



PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL ORDERS SEFAKO MAKGATHO PRESIDENTIAL GUESTHOUSE, PRETORIA

WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL 2016

11:00 – 13:30

1. Nominees for the National Orders and guests take their seats
2. Arrival of the His Excellency President Jacob Zuma
3. Rendition of the South African National Anthem and the African Union Anthem
4. Word of welcome by the Programme Director
5. Ceremonial oration by the Grand Patron of National Orders
6. Investiture of the National Orders
 - THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY
 - THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA
 - THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB
 - THE ORDER OF LUTHULI
 - THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE
 - THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO
7. The President, the Chancellor and recipients of National Orders proceed to the credentials room for a photo opportunity
8. The President, Chancellor and recipients of National Orders return to the Banquet hall for Luncheon

Grand Patron of National Orders

His Excellency President Jacob Zuma

Chancellor of National Orders

Dr Cassius Lubisi

The Advisory Council on National Orders

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

RECIPIENTS OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY – SILVER

1. Mr Hermanus Loots aka James Stuart (Posthumous)
2. Mr Maqashu Leonard Mdingi (Posthumous)
3. Mr Ulysses Modise (Posthumous)
4. Mr Peter Sello Motau aka Paul Dikeledi (Posthumous)
5. Mr Wilson Ndaliso Boy Ngcayiya aka Bogart Soze
6. Mr Joseph “Mpsi” Nduli (Posthumous)
7. Mr Sam Ntuli (Posthumous)
8. Maj Gen Jackie Refiloe Sedibe
9. Dr Sizakele Sigxashe (Posthumous)
10. Maj Gen Peter Lesego Tshikare aka Peter Boroko (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA – BRONZE

11. Ms Laurika Rauch

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA – SILVER

12. Dr Thomas Hasani Chauke
13. Ms Sylvia “Magogo” Glasser
14. Dr Marguerite Poland

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA – GOLD

15. Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB – SILVER

16. Prof Rosina Mamokgethi Phakeng
17. Prof Helen Rees

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB – GOLD

18. Ms Marina Nompinti Maponya (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI – BRONZE

19. Mr Suliman “Babla” Salojee (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI – SILVER

20. Mr Brian Francis Bishop (Posthumous)
21. Mr Msizi Harrison Dube (Posthumous)
22. Rev Dr Simon Gqubule
23. Mr Sathyandranath Ragunanan “Mac” Maharaj
24. Ms Winnie Madikizela-Mandela
25. Ms Mary Thipe (Posthumous)
26. Ms Amy Rietstein Thornton
27. Mr John Mtholeni Zikhali (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI – GOLD

28. Mr Cleopas Madoda Nsibande (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE – GOLD

29. Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO – SILVER

30. Mr Noureddine Djoudi (Algeria)
31. Ms Maria Petronella Adriana Kint (The Netherlands)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO – GOLD

32. HE President Michelle Bachelet Jeria (Chile)

PREFACE

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

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

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

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



PRESIDENT JACOB G ZUMA
GRAND PATRON OF NATIONAL ORDERS

THE NATIONAL ORDERS OF SOUTH AFRICA

HISTORY

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

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

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

NATIONAL ORDERS

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

CONTEXT

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

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

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

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY

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

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

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

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

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

The central image is sealed above by a green emerald which is surrounded on three sides by renditions of the bitter aloe, a hardy indigenous South African plant used in traditional medicine. The three bitter aloes represent resilience and survival and also serve as symbolic directional pointers, showing the way when rendering assistance to those in need during natural disasters.

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

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

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

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





THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Hermanus Gabriel Loots aka James Stuart (Posthumous)

For his gallant fight against the oppression of the majority of South Africans during the hard times of apartheid injustice. He spoke truth to power without fear or favour.

Mr Hermanus Gabriel Loots aka James Stuart was born on 19 July 1936 in Hertzog, Katrivier District in the Eastern Cape. He was the second of seven children of the late Gabriel and Minnie Sophia Loots. Loots passed away on 25 January 2016.

He was an outstanding member of the African National Congress (ANC) whose activism dates back to his early days in Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), where he participated in the much-acclaimed Wankie Campaign in the 1960s. From 1979 to 1984, he served as the Chief Representative of the ANC in Madagascar.

Loots served in the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) from 1985 to 1990, under then ANC President Oliver Tambo. He was part of the Luthuli Detachment, which was known for its commitment to the preservation of the ANC's values. He earned his stripes during this period, serving in many capacities during the liberation struggle, and in the challenging period of the reconstruction and development of a democratic South Africa.

Loots ranks amongst the senior and highly experienced cadres of the ANC, both militarily and politically. He was an all-rounder

who led by example. He also became key in training many MK cadres, thus reproducing a calibre of disciplined combatants. Loots was generally regarded as a link between the older and the younger generations. He played an effective and crucial role in the underground structures of the ANC and its military wing.

His political maturity and versatility enabled him to develop and operate seamlessly in multicultural and diverse political environments. During his time in exile, he was responsible for political education at Alpha in Lusaka, Zambia, overseeing the library and classification of information and material. He was the ANC's knowledge base specialist.

He chaired the Stuart Commission appointed by the ANC NEC in the 1980s to investigate events in the camps in Angola. He also served as Chairperson of the National People's Tribunal. Loots retired from politics in 1999 to pursue his interests in the private sector. He joined Zonkizizwe Investments as one of the founding directors, and headed a number of projects and subsidiaries of the company.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Maqashu Leonard Mdingi (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the liberation struggle and steadfast belief in the equality of all who lived in South Africa. His conviction spurred him to distant lands to enlist with the anti-apartheid organisations and push back against the tyranny of racism.

Mr Maqashu Leonard Mdingi was born on 2 February 1926 in Bizana in the Eastern Cape. However, his formative years were spent in KwaZulu-Natal, where he worked as a migrant worker. He later moved to Johannesburg to work in the mines.

It was in Durban that Mdingi joined the African National Congress (ANC), the South African Communist Party and the ANC-aligned South African Congress of Trade Unions. He also joined the armed wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe. He recruited President Jacob Zuma into ANC in the 1950s.

Like most political activists at that time, Mdingi was arrested and banished for 15 years to Umlazi near Durban. The cruelty of the security police knew no bounds as they tortured Mdingi until he suffered severe internal injuries. However, that did not deter Mdingi from his struggle commitments. He managed to travel to Lusaka, Zambia to deliver intelligence information to the ANC exiles. As a trade union organiser, Mdingi was also vocal on the rights of workers.

Together with Anderson Khumani Ganyile, Mdingi led the Kongolo Pondo Resistance Movement. The campaign led to the Pondo Revolt that resulted in the massacre by apartheid forces of the Amampondo at Ingquza Hill in 1960.

In 1982, he set up shop in a back room in Bizana. In 2009, he was still making clothes and living in his workshop in the small industrial estate on the edge of Bizana. He was part of a network of dissidents in the then Transkei. Mdingi passed away in November 2013 at the age of 87.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Ulysses Modise (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the struggle for the liberation of the people of South Africa. He selflessly left his loved ones for exile where he devoted his military skills to fight the apartheid regime.

Mr Ulysses Modise was born Julius Gogi Kgabegenyane on 23 December 1942 to Johannes and Miriam Saitsiwi Daniels Kgabegenyane in Kimberley in the Northern Cape. It was in the midst of this oppression of one by another that Modise took a conscious and voluntary decision to join the African National Congress (ANC).

He was one of the first youths from Kimberley to skip the country and join the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). He underwent military training in Lusaka, Zambia and became part of the Luthuli Detachment in 1967.

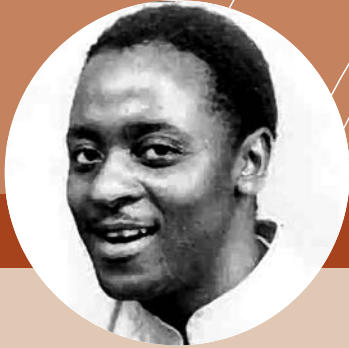
Reporting to the late OR Tambo, Modise would go on to systematically perform, engage and lead covert intelligence and counter-intelligence operations exposing spy rings within the movement. Modise served in the ANC both during the tough times of exile and back home in the democratic ANC-led government.

Between 1976 and 1980, he served as a member of the Department of National Intelligence and Security Directorate.

He also served in the Department of Intelligence and Security between 1980 and 1983. In 1981 he served as Deputy Head of Security. After the 1994 elections, Modise was appointed Intelligence Head in the Northern Cape.

In September 1998 he was promoted to the position of Coordinator of Intelligence for the Northern Cape. He was a member of the Eminent Persons Group and was responsible for the formalisation and welfare of the MK Military Veterans in the Northern Cape.

Modise collated information of the Struggle veterans and former MK combatants, including those who worked in the underground operations of the ANC in the Northern Cape. He endeavoured to create sustainable economic empowerment ventures for the stalwarts and veterans of the struggle. Modise passed away on 30 May 2007.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Peter Sello Motau aka Paul Dikeledi (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the liberation struggle. His selfless sacrifice, bravery and thirst for freedom led to democracy at the ultimate cost of his own life.

Mr Peter Sello Motau aka Paul Dikeledi was born to David Motau and Salome Motsoaledi in Soweto on 17 January 1955. He attended the Isaac Morrison High School in Soweto and was prompted into activism for social justice when he witnessed daily injustices committed against the oppressed. He became a dedicated young activist who joined the liberation movement in the mid-70s.

He underwent military training in the former Soviet Union, the old East Germany and Angola. Motau was trained as a Brigade Commander in artillery in the Soviet Union. In 1977 he became the secretary for the Regional Military Committee (RMC) under the chairpersonship of the late Mr Joe Slovo, which was responsible for the Mozambique and Swaziland front into South Africa. In 1978 he became a member of the Regional Political Bureau of the South African Communist Party (Mozambique-Swaziland-Internal).

The RMC was responsible for the Transvaal Rural Machinery, the Transvaal Urban Machinery, the Natal Rural Machinery and the Natal Urban Machinery. During 1981 when the ANC structures

were reorganised, he became a member of the Regional Political Military Committee. This new structure combined the political and military machineries operating inside the country. He rose through the ranks of the organisation and ran the ANC machinery in the then Transvaal while based in Swaziland as an exile. He was responsible for the Eastern Front operations via Swaziland.

Motau and his comrade Cassius Maake, were assassinated in Swaziland when the taxi in which they were travelling was ambushed by three South African agents who were in a car with South African registration numbers.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Wilson Ndaliso Boy Ngcayiya aka Bogart Soze (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of this country. He courageously placed his life in constant danger, inspired by a solid conviction that one day South Africa will be free from oppressive apartheid rule.

Mr Wilson Ndaliso Boy Ngcayiya, also known as Comrade Bogart Soze, was born on 26 December 1929 in Johannesburg. He was one of six children born to Rev George Themba Ngcayiya and his wife Ivy Noncamiso. He attended Orlando High School in Soweto.

After witnessing the injustices of the apartheid system, Ngcayiya joined the African National Congress in 1961. He received his training in explosives before going to exile. He left the country when his comrade, Wilton Mkayi, was arrested.

Ngcayiya went to Tanzania and the Soviet Union, where he received his military training in 1964. He later joined the Luthuli Detachment in its first military camp in Kongwa, Tanzania. He worked as engineering instructor in demolitions, using both home-made and factory explosives, and trained many new recruits.

In 1974 Ngcayiya was deployed in Botswana clandestinely to prepare a short training programme for Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres, but was quickly intercepted by the Botswana

security police and deported to Zambia. Later on he served in the Revolutionary Council in charge of operational funds as a chief representative in Mozambique. He also served at the MK military headquarters in Zambia as Head of Logistics, a position he held until his return to South Africa in 1991.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Joseph “Mpisi” Nduli (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa. His steadfast belief in the equality of all citizens inspired him to fight fearlessly until democracy was realised.

Mr Joseph “Mpisi” Nduli – activist, political analyst, African National Congress (ANC) organiser and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) commander – was born on 1 January 1940 in Mayakhulu, near Stanger in KwaZulu-Natal. Nduli’s shy persona belied his bravery and an unselfish cadre. He dedicated his life to the cause of liberation. He joined the ANC’s armed wing in 1961, and received military training in Egypt, the former Soviet Union and Algeria.

One of the biggest sacrifices he had to make was the limited time with his family, yet he made innovative ways to spend quality time. He was known as a great father and family man, who always put other people’s interests before his own.

A member of MK’s Luthuli Detachment, Nduli fought in Zimbabwe, before crossing the Limpopo back into South Africa in 1967 during the Wankie and Sipolilo campaigns against combined Rhodesian and South African forces. The ANC later deployed him to Swaziland to recruit and train cadres for infiltration into South Africa.

In 1975 security forces kidnapped him on the Swaziland-South African border and brought him back to South Africa where he was sentenced to 15 years on Robben Island. His wife, Sylvia, describes this as the most painful and difficult period for her and the family. The family, which was throughout this period based in Swaziland, returned to South Africa in 1991, a year after Nduli was released from Robben Island.

He was appointed Southern Natal Regional Organiser and the first chairperson of the ANC Durban Central branch. He was later appointed organiser for the ANC Durban North region. Sylvia, also a renowned underground organiser, believes that all political activists who played a part in our liberation, no matter how small or big, should not be forgotten.

Nduli was assassinated in 1995 and his body dumped near his home in Avoca in KwaZulu-Natal.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Mr Sam Ntuli (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to peace-building during a particularly violent and delicate time in the history of the liberation struggle. He paid the ultimate price for his dedication to peace and freedom.

Mr Sam Ntuli was a prominent local community leader who was deeply involved in brokering peace between the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and other parties in the Thokoza area during the politically turbulent 80s.

It took a truly brave person to undertake this dangerous task. Ntuli was prominently involved in the activities of (Write it in full first) CAST, which represented a range of civic organisations in the then Southern Transvaal, including the greater Johannesburg area.

The civic organisations campaigned on predominantly local issues such as the lack of adequate housing and services in the black townships. Many of the civic associations' leaders, including Ntuli, were detained without charge or trial under the terms of the state of emergency regulations during the 1980s.

Despite major incidents of political violence in Thokoza in 1990 and early 1991, the township had been relatively peaceful. However, on 8 September 1991, 23 IFP supporters were killed when gunmen opened fire on some 300 people making their

way to an IFP rally. The massacre led to further killings in Thokoza and precipitated a wave of reprisal attacks in Soweto and other townships around Johannesburg, as well as random attacks on commuters in trains and taxis.

The professional nature of the gunmen's attack on 8 September and the wave of violence it unleashed, just prior to the signing of the multilateral, national Peace Accord on 14 September, suggested that the attack was carried out by forces determined to undermine efforts at political reconciliation in South Africa.

Human rights monitors suggested that the murder of Ntuli on 29 September was the first of a wave of planned assassinations of community leaders in Thokoza.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Major General (Maj Gen) Jackie Refiloe Sedibe

For her excellent contribution to the struggle for freedom and courage in joining Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). She fought for the liberation of our people and selflessly sacrificed her time to ensure that all South Africans live as equals.

Maj Gen Jackie Refiloe Sedibe was born in 1945 in White River, Mpumalanga, to a domestic worker mother and her father worked in Johannesburg. She lived with a maternal uncle, Ben Sedibe, in Barberton, who was an African National Congress (ANC) activist and had a huge influence on her. He became her role model and she took his surname.

She began to understand that apartheid was an evil system that should be fought to the end. She was one of the earliest recruits to join the military wing of the ANC. Although the early formation of MK in 1961 may have comprised mainly men, women were also among the earliest trainees, including Maj Gen Sedibe.

In 1964, aged 17, Maj Gen Sedibe was active as a signals operator specialising in clandestine radio communications. Her responsibilities included linking MK operatives in the frontline states and South Africa. She was sent to the then Soviet Union for training at the Odessa Infantry Academy, where her aptitude for signals led to her being fast-tracked for advanced training in Moscow, where she acquired invaluable skills. She was one of

three women chosen for the year-long programme. One of her first jobs during her stint in Tanzania was the Wankie Operation through the then Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1967-1968.

Not only did she fight for the liberation of all South Africans but she also made it clear that women had a role to play in the military. Maj Gen Sedibe believed in hard work and proving her worth through perseverance, with no expectation of being treated with favour for being a woman.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Dr Sizakele Sigxashe (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the fight against the oppression of the people of South Africa. His bravery and courage of convictions saw him leave his home and loved ones into distant lands to fight for the freedom that is enjoyed today.

Dr Sizakele Sigxashe was born on 21 June 1937. He joined the African National Congress (ANC) in 1959 and became involved in its anti-apartheid activities. He left the country in 1964 and joined ANC ranks in exile.

Dr Sigxashe went to Russia where he received military training and also pursued his studies and obtained a PhD in Economics. After completing his studies, he returned to Tanzania where he worked as a lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam in the 1970s. During this period he also did underground work for the ANC.

In 1970 he joined the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and when its intelligence arm was formed in 1978, Dr Sigxashe was appointed as one of its operatives. He then worked as Chair of the Intelligence Services Council on Conditions of Service before being appointed a military intelligence researcher. Thereafter, he was seconded to the Defence Ministry in Angola in 1976.

He worked closely with those in MK's intelligence circles such as President Jacob Zuma and former Minister of Intelligence, the late Mr Joe Nhlanhla. When a mutiny broke out in MK in 1984, the ANC established the Stuart Commission of Inquiry headed by James Stuart (Hermanus Loots). Dr Sigxashe was appointed as one of the commissioners alongside Anthony Mongalo, Aziz Pahad and Mtu Jwili.

After the fall of the apartheid government, the different intelligence agencies were integrated and Dr Sigxashe was appointed as the first Director-General of the National Intelligence Agency.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

Major General (Maj Gen) Peter Lesego Tshikare aka Peter Boroko (Posthumous)

For his selfless contribution to the struggle for the liberation of the people of South Africa. He gallantly joined the armed struggle with the conviction that no one deserved to be treated with indignity.

Maj Gen Peter Lesego Tshikare was a veteran in the Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) where he served as a commander. Maj Gen Tshikare, who for years was known by his MK name “Peter Boroko”, joined MK in 1963 two years after its formation. He was a contemporary of the late Joe Modise, an MK commander who went on to become the first Minister of Defence in democratic South Africa, and the late Alfred Nzo, a former ANC secretary-general and former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Maj Gen Tshikare left South Africa shortly after enlisting for the ANC underground army and began his initial training at Odessa in the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), where he qualified as a company commander.

In 1966 he completed his security and intelligence studies in the USSR and returned to Tanzania, where he was based. In 1970 he returned to Moscow to complete an advanced course in security and intelligence before returning to Lusaka, where he assumed duty as an ANC intelligence officer under the late Mzwai Piliso.

In the second part of 1976 he was posted to Angola to negotiate for the establishment of MK camps with the Angolan government. Maj Gen Tshikare returned to Lusaka the following year and assumed the position of Chief of Intelligence for South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

In 1982 he was appointed deputy intelligence chief. He then enrolled for a diplomatic course in the then German Democratic Republic in 1989 before serving as the ANC's chief representative in Egypt. Maj Gen Tshikare held this position until 1992.

After 32 years in exile, he returned to South Africa in 1993. The next year, he was appointed Maj Gen in military intelligence in the South African National Defence Force before retiring in January 1998. Maj Gen Tshikare was appointed as a director of Dewina Africa in that year and in 1999 joined the board of Armscor as a director. He died in 2008 at the age of 75.

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA

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

At the centre of this design is depicted one of the Lydenburg Heads – ancient terracotta masks found near the town of Lydenburg. Masks are traditional symbols of theatre and denote the visual, creative and performing arts.

Below the mask is an illustration of the drum, which is also a universal representation of the arts, here symbolising excellence in communication and cultural expression.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN BRONZE

Ms Laurika Rauch

For her outstanding contribution to the field of music and raising awareness on political injustices through music. She bravely deployed her artistic talents to highlight the injustices and tyranny of apartheid rule.

Ms Laurika Rauch has captivated audiences with her music for the past 37 years. This celebrated artist, who mainly performs in Afrikaans, also has several English albums to her credit. Rauch has received numerous awards but what is less known is the important role she has played during the troubled 1970s and 1980s in South Africa.

She used music as a platform for speaking out against the wrongs of apartheid and with her many performances internationally, effectively distinguished herself as a devout ambassador for South Africa abroad.

Rauch became a household name in South Africa in 1978, with her hit *Kinders van die wind* (Children of the wind), which was the theme song for an SABC drama series. In 1979 her first album was released, in which she included two very powerful political songs, much to the dismay of the then apartheid-endorsing SABC.

The songs were: *Mpanzaville*, which is a political song “camouflaged” in those days, in order to be heard, in which

Rauch sang of the evil crocodile cleverly using the nickname of PW Botha, “the big crocodile”. In the story, the crocodile is captured in Mpanzaville (one of the suburbs of Soweto). *Atlantis*, is a song that bemoans the forced removal of people in District Six and the dying children in the ghettos of Cape Town during apartheid.

Rauch received a medal of honour from the South African Academy for Arts and Science for her contribution to the South African music industry. She received a Gallo Award for the best performance in cabaret, and the *Huisgenoot/You* Lifelong Achievement award.

Despite her status as an icon and celebrated singer, Rauch makes every day a Madiba Day, by helping other people to help themselves. She is involved in charity work through the Steve Biko Beautiful Noise project that does cochlear ear implants on affected children.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Dr Thomas Hasani Chauke

For his excellent contribution to the development and promotion of Xitsonga traditional music in the country. His prolific songwriting and performances have put Xitsonga music in the forefront.

Dr Thomas Hasani Chauke was born in 1952 in Saselamani Village near Malamulele in Limpopo. He left school at an early age to respond to his calling as a musician. His professional career as a recording artist started in 1980 at Gramophone Records Company, a Gallo subsidiary.

His style of music includes the sound of an electric guitar and female backers, which have earned him a unique place in the history of Xitsonga traditional music. His pioneering role in the development and evolution of Xitsonga music has been rewarded with a string of honours and awards.

Dr Chauke is the pride and joy of Vatsonga and has received support from the SABC radio station Munghana Lonene FM. The station has been behind Dr Chauke's music career over the years and has bestowed him with no less than 11 merit awards, including a Lifetime Achievement Award in 2006 and the Greatest Xitsonga Musician of Our Times' award in 2013, for his sterling contribution to Tsonga culture.

Since 1994 Dr Chauke has amassed unsurpassed achievements as a recurrent recipient of the South African Music Awards

statuettes in the traditional music category, conceding defeat only twice to his own son Themba Chauke and rival George Maluleke. He has achieved the same golden success after the inauguration of the South African Traditional Music Awards and a certificate of recognition from the former Premier of KwaZulu-Natal, Mr Sibusiso Ndebele.

In 2010, the University of Venda recognised him with an honorary doctorate (PhD) for his musical contribution to nation-building. He has passed his gift on to his children. At home he has established a musical family, starting from his daughter Conny, who has released 10 albums, all of which have achieved Gold status.

His son Themba has five albums, three of which have achieved Gold status. His wife, who repeatedly features on his albums, has released two albums and both have gone on to achieve Gold status, while his younger son, Hammy, also has five albums to his name.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Ms Sylvia “Magogo” Glasser

For her excellent contribution to the field of dance and her transference of skills to young people from all racial backgrounds, fostering social cohesion during the apartheid era.

Ms Sylvia “Magogo” Glasser is that rare talent that combines a strong sense of justice and care for fellow human beings, with exceptional artistic and humanitarian skills; a passionate cultural activist, exceptional choreographer, dance teacher and mentor. She is fondly known as “Magogo” to hundreds of talented young African dancers from disadvantaged backgrounds. Glasser has played a major role in democratising the dance landscape in South Africa.

Her work over the past 38 years has transformed the lives of hundreds of young South Africans through her teaching, mentoring and nurturing. At the height of apartheid in the late 1970s and onwards, Glasser brought black and white dancers together to dance in the garage of her Johannesburg home. For many years she single-handedly raised funds and provided access to dance training, resulting in careers that broke the cycle of poverty for dozens of marginalised youth.

Many of those she mentored have become successful, internationally acclaimed professional dancers, choreographers, teachers, actors and arts administrators. They have performed

in shows such as African Footprint and the Lion King, while also creating their own dance companies such as Vuyani Dance Theatre, Inzalo Dance Theatre and Ntsane Dance Company.

She raised funds to provide money for transport and food to aspirant dancers, and provided shelter in her house when it was not safe to return to the townships. Her contribution revived interest in indigenous African cultures. Glasser pioneered a new South African dance aesthetic by blending African music, movement and ritual with Western contemporary dance forms, creating her first Afrofusion work in 1977.

From humble beginnings, under the inspiring artistic ethos of Glasser, Moving into Dance grew into a premier professional South African contemporary Africa dance company with a full-time training course based in Newtown near Johannesburg. Her exceptional vision and the holistic training course she started in 1992 were to provide a model for other arts organisations. The Netherlands government has since recognised Glasser’s work and she was knighted in 2014, in the Order of Oranje-Nassau.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

Dr Marguerite Poland

For her excellent contribution to the field of indigenous languages, literature and anthropology. Her literary works are taught widely in South African schools.

Dr Marguerite Poland was born on 3 April 1950 in Johannesburg. She grew up in the Eastern Cape. She completed secondary education at St Dominic's Priory School in Port Elizabeth and obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree at Rhodes University, majoring in Social Anthropology and isiXhosa.

In 1971 she obtained an honours degree in African languages at Stellenbosch University. In 1977 she obtained her doctorate in isiZulu folklore from the then University of Natal (now called the University of KwaZulu-Natal). Her field of specialisation was cattle and thus her doctoral proposal was 'A Descriptive Study of the Sanga-Nguni Cattle of the Zulu People'.

Dr Poland worked as a social worker in Port Elizabeth and Durban. She went on to become an ethnologist at the Iziko South African Museum in Cape Town. She taught English for a year at St. Andrew's College in Grahamstown, where she was appointed to write a story of the school to mark the 150th anniversary of its founding.

The resultant publication, entitled *The Boy in You: A Biography of St Andrew's College, Grahamstown 1855-2005*, was launched

in South Africa and London in 2008. She has written five adult novels, one of which was shortlisted for the CNA Award and the M-Net Award respectively.

Her novel, *Shades*, was prescribed work for matric students all over South Africa. Her other work like *The Recessional for Grace* and *The Abundant Herds: A Celebration of the Nguni Cattle of the Zulu People*, have been adapted for a documentary film. Her writings have been translated into several languages, including French and Japanese. Dr Poland was chosen to appear in *Twentieth Century Children's Writers*, which was published by Cambridge University Press.

She is also a featured writer in the KwaZulu-Natal Literary Tourism project. Her work has also received awards nationally. She won two National Lifetime Achievement awards for English Literature from the Department of Arts and Culture in 2005.

Dr Poland also received the Percy FitzPatrick Award for her work, *The Mantis of the Moon*, and also received the Sankei Honourable Award for its translation into Japanese.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi (Posthumous)

For his exceptional contribution to the field of literature in indigenous languages and the preservation of Zulu culture.

Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi was born in Groutville, KwaZulu-Natal in 1906. His early schooling was at Groutville Primary School and he later qualified as an educator:

Dr Vilakazi had a consciousness about the Zulu people which found expression in his first published novel, *Nje Ngempela*, in 1944.

This was followed by a series of other publications both locally and abroad including: *Inkondo kaZulu* (poetry), Witwatersrand University Press (Johannesburg), 1935; *Noma nini* (novel), Published in Maridill, Natal, 1935; *UDingiswayo Adobe* (novel), Sheldon Press (London), 1939; *Nje ngempela* (novel), Marianhill Mission Press (Marianhill, Natal), 1944; *Amal'eZulu* (poetry), Witwatersrand University Press, 1945.

He also collaborated in putting together the *Zulu-English Dictionary* (with CM Doke), Witwatersrand University Press, 1948. He pursued further studies which saw him ultimately earning a doctoral degree in literature (PhD) from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1946 and was also a prize winner of

the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. He also became a lecturer in the African Studies Faculty at Wits University.

His works inspired a generation of African writers like Professors Sibusiso Nyembezi, OT Nxumalo, and Mazisi Kunene and many other writers.

Dr BW Vilakazi Primary School in KwaDukuza, which is near his birthplace, is also named after him.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB

This Order takes its inspiration from what is seen by some to be the oldest life form in Africa, the Baobab tree, whose endemic distribution and peculiar appearance and features have made it emblematic of the tropical African landscape.

Its sparse branch and leaf system (relative to its massively wide trunk) gives the Baobab (*Adonsonia Digitata*) the appearance, when viewed from a distance, of being permanently uprooted. In closer proximity, the Baobab, with its colossal wide trunk – sometimes exceeding a diameter of five metres – supported by the broad and strong protruding root system supporting it, has the effect of suggesting a gigantic refuge from the sun or rain. Indeed, in traditional African societies, it is often the place for meetings, shelter and rest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

Prof Rosina Mamokgethi Phakeng

For her excellent contribution to the field of mathematics education and representing South Africa on the international stage through her outstanding research work.

Prof Rosina Mamokgethi Phakeng was born on 1 November 1966 in Eastwood but grew up in Garankuwa. She was born to Frank and Wendy Mmutlana.

Her mother started as a domestic worker and factory worker who went back to school after giving birth to all her three children to complete Form 3 (Grade 10), which allowed her to study for a Primary Teacher's Certificate and work as a teacher. Her father, Frank, was one of the first black radio announcers at the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

Prof Phakeng is full professor and Vice-Principal for Research and Innovation at the University of South Africa. She has published over 80 research papers and four edited volumes, which have so far been cited more than 1,174 times. She is a National Research Foundation-rated scientist, which indicates that she has considerable international recognition.

She has been invited to deliver over 30 keynote plenary talks at international conferences, and as visiting professor at universities around the world (in Australia, Beirut, Botswana, Canada,

Denmark, Finland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Senegal, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America).

She has won several awards for her research and community work, including the 2011 National Science and Technology Forum award for being the most outstanding Senior Female Researcher over the last five to 10 years and in recognition of her innovative, quality research on teaching and learning mathematics in multilingual classrooms. In August 2014, *CEO* magazine named Prof Phakeng as the Most Influential Woman in Academia in Africa.

She is founder of the Adopt-a-Learner Foundation, a non-profit organisation that provides educational and financial support to learners from townships and rural areas to acquire higher education.

She is passionate about people, causes and things. This is evident in the choices of committees, foundations and boards she serve



on. She is the current President of Convocation of the University of the Witwatersrand and trustee of the FirstRand Foundation, a public-benefit organisation.

Prof Phakeng served as president of the Association for Mathematics Education of South Africa from 2002 to 2006, founding chairperson of the Board of the South African Mathematics Foundation from 2004 to 2006, and secretary and member of the Executive Committee of the International Group for the Psychology of Mathematics Education from 2003 to 2007.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

Prof Helen Rees

For her excellent contribution to the field of medical science and research. Her work gives hope to communities who have been affected by the scourge of HIV and AIDS.

Prof Helen Rees OBE is Founder and Executive Director of the Reproductive Health and HIV Institute (RHI) of the University of Witwatersrand, which is the university's largest research entity with a mandate for research, health systems strengthening and training. Under her leadership, the RHI serves as co-founder and Co-Director of Wits University's Flagship Centre on Vaccinology.

She is an Honorary Professor in the Department of Clinical Research at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, where she was awarded the prestigious Heath Clark Lectureship in 2010, which is awarded annually to an outstanding international health practitioner.

Throughout her career, Prof Rees has championed public health improvement with an emphasis on human rights and ethical, evidence-based approaches to sexual and reproductive health, child and maternal health and HIV. Since 1994, she has been influential in shaping both national and global sexual and reproductive health policy and practice.

Prof Rees's career has always bridged the interface between science and society, and her commitment to social activism could already be seen from her days as a young medical student in the United Kingdom, through to the present. As a medical student at Cambridge University, she was an organiser for the group 'Medicine in Society', which aimed to introduce topical social issues as part of a broader learning experience for medical undergraduates.

For her Master's degree in Women's Studies, Prof Rees combined both social science with medical science by describing the adverse impact that the poorly managed elective induction of labour was having on both obstetric outcomes and on the experiences of women in labour.

Having undertaken her early medical training in London, she and her husband moved to Zimbabwe immediately after independence to respond to the urgent need for clinicians to rebuild the health services. She spent two years working at Harare Hospital as a registrar in paediatrics and neonatal medicine.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD

Ms Marina Nompinti Maponya (Posthumous)

For her exceptional contribution to the field of entrepreneurship at a time when economic development for the majority was proscribed. Her selfless giving to poor communities remains her legacy.

Ms Marina Nompinti Maponya was born on 29 November 1934 in Sophiatown. She qualified as a social worker and practised her profession for a short while before joining her husband, Richard Maponya, in business in the late 1950s.

Maponya soon became a strong and astute business partner to her husband; establishing solid building blocks of the Maponya enterprises and contributing immensely to the growth of the business from dairy to general dealer; restaurant, butchery and later supermarkets, liquor stores, fuel retail and motor retail.

She was a mentor to many entrepreneurs and often gave advice on business to both men and women, young and old. Her leadership was recognised both locally and globally. She was recognised with the Business Woman of the Year Award in 1982. Maponya was a social worker at heart. She was a community leader; community builder and a philanthropist who was extensively involved in uplifting her community.

She had a special interest in caring for the aged and children. In addition to providing food parcels to many poor families, she

also made sure their health needs were taken care of and that their children attended school.

She was a member of the Black Housewives' League, which sought to build a strong moral fibre in black communities. She also served on the boards of the then Cripple Care Society, Phillip Kushlick School and Johannesburg Child Welfare. She was instrumental in the building of Othandweni in Soweto, a facility for homeless children.

Maponya was a devout member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and became involved in the leadership structures of the Women's Missionary Service. She was a compassionate person and a formidable businesswoman, a selfless community leader; a loving mother and committed wife. Those who knew her say "she was an Angel among us".

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI

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

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

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

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

The nadir of the flintstone is composed of the partial image of a decorative African pot embellished with beads, symbolising the

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

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

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

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

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

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





THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE

Mr Suliman “Babla” Saloojee (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the fight against apartheid. He paid the ultimate price for dedicating his life to fighting political injustice in South Africa.

Mr Suliman “Babla” Saloojee was born on 5 February 1931 in the then Eastern Transvaal. He paid dearly with his life because of his involvement in activities aimed at opposing apartheid. He was captured and murdered in cold blood by apartheid’s infamous Special Branch (security police).

He was a member of the renowned Transvaal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress. He was also a prominent member of the Picasso Club, along with Ahmed Kathrada, Mosie Moola, Abdullay Jassat and Farid Adam.

Saloojee was trained as a legal clerk. He was also a well-known and dedicated political activist within South Africa’s anti-apartheid circles. His knowledge of jurisprudence, no matter how basic it may have been, enabled him to discern and oppose injustice in all its manifestations.

Although Saloojee worked as a legal clerk, when his comrades were in trouble with police he would pose as a lawyer and demand to see them. This allowed him to track the whereabouts of detainees, obtain legal assistance and arrange for essential provisions to be delivered to the detainees.

Saloojee was also a key participant in the Defiance Campaign of 1952, a major political campaign of peaceful demonstrations against the inhumane laws of the apartheid state. Furthermore, he assisted many political activists to flee from South Africa to exile to be safe from targeted persecution.

On the night of his engagement to his fiancé Rookie Adam in 1961, Saloojee was arrested and detained by the police. Security police rearrested him in 1964 and he was severely beaten and thrown out of a seventh floor window to his death. As was common practice during those days of police brutality, his death was recorded as suicide.

Saloojee dedicated his life to the liberation of the people of South Africa and put his life in great danger in order to liberate the country.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mr Brian Francis Bishop (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the liberation struggle and fighting the tyranny of the oppressive apartheid state. He gave his life for the liberation of the people of South Africa.

Mr Brian Francis Bishop was a lifelong and active advocate for justice and opponent of racial segregation and the abuse of human rights. In his 20s he played leading roles in running night-school education for black people, in forming a human rights association and in opposing the Group Areas Act removals of communities. This was supported by frequent letters to the press.

He cooperated with and engaged others to protect disenfranchised people who were being forcibly relocated out of the Cape Peninsula. On selling his business and retiring at age 49, he devoted himself to exposing atrocities and assisting victims at Cape rural areas.

He has been recognized as a brave and effective campaigner for justice and human rights that made his contribution to the Struggle and to a peaceful transition to democracy. He drew attention to the negative impact of squatter camps on Africans in the Cape, which was designated as a 'Coloured Labour Preference Area'.

Bishop obtained legal and diplomatic corps assistance to block the removal in mid-winter of 'squatters' from a site near the

University of the Western Cape. On other occasions, he defied the apartheid authorities by setting up his caravan at St Thomas' Church, Rondebosch to shelter 'squatters'.

A thorn in the flesh of apartheid, He constantly sent through letters to the press challenging unjust laws and addressing public meetings. He signed a Civil Rights League pamphlet on the dilemma of judges required to make decisions on unjust apartheid legislation. He openly supported victims of security forces.

He accompanied his wife in 1985 in their Black Sash campaigning amongst rural communities. This included exposing security forces' activities, taking statements, attending funerals (e.g. Steytlerville, etc) and trying to trace victims, such as the Cradock Four, the Pebco Three and Congress of South African Students' leader Siphiso Mtimkulu.

Bishop was killed on 28 December 1985, aged 50, in a car accident after they had interrupted their respective holidays to go to Bhongolethu, Oudstroom to take statements from residents about security force intimidation.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mr Msizi Harrison Dube (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to the struggle for liberation, and his persistent pursuit of justice and better living conditions for his community in particular and the people of South Africa in general.

Mr Msizi Harrison Dube was born in 1933 in Glencoe, northern KwaZulu-Natal. In the 1940s his family moved to the Durban area, where he enrolled at Lourem Secondary School. Black families were later forcibly removed from the city in terms of apartheid's racial segregation laws and the school was closed.

His family subsequently settled in Lamontville, a township in the south of Durban, which had no high school at the time.

Dube was then sent to the Inkamane High School, a Roman Catholic school in Vryheid in northern KwaZulu-Natal. This is where his political activism began, which led to his expulsion from the school, despite his father's pleas. At the time of his expulsion, Dube had already joined the African National Congress (ANC).


At home, he attended political meetings and his activism deepened further when he was admitted to Adams College in Amanzimtoti where stalwarts like Albert Luthuli and Joshua Nkomo had also attended school.

Dube completed his matric in 1952 with grades so good that he was offered a government bursary to study medicine, which he turned down because he saw it as a bribe to silence him. Instead he teamed up with Lamontville Struggle stalwart Ms Florence Mkhize, affectionately known as Mam Flo, to form the ANC's Lamontville branch in 1953.

He worked for two years at the Department of Native Affairs but left after he questioned the lack of parity in pay between him and his white colleagues. He then joined the Department of Justice as a clerk. Again, he questioned the lack of parity and was subsequently transferred to Bergville in an attempt to shut him up.

He chose to resign instead, reportedly against his father's advice. He then played a key role in the Durban potato campaign, which encouraged people to boycott potatoes. He was also part of a team that fought against the introduction of the Bantu Education curriculum in Lamontville schools.

As a sign of his increasing and strengthening community leadership, Dube co-founded the Joint Residents Association,



which included residents from Lamontville and neighbouring Chesterville. He is best known for his role in founding the Asinamali campaign against rent increases in Lamontville.

In 1959, Dube and other ANC members resisted when the then Durban City Council forcibly removed black people from Cator Manor to the township of KwaMashu, a few kilometres north of Durban. He was also a great opponent of the advisory boards established by the apartheid government to control black townships.

Affectionately known as “The Sheriff” for his immaculately trimmed moustache and “the hero of Lamontville”, Dube continued to lead popular resistance campaigns in Lamontville and surrounding areas in the ensuing years, earning the wrath of apartheid local police and authorities through imprisonment, surviving numerous assassination attempts until he was finally assassinated in 1983.

Although his assassins were arrested soon after, his death led to perhaps the biggest township resistance campaigns in Durban,

spreading to the nearby Umlazi, Clermont, Chesterville and KwaMashu townships. Today, Msizi Dube Road and Msizi Dube Primary School, both in Lamontville, are named after this great activist and anti-poverty campaigner.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Rev Dr Simon Gqubule

For his excellent contribution to the liberation struggle and to the field of education and religion. His inherent belief in equality prompted him to join the United Democratic Front (UDF) to speak truth to the evil and oppressive apartheid system and to provide prophetic witness in the fight for freedom.

Rev Dr Simon Gqubule was born near Cookhouse in the Eastern Cape in February 1928. He qualified as a teacher at the Healdtown Mission Station in 1949. He then attended the University College of Fort Hare where he obtained a Bachelor's degree. In 1951, he entered the ministry in the Methodist Church of South Africa.

He taught at the Lovedale United Theological School and at the University of Fort Hare. In 1963, he was part of the team of the Federal Theological Seminary. He continued his studies in Geneva, London and Edinburgh, and was the first African student to obtain a PhD degree at Rhodes University.

In pursuit of freedom and democracy, Rev Dr Gqubule joined the UDF in February 1988, leading the Pietermaritzburg branch. He was banned and restricted to the Pietermaritzburg magisterial district and placed under house arrest. The restrictions were lifted in December 1989.

In 1990, he was a visiting lecturer in Greek and New Testament at Wesley College in Bristol, England. He left the seminary at the

end of 1991 after 31 years as a theological teacher. From 1992 until the end of 1998 when he retired, he was Superintendent Minister of the Mount Coke Circuit and then Bishop of the Queenstown District of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

In addition, he has been involved with various educational projects, including the Masizakhe Educational Project and also the Ilitha Lemfundo Educational Enhancement Project, which runs Saturday classes for Grades 10, 11 and 12 learners from several Uitenhage schools.

For his passion and dedication to ensuring that the youth of Nelson Mandela Bay prosper, Rev Dr Gqubule was honoured by Port Elizabeth's *Herald* newspaper with *The Herald* GM Citizen of the Year award in 2014. He was lauded for his selfless contribution to the betterment of his community.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mr Sathyandranath Ragunanan “Mac” Maharaj

For his excellent contribution to the struggle for freedom and democracy in South Africa. Inspired by the courage of his convictions he bravely endured the fight against the racial autocracy of the oppressive apartheid regime over many years and helped lay the foundations of a non-racial democracy.

Mr Sathyandranath Ragunanan “Mac” Maharaj was born on 22 April 1935 in Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal. He is a seasoned politician, communicator and businessman. Maharaj served South Africa with steadfast commitment. In 1964, Maharaj was arrested in Johannesburg, charged and convicted with four others on charges of sabotage. He was imprisoned on Robben Island with former President Nelson Mandela.

During his time in prison, Maharaj completed a Bachelor of Administration and MBA degrees, and also completed two years of a Bachelor of Science degree before his release on 8 December 1976. On his release, Maharaj was served with a five-year banning order prohibiting him from leaving his home. The African National Congress (ANC) deployed him to Zambia in 1977. His wife had left the country in 1974 on an exit permit and was living in London.

Maharaj was elected to serve in the ANC National Executive Committee at the 1985 Kabwe Conference. He worked underground within South Africa as part of Operation Vula from 1987 to 1990. Following the unbanning of the ANC

and the South African Communist Party (SACP), he had to leave the country and re-enter legally under the general amnesty programme, agreed upon between the ANC and the government. On his return, he assisted in the organisation and restructuring of the SACP.

At the ANC's national congress held in Durban in July 1991, Maharaj became a member of the secretariat of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, which brought together most South African political organisations to negotiate a new constitutional dispensation. After the 1994 elections Maharaj was appointed to the Cabinet, where he served as Minister of Transport until 1999.

He returned to active service during the fifth government administration as special advisor and spokesperson to the President of the Republic. Maharaj has retired from active politics.

Ms Winnie Madikizela-Mandela

For her excellent contribution to the fight for the liberation of the people of South Africa. She bravely withstood constant harassment by the apartheid police and challenged their brutality at every turn.

Ms Winnie Madikizela-Mandela is a woman of substance, a mother of the nation and undisputed heroine of the Struggle. She was born on 26 September 1936 in Bizana in the then Transkei (now called Eastern Cape).

She received her primary education in Bizana where she did her junior certificate at Mfundisweni Secondary School and later completed her matric at Shawbury High School.

In 1956 Madikizela-Mandela completed a Diploma in Social Work at the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work in Johannesburg. In the midst of her harassment by the apartheid government in the late 1980s, she completed a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science, majoring in International Relations, at the University of the Witwatersrand.


Madikizela-Mandela's involvement in the South African liberation struggle dates to the 50s. Her first detention was in 1958 and it coincided with the mass arrest of women involved in the anti-pass campaign. At the time, she was the chairperson of the

Orlando West branch of both the African National Congress (ANC) and the ANC Women's League.

She received the first of several banning orders in 1962 which restricted her to Soweto. Five years later she was arrested in Cape Town – while on a visit to her former husband Nelson Mandela, who was imprisoned for 27 years on Robben Island – and sentenced to one month in prison.

In 1969 Madikizela-Mandela became one of the first detainees under Section 6 of the notorious Terrorism Act of 1967. She was detained for 18 months in solitary confinement in a condemned cell at the Pretoria Central Prison before being charged under the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

After initially being found guilty in the famous "Trial of 22" that took place in 1970, Madikizela-Mandela was discharged on appeal. She was imprisoned in Kroonstad along with her friend Dorothy Nyembe until September 1975.



In 1976, she was actively involved in organising young people to oppose Bantu Education. Following the 1976 Soweto youth uprising, she served six months at “Number Four” (The Fort Prison). On 16 May 1977, Madikizela-Mandela was taken directly from her cell to Brandfort in the Free State, where she was banished for nine years. Her house in Brandfort was bombed twice.

Following the attainment of democracy in 1994, Madikizela-Mandela became a Member of Parliament and Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture. Upon leaving Cabinet and Parliament, she dedicated her energy on working with different communities, especially people affected by HIV and AIDS, and poverty.

The life of Madikizela-Mandela encompasses commitment to community upliftment, opposition to apartheid and determination to build a non-racist, non-sexist and democratic South Africa. Her courage and leadership abilities have triumphed over years of political harassment, personal pain and a wave of media controversy.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Ms Mary Thipe (Posthumous)

For her excellent contribution to the liberation struggle and the fight for social justice. Her bravery and bold stance against the brutality of the security branch remains legendary in the Chesterville area.

Ms Mary Thipe was born in 1917 in a village called Ramhlakoane in the Matatiele district. She later moved to Umkhumbane and joined the liberation struggle in 1952. She was arrested, detained and banned for five years for her political activities. Thipe joined the African National Congress (ANC) and became vice-chairperson of the ANC Women's League (ANCWL).

She was involved in the Cato Manor Beer Hall March in 1960 where women chased men who were drinking sorghum beer while their children and wives starved. Thipe did not only fight against the engineered social decay of black families, she also directed her fight to the unjust laws and cruelty meted against those arrested by the oppressive system.

Thipe took part in the campaign that called for a boycott on potatoes after security police forced black prisoners to work on potato farms in Bethal in Mpumalanga. Her activities attracted the wrath of police.

She was put under house arrest for 10 years which meant she could not attend church services, funeral services of her loved ones and was not allowed to be in the company of more than three people.

Every Monday morning, Thipe was required to report at the Cato Manor police station. This did not stop the security branch from harassing her even in her house arrest.

She had trained her children that each time police came in the middle of the night, they would wake up and stand behind her. She had also trained them to look at the police in the eye and not flinch. When one of her grandsons went into exile, the police intensified their terror on Thipe and her family.

When the police threatened to find her grandson and kill him, she retorted by requesting that they bring his head back to her. She refused to show fear and flinch at their threats. Even in the house arrest Thipe found ways to continue her work with the ANCWL, organising funerals of fallen comrades.

In 1986 the police used a gang which was known as the A-team to burn Thipe's house down. Thipe died of a stroke but not before voting for what would be her first and last time in 1994. A road in Durban is named after Thipe in honour of her work in the Chesterville and Ntuzuma townships of Durban.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Ms Amy Rietstein Thornton

For her excellent contribution and unflinching commitment to the struggle for liberation and equality for all South Africans. Her bravery in the face of an oppressive regime is commendable.

Ms Amy Rietstein Thornton was born in 1932 in Cape Town. She started to fight against injustice at an early stage. In 1948, at 16 years of age, she worked with the then Communist Party of South Africa (now called South African Communist Party) and the Springbok Legion, a progressive formation of ex-servicemen recently returned from fighting fascism in Europe.

She campaigned against the National Party in the 1948 elections and in 1950 she joined the Modern Youth Society (MYS), a progressive youth movement involving mainly university students. Through MYS, Thornton was involved in night school literacy classes for African workers in the Cape Town docks.


When the Congress of Democrats (COD) was formed in 1952, she was appointed secretary of the Joint Congress Committee (involving the COD, the African National Congress (ANC), the South African Indian Congress and the Coloured Peoples' Congress). Thornton represented the MYS as part of the South African delegation to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, held in Bucharest, Romania in 1953.

In that same year she was recruited to join the underground SACP. She was active in pamphleteering against the Group Areas Act and the Bantu Education Act. She was also involved in study classes in informal settlements around Cape Town (Blouvillei and Elsie's River).

In 1955 Thornton was a delegate from Cape Town to the Congress of the People. However, she was part of the delegation that was stopped by the police in Beaufort West and detained over the weekend, so she was unable to make it to Kliptown.

From the start of the Treason Trial in 1956 she served on the Treason Trial Support Committee. She did voluntary work for the *Guardian* newspaper (and its successors, as each successive title was banned in turn). She did research for the publication and managed the editorial work.

In 1959 she was banned for the first time initially for two years, but this was extended several times. She eventually served 14 years under banning orders, and lost her job as a nursery school teacher. In 1976 she began to work part-time for the Food and



Canning Workers' Union. In 1981, she was a founding member and deputy chairperson of the United Women's Organisation, which later became one of the key organisations in the formation of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

In 1983 she was appointed as a patron of the UDF and was among those detained during the two states of emergency. Thornton was also a member of the Cape Town ANC regional leadership and served on the National Coordinating Committee for the Return of Exiles between 1990 and 1993. She has since retired.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

Mr John Mtholeni Zikhali (Posthumous)

For his excellent contribution to fighting for justice, challenging unjust labour laws through progressive unionism development and galvanising workers.

Mr John Mtholeni Zikhali served the trade union movement for more than 30 years at all levels, from shop steward to union president. His contribution to the workers' movement and the national liberation struggle was massive.

He was a descendant of the 1973 Durban strike wave and carried forward the great fighting traditions of those battles. He was the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Chairperson of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) from 1994 to 2000.

He was a great mobiliser and played a leading role in the African National Congress's (ANC) election campaigns, particularly in the historic 1994 campaign, and delivered good results. He was also a renowned peacemaker during a time of intense conflict between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

As president of the Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU), he ensured that the union responded well to challenges such the catastrophic loss

of jobs, the flood of cheap imports and the World Trade Organisation's trade talks which threatened to cut protective tariffs even further.

The Cape Town Fashion Festival is an outstanding initiative by SACTWU to protect and promote the industry and workers. This collaboration with employers, designers, provincial and national government bears testimony to the calibre of Zikhali and those he served within the SACTWU. It is an attempt by workers to maximise partnerships meant to save jobs in the clothing, textiles and footwear industry.

At the time of his death, Zikhali also served as vice-president of the Brussels-based International, Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation, as a member of the COSATU Central Executive Committee, as a member of the Cotton Board of South Africa and as a Trustee of the SACTWU Educational Trust.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

Mr Cleopas Madoda Nsibande (Posthumous)

For his exceptional contribution to the fight for equality and democracy for all South Africans, especially the workers who had to deal with a myriad of indignities. He steadfastly challenged unjust labour laws through efficient organisation and galvanising workers to take a stand for their rights.

Mr Cleopas Madoda Nsibande was born on 25 March 1928. In 1950 he became involved in trade union struggles. He advocated for the protection of workers and for a living wage.

He led a strike which was famously known as the “*Fight for Upondo Ngelanga*” (Fight for a Pound-a-Day). Nsibande was an active member of the African National Congress (ANC) for many years.

He joined the ANC in the 1940s. He was a close friend and confidant of the late *Isithwalandwe/Seaparankwe* President Oliver Reginald Tambo. He was a prominent trade unionist and a founding member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Nsibande was one of the key campaigners who travelled the length and breadth of our country mobilising people to express their views and aspirations as part of the process towards the adoption of the Freedom Charter in 1955. He was one of the leaders who were arrested and tried during the 1956 Treason Trial. In 1958, he was a leading campaigner in the boycott in

the Southern Transvaal, which was a response to the discovery of the graves of the past offenders who were sold to the farmers as cheap labour. After the banning of the ANC in 1960, Nsibande continued to do underground work and maintained contact with the exiled leadership. In particular, he played a key role in opening the way for the ANC to set up its structures.

After the unbanning of the ANC in 1990, he was instrumental in the building of the ANC in Ekurhuleni and Gauteng in general. In 2000 Nsibande was called upon to serve as the convener of the Gauteng Interim Leadership Core, which was tasked to unite the ANC in Gauteng.



THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE

The central motif for this Order is Mapungubwe. A millennium ago, the amazing Kingdom of Mapungubwe existed in the northern corner of South Africa. It comprised a sophisticated state system, with highly developed agriculture, mining and metallurgy industries.

The kingdom traded with countries as far afield as China. According to the Department of Archaeology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mapungubwe represented “the most complex society in southern Africa”. It is reputed to be the origin of the people, culture and foundation for the achievements of Great Zimbabwe.

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

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

The bottom segment of the design represents the skill and craft of smelting, smithing, pottery and ceramics. At the base of this segment is a fire representing the furnace used to purify and temper metal and fire pottery. The furnace also evokes the lifesustaining properties of fire, harnessed by humankind since

the Iron Age to provide warmth and sustenance. Fire thus represents the advancement of humankind.

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

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

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

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

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

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





THE ORDER OF MAPUNGUBWE IN GOLD

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (Posthumous)

For his exceptional contribution to quality journalism; and as a reporter exposing the cruelties of apartheid and encouraging unity among the people of different political persuasions to fight for liberation. He was a pioneer of broadcasting in post-apartheid.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was born on 17 December 1950 in Johannesburg. He was a towering figure in the field of journalism, where he played a pioneering role in the establishment of a free press unequivocally committed to the liberation of the country from oppression. Sisulu was a reporter who used to expose the atrocities committed by apartheid authorities.

He was also a leader of media workers who united and influenced people from different political parties to fight against apartheid. Sisulu started his journalism career at the *Rand Daily Mail* where he covered the June 1976 uprisings in Soweto.

He was still a young journalist when he was touched by the sight of police at Orlando Police Station collecting corpses of young people who had been killed during the Soweto Uprising in June 1976. Subsequent to that, Sisulu worked for different newspapers, including the *Sunday Post*, which he edited, before he founded the *New Nation* in 1986.

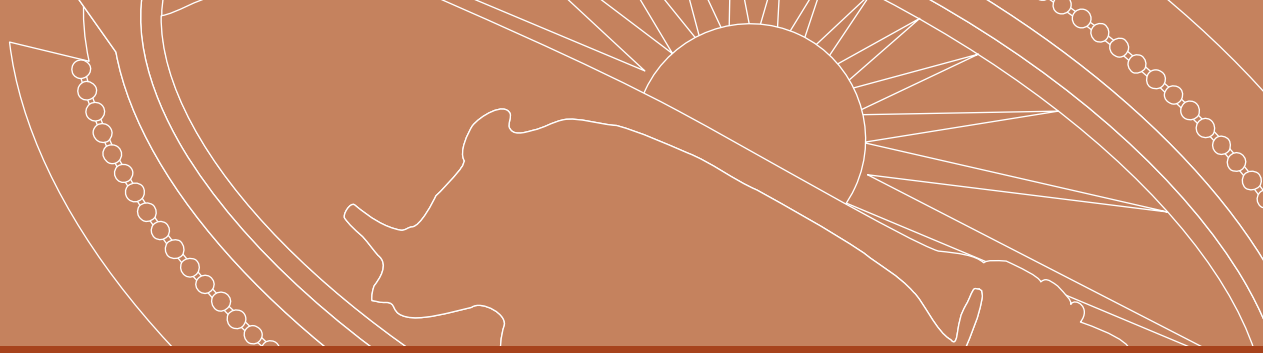
While at the *Sunday Post*, he was sentenced to prison for his refusal to reveal information about sources of one of

his reporters and he led a 1980 strike which resulted in his banning from journalism for several years. After his house arrest, he was a Nieman Fellow until 1985 before working for the *Sowetan*.

In 1986, he founded the *New Nation* (defunct since 30 May 1997), before police arrested him and held him without trial as part of the emergency and mass arrests in South Africa at the time. The newspaper was editorially aligned with the African National Congress (ANC), which stated on its masthead: "The media of the powerless."

At the time it was South Africa's largest black newspaper. After his release from a two-year detention and after the unbanning of the ANC, Sisulu served as former President Nelson Mandela's press secretary and also the Director of Information of the ANC.

He was detained with thousands of others during the state of emergency and was held for two years without trial. After the release of the Rivonia trialists, including Mandela, Sisulu became their media spokesperson. He was the first post-apartheid Chief



Executive Officer of the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and under his leadership, the SABC recorded many achievements, including the promotion of Mandela's vision of unity and reconciliation.

After leaving the SABC, Sisulu co-founded the New Africa Investment Company that includes the publishing house David Phillip, Soweto TV and Prime Media Broadcasting. This was among the first black-owned businesses at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

His illustrious career in journalism saw him garner numerous accolades, including Nieman Fellowship; Louis Lyons Award for Courageous Journalism; International Human Rights Law Group Award; Union of Swedish Journalists Award and Rothko Chapel Award for Human Rights.

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO

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

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

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

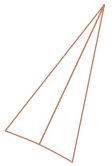
In African mythology, the majola (mole snake) visits babies in a spirit of benevolence. The snake comes as a friend and protector to prepare the baby for a successful and safe adult life. The mole snake can be aggressive and can give painful bites but is non-venomous. The majola's visitation is seen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

In the centre is a tomoye of four sections, inspired by the universal ying and yang that speak of a meeting point for diverse spiritual energies.

This is enclosed by north and south pointers representing the relationship between countries of the north and countries of the south.

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

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





THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

Mr Noureddine Djoudi (Algeria)

For his steadfast support of the South African liberation movement during the hard times of oppression. He stood in firm solidarity with the stalwarts of the liberation struggle and sacrificed much to support the realisation of democracy.

Mr Noureddine Djoudi stands out as an Algerian who enjoyed the closest ties with the African National Congress (ANC) during the struggle for freedom and equality through his total commitment to the liberation of Africa from colonialism and apartheid.

His association with ANC leaders started in early 1962 while Algeria's liberation war was still on. At that time Djoudi was a freedom fighter and a member of the Algerian National Liberation Army (ALN), where he served as Political Commissar in the General Staff, under the leadership of the late Houari Boumediene, Commander-in-Chief of the ALN.


In 1962, former President Nelson Mandela and Robert Reisha came to meet with the ALN High Command at their headquarters at the Algerian-Moroccan border. Mandela, as Commander-in-Chief of MK, wanted to be acquainted with Algeria's armed struggle which, in his opinion, could eventually be a source of inspiration for an armed struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The late Si Djamel (Cherif

Belkacem) was faced with the language barrier, since neither of the two ANC leaders could master Arabic or French.

The only English speaking ALN officer happened to be Djoudi, who was then summoned to serve as interpreter. This unexpected and somehow purely "accidental" event marked the start of a long brotherly association between Djoudi and ANC leaders, and his commitment to the anti-apartheid struggle.

Djoudi worked closely with the late Johnny Makhathini who showed a great sense of efficient militant action in the diplomatic field. From 1966 to 1970 Djoudi, as Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, continued to have a close relationship with eminent figures of the anti-apartheid movement, such as ANC President Oliver Tambo and Makhathini, as well as Miriam Makeba.

From 1963 to 1966, as President of the Defence Commission of the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee, Djoudi engaged in a long partnership with the ANC. Although



he did not reject recognition of the Pan Africanist Congress as an authentic nationalist movement, he advised his government to favour the ANC, whose strategy, in the absence of favourable conditions for starting an armed struggle, seemed more efficient in terms of mobilising world public opinion against the apartheid regime.

Djoudi continues to provide remarkable assistance and support to the South African Embassy and its staff in Algeria. During the production of *Mandela's gun*, the biopic film on Mandela's experience as a guerilla freedom fighter, Djoudi assisted by sharing valuable information regarding Mandela's 1962 visit to Algeria. He continues to provide assistance to the embassy and fosters the development of relations between our two countries.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

Ms Maria Petronella Adriana Kint (The Netherlands)

For her excellent contribution to the liberation movement and her courage to challenge policies that violated human rights. Her commitment to the liberation struggle contributed to the democracy we enjoy today.

Ms Maria Petronella Adriana Kint actively supported the anti-apartheid movement in the Netherlands for many years. The African National Congress (ANC) leadership in Amsterdam requested her to be involved in a project in Johannesburg, Operation Vula.

From 1990 until the first democratic elections in 1994 she was part of Operation Vula, thereby risking her own safety for a democratic and free South Africa. At the same time she left her family, friends and a successful banking career behind for her belief in making South Africa a just society in which all people could prosper.

After 1994 she did not return to the Netherlands, but opted to stay in South Africa and work in the arts and culture development sector. She has worked in dance at Moving into Dance Mopathong (MIDM), a non-governmental organisation (NGO), for over 10 years, where she was the catalyst for the Netherlands government's support for MIDM's community training and outreach programme.

She then set up an independent NGO, the Cultural Development Trust (CDT), which focuses on training in arts management and administration. Through the work at MIDM and the CDT, she was instrumental in changing the lives of many young South Africans from disadvantaged backgrounds, who are now proud and economically independent citizens.

The CDT has trained hundreds of students over the past 14 years and employs six South Africans, and has been accredited by the Media, Advertising, Publishing, Printing and Packaging and the Culture, Arts, Tourism, Hospitality and Sport sector education and training authorities.

Through her extraordinary work in the field of arts and culture she has opened doors of collaboration, and built strong and lasting bridges between the Netherlands and South Africa.

On average some 20 people a year have had the opportunity to travel and experience international cultural exchanges at a high level in Europe and South Africa.



Her awards include the 2014 Knight in the Order of Oranje-Nassau by the King of the Netherlands, for her long-term contribution to a free and democratic South Africa and the bilateral understanding of the Netherlands and South Africa in the field of arts and culture; in 2007, *The Star* newspaper's Top 100 influential people under the arts section; and in 2004 the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Dance Umbrella for her contributions to the field of dance development.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN GOLD

Her Excellency President Michelle Bachelet Jeria (Chile)

For her exceptional contribution to the fight for democracy at the global stage. She is a friend of South Africa who has strengthened relations between South Africa and Chile.

Her Excellency President Michelle Bachelet Jeria is a woman of courage who has faced many difficulties fighting against injustices in her country, Chile. She identifies and has close links with the people of South Africa.

President Bachelet was invited to the 12th annual Nelson Mandela Lecture in August 2014. During the occasion she announced that Chile would erect a statue in honour of former President Mandela in the capital Santiago, and introduce the Mandela scholarship programme which would assist South African students to study in Chile.

She was first elected President of Chile from 2006 to 2010, and became the first woman to be elected to that position. She was elected again to that position in December 2014. Between her two presidencies she served as the first Undersecretary-General and Executive Director of United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

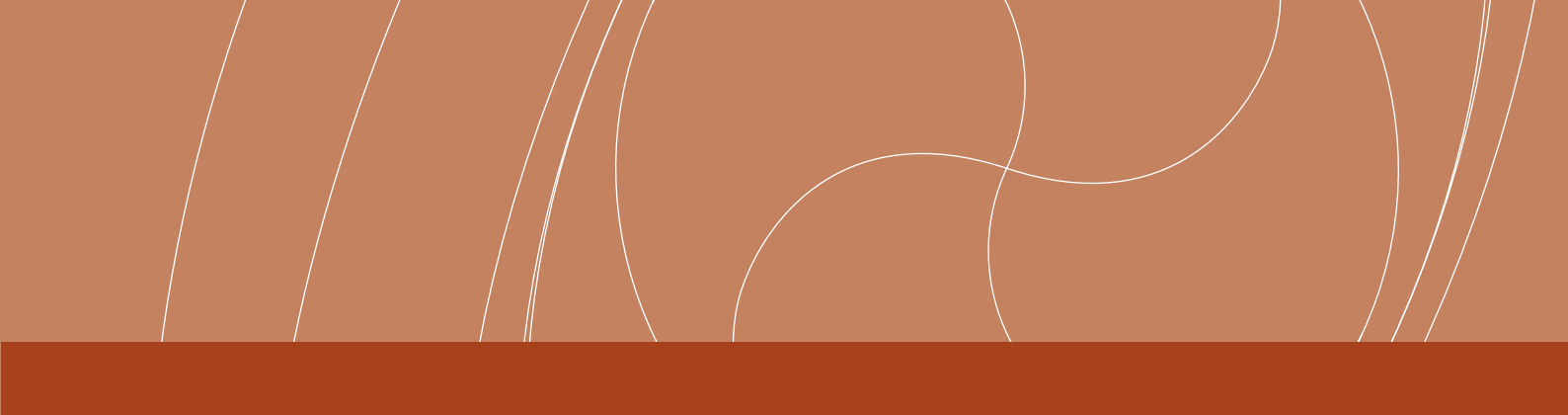
In 2014 and in recognition of her sterling work on women's rights and leadership, President Bachelet was among the four Latin

Americans to be included on the list of the world's influential figures. Her first term as President of Chile was characterised by the government's focus on achieving greater equality and social inclusion in her homeland. In 2000 President Bachelet served as the Minister of Health and in 2002 she was the first woman Minister of Defence in Chile and all of Latin America.

In 1970 President Bachelet studied medicine at the University of Chile and became an active member of a youth social group, where her ambition and commitment were to serve others and build a better country.

She endured continual victimisation and interrogation by state agents at the Villa Grimaldi and Cuatro Alamos detention centres, where she was detained with her mother. In 1975 she was expelled from Chile, lived in exile in Australia and Germany, and continued to study medicine.

She got married to Chilean architect Jorge Davalos on her return to Chile and received her Bachelor's degree in Surgery in 1979. Despite her suffering President Bachelet continued in



her resolve to serve the people of Chile, and assisted on various national and international projects with the ambition of creating improved social circumstances for people in need, especially the vulnerable.

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.

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