He has been a reliable, tried and tested friend of South Africa. He is well-known for his efforts to build international partnerships between our academic institutions and those in other countries.*

Prof Amii Omara-Otunnu was educated at Makerere University, Uganda and earned a Bachelor of Arts (BA) Honours (cum laude) degree in Social Studies from Harvard University, a Master of Science in Political Science from the London School of Economics, and a BA (Honours) degree in Jurisprudence (Law) and a Doctor of Philosophy in History from the University of Oxford.

Omara-Otunnu is a committed advocate of Pan-African solidarity and a long-time activist in the anti-apartheid movement. In 1999 he initiated and played a key leadership role in negotiating with the African National Congress (ANC) to establish a partnership between the oldest liberation movement in Africa and the University of Connecticut (UConn).

Following the agreement between the two institutions, he served as Executive Director of the UConn-ANC Partnership, which consisted of three projects:

comparative human rights, oral history and archives.

He received generous funding from the Mellon Foundation to carry out the various projects under the UConn-ANC Partnership. He also led the UConn-University of Fort Hare (South Africa) international linkage, as its director.

The linkage, whose main objective was reciprocal capacity-building at the two institutions, was funded by a Tertiary Education Linkages Project grant from the United Negro College Fund. Under the Partnership, 10 South Africans were awarded scholarships to study at UConn.

He has been involved in movements for democracy, human rights and social justice in pre- and post-apartheid South Africa and other countries around the world. He held a wide range of key leadership positions as both an undergraduate and a graduate student.



He has been invited by the United Nations (UN) Security Council to discuss approaches to international security through regional organisations.

In 1984, he was a member of a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization delegation of experts to Beijing, China, for a conference aimed at identifying ways to eliminate racism and its impact worldwide.

In 1995, he was one of five international scholars selected to work on a project with the International Peace Institute in Oslo, Norway, on the issue of armed conflict and democratisation in Africa. Omara-Otunnu is a member of the Connecticut Governor's Board on Trade with Africa, and has been consulted by the US Department of State.

He engages these causes as a scholar and an advocate, by shaping policy and building structures and alliances through which to effect positive change in society. Omara-Otunnu has received international recognition, including an entry into the 2001 edition of *Marquis Who's Who in the World*.

His academic interests span the areas of jurisprudence and constitutional and administrative law, civil-military relations, Pan Africanism and leadership in Africa.

He places a special focus on the interplay of politics, the military and human rights in Sub-Saharan Africa, and has received research support from the Ford Foundation, Harvard University, and the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning.

Lucia Raadschelders

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



Ms Lucia Raadschelders – Posthumous (The Netherlands): *For her outstanding contribution to the struggle against apartheid. Over many years, she was a reliable friend of our country and post-liberation, she continued to play a critical role in supporting our democracy and archiving our history of the Struggle.*

Ms Lucia Raadschelders was an unsung heroine who displayed remarkable selflessness and generosity in everything she did. She personified international solidarity, discipline, humility and commitment to our struggle for democracy, freedom and equality. She followed the revolutionary spirit embodied by President OR Tambo.

As a student and after her studies, Raadschelders threw herself into activism in support of the struggle against apartheid through her work in the Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland (AABN) where she worked full-time from 1979 to 1985.

It was while she was in the AABN that she was recruited to work in support of the ANC's underground operatives through setting up a house in Swaziland where she provided support to many freedom fighters for nearly two years.

She provided refuge, emotional support, transport and a range of practical forms of support to many of the activists who used Swaziland as a base. In 1988 she

moved to Lusaka where she played an invaluable role in relation to the support and communications that underpinned the work of Operation Vula.

From the dawn of democracy, Raadschelders dedicated herself to work that supported both the preservation of our heritage and the legacy of the Struggle as well as supporting platforms that assist civil-society engagement and organisation. She was a valued team member in the Nelson Mandela Foundation Centre of Memory.

For the past few years of her life, she struggled with a debilitating illness that limited her movements, yet did not deter her from being called upon whenever needed to share her valuable expertise.

She was a woman of tremendous strength and integrity, with a quiet and unassuming presence that reassured, underpinned and encouraged all around her to do better, be better and work for the dignity of others.

Admiral Didier Ignace Ratsiraka

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER



His Excellency Admiral Didier Ignace Ratsiraka (Madagascar): *For his outstanding contribution to the struggle for democracy in South Africa. He offered the liberation movement a national and international platform through his country's National Television and Radio Station to operate Radio Freedom in the battle of ideas between apartheid propaganda and non-racial democratic values.*

His Excellency Admiral Didier Ignace Ratsiraka was the President of the Republic of Madagascar for the first term in 1975 to 1993 and from 1997 to 2002.

On 25-27 September 1981, Ratsiraka participated at the 9th Congress of Solidarity Committee of the Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar, known as Antoko'ny Kongresi'ny Fahaleovantenan'i Madagasikara Antoko'ny Kongresi'ny Fahaleovantenan'i Madagasikara (AKFM).

The congress reaffirmed the AKFM's Charter of the Socialist Revolution under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka. In that august Congress of the Solidary Committee, the African National Congress (ANC) was represented and delivered a message of solidarity.

In its resolutions, the Solidarity Committee expressed its continued support for "the just and courageous struggle waged by the oppressed black majority in South Africa and Namibia under the vanguard leadership of the ANC and South West African People's Organisation respectively". The congress further underlined the "solidarity of patriotic, democratic and progressive forces in Africa and the world".

Ratsiraka welcomed the ANC freedom fighters in Madagascar. In addition to the ANC Representative

Office which was managed by Struggle stalwarts such as the late Hermanus Gabriel Loots aka James Stuart, Ratsiraka offered the ANC a national and international platform through his country's National Television and Radio Station to operate Radio Freedom, transmitting political updates and providing information about South Africa's liberation struggle against apartheid.

During this period of 1979 to 1990, a number of ANC cadres lived and worked in Madagascar and established families, some of which still maintain strong family links in both countries. Despite the apartheid government putting pressure on Ratsiraka by demanding cooperation with them at the time, they did not succeed because he did not allow them to open a full embassy in Madagascar but just an office.

He remains a strong advocate for African solidarity through closer bilateral and regional cooperation. In addressing current political challenges in his country, Ratsiraka strongly calls for national reconciliation relying heavily on the South African experience.

In this regard, he had participated in efforts to bring about lasting peace and stability in his country, and one such platform was the 2015 Presidents' Summit on National Reconciliation which was organised by the Council of Churches.



The National Anthem

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.
Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee,
Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.



Congratulations

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

