



**PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS
SEFAKO MAKGATHO PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE
PRETORIA**

**TUESDAY, 30 APRIL 2024
11:00 – 14:00**

1. The President, the Chancellor and recipients of National Orders proceed to the credentials room for a photo opportunity
2. Recipients of the National Orders and guests take their seats
3. The President enters the venue
4. Singing of the National Anthem
5. Welcoming remarks by the Programme Director
6. Ceremonial oration by the Grand Patron of National Orders
7. 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**
8. Guests proceed to the marquee on the eastern side of the Presidential Guesthouse

Grand Patron of National Orders

President Cyril Ramaphosa

Chancellor of National Orders

Ms Phindile Baleni

The Advisory Council on National Orders

Dr Mandla Langa (Chairperson); Prof Patience Mthunzi-Kufa (Deputy Chairperson); Prof Glenda Gray; Dr Irvin Khoza; Dr Peki Emelia 'Nothembi' Mkhwebane; Ms Natalie du Toit; Ms Yvonne Chaka Chaka; Prof Mamokgethi Phakeng; Ms Puseletso Madumise; Prof Sarojini Nadar; Dr Stavros Nicolaou.

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

1. Ms MaWilliams Kekana
2. Mr Ignatius 'Iggy' Mthebule (Posthumous)
3. Mr Makhwezi McDonald Mtulu (Posthumous)
4. Mr Robert Anthony Basil Waterwitch (Posthumous)
5. Ms Coline Denise Williams (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

6. Ms Nontando 'Noni' Helen Jabavu (Posthumous)
7. Dr Aggrey Klaaste (Posthumous)
8. Dr Muziwakhe 'Madala' Kunene

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

9. Mr Angus Gibson
10. Mr Emile Lester Jansen
11. Ms Saray N'kusi Khumalo
12. Ms Sophie Msoziswa Mahlangu
13. Dr Latozi 'Madosini' Mpahleni (Posthumous)
14. Mr Trevor Dundas Mweli Skota (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD

15. Ms Blanche Valeria La Guma (Posthumous)
16. Ms Zukiswa Patricia Matolengwe

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

17. Mr Mxolisi 'Dicky' Jacobs (Posthumous)
18. Mr Peter Cyril Jones (Posthumous)
19. Mr Benjamin Langa (Posthumous)
20. Mr Thobekile 'Topsy' Madaka (Posthumous)
21. Mr Sipiwo Mtimkhulu (Posthumous)
22. Prof Harry Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu
23. Mr Kenneth Hlako Rachidi (Posthumous)
24. Ms Annie Silinga (Posthumous)
25. Ms Nokuthula Simelane (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN SILVER

26. Prof Mulalo Doyoyo (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

27. Mr Huub Bammens – **The Netherlands**
28. Ms Donna Katzin – **United States of America**
29. Mr Ken Luckhardt – **Canada**
30. Sir Nicholas Stadlen (Posthumous) – **United Kingdom**
31. Mr Fulco Van Aurich – **The Netherlands**
32. Ms Brenda Wall – **Canada**

It is cause for immense pleasure on this stately occasion to present to you the latest recipients of our National Orders. They will be receiving the following National Orders: the **Order of Mendi for Bravery**, the **Order of 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 attain a caring and humane society, and 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 perspicacity 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, reimagined 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 today, and from which our nation benefits.

They have, without exception, proffered worthy contributions to the development of our society so that

we may not only aspire to, but actually become who we want to become. Indeed, they have contributed to our state of liberty. We commend to you these noble men and women of our country, our continent and our common world, as recipients of the prestigious National Orders. We salute them, one and all.



PHINDILE BALENI (MS)
CHANCELLOR OF NATIONAL ORDERS

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 (now Department of Sport, Arts and Culture) 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 IN SILVER

MS MAWILLIAMS KEKANA

For her generosity and courageous act of sheltering freedom fighters during a time when it was illegal to align with revolutionaries. She offered her house as a safe haven for liberation stalwarts against hostilities of security police and opposition parties.

Ms MaWilliams Kekana played an important role during the struggle for liberation in South Africa, particularly in Ward 47 in Vosloorus, Ekurhuleni, Gauteng. She also put her life in danger by harbouring most of the political leaders in her house who were fleeing from apartheid police and army brutality.

Some of the activists were evading third-force elements sponsored by the apartheid regime to ferment black-on-black violence in the historically black townships. After the apartheid regime forcibly relocated her family from Stertonville to Vosloorus in the 1980s, she was often harassed by police for her role in the Struggle.

Her long history of involvement in the struggle against the oppressive government dates back from 1973 when, at the age of 23, she joined politics. She later became a member of the Federation of South African Women's League, an African National Congress (ANC) Women's League disguised as a civic organisation. After buying her own house in Vosloorus in 1981 it soon became a base for some ANC, United Democratic Front and South African National Civic Organisation activists,

where political meetings were held as well. In the late 1970s she was elected as the organiser of the Central Civic Association, working together other ANC activists in and outside Vosloorus.

In 1983 the ANC asked her to be a witness in an appeal of one of the teachers sentenced to life imprisonment for terrorism. The evidence she submitted at the appeal secured the release of the teacher. Kekana continues to run political education at her house, teaching the youth about the lives and contributions of great leaders in the ANC such as Nelson and Winnie Madikizela Mandela, Harry Gwala, Joe Slovo and many others.

Kekana continues to serve in the ANC Veterans' League Branch in Ward 47 in Vosloorus. She still contributes to the betterment of her community by running a pre-primary school in her home and is also involved in the fight against illegal evictions around Vosloorus.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

IGNATIUS 'IGGY' MTHEBULE (Posthumous)

For his gallant fight against an unjust apartheid system. He is among the many political activists who have disappeared without trace in the hands of the cruel security police during the height of the political upheaval. Despite his disappearance, he has left an indelible mark of courage and leadership.

Mr Ignatius 'Iggy' Mthebule, whose nom de guerre was Gab Buthelezi or Charles, was a commander of the then Political Military Machinery which operated in Soweto, Alexandra, and the East and West Rand areas.

He began his political activities when he was a student at the then University of the North (Turfloop), now called University of Limpopo. He rose to be a leader in the Azanian People's Students Organisation and played an important role in turning it to support the African National Congress (ANC) in the early 1980s. After joining the ANC, he underwent his underground political and military training in Mozambique in 1981, under the Political Military Committee and was later redeployed back into the country.

He established infiltration routes from then Swaziland (now Eswatini) to South Africa, and was then deployed permanently inside South Africa to set up underground organisational structures with the aim of establishing both military and political structures of the ANC in the East Rand, Soweto and Alexandra. He created a large secret underground structure that enabled

three other fully trained Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres to operate in that area. Under his command, a large and sophisticated organisational structure was developed, ranging from work in mass organisations, trade unions, underground propaganda distribution, storage of materiel and secret communication lines.

Mthebule was a remarkable martyr with a selfless commitment to the revolution. He had a profound and mature political understanding, honed during the period of the rise of black consciousness and during his activities as a university student. This enabled him to comprehend the scope of work that needed to be done for the ANC to take its rightful place in leading the struggle against the apartheid regime.

He understood the complex relationship and interdependence of political and military work, and the centrality at all times of the involvement and participation of the masses. Under his command and leadership, and under extreme danger, a large underground political military network was developed covering Soweto, Alexandra, Tembisa, Kathlehong, Thokoza and Vooslorus.

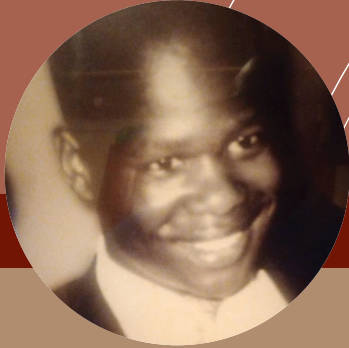


It was in January 1987 when he was supposed to return to his secret base in the East Rand that he disappeared. After an intensive search for him it was concluded that the apartheid security forces had abducted him. It was discovered later that the enemy had infiltrated his structure and captured him. Despite continuous investigations, no one has ever come forward to claim responsibility for his death.

Eventually it was uncovered that Joy Harnden, a trained agent of the then Security Branch, had led the police to his whereabouts. Whilst she ultimately confessed to the betrayal and revealed that she had reported where she was scheduled to meet with him, she admitted that he was taken away by the notorious Soweto Crime Squad. However, the investigation reached a dead end and whoever was responsible for his death has never been identified. Mthebule's mortal remains have never been found.

These acts of bravery and self-sacrifice in the face of constant and overwhelming danger saved the lives of his comrades in arms. Not a single comrade in a network of over 40 comrades was ever arrested.

Mthebule's mother, who had for many years been pleading for closure, passed on without obtaining his remains or knowing what happened to him. Every effort made by the National Prosecuting Authority's Missing Persons Task Team and South African Police Service to investigate his mysterious disappearance proved futile.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

MR MAKHWEZI MCDONALD MTULU (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the liberation of the people of South Africa. He responded to the brave call for a military wing of the African National Congress (ANC), forsaking the safety of his home to fight in unfamiliar territories for the freedom of all.

Mr Makhwezi McDonald Mtulu was a contemporary of stalwart Mr Steve Biko, studying medicine together at the then University of Natal Medical School (now Nelson Mandela School of Medicine at the University of KwaZulu-Natal).

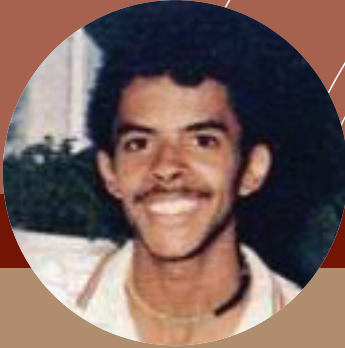
As a student activist and a member of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), he was one of the students who declared their commitment to picking up arms to defeat the oppressive apartheid system. They did by walking out of a SASO meeting in 1972. At that time SASO had strategically tried to stay away from using militarist language in order to preserve and safeguard its mobilisation and activities. Together with some of his fellow students, Mtulu left for Botswana to join the banned ANC. He then proceeded to Zambia, Ethiopia and the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where he received his military training.

When the 16 June 1976 uprisings that started in Soweto erupted, the racist regime showed its brutality by mowing down thousands of unarmed black people. In exile, Mtulu was part of the Luthuli Detachment of Umkhonto we Sizwe. His commander was the late Chris Hani, who was based in Lesotho.

He was responsible for setting up of the Cape underground political machinery. As a demonstration of his dedication and commitment, he walked on foot and used public transport in his operations, staying in rooms with limited facilities and surviving on a tight budget, without complaining.

Having infiltrated the country through the then Transkei and border areas, he set up a number of political cells in the area. He eventually landed in then Port Elizabeth (now Gqeberha) to carry out similar work. He settled in and blended well with communities of New Brighton, KwaZakhele and Gqeberha in the Eastern Cape.

It was during the time of his operations to liberate his people that he eventually met his demise in then Port Elizabeth. On 8 March 1978, an explosive device that he was carrying detonated prematurely and blew him to pieces. This happened in Cawood Street, a commercial downtown centre of North End, Gqeberha. Despite having contributed with his life, Mtulu's name was mysteriously not mentioned as one of those that fell in combat. Also, his family was never formally informed of his demise.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

MR ROBERT ANTHONY BASIL WATERWITCH (Posthumous)

For courageously pushing back against the oppressive system of the apartheid government. He ultimately lost his life for the ideals of freedom in the middle of the war against racism and inequality.

Mr Robert Anthony Basil Waterwitch was a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC). He died on a mission to plant a bomb at Athlone Magistrate's Court in Cape Town in resistance to the Tricameral Parliament elections in 1989. His story of courage is part of our national tapestry of resistance and liberation.

He represented a cohort of young student activists who were deeply committed to the struggle against apartheid and who were prepared to risk their lives for their beliefs. These activists spent their time outside of school, familiarising themselves with various political thought and ideology, absorbing ideas, debating and plotting a way out of a political quagmire.

Waterwitch's political awakening came in high school as a student at St. Columba High School in Athlone, and as a devout Catholic himself, he experienced resistance from the Roman Catholic Church leaders at the school when, together with some of his peers, he tried to establish a Student Representatives Council (SRC). His endeavours in establishing the SRC, although opposed, were ultimately successful. In 1983, he joined the

Young Christian Students' Movement. He was also involved with the Belgravia Youth Congress, Inter-Church Youth and Catholic Youth Renewal.

After his schooling at St. Columba High School, Waterwitch pursued a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of the Western Cape, where he also became a leader among the United Democratic Front (UDF) youth of Belgravia. Remembered for his commitment to both his religion and the liberation struggle, he was inspired by the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua.

From the Nicaraguan Revolution, Waterwitch came to a better understanding of national liberation and learnt about Catholic liberation theology, and thereby found a means to reconcile his religious duty with his duty towards the liberation struggle in South Africa.

He joined MK when he was recruited into the Ashley Kriel Detachment in early 1989. Ms Coline Denise Williams was his commander in the Athlone Zone and was in control of their mission planned for 23 July 1989. Both operatives had received



training prior to the mission. On that evening Waterwitch and Williams set out to plant a bomb at the Athlone Magistrate's Court. The mission was unsuccessful as the bodies of Waterwitch (20) and Williams (22) were found behind the public toilets opposite the police station and court, after being killed by the bomb that detonated prematurely.

A joint funeral for Waterwitch and Williams was held at St. Mark's Catholic Church in Bonteheuwel, closely monitored by the police. The politically charged funeral was attended by over 5 000 people. Although the coffins were draped in the colours of the ANC, and some attendees flew ANC flags and wore political organisations' T-shirts at the time, political statements at funerals were banned.

In 1996, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission could not definitively determine the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Waterwitch and Williams, but established that the Ashley Kriel Detachment had been infiltrated by military intelligence operatives.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

MS COLINE DENISE WILLIAMS (Posthumous)

For courageously pushing back against the oppressive system of the apartheid government. She ultimately lost her life for the ideals of freedom in the middle of the war against racism and inequality.

Ms Coline Denise Williams became politically conscious and actively involved in various student and community formations such as the Student Representative Council (SRC), Bonteheuwel Inter-School Congress Organisation, Western Cape Student Congress Organisation and Cape Youth Congress, where she served as student coordinator.

Williams also worked as an organiser with rural youth, offering political training and support for the Western Cape Council of Churches. As mass mobilisation and resistance against apartheid gained momentum in the 1980s, state repression intensified. In January 1985, the African National Congress (ANC) 'underground' called on South Africans to make the country ungovernable and apartheid unworkable.

In response, the apartheid government declared a state of emergency in some parts of the country, thereby banning organisations, prohibiting meetings, restricting media coverage and prohibiting the release of the names of those who were detained. Following the lifting of the partial state of emergency in March 1986, a more severe national state of emergency was

declared in June 1986. Funerals were regulated, curfews imposed, certain indoor gatherings banned and the media barred from filming and broadcasting political unrest and state repression to both national and international audiences.

Many activists were arrested and detained without trial. It was under these circumstances that Williams was arrested and detained without trial on 23 July 1986. For the first two weeks, they kept her at an undisclosed location and neither her parents nor comrades knew whether she was still alive.

It was only in mid-August 1986, when she was transferred to Steenberg Police Station, that she could, through locals who spent a night in a holding cell, alert the United Democratic Front leaders of her whereabouts. Williams was then transferred to the women's section at Pollsmoor Prison until her release in June 1987.

In 1988, she joined Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the ANC. She was recruited into the Ashley Kriel Detachment and became commander for the Athlone Zone.



As commander, Williams was in control of the planned anti-Tricameral Parliament elections mission on the night of 23 July 1989. Their mission was part of a broader plan to plant limpet mines at various locations across the Peninsula as an anti-elections campaign.

Some of the other targeted areas were the Mitchells Plain Police Station, and the magistrate's courts in Somerset West, Athlone and Bellville respectively.

The security police intervened before the bomb at Bellville could detonate. However, the bomb Williams and fellow MK operative, Mr Robert Anthony Basil Waterwitch, were expected to plant at the Athlone Magistrate's Court, 'detonated prematurely' behind the public toilet situated opposite the courts, killing them. Two days later, their families were informed about their deaths.





THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

MS NONTANDO 'NONI' HELEN JABAVU (Posthumous)

For her excellent contribution to the field of journalism and scholarship on the liberation struggle. Her affinity to history and storytelling through journalism informed and enlightened the nation.

Ms Nontando 'Noni' Helen Jabavu became one of the first African female writers and journalists. She had a stint at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies, and later between 1942 and 1963, she joined the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) as a freelance writer, presenter and producer.

She honed her journalistic skills at the BBC, contributing regularly to Woman's Hour on BBC Radio and producing various segments, including *These Women Make Music*, a series of gramophone programmes on black women who had made their mark in the world of popular music.

In 1955, Jabavu returned to South Africa for three months. She visited her father, Prof DDT Jabavu, of the University of Fort Hare, and relatives in the Eastern Cape and Johannesburg.

Her book, *The Ochre People: Scenes from a South African Life*, first published in 1963, is a poignant account of her journey that includes vivid and insightful memories of the country she loved and of the people she met. *The Ochre People: Scenes from a South*

African Life is one of her two autobiographical books; the other being *Drawn in Colour: African Contrasts* (1960).

Both were published early in her writing career and have been praised by reviewers as being brilliant and fascinating. The works show that she preferred to position herself as both an African and a European, tracing her origins in both England and South Africa. In her books, she explored her feelings of alienation, identity issues and the impact of the West on Africa.

Between 1976 and 77 while ostensibly researching an unfinished biography of her father, DDT Jabavu, she freelanced for the *Daily Dispatch* newspaper. She covered various subjects, including the 16 June 1976 Soweto riots and the burgeoning anti-apartheid literary movement. In 1977, she became a weekly columnist for the paper and penned a self-named column, *Noni On Wednesday*.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

DR AGGREY KLAASTE (Posthumous)

For his exceptional contribution to quality journalism. As a journalist, he exposed the cruelties of apartheid and encouraged unity among people of different political persuasions to fight for liberation. He was a nation builder with a vision for an equal and thriving society.

Dr Aggrey Klaaste was a journalist, editor and community builder. He is famous for his nation-building philosophy, which he launched in 1988 with the end of apartheid around the corner. Back then, he was editor of *Sowetan* newspaper, which he edited from 1988 to 2002.

Klaaste advocated for the rebuilding of community structures that had been devastated by the wave of unspeakable political violence that began in the mid-1980s. He wanted his community to rekindle the spirit of self-pride and to psychologically prepare for the coming freedom.

Using *Sowetan* newspaper as a platform to champion his views, he initiated many nation-building projects that sought to affirm the best and brightest in his community. These included Community Builder of the Year, Youth Leader of the Year, Woman of the Year and Entrepreneur of the Year.

He went against the feeling of groupings who at the time were strictly Africanist and felt that rebuilding communities with the help of whites was not acceptable. Klaaste had noticed that years of apartheid rule had taken their toll on black society

and aimed to repair the damage on the structures within black communities across the country.

He launched an initiative to recognise those who, despite significant hardships caused by the government's discriminatory policies, had risen above their circumstances and set an outstanding example through their actions. One of the first awards was the Community Builder of the Year where citizens were recognised through awards and presented as role models.

This programme that promoted goodwill resonated with many people, with big business also supporting it. In his relentless pursuit to showcase the potential of black excellence across South Africa, the apartheid government threatened him with arrest.

He even received positive feedback from political prisoners from Robben Island who expressed their support for the programme, which still continues today.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

DR MUZIWAKHE 'MADALA' KUNENE

For his exceptional contribution to music, especially jazz, using an organic sound of the guitar that is unique to South African home-brewed tunes.

Dr Muziwakhe 'Madala' Kunene is a veteran jazz musician and guitarist from Mkhumbane in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal. His family was evicted from Mkhumbane and moved to KwaMashu in 1959. His call to music began with constructing a guitar out of a cooking oil tin and fish gut for the strings. He began busking on the beachfront in Durban and soon became a popular performer in the townships.

He met a fellow South African musician Sipho Gumede, who brought him to Johannesburg, where he became a popular performer. Kunene went on to share the stage with artists such as Hugh Masekela, Winston Mankunku Ngozi and Busi Mhlongo.

His musical performances became increasingly recognised as representation of African and Zulu experiences. Kunene has performed at Carnegie Hall in New York and many other prestigious cultural venues in the world. He has collaborated with international artists such as Airto Moreira (Brazilian percussionist), Max Laesser, Ali Faque, Andreas Vollenweider, guitarist Guy Buttery and Black Motion. He has been featured as composer, guitarist, vocalist and composer for various local

and international artists. It was through his collaborative efforts with local and international artists that he released albums such as "Madala Kunene – BAFO the Mentor", "The Forest Jam Sessions, Vol. 3" and "BAFO – What Kind" (Mungroo, 2023). Notably, Kunene has extended his artistic skills outside of music. He has also collaborated to produce a dance show created by Liane Loots titled 'Bhakti', that witnessed the merging of Eastern mystical philosophy with African contemporary dance rhythms.

His music is one charged with resistance against the dominant power structures where mainstream music mainly comprises European and American artists. Such resistance was also exemplified during the mid-1980s when he experienced censorship from the police for his so-called 'noisy' music.

In 2023, the University of KwaZulu-Natal honoured Kunene with a Doctorate in Music for "his outstanding contribution to the South African music industry. He decided he wanted to be a musician early in life and fashioned his own guitar from a cooking oil tin and strings made from fishing line".



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

MR ANGUS GIBSON

For his contribution to the creative art of filmmaking and providing support to black artists during apartheid. His collaborations produced iconic narratives of South African history and youth culture.

Mr Angus Gibson is considered one of South Africa's leading documentary filmmakers. Together with Mr Jo Menell, he co-directed the authorised biography, *Mandela: Son of Africa, Father of a Nation* (1994).

The Oscar-nominated biography was awarded the Amnesty International Media Spotlight award and the Pare Lorentz Awards from the International Documentary Association.

Gibson is a founding member of Free Filmmakers, a film cooperative established in 1985 to create a relevant South African cinema. Since 1983, when he created his first television (TV) drama, he has produced, directed and co-written numerous highly acclaimed and internationally award-winning documentary series, and TV dramas for British and South African TV, including the *Heartlines* series, *Yizo Yizo* and *Soweto, a History*. He also has a rich documentary feature film experience.

He joined the Junction Avenue Theatre Company to workshop *Sophiatown*, a play about the destruction by the apartheid government of a mixed-race suburb near the centre of

Johannesburg, which was the home of black artists, intellectuals and journalists as well as the notorious gangs of the era. Together with the artist, Mr William Kentridge, he directed and edited *Freedom Square* and *Back of the Moon* for British Channel 4.

The documentary used the Sophiatown stage play, which had become an international hit, as a vehicle to explore the memory of Sophiatown. The film noir movies that the Sophiatown residents watched informed the lighting and style of the documentary.

Gibson co-directed the Oscar-nominated authorised biography, *Mandela*. His diverse media projects, which include audiovisual contributions to the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg and the Hector Pieterse Museum and Memorial in Soweto, have been influential in the anti-apartheid movement. His latest film, *Back of the Moon*, an award-winning South African film set in 1958 Sophiatown, was released in 2019.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

MR EMILE LESTER JANSEN

For his contribution to the field of arts and hip-hop culture in South Africa. His artistry and activism formulated a unique lexicon now firmly known as Afrikaap to explain the African origins of hip-hop.

Mr Emile Lester Jansen is one of the pioneers of hip-hop culture in southern Africa and Africa. He won third place for South Africa, with his group Black Noise, at the World Breakdance Champs Battle of the Year in Germany in 1997. He managed the South African All-star team that won fourth place at the Battle of the Year in 2000.

Between 1997 and 2019, Jansen helped the Heal The Hood Project raise funds to send more than 250 youth to international events and cultural exchanges. He has released 28 albums and seven compilations to help six other artists to do the same. He has written and contributed to 29 journals and magazines, including South Africa's first hip-hop magazine called *Da Juice*.

Jansen has created and hosted numerous local, national and international events, including plays, and participated in documentaries, with Afrikaaps being an international award-winning play. He is part of the Heal The Hood Team completing the Afrikaaps Dictionary. His list of exceptional milestones reached in his career include being inducted into the South African Hip-Hop Museum's Hall of Fame; receiving an Honorary

Award and Ubuntu Activism Award from the South African Hip-Hop Awards, and winning the regional and national LeadSA Award.

His other accolades include winning the eTV South African Heroes Award, Espresso SABC3 Mandela Monday Award, Western Cape Arts and Culture Award for contributions to literature, *Blunt Magazine* Award for Activist of the Year, International Award Words, Beats and Life Awarded Heal the Hood Project with Best Hip-Hop Organisation in 2009.

He was honoured as the face of Moshito Music Conference where he was awarded for my contributions to Hip-Hop Culture in South Africa and internationally. In 2022, Jansen won the Distinguished Public Award from the American Association for Applied Linguistics and the Living Legend Award from the Global Dance Supreme Organisation, where he was selected as an Atlantic Fellow for Racial Equity.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

MS SARAY N'KUSI KHUMALO

For being an inspiring way-maker for many women through her quest of summiting seven mountains while raising funds. She inspired every African child to pursue what may seem to be impossible dreams.

Ms Saray N'kusi Khumalo is a philanthropist and the first black African woman to summit Mount Everest. Her remarkable journey transcends mountains and continents. Summiting the Seven Summits was not merely a conquest of physical challenges but a testament to the resilience and strength she sees in every African child.

She eloquently describes this: "One of my goals for summiting the Seven Summits was to be an example to the African child to inspire them to pursue their dreams and summits their everyday peaks in education, sports and other spheres of life."

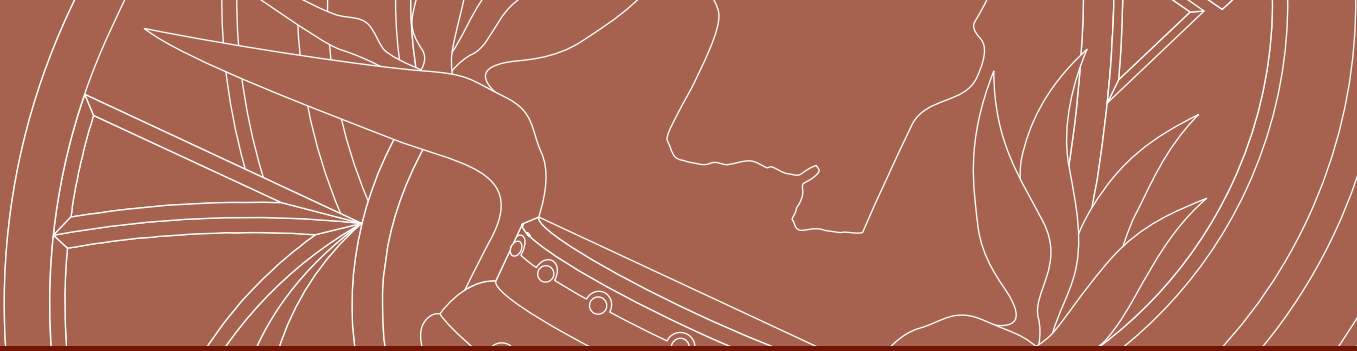
Over the past 10 years, she summited the highest peak on each continent and skied the last mile to the South Pole. Her journey was not without adversity. Her attempt to summit Mount Everest in 2014 was halted when the mountain was closed due to a devastating avalanche.

In 2015, the mountain was closed once more when an earthquake struck Nepal. In 2017, she had to abandon her attempt a mere 100 metres from the summit due to a fall. Through sheer

perseverance and resilience, on 16 May 2019, the first black African lady stood on top of the world with her fourth attempt. Khumalo continues to inspire and empower, and is committed to being a catalyst for change. Through her organisation, Summits with a Purpose NPC, she uses mountaineering to raise funds and awareness to change the lives of African children through education.

Khumalo has to date raised over R3 500 000 for this purpose. She expands her goal with her #Trek4Education expeditions to Mount Kilimanjaro, Drakensberg and Everest Base Camp. She bears testimony that our limitations are those we impose on ourselves.

By reaching the summits and dedicating her life to improving education, she is living proof that ordinary individuals can create extraordinary things. The mountains taught her perseverance and humility. With the same determination, she faces the challenges of education, knowing that with each child educated, they come closer to their summit.



Khumalo works closely with the iSchoolAfrica Education Trust to establish digital libraries in township, rural and inclusive schools. The impact of her initiatives is far-reaching, as she has already delivered eight libraries and is raising sufficient funds for four additional libraries. Through her endeavours, 1 418 learners benefitted from the programme and 73 teachers received digital literacy training.

She has made substantial contributions at the Nelson Mandela Primary School in Moshi, a town situated at the base of Mount Kilimanjaro. This includes funding provisions for a year's worth of food for seven learners, supplying school uniforms for two students and distributing 60 solar lights to benefit students, porters and guides within the Moshi community.

She has raised funds for the Lunchbox Fund, which provides school meals for 62 000 children. Kids Haven – an organisation that provides shelter, protection, education training and therapy to children in need – received a playground and outdoor gym through her funding efforts.

Khumalo's dedication to promoting mountain climbing and adventure sports among the youth, including those facing economic disadvantages, is commendable. Through a strategic partnership with the Mountain Club South Africa, Johannesburg Section, she aims to foster a new generation of mountaineers and ambitious young individuals committed to pursuing excellence in all facets of life.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

MS SOPHIE MSOZISWA MAHLANGU

For her excellent contribution to the development of the indigenous Ndebele arts. Her commendable commitment to passing on knowledge to younger generations has become a bridge connecting the past and the future, and safeguarding the nation's identity and cultural heritage.

Ms Sophie Msoziswa Mahlangu, who is based in the village of Gamorwa in Mpumalanga, is an educator in the traditional Ndebele arts. She and long-time friends Dr Esther Mahlangu and Ms Esther Mnguni, teach painting and beadwork to teachers and learners through a non-profit making company, Africa Meets Africa's ongoing Ndebele Women Designing Identity project.

Beadwork has been currency and language on the African continent for ages. From expressing love to one's status symbol, to using them as feminine enhancements, in the form of waist beads, it appears you cannot tell Africa's story without mentioning beads. The early forms of these usually were bone, shells and seeds to the now colourful, often tightly woven, plastic beads that have entranced the world.

Mahlangu won the Innibos National Craft Award in 2020 in the Beading Category. She had previously entered the awards, but did not win. For the competition, Mahlangu entered a pair of beaded bicycles, which won over the judges. She said the inspiration for this art was to be original. She learnt the bead-working craft from her mother and now she is passing on this invaluable traditional skill to young people.

Through her cooperative called Nomhlekhabo Craft Africa, she produces and sells beadwork for local ceremonial use and also for the visiting tourist trade.

As a custodian of the Nzunza-Ndebele heritage, Mahlangu is also a professional performing artist. She sings traditional songs, and dances at major celebrations and cultural festivals with her performing group, *uNosinki Nabomma Bemvelo*.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

DR LATOZI 'MADOSINI' MPAHLENI (Posthumous)

For her exceptional service in preserving and elevating indigenous South African musical traditions. In a rapidly changing world, she stood as a guardian of these ancient sounds by ensuring they were not forgotten. Her commitment to passing on her knowledge to younger generations was unmatched. She became a bridge connecting the past and the future, safeguarding the nation's identity and cultural heritage.

Dr Latozi 'Madosini' Mpahleni was a renowned African musician, songwriter and storyteller whose traditional music journey has left a rich legacy that is a tapestry woven with exceptional milestones.

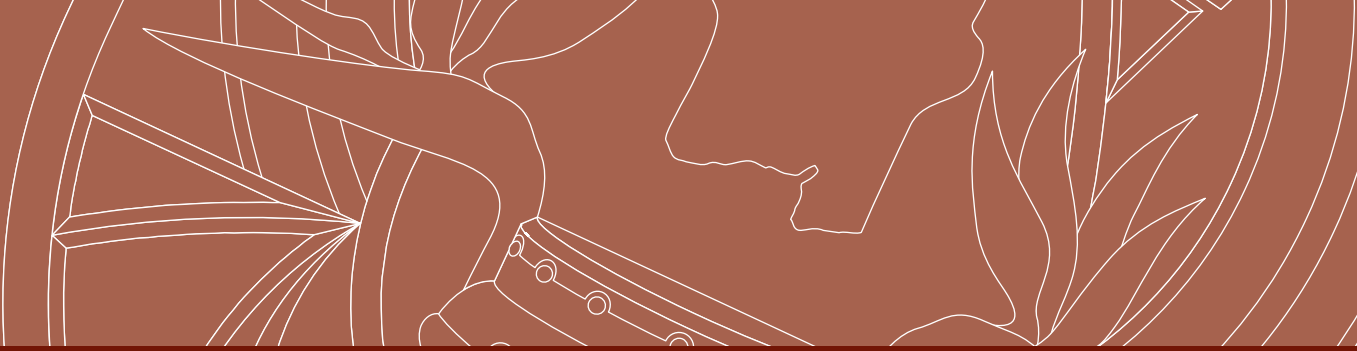
Rising from rural roots, her mastery of traditional instruments such as the *uhadi* (gourd-resonated bow) and *umhrubhe* (mouth-resonated bow) and the *isitolotolo* (jaw harp), demonstrated her commitment to preserving indigenous sounds. She had collaborated with various renowned artists, including Hugh Masekela and Derek Gripper, and transcended borders to introduce the world to the rich tapestry of Xhosa musical heritage.

Her performance at the 2010 FIFA World Cup opening ceremony displayed her artistry to a global audience, and her subsequent international tours cemented her status as a cultural ambassador. In 2020 the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture recognised her as a 'Living Human Treasure', which affirmed

her vital role in safeguarding the nation's intangible heritage. She recorded and released an album with an American-based company and also collaborated with many well-known South African artists, including Ringo Madlingozi, Pops Mohamed, Thandiswa Mazwai and Sibongile Khumalo. She also worked with many international artists, including Flynn Cohen and Gilberto Gil.

Beyond her music, Mpahleni's bravery extended to breaking gender barriers, challenging societal norms and inspiring countless individuals, especially women, to pursue their passions without compromise. Her life story is a beacon of hope, showing that one's roots need not be abandoned to succeed on a global stage.

Her unwavering dedication to her craft, even when faced with adversity, showcases her deep love for her culture and the resilience that defines her. Rhodes University and the International Library of African Music worked extensively



with Mpahleni for many years and as a result, awarded her an Honorary Doctorate in Music in 2020. In a world where cultures often merge and blend, Mpahleni's commitment to preserving the unique musical heritage of her Xhosa roots is a remarkable act of bravery.

Through her music and service, she reminds us that our heritage is a treasure to be celebrated and protected. Her legacy is not just in the melodies she plays, but in the inspiration she provides to preserve one's identity, embrace diversity and stand proudly on the world stage.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

MR TREVOR DUNDAS MWELI SKOTA (Posthumous)

For his contribution to the promotion of black African knowledge through his trailblazing work, including a biographical dictionary of notable black figures in the continent.

Mr Trevor Dundas Mweli Skota is known for his groundbreaking work in elevating African knowledge by penning the *African Yearly Register, An Illustrated National Biographical Dictionary (Who's Who) of Black Folks in Africa*, reissued in altered form in 1932 and in the mid-1960s.

In 1910 at the age of 20, Skota left his home in the Eastern Cape and went to Johannesburg to work as a clerk at the Crown Mines. His role in the formation of the Native Congress in 1912 is unclear, but it was later discovered that he helped Pixley ka Isaka Seme in launching the *Abantu-Batho* newspaper.

He worked as a sub-editor of the paper before returning to Kimberley in 1913. He was elected President of the Griqualand West and Bechuanaland Native National Congress. He later worked as an interpreter in the Griqualand West division of the Supreme Court for a decade.

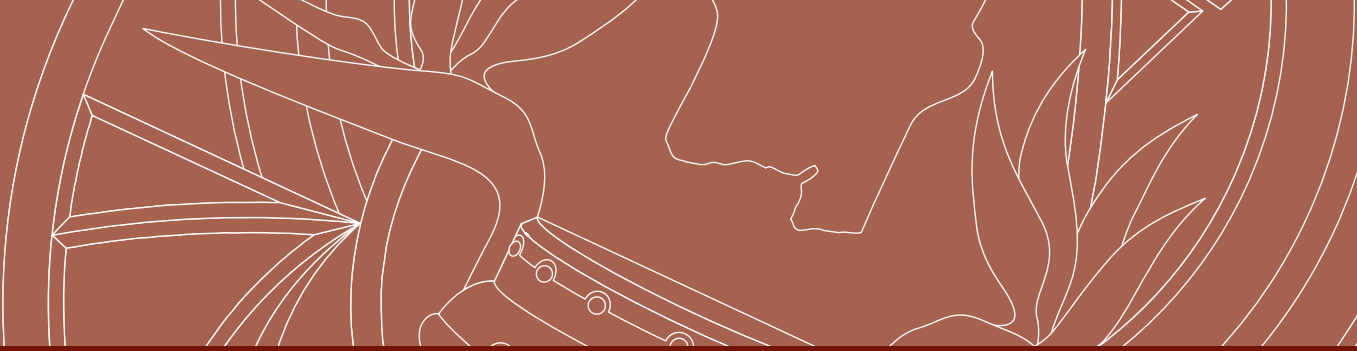
In 1922, aged 32, he founded and edited the *African Shield* newspaper, which collapsed in 1924 due to a lack of capital. In 1923 he returned to Johannesburg to work full-time for *Abantu-*

Batho, eventually becoming editor of the newspaper. He later became editor of the *African Leader* newspaper from January 1932 to May 1933, after it was founded to replace the defunct *Abantu-Batho* newspaper.

In 1923, he became Acting General-Secretary of the South African Native National Congress and in 1925, he was elected as the Secretary-General of the African National Congress (ANC).

He led numerous delegations to the apartheid government, engaging with Prime Minister Jan Smuts and countless senior government officials. He introduced the proposal of shortening the name of the organisation to its present 'African National Congress' and adopted Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika as the ANC's anthem.

In 1935 and 1936, Skota served on the Transvaal Executive of the All-African Convention. In 1938 he began collecting materials for a pictorial history of the All-Africa Convention, a project he never completed.



He continued as Managing Director of the African Leader Press, Ltd. (which operated from printing contracts for handbills, posters, certificates and calendars) working from the old underground offices of the *African Leader* newspaper on Commissioner Street in Johannesburg.





THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD

MS BLANCHE VALERIA LA GUMA (Posthumous)

For her courageous fight for social justice and equality of all South Africans. She lived by the courage of her convictions, and fought for the rights of workers and the liberation of the oppressed.

Ms Blanche Valeria La Guma joined the South African Communist Party (SACP) in the 1940s while still a teenager. She rejoined the SACP underground after it was banned.

She was politically active in the Federation of South African Women and in 1957, she led a group of 300 nurses in protest against apartheid being forced upon the nursing profession by means of legislation. She wrote three articles for *Nursing News* about the matter. The publication was subsequently banned and La Guma was arrested for being in possession of a copy of one of the articles.

She wrote articles about apartheid in the nursing profession and delivered SACP newsletters across the Cape Flats. La Guma was arrested, detained, banned and sentenced to prison for her activism against apartheid. She worked in African National Congress (ANC) committees while in exile in London.

She developed and maintained relationships as a representative of the movement with the republics of the Soviet Union. She was appointed Deputy to the Chief Representative of the ANC-

in-Exile in the Caribbean, who was her husband Alex La Guma. In 2010, she published her memoir, which not only provided a biography of her life and that of her husband, but also offered a recorded history of the early days of the fight against apartheid.

La Guma used her nursing experience to help deliver babies across the Cape Flats, and it also provided an opportunity for her to distribute SACP pamphlets and news about the movement against apartheid. She was the second woman in South Africa (after Mama Albertina Sisulu) to be detained under the 90-day solitary confinement laws in 1963 and subsequently banned.

After being sentenced to prison for writing about apartheid in the nursing profession, the sentence was suspended following an appeal at the Supreme Court of Appeal by her lawyer Albie Sachs. La Guma committed 32 years of her life to the fight against apartheid, first at home in Cape Town, then in exile in London and then as a representative of the movement in Cuba.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD

MS ZUKISWA PATRICIA MATOLENGWE

For her commitment to realising social justice for the homeless and downtrodden using ingenious means of stokvels. Her tireless work in providing dignified living spaces for the homeless is laudable.

Ms Zukiswa Patricia Matolengwe is the founder of the South African Homeless Peoples' Federation. It is the largest women-led housing savings scheme delivering a unique model of self-built housing developments and skills transfer programmes targeting homeless people in South Africa. Up until recently, the core focus of the organisation has been securing and developing land in various provinces across the country.

Using a mixed financing model involving 'stokvel' savings by members, government grants along with construction skills transfer programmes that enable these women to build their own houses, these women have managed to be a model project for slum dwellers across the globe. Her significant contributions in housing development are well recorded in various community projects and academic institutions in South Africa and internationally.

Matolengwe has proven to be an excellent organiser and activist, facilitator, and self-taught builder. Her proven track record of human settlements and community-based financing model development initiatives spans over three decades.

She has insight and broad understanding of provision of sustainable community housing, especially the empowerment of women in building a reputable model of housing finance. Her remarkable contributions have earned her awards, and her administrative and leadership abilities have been outstanding.

She has distinguished herself with a diverse and ongoing women empowerment profile, which resulted in several academic papers and publications on housing the poor, and her commitment and involvement in influencing policy at government level.

Additionally, Matolengwe has both the understanding of working at grassroots level with youth from various communities to initiating, setting up and running creative, people-centred projects and endeavours, which continue to play a major role in developing increasing opportunities for youth and students.

Matolengwe's leadership and experience in the social housing sector started as early as 1989 when she was appointed to the position of Community Worker at Black Sash, Cape Town while also holding positions as a street committee political activist in

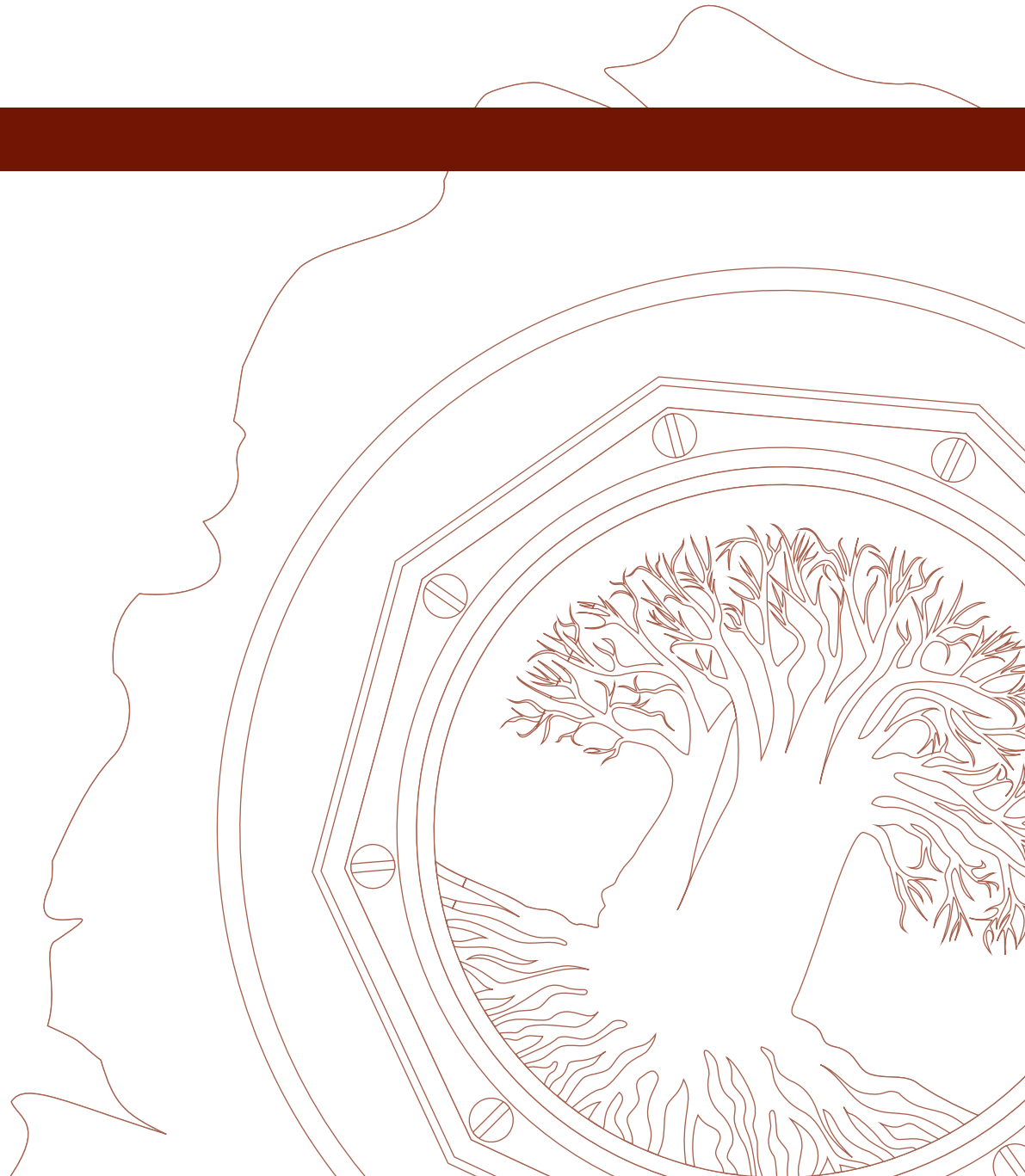


the African National Congress Women's League in Crossroads. She has always been the trailblazing leader and still serves as Managing Director in the organisation and over the years, has created a scalable model of engagements with various national and international institutions and governments towards building resilient and self-sustaining communities.

She has given selflessly to the poorest, and dedicated her life to empowering homeless women and youth with invaluable skills in the social housing sector. Matolengwe is still an active community member who participates in diverse community engagements nationally. She continues to create community development employment opportunities in the form of apprenticeships, learnerships and internships for unemployed youth and graduates.

Her most recent project was sourcing funding to complete the building of a live-work facility that provides holistic services. Women with disabilities fully operate the centre in Ngqeleni, Eastern Cape.

This demonstrates her philosophy of inclusiveness and belief that all human beings, regardless of their material conditions, are born leaders if they are treated with dignity and given the space to prove their capabilities.







THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MR MXOLISI 'DICKY' JACOBS (Posthumous)

For his ultimate sacrifice to the struggle for liberation. His life ended defending the principles of a just and equal society. Although his life was cut short, he remains a towering stalwart of the Struggle who laid down his life for the liberation of his people.

Mr Mxolisi 'Dicky' Jacobs entered his early political life after witnessing the forced removal of his grandparents' homes from the then 'Blikkies' mixed-race township to Paballelo as well as constant harassment of family members for lodgers' permit and dompas/pass laws.

He interacted with various Black Consciousness Movement stalwarts in Kimberley and was also influenced by the founder and leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Simangaliso Robert Sobukwe, who was banished to Galeshewe, Kimberley.

He became active in protest drama and music, and secretly connected Radio Freedom from his backyard shack termed the Joint for Political Education, and that sparked his political activism. Jacobs challenged the Bantustan systems from recruiting isiXhosa-speaking inhabitants of Galeshewe and Paballelo to take up citizenship of the then Transkei and Ciskei homelands.

In his high school years at Forbes Grant and Thubalethu high schools, he constantly interacted with the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) leadership. He was detained numerous

times at the infamous Ntolweni Police Station in Fort Beaufort for his political activities against the then Ciskei government. He participated in various political and civic activities in the 1980s, including as a member of the Student Representative Council at the Thubalethu High School; coordinator of the Inter-Church Faith Youth Group; COSAS, Eastern Cape region; Upington Student Congress; Upington Youth Congress Chairperson; Organiser of the Upington Civic Association; Million Signature Campaign in the Western Cape; United Democratic Front Organiser in the Western Cape; Founder and Chairperson of Save the Upington 26 Campaign and Coordinator of Solidarity Movement to Namibian Independence.

Jacobs was detained for 129 days with his brother Bonakele in adjacent cells in Upington. He died in police detention on 22 October 1986 in Upington, 24 hours before a certificate arrived authorising his release. This came after five months of being held in emergency detention, mainly in solitary confinement and with limited food. An inquest verdict ruled he committed suicide by hanging. He was the 64th detainee to die in police detention.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MR PETER CYRIL JONES (Posthumous)

For his courageous contribution to mobilising communities across South Africa, and advocating for Black Consciousness (BC) through messages of self-reliance, pride and self-affirmation.

Mr Peter Cyril Jones was an unassuming freedom fighter despite being known as the right hand of Struggle and BC Movement (BCM) icon Mr Steve Biko.

At the height of apartheid repression in the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, Jones was a constant thorn in the side of the white minority regime. He mobilised communities across South Africa, preaching the BC message of self-reliance, pride and self-affirmation.

“Black is Beautiful” and “Black Power” were some of the many rallying slogans that created a particular consciousness across black South Africans at the time when blackness was regarded as inferior in race relations and by nature.

Despite facing state terrorism daily, he remained steadfast in pursuit of the liberation of black people while serving in the Black People’s Convention (BPC), the Azanian People’s Organisation (AZAPO) and the BCM with unclaimed distinction. Jones was the founding member of the Western Cape branch of the South African Students’ Organisation (SASO) in 1969 and during the

same year he was a delegate to SASO’s National Conference. In 1971, Jones founded the Waterkloof Scholarship Fund. He was elected as the Treasurer and Regional Organiser of the BPC in 1972.

Jones became the Vice President of AZAPO soon after his banning order expired in 1984. He was the contributing Adviser to the film, *Cry Freedom*, directed by Sir Richard Attenborough, which was released in 1987.

Jones was the Chief Witness in support of the Biko family’s successful opposition to the granting of amnesty to five interrogators whose actions led to Biko’s death in 1977. He was the co-founder and Director of the National Rural Development Agency.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MR BENJAMIN LANGA (Posthumous)

For his ultimate sacrifice for equality and social justice in South Africa. He endured unimaginable pain and remained loyal to the cause until the end. His legacy remains a beacon of light and inspiration to many.

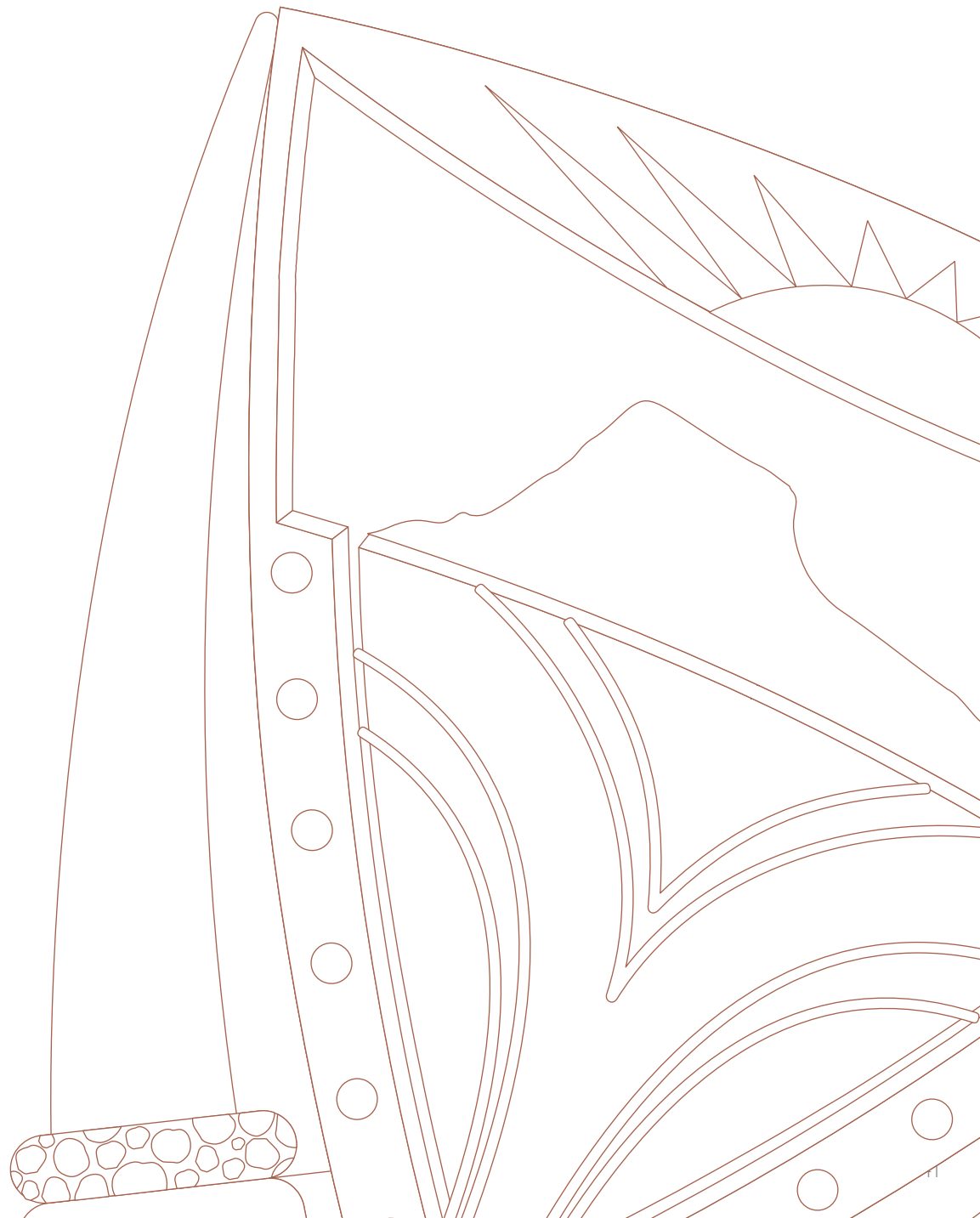
Mr Benjamin Langaa started his political activism as a student in the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), where he rose to become its General-Secretary, Cultural Officer and Publications Officer. He was a poet of note and a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

Despite being banned by the Security Branch from October 1973 to September 1978, he continued to work for SASO. Langa was detained several times and brutally tortured. The apartheid regime ordered his assassination after failing to break him or turn him to work for them. They instructed their mole who had infiltrated MK in exile to kill him.

Langa was shot dead by two MK operatives at his home in Pietermaritzburg on 20 May 1984 after the mole, a senior operative in MK's then Swaziland (now Eswatini) structures, ordered his assassination under the guise of carrying out a legitimate MK mission. Based on misinformation possibly planted by a state agent, Langa was falsely labelled a police informer. The two killers were arrested and executed by the apartheid regime.

In a statement to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on behalf of the ANC in 2000, then President Thabo Mbeki said: "In few cases deliberate disinformation resulted in attacks and assassination in which dedicated cadres lost their lives. In one of the most painful examples of this nature, a state agent ordered two cadres to execute Langa on the grounds that he was an agent of the regime.

"This action resulted in serious disruption of underground and mass democratic structures in the area and intense distress to the Langa family, which was the obvious intention. Once the facts were known to the leadership of the ANC, President [Oliver] Tambo personally met with the family to explain and apologise for this action. A triple murder had been achieved by the apartheid regime without firing a single shot themselves."





THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MR THOBEKILE 'TOPSY' MADAKA (Posthumous)

For his gallant fight against oppression. He fearlessly spoke truth to power and eventually gave his life for South Africa's freedom and democracy. He lived by the courage of his convictions and faced the wrath of the oppressive regime.

Mr Thobekile 'Topsy' Madaka emerged in politics during the Black Consciousness era when he participated in anti-government student activities under the South African Student Movement (SASM). In 1978 his family became aware of his interest in politics through his role in facilitating transport for people who wanted to cross the border to Lesotho.

After the SASM was banned, he became a member of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and assisted in planning and executing COSAS activities even though he was no longer a student.

COSAS made a special constitutional amendment that accorded him the status of an 'Associate Member'. Madaka would often provide transport and financial help to the students. It was during this period that he became a close friend and comrade of Siphiso Mtimkhulu.

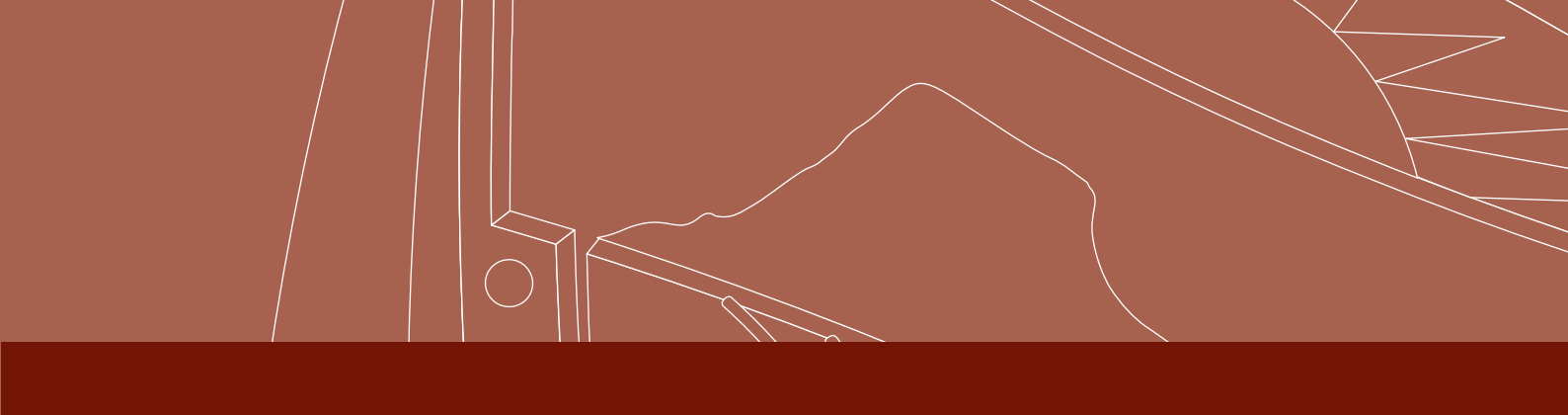
He was one of the founder members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation. Madaka became one of the first shop stewards of the General Workers' Union of South Africa. As a

shop steward he organised a boycott against Wilson Rowntree (a sweet company) that fired its employees.

He used to visit the African National Congress leadership in exile in Lesotho and conveyed instructions to his comrades back home. When his brother Mbuyiselo was banned, Madaka would act as a go-between with people who wanted to meet with Mbuyiselo and would execute certain sensitive tasks on his behalf. He initiated the formation of an organisation similar to the Committee of Ten of Soweto.

He assisted the parents committee for the suspension of the 1980 students' boycotts. Madaka and Mtimkhulu (known as the COSAS Two) played a leading role, under difficult conditions, in mobilising the people of then Port Elizabeth (now Gqeberha) for various campaigns, the Tricameral Parliament, the United Democratic Front's One Million Signatures Campaign at Bloemendal and bus boycotts.

The then Eastern Cape Divisional Commissioner of the Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, decided that Madaka must be



stopped. Detention had not deterred him. Consequently, he ordered his subordinates, Lt-Col Nicolas van Rensburg and Captain Hermanus du Plessis to 'eliminate' both Mtimkhulu and Madaka.

This order was given verbally; his subordinates clearly understood it to mean that they should be killed and their bodies secretly disposed of. Frantic search efforts by the families and comrades of Madaka and Mtimkhulu to establish their whereabouts have since proved futile.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MR SIPHIWO MTIMKHULU (Posthumous)

For his gallant fight against oppression. He fearlessly spoke truth to power and eventually gave his life for South Africa's freedom and democracy. He lived by the courage of his convictions and faced the wrath of the oppressive regime.

Mr Siphiso Mtimkhulu joined the South African Students Movement in 1977. He was arrested in 1979 for being in possession of banned literature, reportedly a copy of an inauguration speech by Mr Robert Sobukwe, founder of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

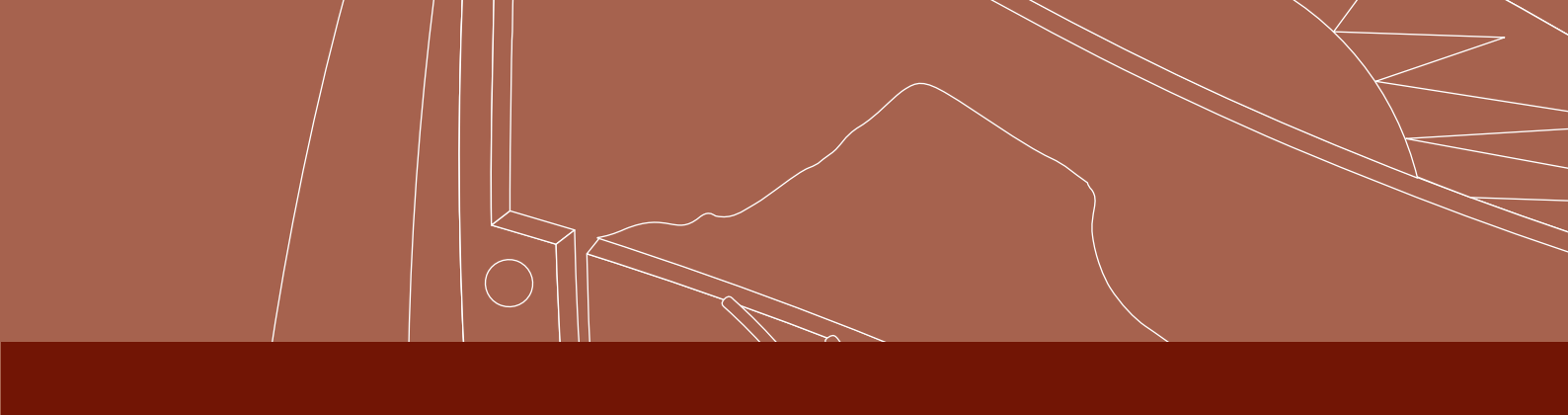
Mtimkhulu was part of a new wave of anti-apartheid activists in the 1970s, grounded in the ideals of black empowerment and youth activism. The Black Consciousness Movement, best demonstrated by the life and works of Mr Steve Biko, led to the political conscientisation of the youth, who reinvigorated resistance that had largely moved into exile with the banning of the African National Congress and PAC in 1960.

In June 1976, students across South Africa voiced their dissatisfaction with the poor quality education they were being offered, alongside the political oppression their families and communities faced. The 1976 Soweto Uprising soon spread across the country, and the untimely death of Biko in detention in 1977 only spurred the young activists on.

When the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) was formed in 1979, Mtimkhulu joined the then Port Elizabeth (now Gqeberha) branch as soon as he was released from jail.

Mtimkhulu's political activities soon made him well-known to the Port Elizabeth security police, although the relationship between black activists and black policemen was complex. Captain Stanford Mene was a security policeman at the Port Elizabeth office during the 1970s and 1980s, and during his confidential Section 29 Inquiry held during South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, he explained how he used to view Mtimkhulu as a friend.

At the time, it was common knowledge that COSAS was heavily invested in the liberation struggle, and affiliated to banned political parties, operating from exile. This helps explain why the security police kept such a close watch on Mtimkhulu and his movements. It was only a matter of time before matters came to head – and 1981 saw a confrontation that was to influence the course of Mtimkhulu's life and ultimately the end of it far too early.



The Eastern Cape Divisional Commissioner of the Security Police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus decided that Mtimkhulu must be stopped. Detention had not deterred him and detaining a wheelchair-bound political activist might have had a bad propaganda effect.

Consequently, he ordered his subordinates, Lt-Col Nicolas van Rensburg and Captain Hermanus du Plessis, to “eliminate” both Mtimkhulu and his fellow comrade Topsy Madaka. Col Erasmus had given the order verbally and his subordinates clearly understood it to mean that they should be killed and their bodies secretly disposed. Frantic search efforts by the families and comrades of Mtimkhulu and Madaka to establish their whereabouts have since proved futile.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

PROF HARRY RANWEDZI NENGWEKHULU

For his gallant fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa. He straddled academia and political activism with a goal to free South Africa.

Prof Harry Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu is an academic whose activism in the Struggle began in the 1960s. Alongside Mr Steve Biko and others, they broke away from the National Union of South African Students and formed the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in July 1968.

At its launch, Nengwekhulu was elected as the permanent organiser. After his election, he was in charge of the Reef SASO local branch in Johannesburg, which had student affiliates at the University of South Africa and other institutions in the then Transvaal.

He was elected as President of the Student Representative Council (SRC) at the University of the North, known as Turfloop (now University of Limpopo). When students at the University of Fort Hare (UFH) went on strike to protest against the refusal by the rector to recognise the University Christian Movement on 27 August 1968, several of them were expelled.

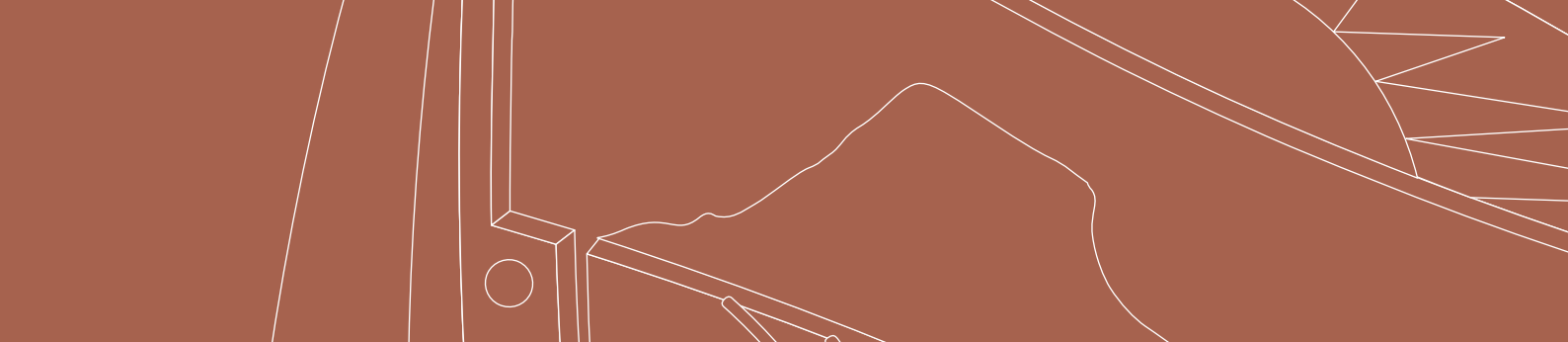
In response, students at Turfloop protested in sympathy and solidarity to the expulsion of their counterparts at the UFH.

Consequently, Nengwekhulu, who was the SRC president, and numerous other students were expelled from the university. This sparked more anger among the students and fuelled more protests.

In March 1973, together with Biko, Barney Pityana and five other Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) leaders, the apartheid government slapped him with a five year banning order. He was forbidden from meeting with one or more people at a time and he was not permitted to publish or be quoted.

In the aftermath of the violent crackdown on the BCM by the apartheid government, some of the activists fled the country to exile. Nengwekhulu was the first senior person of the BCM to leave South Africa in September 1973 and crossed into Botswana.

Once in exile he established close links with Sweden. Faced with a growing need to cater for the growing number of BCM activists in exile, he forged links with the International University Exchange Fund. This was to obtain scholarships for exiled



BCM members. Between 1974 and 1976 he visited Sweden to mobilise more funds. For example, in March 1974 and December 1976. Nengwekhulu was also instrumental in setting up meetings between the African National Congress and Biko.

In February 1977, the Black People's Convention (BPC) held an extraordinary congress in Durban where the Secretariat for External Affairs was established. Biko was elected as Honorary Life President and Nengwekhulu was elected in absentia as Director-General of the Secretariat.

That same year the BPC leadership mandated him to set up an office in Botswana and it was from that office that literature for BCM-related youth organisations was organised and sent for distribution.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MR KENNETH HLAKO RACHIDI (Posthumous)

For his courage to confront a repressive government and resist its unjust laws. He lived by the ethics of Black Consciousness (BC) and conscientised many. His activism and vocal opposition to oppression remains a legacy and inspiration to South Africans.

Mr Kenneth Hlako Rachidi was a political activist against apartheid who pursued democracy from his earliest days until his passing in October 2022 at the age of 78.

He was inspired by the quest for liberation and was committed to the BC Movement (BCM). Expelled from schools and universities for his student activism and detained on countless occasions by the apartheid regime for acting on his political beliefs, regardless of the personal cost, Rachidi remained committed to the cause of self-reliant community development until his passing.

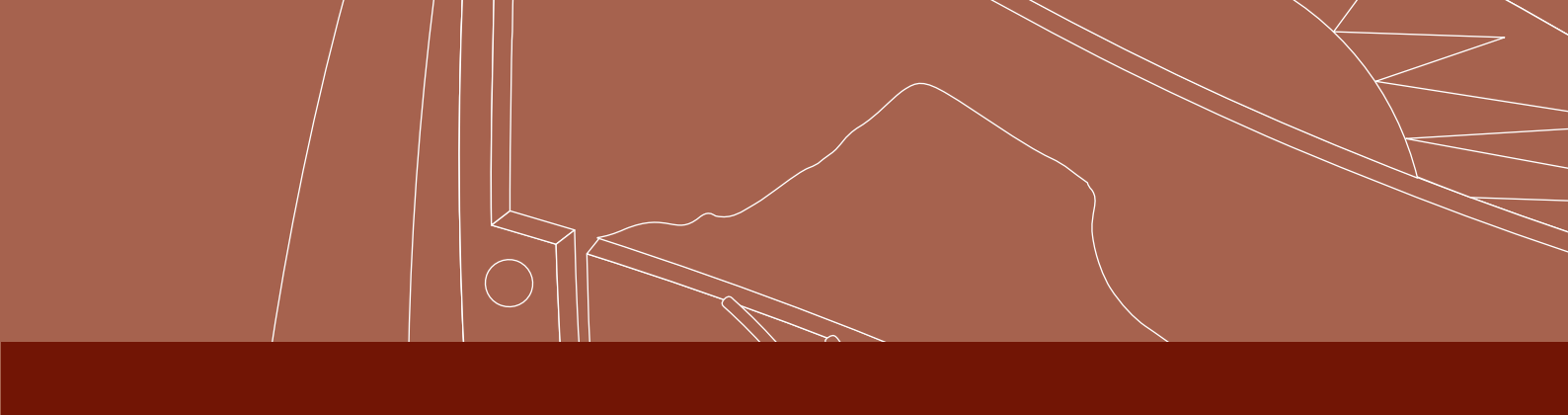
A key motivator of the 16 June 1976 Soweto Uprising, he again led from the front at the funeral of Mr Steve Biko. Without self-aggrandisement, Rachidi continued to serve his communities and his country with distinction and success throughout the worst of apartheid rule and into democracy, demonstrating in practice an unequalled and exemplary life of service.

In 1966, Rachidi was suspended and then expelled from the University of Fort Hare (UFH) for participating in a sit-in and belonging to a 'secret cell' of the then banned Pan Africanist

Congress (PAC). His cell included the late Mr Madibeng Chris Mokoditso and (later) Justice Bakone Moloto (retired Judge). Through the University Christian Movement, Rachidi met Biko, who later became a close friend, and Prof Harry Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu. After his expulsion from the UFH, he opted to continue with his political activism while studying part-time through the University of South Africa and eventually secured employment with then Volkskas Bank as a teller.

He later secured employment as a Human Resources Practitioner with Anglo American Insurance and then Standard Bank's Training Division in Johannesburg, specialising in diversity interventions, training, small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) development and social responsibility.

Although present when the South African Students' Organisation was formed, Rachidi became involved in the Black People's Convention (BPC) at its inception during the National Organisation Conference held at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre in Soweto from 17 to 19 December 1971, when the Ad-Hoc Committee to form the BPC was initiated.



He formally joined when the BPC when it was inaugurated on 8-9 July 1972 at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre, Pietermaritzburg. He was elected Vice-Chairperson of the first branch of the BPC (Johannesburg Central branch), under Mr Paul Tsotetsi (Chairperson).

During his tenure, Rachidi mentored the South African Students' Movement (SASM) leadership in the principles and praxis of BC. SASM was one of the 19 BC organisations to be banned on 19 October 1977. His active leadership was key in the lead up to the 16 June 1976 Soweto Uprising.

There was constant interaction between SASM and the students at high schools, represented by Tsietsi Mashinini, Sibongile Mkhabela, Murphy Morobe, Seth Mazibuko, Dan Montsitsi and others. He, together with Mama Winnie Madikizela Mandela, was a founder member of the Black Parents' Association, chaired by Dr Nthato Motlana, which was also banned on 19 October 1977.

His first brush with political imprisonment was on 13 July 1976, when he was arrested at his place of work and detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg for several weeks. He was subjected to intensive interrogation and was kept in solitary confinement at No. 4 Prison, Constitutional Hill and Norwood Police Station, both in Johannesburg.

When Biko was murdered on 12 September 1977, Rachidi and Tom Manthata passed through Galeshewe Township to convey his passing to the banned leader of the PAC, Mr Robert

Mangaliso Sobukwe. They then proceeded to Ginsberg, King William's Town to organise Biko's funeral, the first Mass Political Funeral in the country attended by over 50 000, despite tens of thousands of other mourners being stopped from attending.

He once again stepped forward despite the dangers of detention and/or death as he had done on many occasions before. Draped in a gold dashiki, a symbol affirming black identity, Rachidi led the cattle-wagon procession and delivered the keynote address. In December 1977, he was banned under the Suppression of the Communism Act for five years.

Following his career with Standard Bank and the Southern Life Association Ltd, Rachidi went on to head the Northern Training Trust as an Executive Trustee for two years before establishing and serving as Chief Executive Officer of Mmuwane Management Consulting, training SMMEs in Lesotho and Swaziland.

He served on the boards of Khula Enterprises, Is'baya Development Trust, Multikor Pension Fund, and the Far North Education and Training Trust. He also served on the Executive Committee of the Bank Pensioners' Society and Chairperson of the Finance Committee on the Board of the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MS ANNIE SILINGA (Posthumous)

For her commitment to the liberation struggle. She played a leading role in some of the African National Congress (ANC) campaigns. She continued to campaign against passes at national and local events.

Ms Annie Silinga was one of many leaders who opposed pass laws and vowed never to carry one. The extension of the Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents Act of 1952 was a major reason for increased resistance to the new apartheid government. She joined the Langa Vigilance Association (LVA) and the Langa Women's Vigilance Association (LWVA).

Working closely with other members of the LWVA, they fought for better living conditions and started the first day-care centre for children in Langa. In 1943 the LVA expanded with the formation of the Western Province Joint Vigilance Association. It laid the foundation for the anti-pass campaign in the Western Cape.

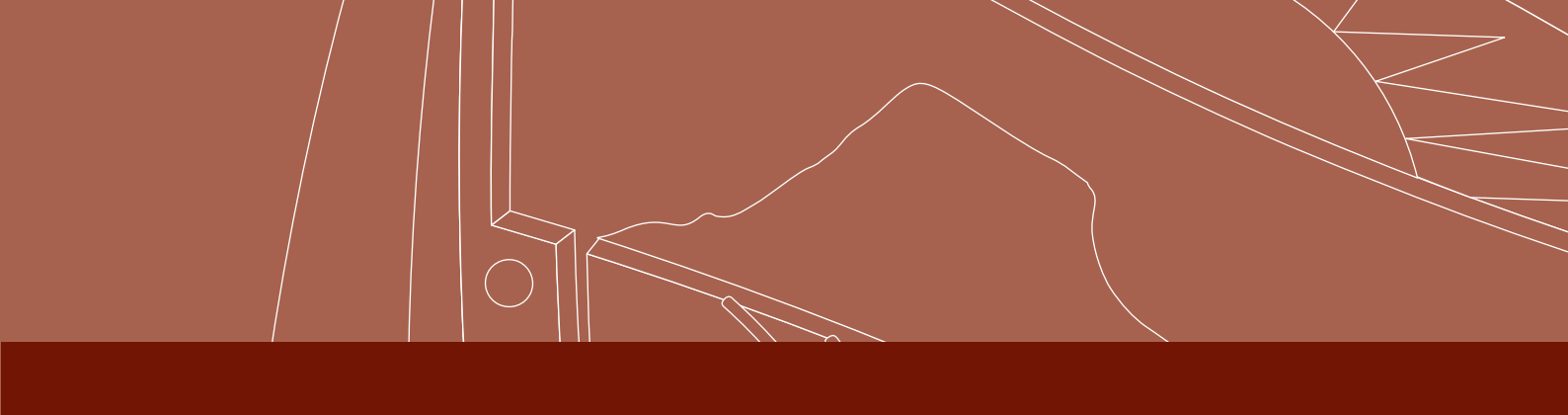
In the mid-1940s there were food shortages, particularly in poor communities, largely because of World War II. Silinga and fellow comrades were involved in starting the Cape Town Women's Food Committee, which represented over 30 000 women. In February 1945, women marched to Parliament to demand food rationing and a Ministry of Food to regulate and distribute food,

under the banner: "Today we fight for food, tomorrow for the vote and for freedom for all!"

On 5 December 1956, a countrywide raid resulted in the arrest of 156 people on charges of high treason. Silinga was arrested and sent to Johannesburg. The first part of the trial lasted until December 1957, when the State dropped charges against 61 of the defendants.

She was one of those released. At the end of the four-year trial not one conviction had been obtained and all the accused were released. Upon her release, Silinga was elected President of the Cape Town ANC Women's League and played a leading role in some of the ANC's smaller campaigns.

She continued to campaign against passes at national and local events. Thousands of people participated in the demonstrations and in 1960 in Sharpeville, police opened fire on peaceful protesters, killing 69 people. In the aftermath the country was placed under a state of emergency and Silinga was arrested and jailed.



This did not deter her, and even when she suffered a stroke that rendered her paralysed from the hip down, she still refused to carry a pass. Silinga paid a heavy price for this, as without a pass she did not qualify for a disability grant or a state pension.

In 1983 she was made a patron of the United Democratic Front. She passed on a year later in Langa, never having given up her stand not to carry a pass. Shortly before she passed on, she told an interviewer: "I should like to live in a South Africa where black, white and coloured women can all work and live together without trouble." Six years later the ANC was unbanned and in 1991 the National Women's Coalition was formed.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MS NOKUTHULA SIMELANE (Posthumous)

For her incredible bravery in the coalface of brutal security operatives. She lived by the courage of her convictions and faced the wrath of the oppressive regime. Her ultimate sacrifice for the liberation of all South Africans will remain a legacy in the annals of history.

Ms Nokuthula Simelane joined Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC), whilst studying at the then University of Swaziland (now University of Eswatini).

She became a courier server and an activist in then Swaziland (now Eswatini) for the ANC. Her parents suspected that she was working on underground work for the ANC when correspondence was delivered at her uncle's place in Eswatini.

Concurrent with that were regular and random visits to her uncle's place by the Special Branch questioning them about Simelane's whereabouts and linkage with the ANC.

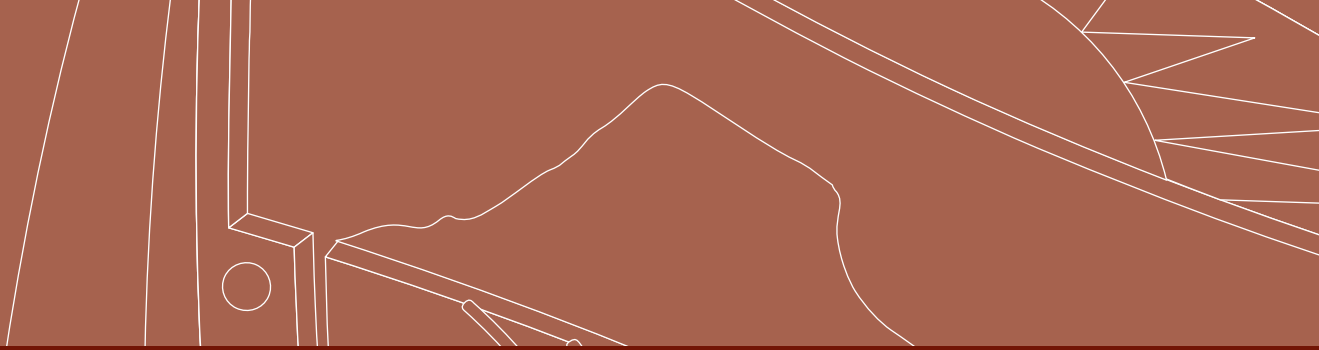
Simelane was the cousin of Mr Barney Molokoane, an ANC operative who was part of the unit responsible for the SASOL 1 and 2 bombings and died after the 1985 Sasolburg bombing in a shoot-out with the police. She was instrumental in arranging accommodation for Molokoane to stay with her family in Mzinoni when his unit was in South Africa to fulfil their underground missions.

Just before her graduation, Simelane 'disappeared' in 1983 while on an ANC mission to South Africa from then Swaziland. She travelled to South Africa under the pretext of going to buy her graduation attire at that time.

She was called to a meeting on 10 September 1983, arranged in the underground parking of the Carlton Centre in Central Johannesburg. She was to meet an undercover Special Branch police officer whose real name was Norman Khoza but commonly known as 'Scotch'. By this time, Scotch had infiltrated MK and was sent on a mission to kidnap Simelane.

She was arrested and transported to Norwood where she was tortured and forced to reveal the nature of her relationship with the ANC, including the work she was doing for the ANC and key figures of ANC operatives in Swaziland.

She was later moved to a farm believed to be in Vlakplaas in the northern district of North West where she was tortured by numerous police operatives until she died. In 1985, after two years of tirelessly searching for her or her remains, her family



approached the media in search of their daughter. The family sent her pictures to newspapers and she was identified by a policeman who kept guard of her at Vlakplaas Police Station.

The policeman pointed out that the last time he saw Simelane she was in a poor state as she had been brutally assaulted and as a result she became ill. Her 'missing case' was reopened under the Investigating Officer Neville Toms. Although the case was investigated exhaustively, Simelane's remains were not found.

Since her death, her life has been memorialised in various forms. On 28 November 2009, a life-size statue of Simelane was erected and unveiled in Bethal by the Mpumalanga Provincial Government to honour her legacy and contribution to the liberation struggle. The memorial also includes a plaque inscribed with a poem produced by her family. The statue memorialising Simelane has, however, been subject to not only vandalism but also theft.

In 2006, *Betrayal*, a documentary film on the life and disappearance of Simelane, was released and broadcast on television. Directed by Mark Kaplan, the film gives an account of Simelane's family's grief, their pursuit of her whereabouts and the truth about her abduction, torture and death.

To varying degrees, the film not only provides a biographical account of Simelane, but also of the various role-players in her life and death. She has also been honoured in a painting called *Ode to Nokuthula* by Christa Myburgh. The painting depicts her in a white dress and footwear in her hands.





THE ORDER OF MAPUNGBWE IN SILVER

PROF MULALO DOYOYO (Posthumous)

For his enormous contribution to the academic field and research of aerospace. His singularity in his work opened doors. The sciences have been enhanced by his participation and young aspirant scientists looked up to him as a mentor.

Prof Mulalo Doyoyo received a scholarship from Anglo American Company to study engineering. He chose to pursue his studies at the University of Cape Town. He was enrolled at the university in a five-year engineering bridging programme, which at the time was designed for black matriculates. Towards the end of his studies, he received a Shell Oil Company scholarship.

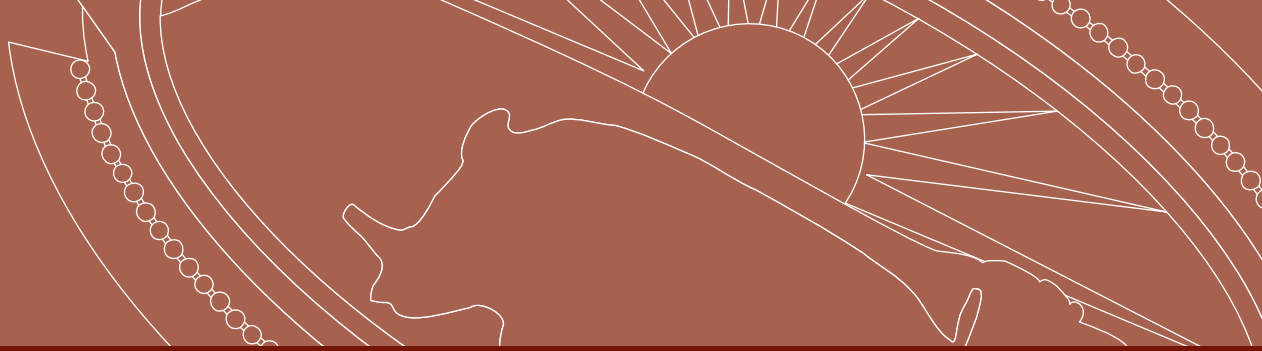
Doyoyo resided in Smuts Hall, where he became a tutor in science and engineering, eventually becoming a head tutor. He became a publication officer of the student engineering council, a student representative of the South African Institute of Aerospace Engineers, and a founder of the Student Aerospace Society in the Faculty of Engineering and the built environment.

Eventually, he became the President of the Student Engineering Council. He later created Temescial (technology, medicine and science for all), an organisation aimed at exposing underprivileged young people in high schools to those fields of learning. Temescial held its first workshop at the University of Venda in 1993. Doyoyo was admitted by Brown University as a visiting undergraduate student, taking graduate courses in

Solid Mechanics, Materials Science and Applied Mathematics. He earned Masters' degrees in Solid Mechanics and Applied Mathematics in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

Applying the foundation and plate theories of Structural Mechanics, he proved that as an internal reinforcing element, a truss lattice structure has the ability to reduce the weight of a pressure vessel by decreasing its skin thickness while improving its fracture strength. This led to the invention disclosure of microtruss pressure vessels. These pressure vessels accommodate non-round shapes resulting in increased safety, driving range and cabin space for hydrogen vehicles.

In an effort to develop energy storage systems for large-scale traditional and renewable energy sources, he began research collaboration with electricity generation companies. As one of the results of this collaboration, he developed Cenocell, a patented concrete-like material that is based on fly ash without the addition of Portland cement. Fly ash is a pollutant byproduct of coal-fired power plants, cement production, paper manufacturing and mining operations.



Cenocell microstructure resembles that of a natural gas reservoir rock. As of 2006, he became interested in doing research aligning with his homeland's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). He started working with his graduate students on green building and renewable energy.

Between 2007 and 2009, he was appointed as a professor extraordinaire and later a visiting research and innovation chair at the Tshwane University of Technology. This afforded him the opportunity to collaborate with local researchers on the RDP.

This collaboration inspired him to create the Resource-driven Technology Concept Centre (Retecza). During its inception in South Africa in 2008, the organisation welcomed cross-disciplinary researchers and industrialist participants from around the world. One of the outcomes of Retecza was the design and construction of a hydrogen motorbike named 'Ahifambeni'.

After leaving Georgia Tech, Doyolo moved to Midrand, Johannesburg, where he created an experimental laboratory for environmentally friendly chemicals. Since its founding in 2012, the laboratory has generated several inventions.

He also taught mechanical engineering briefly at the University of Johannesburg. Sasol Chemcity recognised the Midrand laboratory activities and provided funding through its programme for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Working in collaboration with concrete manufacturers and mining companies, he developed 'green' chemical binders Solunexz and Glunexz for coal dust, construction aggregates

and charcoal. With continued support from Sasol, he developed Amoriguard, a non-volatile organic compound paint and skim-coating based on tailings and industrial waste. In 2014, he worked on flushing solar-powered toilets that operate as a miniature waste-treatment plant. This technology, which is based on nanofiltration and anaerobic digestion, is implemented in places where water supply and sanitation are scarce.





THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MR HUUB BAMMENS (The Netherlands)

For his contribution to promoting, through Radio Freedom, world awareness of human rights violations perpetrated by the apartheid government. His technical skills were used to build studios for the liberation movement.

Mr Huub Bammens became a member of Omroep Voor Radio Freedom, the Dutch support group for Radio Freedom, in 1983. This group of workers for Dutch public broadcasters had been raising funds to buy equipment for Radio Freedom in exile and provide training to their journalists. The group worked in cooperation with the Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland.

Bammens and his cohorts bought five studios for Radio Freedom in Madagascar, Ethiopia, Zambia, Tanzania and Angola. He installed the studios in Zambia and Tanzania, and trained the people working there, while other studios were installed by other aligned sound engineers. It was on his visit to Zambia that he met Mr Thami Ntenti, then known as Mr Don Ngubeni, Director of Radio Freedom.

Bammens and Ntenti became friends and visited each other's families regularly. Omroep Voor Radio Freedom arranged formal training for some of the Radio Freedom journalists at the Radio Netherlands Training Centre, in Hilversum.

During those training sessions, the comrades used his house as a place to relax after hours of study. In 1990, Bammens was with Mr Ntenti at Lusaka Airport, when Dr Nelson Mandela arrived for his first meeting with the African National Congress

(ANC) leadership in exile. Things began to change, exiled ANC people and also Radio Freedom personnel returned to South Africa and took (parts of) the Radio Freedom equipment with them. In 1992, Bammens went to South Africa to view the studio situation and built a studio at Shell House (ANC headquarters at the time), to be used in the period towards the first free elections in South Africa.

The Board of Radio Freedom, with chairperson Oliver Tambo and Omroep voor Radio Freedom, found good use for the excess money raised by Omroep in the Netherlands in building The Radio Freedom School of Broadcast Journalism in Johannesburg.

During the building phase, Bammens was the project manager for Omroep Voor Radio Freedom, discussing the studio designs with the builders and installing the studio equipment and training the first group of teachers.

In September 1995, the school opened with a weeklong Radio Freedom broadcast. The Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland, Omroep Voor Radio Freedom and the ANC leadership agreed to dissolve Omroep Voor Radio Freedom in 1996.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MS DONNA KATZIN (United States of America)

For her innovative thinking in assisting post-apartheid South Africa to get ethical investments by promoting networking between South African businesses and American investors.

Ms Donna Katzin exemplifies the global leadership qualities that focus on social justice and solidarity, and an unwavering commitment to South Africa's economic development.

At the end of apartheid in 1994, Katzin together with her fellow anti-apartheid activists established Shared Interest as a catalytic investment vehicle for socially responsible United States (US) investors interested in reversing apartheid's legacy of institutionalised race-based economic inequality. Shared Interest has its roots in the anti-apartheid movement.

The enduring vision that drives Shared Interest is to not only make direct loans to black-owned small and growing business beneficiaries but to also facilitate guarantees that catalyse South Africa's own financial institutions to lend to black women entrepreneurs, farmers and microfinance institutions, thereby creating sustainable solutions to address the region's growing economic inequality, and achieve long-term growth and impact.

Since its inception, Shared Interest has benefited more than 2.3 million black and economically disenfranchised Southern Africans by providing US\$34 million in loan guarantees to Southern African financial institutions, which has unlocked more than US\$131 million in local capital. In 2011, Shared Interest expanded the impact of its work into the Southern African

region, and currently serves Mozambique, Eswatini, Malawi and Zambia. While moving the region's lenders to serve people they would have previously considered 'unbankable', the work of Shared Interest helped turn the tide of US popular support from disinvesting from apartheid South Africa to reinvesting in the emerging democratic nation.

To date none of Shared Interest's investors has made losses. They have all received the return on their Shared Interest investments that they expected in full and on time – demonstrating the power and promise of investing in black-owned small and growing businesses that are critical engines of job creation, economic growth and inclusive development.

Since its establishment, Shared Interest has been privileged to work with and honour a spectrum of South African luminaries and leaders. They include Nelson Mandela and Graça Machel; Archbishop Desmond Tutu; Rev Mpho Tutu; Sophia Williams-De Bruyn; Albie Sachs; HE Franklin Sonn; HE Sheila Sisulu; HE Barbara Masekela; HE Dumisani Kumalo; Pravin Gordhan; Trevor Manuel; Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka; Peter Magubane; Hugh Masekela and John Kani. Shared Interest has also honoured leaders in the US.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MR KEN LUCKHARDT (Canada)

For his selfless service to South Africa through anti-apartheid activism by organising a mass disruptive protest against a visiting English cricket team that had links with apartheid sport.

Mr Ken Luckhardt and **Ms Brenda Wall** were anti-apartheid student activists at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. In September 1976 they organised a mass disruptive protest against a visiting English cricket team (Robbins 11) that had links with apartheid sport. For this activity, they were both arrested and charged.

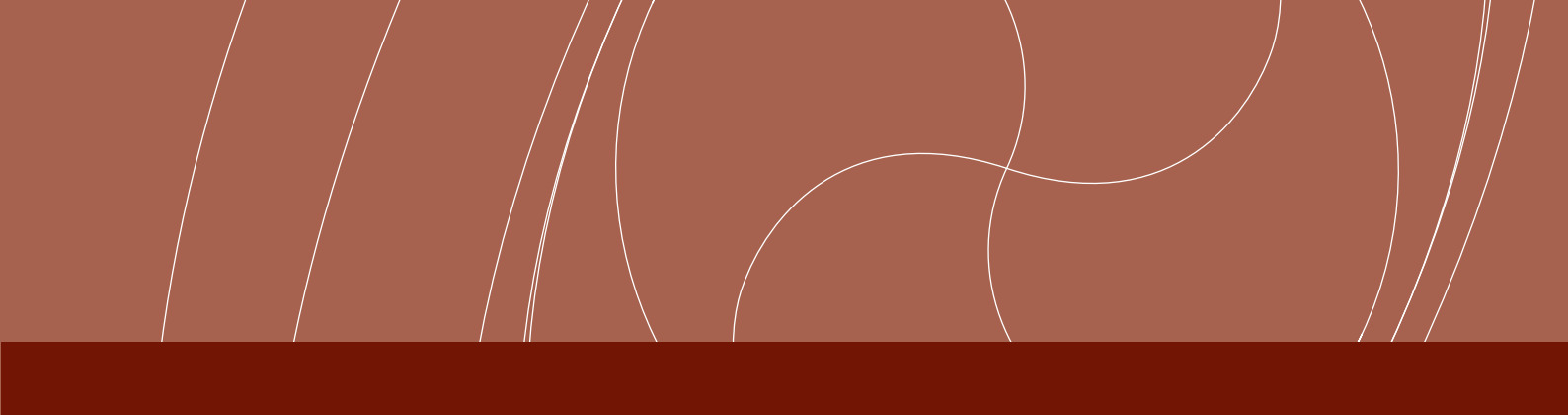
In 1977, armed with a letter of introduction from George Ponnen, a veteran anti-apartheid activist and a South African trade unionist living in exile in Canada, Luckhardt and Wall travelled to London to meet with the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) with the objective of forging closer links with the exiled and African National Congress (ANC) aligned trade union movement. Following this meeting both Luckhardt and Wall gave up their graduate studies and at the behest of SACTU, spent several years in Southern Africa researching its history.

This research resulted in the writing of *Organize or Starve: The History of the South African Congress of Trade Unions* that was published in London by Lawrence and Wishart in 1980. The

book was distributed around the world and was smuggled into the underground networks of South Africa, where it became necessary reading for those involved in the evolving progressive trade union movement and in the broader struggle for freedom.

Organize or Starve: The History of the South African Congress of Trade Unions became a must-read textbook on the courageous struggle of the South African workers' movement to defeat the apartheid regime for both the South African and global anti-apartheid movements. The book cemented SACTU's critical role in the Struggle into the collective consciousness of the global anti-apartheid movement. Following the book's publication and its success, Mr John Taolo Gaetsewe, SACTU's General-Secretary, mandated Luckhardt and Wall to establish a SACTU Canadian Solidarity Committee.

The duo returned to Canada in 1980 and attended to this mandate with resolute purpose and single-mindedness of committed internationalists. As a result, the SACTU Canadian Solidarity Committee, throughout the 1980s, built the strongest trade union international solidarity actions ever undertaken by the Canadian trade union movement before or since.



In a time without computers or cellphones, hundreds of letters were typed on manual typewriters, countless phone calls were placed and meetings held. Luckhardt and Wall committed themselves to building a Toronto-based trade union solidarity committee that reached out across the country. Their work also entailed organising speaking tours in the various Canadian provinces. Their work was by day often in the office and at night and on weekends addressing trade union meetings.

During much of this period, Luckhardt worked unwaged and was financially supported by Wall. Together with others on the Committee, they were remarkably successful in raising the consciousness of regular members Canadian trade unionists in the struggle against apartheid.

Guided by the resilient leadership of Luckhardt and Wall, the committee built deep anti-apartheid solidarity across the vast expanse of Canada, from coast to coast, in both official languages, French and English.

As a result of the sterling efforts of Luckhardt and Wall, the committee established a regional SACTU support structure in Vancouver and developed substantial activist support in both the public and private sector unions in major cities across Canada. Their efforts created an effective national network dedicated to supporting SACTU and assisting in the struggle to overthrow apartheid.

The cross-country activism reached out to the broader progressive Canadian political community to unite Canadians in broad opposition to the apartheid regime. Their groundbreaking

solidarity work led to the Canadian Labour Congress assigning a representative for South Africa.

Both Luckhardt and Wall continued to influence Canadian trade union solidarity long after the release of Nelson Mandela and the successful 1994 election of the ANC to government. Their unrelenting commitment to assist in the ending of apartheid is legendary and stands as an inspiration to all who seek to make the world a better place.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

SIR NICHOLAS STADLEN - Posthumous (United Kingdom)

For his steadfast support to the South African liberation movement. He believed in equality and supported exiles as a friend of South Africa.

Sir Nicholas Stadlen began his political inclinations began at home because his parents were political activists. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read history and classics, and was President of the Cambridge Union in 1970.

Stadlen was working as a busboy in New York's Times Square on 4 April 1968, when the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. happened in Memphis. He travelled to the south to witness the extraordinary events following his death. This awakened him to the issue of racism, which led to a lifelong interest.

From his retirement in 2013, Stadlen began to research the history of the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa and was writing a book on the Rivonia Trial, which led to Nelson Mandela's imprisonment. He was awarded the Alistair Horne Visiting Fellow Fellowship in 2015.

This is an annual fellowship designed to encourage the completion of works in modern history and biography, which combines academic scholarship and a wider public appeal, at

St Antony's College, Oxford. Stadlen used this time to work on his book *Bram Fischer QC and the Unsung Heroes of the Struggle Against Apartheid 1960–1966* (as of April 2019 unpublished).

In 2015 he appeared on the British Broadcasting Corporation Radio 4 programme *Great Lives*, nominating anti-apartheid lawyer Bram Fischer. In 2017, he directed a documentary film titled *Life is Wonderful*, featuring the then remaining survivors of the Rivonia Trial, Denis Goldberg, Andrew Mlangeni and Ahmed Kathrada, along with lawyers Joel Joffe, George Bizos and Denis Kuny, which tells the story of the Rivonia Trial.

The title reflects Goldberg's words to his mother at the end of the trial on hearing that he and his comrades had been spared the death sentence, and Stadlen said that he was inspired to make the film after spending a day with Goldberg.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MR FULCO VAN AURICH (The Netherlands)

For his contribution to promoting, through Radio Freedom, world awareness of human rights violations perpetrated by the apartheid government. He organised and developed the campaign in the Netherlands to support Radio Freedom.

Mr Fulco Van Aurich has a sense of justice and political activism that began at home where his parents instilled in him that all humans are equal and that it was his duty to fight for those who are disfranchised. After finishing his journalism studies, Van Aurich joined the Anti-Apartheid Beweging Nederland (AABN) in 1975.

During his first rally for the release of political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia in 1975, he met with then African National Congress (ANC) President Oliver Reginald Tambo and had the honour of talking to him. That meeting had a tremendous impression on him. It was Tambo who mobilised him to support the deprived people of South Africa and the world for the rest of his life.

Van Aurich loved Tambo's solid analysis and his great ability to unite people. He had the privilege to meet with Tambo many times, including in 1990 when he was reunited with Nelson Mandela in Stockholm, Sweden. During the 20 years of his involvement in AABN, which has since been dissolved, Van Aurich was responsible for magazines, educational programmes and campaigns for the release of political prisoners

and against the execution of freedom fighters such as Solomon Mahlangu, arts and culture and Radio Freedom. In Arts and Culture, Van Aurich was involved in stopping the cultural agreement of the Netherlands with the apartheid regime and he undertook two trips to South Africa to investigate into future cultural links. He organised the festival during the Culture in Another South Africa cultural conference, the Beat!Apartheid festival and the Radio Freedom festival.

His part in Radio Freedom was to coordinate the first five years of the campaign called Omroep Voor Radio Freedom, a campaign by about a thousand Dutch media workers to raise money for studio equipment and radio training facilities. This resulted in over R10 million. He organised various forms of events and media advertisements to gain sponsorships and to inform the Dutch audience about the role of Radio Freedom in the liberation struggle. He made an inspection tour to Radio Freedom in Lusaka, Zambia and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 1986. A couple of publications are derived from there. Van Aurich acted as spokesperson for the AABN, resulting in hundreds of interviews in newspapers, radio and television.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MS BRENDA WALL (Canada)

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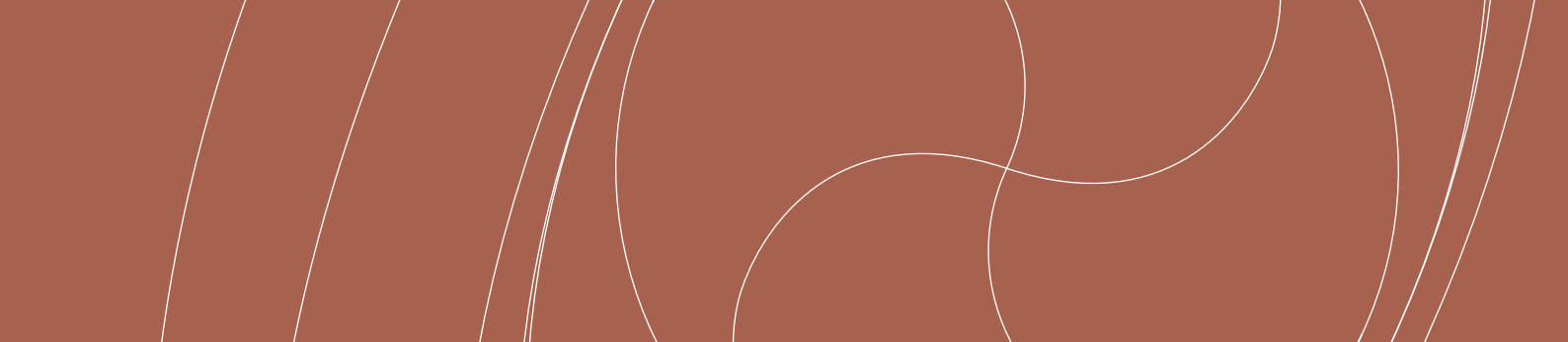
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Their groundbreaking solidarity work led to the Canadian Labour Congress assigning a representative for South Africa.

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