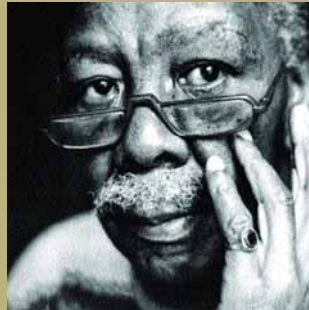


N

Dr Lionel Ngakane (1928 – 2003)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER (POSTHUMOUS)



**AWARDED TO
LIONEL NGAKANE
FOR OUTSTANDING
ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIELD
OF MOVIE-MAKING AND
CONTRIBUTION TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE
FILM INDUSTRY IN SOUTH
AFRICA AND ON THE
AFRICAN CONTINENT**

Lionel Ngakane entered the filmmaking industry in 1950 and established a career in cinema, television, theatre and radio, as actor, writer, director and producer, principally in Britain, but also in Senegal, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Between 1957 and 1962 he directed *Vukani Awake*, a documentary on South Africa. In 1962, his short feature film *Jermima and Johnny* won first prize at the Venice and Rimini Festivals, and a bronze award at the Festival of Carthage. This film is still screened at international festivals. In 1985 he produced the documentary film *Nelson Mandela*, which was screened in Britain, on the African continent, in Europe and the United States.

Ngakane was instrumental in organising the first African Film Festival at the National Film Theatre in London, participated in international symposiums on African and Third World Cinema and wrote articles for newspapers and magazines. Ngakane conceived of an organisation of African filmmakers to foster co-operation and in 1967 the Pan-African Federation of Film Makers was formed, with Ngakane as regional secretary for southern Africa. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee on Cinema for Africa '95 in Britain.

In 1994 Ngakane returned to South Africa to create a chain of independent township cinemas. In 1996 he was a member of the new government's Reference Group to prepare the White Paper on Film Policy and has been chairperson of the M-Net Film Awards selection committee.

Lionel Ngakane is currently advisor to the Newtown Film and Video School, serves on the board of the Film Resources Unit, is a member of the board of directors of the South African Cinema Foundation and serves on the Media Outreach Group of the Centre for Cultural and Media Studies.

N Jacob Ntuli

AWARDED TO
JACOB NTULI
FOR OUTSTANDING AND
PIONEERING ACHIEVEMENT
IN THE SPORT OF BOXING
AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTS
OF AN APARTHEID SOCIETY

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER (POSTHUMOUS)



At the age of 19, Jacob Ntuli turned professional boxer in 1950. In his eighth bout he captured the South African bantamweight title and later on, the flyweight title.

Ntuli became the first black South African to win an Empire championship (the forerunner to the Commonwealth title) in 1952. The success effectively made him one of the best two or three flyweights of his time, and his achievement was confirmed when Ring magazine installed him as the top-rated flyweight in its rankings.

In all Ntuli had 11 fights in England. He concluded his career with a respectable 31-14-2 record.

Ntuli was the first black SA boxer to receive world acclaim. His achievements are particularly remarkable in that they came at a time when black boxers were severely restricted and had little hope of advancement in the sport. Black fighters at the time were not allowed to compete against white fighters, and were restricted to black promoters. Ironically, Ntuli became a favourite of the white boxing establishment.

Ntuli was one of South Africa's finest fighters who made his mark on the sport of boxing. He proved his ability against the very best of his era and in doing this, played a pioneering role that opened doors for other black sportspersons.

Jacob Ntuli is widely regarded as one of the 10 greatest SA boxers of all time.

S Zanele Situ (1971–)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER



**AWARDED TO
ZANELE SITU
FOR OUTSTANDING
ACHIEVEMENTS DURING
THE SYDNEY GAMES IN
2000 AND SERVING AS A
ROLE MODEL TO ALL
SOUTH AFRICANS**

Zanele Situ was born on the 19 January 1971, in Matatiele, Eastern Cape.

She lived with both parents and four other siblings.

In 1982, at the tender age of 12, and while still in standard 4, Situ was injured in an accident to the extent that she lost the use of both her legs and became confined her to a wheelchair.

Determined not to be held back by the challenges posed by her disability, she took up athletics in 1985, and turned professional three years later.

Zanele Situ achieved the groundbreaking feat of becoming the first black South African female athlete to win a Paralympic gold medal at the Sydney Games in 2000.

Competing in a category for athletes with spinal injuries, Situ won the Javelin event with a world record throw that bettered the previous mark by an unprecedented three metres. Situ followed up that achievement with a silver medal in the Discus event.

Zanele Situ stands as an inspiration to all South Africans in our personal and national challenges to overcome setbacks and adversity.

F Dumile Feni (1939 – 1991)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD (POSTHUMOUS)

AWARDED TO
DUMILE FENI
FOR EXCEPTIONAL
ACHIEVEMENT IN THE
FIELD OF ARTS AND
CONTRIBUTION TO THE
STRUGGLE AGAINST
APARTHEID



Dumile Feni was born in the town of Worcester outside of Cape Town.

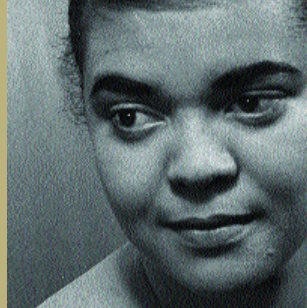
He worked as a sculpture apprentice at a plastics foundry in Johannesburg and started his career as an artist by drawing on and decorating walls in hospitals.

The eloquence of his drawings soon brought him recognition and in 1965, the 'Goya of the townships' as he was dubbed, was given support to work professionally by a Johannesburg Gallery. Two years later his work was exhibited at the Sao Paulo Biennale. In 1968 he went into exile in the United States from where he never returned. Although his work was exhibited in London in 1969 and appeared in group exhibitions in South Africa in the 1970s, by the 1980s his work was rarely exhibited. He died relatively unappreciated in New York in 1991.

Dumile Feni is one of South Africa's finest artists, who sadly, never tasted his country's freedom. His work embodies the suffering and turmoil of the oppressed under apartheid, the resistance and defiance of the human spirit, and the pathos of exile.

Bessie Head (1937 – 1986)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD (POSTHUMOUS)



**AWARDED TO
BESSIE HEAD
FOR EXCEPTIONAL
CONTRIBUTION TO
LITERATURE AND THE
STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL
CHANGE, FREEDOM
AND PEACE**

Bessie Head was born in Pietermaritzburg in 1937, the daughter of a mixed race relationship between her Scottish mother and an African man. She was raised by foster parents and later placed in an orphanage.

Exhibiting an early intelligence, she overcame her difficult childhood to train as a primary school teacher. After four years as a teacher, she took up work as a journalist for *Golden City Post*.

She left for Botswana after a failed marriage. There she lived for many years in deep poverty. She spent 15 years in a refugee community before she was awarded citizenship. Her three novels and numerous other works were all written in Botswana where she died in 1986 at the young age of 49.

Drawing on her experience as a racially mixed person growing up without a family in South Africa, Head's writing often dealt with poor and abused black women and their experiences of racism and sexism. Although Head claimed to be non-political in her writing, she portrayed the struggles and hardships of life in post-colonial Africa and the injustices and oppression of people. Inherent in her writings was the hope for social change and peace.

Bessie Head is one of Africa's most prominent writers. In her short life, she left an important literary legacy to Africa and the world.

Princess Constance Magogo

Sibilile Mantithi Nqangezinye Ka Dinizulu (1900 – 1984)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD (POSTHUMOUS)

AWARDED TO
PRINCESS CONSTANCE
MAGOGO SIBILILE MANTITHI
NGANGEZINYE KA DINIZULU
FOR A LIFE OF PROLIFIC
MUSICAL COMPOSITION, AND
AN OUTSTANDING
CONTRIBUTION TO THE
PRESERVATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF
TRADITIONAL MUSIC
IN SOUTH AFRICA



Princess Magogo ka Dinizulu was a member of the royal family and attended school at Mahlabatini. She was a keen observer and upholder of Zulu culture and tradition.

Princess Magogo was regarded as an authority on Zulu music and is remembered as one of Africa's greatest composers, musicians and singers. Her talents received a wider audience in 1939, when the late Dr Hugh Tracey made a number of recordings of her performances. She later recorded with the SABC and West German Radio, among others.

Her vast repertoire of solo vocal works included not only traditional songs dating from the time of King Shaka in the early 19th century, but also her own original compositions sung in traditional style.

Through the training of scores of young singers, she also made an unequalled contribution to the preservation of traditional music and musical development in South Africa. Her original songs constitute a significant addition to the corpus of traditional Zulu music.

Princess Magogo's music remains as compelling now as it was during her lifetime.