



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

**THURSDAY, 18 NOVEMBER 2021
10:00 – 12:00**

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

Grand Patron of National Orders

His Excellency President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa

Chancellor of National Orders

Ms Phindile Baleni

The Advisory Council on National Orders

Mr Mandla Langa; Dr Glenda Gray; Dr Lindiwe Mabuza;
Prof Malegapuru Makgoba; Ms Nothembi Mkhwebane;
Mr James Motlatsi; Dr Molefi Oliphant; Ms Sally Padayachie;
Dr Fazel Randera

RECIPIENTS OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD

1. Mr Gcinisizwe Khwezi Sylvester 'Sizwe' Kondile (Posthumous)
2. Rev Isaac William Dyobha Wauchope (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

3. Mr Chad Basson (Posthumous)
4. Mr Roydon Olckers (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

5. Dr Raymond Louw (Posthumous)
6. Dr Kgotso Pieter David Maphalla (Posthumous)
7. Prof Sibusiso Cyril Nyembezi (Posthumous)
8. Dr Bhekizizwe Joseph Shabalala (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

9. Ms Fee Halsted-Berning
10. Dr Batsogile Lovederia 'Rebecca' Malope
11. Mr Arthur Mayisela (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD

12. Justice Edwin Cameron

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

13. Prof Lynette Denny
14. Mr Brian David Ingpen
15. Ms Nolwandle Mboweni

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE

16. Dr Hlamalani Judith Ngwenya

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

17. Mr Thomas Manthata (Posthumous)
18. Ms Bertha Mkhize (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

19. Dr Abubaker Asvat (Posthumous)
20. Mrs Audrey Coleman
21. Mr Max Coleman
22. Mr Zazi Kuzwayo (Posthumous)
23. Ms Cikizwa Constance 'Smally' Maqungu (Posthumous)
24. Ms Nikiwe 'Debs' Matshoba (Posthumous)
25. Ms Hilda Mally Mokoena
26. Dr Laura Mpahlwa (Posthumous)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

27. Mr Anthony Dykes (United Kingdom)
28. Dr Gail Gerhart (United States of America)
29. Mr Jürgen Leinhos (Germany)
30. Ms Malin Sellman (Sweden)

PREFACE

After almost two consecutive years of not hosting the National Orders due to COVID-19, it is my greatest pleasure to present to you the latest recipients of our National Orders. They will be receiving the following National Orders: the **Order of Mendi for Bravery**; the **Order of Ikhamanga**, the **Order of the Baobab**, the **Order of Luthuli**, and the **Order of the Companions of OR Tambo**.

This ceremony celebrates the inspiring determination of humanity to end those conditions that are inimical to a caring and humane society. It 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, reimagined the frontiers of law and reasserted the immutable principles of human solidarity and empathy.

These men and women have given concrete meaning to the eternal values of selflessness, love for freedom, racial harmony, equality and self-application, so as to reach seemingly impossible heights of achievement that we proudly acknowledge and from which our nation benefits.

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

Ms Phindile Baleni
Chancellor of Orders

HISTORY

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

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

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

NATIONAL ORDERS

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

CONTEXT

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

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

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





THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD

MR GCINISIZWE KHWEEZI SYLVESTER 'SIZWE' KONDILE (Posthumous)

For his ultimate sacrifice to the liberation of South Africa. He endured unspeakable torture and cruelty, refusing to betray his comrades right to the victorious end of his life.

Mr Gcinisizwe Khwezi Sylvester 'Sizwe' Kondile joined the underground operations of the African National Congress (ANC) in the Eastern Cape immediately after his expulsion from the University of Fort Hare in 1980. This followed a strike he led against Bantu Education, assisted by four other members of the Ad Hoc Student Committee.

Together with other activists from then Port Elizabeth (now Gqeberha), Kondile formed an ANC/Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) underground cell in then Port Elizabeth.

When two members of the cell were arrested in September 1980, Kondile and the remaining three fled to Lesotho where they received basic military and political training. After completing their military and political training, they were tasked with building an ANC and MK underground network in the Eastern Cape.

Members of this unit, who also served as protectors and drivers of Chris Hani and his family in Maseru, Lesotho, had to go in and out of South Africa on secret missions.

Sadly, Kondile disappeared mysteriously in June 1981 while driving Hani's car in Maseru. Given the nature of his disappearance, the ANC accused him of being a traitor.

It was only after Captain Dirk Coetzee – the commander of the apartheid-era hit squad based in Vlakplaas near Pretoria – had escaped from the South African security police and later defected to the ANC that the truth was unearthed. According to Coetzee, and later his evidence in both the Harms Commission of Inquiry probing police death squads and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Kondile was kidnapped in Lesotho by members of the state security police from Vlakplaas.

Coetzee further testified that Kondile was subsequently detained in then Port Elizabeth and later in Jeffreys Bay police stations respectively, where he was severely tortured and consequently suffered brain haemorrhage.

Kondile was killed when he refused to cooperate with the security police to infiltrate the ANC in Lesotho as he remained loyal to his organisation – the ANC – to the end.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN GOLD

REV ISAAC WILLIAM DYOBHA WAUCHOPE (Posthumous)

For providing morale through poignant words and support in the darkest hour of soldiers who died in the sinking of the SS Mendi. His words and courage are his iconic legacy that lives on.

Rev Isaac William Dyobha Wauchope was born in 1852 at Doornhoek near then Uitenhage (now Kariega) in the Eastern Cape. He did both his junior and senior primary schooling in then Port Elizabeth (now Gqeberha) from 1860 to 1867. He went to Lovedale College in 1874 to train as a teacher.

Wauchope was one of four pupils at Lovedale College to accompany a missionary party to Malawi in July 1876, but he contracted a fever and was sent home in December 1876.

He served as a teacher in then Uitenhage where he taught the likes of Mama Charlotte Mannya, later to become the pioneering Mrs Maxeke and a founding member of the African National Congress Women's League.

Wauchope was active in education, local and national politics, especially organising against the discrimination of black people.

He was a major 19th-century isiXhosa author, the first to write systematic philosophy in a series of articles drawing ethical principles from Xhosa proverbs during his prime years.

Wauchope was not only an author, political and educational activist, historian, poet and church minister, but he also represented one of the most striking examples of the emergence of a new class of blacks from seminary schools.

It is by virtue of the education he received at Lovedale College that he had been able to leave a name for himself as a prolific writer. He was also a pioneer in poetry writing. He and his contemporaries, including the likes of Elijah Makiwane, John Knox Bokwe and John Tengo Jabavu, mostly wrote poetry and history.

Wauchope was regarded as one of the leading Xhosa poets of his age together with William Gqoba, Samuel Edward Krune Mqhayi, MK Mtakati and Jonas Ntsiko. Out of this class emerged renowned praise-poets like Mqhayi.

At the mature age of 65, Wauchope joined the South African Army as the Chaplain of the ill-fated SS Mendi which sank in 1917. As the Chaplain he had the opportunity to board the first lifeboat and save his life, but he refused, choosing to wait for the

last rescue that never came. When he realised their case was lost he urged them to lock arms and die like real heroes.

Most of the troops on-board died in the freezing water. Eyewitness stories of the bravery exhibited by the doomed men aboard the SS Mendi have become legendary.

The most famous piece of the SS Mendi sinking is that of the death dance that the men are said to have performed as the ship went down and has itself become legendary.

This dance drill which they performed is embedded in the Mendi tragedy. It is understood that as the ship went down, Wauchope urged the leaderless troops to remain calm during the inevitable calamity and die as true African heroes.

He perished along with his fellow countrymen. He is said to have uttered the following words:

“Be quiet and calm, my countrymen. For what is happening now is what you came to do ... you are going to die, but that is what you came to do. Brothers, we are drilling the death drill.

“I, a Xhosa, say you are my brothers ... Swazis, Pondos, Basotho ... so let us die like brothers. We are the sons of Africa ...

“Raise your war-cries brothers, for though they made us leave our assegais at the kraals, our voices are left with our bodies.”

As the ship sank the men reportedly burst into a loud chant of Tiyo Soga's song *Lizalise idinga lakho, Thixo Nkosi yenyano* (Fulfil thy wish, oh truthful Lord).

According to some narratives, the men of the SS Mendi went down singing and stamping their feet on the deck of the ship, hence their last dance was called the “death dance”.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

MR CHAD BASSON (Posthumous)

For his ultimate sacrifice of saving lives from certain death and taking a stray bullet shielding a stranger from a gang.

Mr Chad Basson was born on 14 August 1998 in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town in the Western Cape.

He matriculated at the local Portland High School in 2016. His passion for football saw him playing for some local soccer clubs and his church.

He was an active member of his church and participated in a number of youth activities.

His young life was tragically cut short on 28 July 2018 whilst displaying acts of heroism.

Basson was attending a 21st birthday celebration at a nearby house on 28 July 2018 and whilst standing with others in front of the house in the early hours of the morning, armed gangsters pulled up in a car and started shooting indiscriminately.

Basson reacted to the random shooting incident by bravely pushing people into the house for their safety.

After the survivors were safe in the locked house, he then noticed that the assailants were targeting a girl still standing outside.

He then went out and pushed the girl down, and covered her with his own body.

Basson was then shot multiple times, but the girl miraculously escaped unharmed.



THE ORDER OF MENDI FOR BRAVERY IN SILVER

MR ROYDON OLCKERS (Posthumous)

For courageously saving the lives of two learners and sacrificing his own.

Mr Roydon Olckers (17) was a matric learner at Driehoek High School in Vanderbijlpark in Gauteng in 2019 when he was killed after saving the lives of two Grade 8 learners after a first-storey concrete walkway collapsed.

On 1 February 2019, Olckers realised the walkway he was walking under was about to collapse.

He saved the lives of two Grade 8 learners, Caitelin Harris and Denise Fourie – both aged 13 years at the time – when he shoved them aside before the walkway collapsed and killed him on the scene.





THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

DR RAYMOND LOUW (Posthumous)

For his enormous contribution to the field of journalism, and using the pen as his weapon to expose lies and shine the light on the atrocities of apartheid.

Dr Raymond Louw was born in Cape Town on 13 December 1926. Although he was English-speaking, he suffered prejudice because of his Afrikaans surname and during the early 1950s he struggled to get a job at the *Rand Daily Mail* newspaper in Johannesburg.

After working as a reporter he went to Britain and spent six years gaining experience. He returned to the *Rand Daily Mail* as night news editor.

In 1965, the newspaper's owners wanted to fire Laurence Gandar as editor-in-chief but they came under pressure and were unable to do so. Forced to retain him, they then appointed Louw as editor.

During the darkest days of apartheid, Louw ensured that the public was not starved of information, against the wishes of the apartheid authorities.

As editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* from 1965 to 1977, he fought government attempts to suppress news about killings, torture and general injustice, and repeatedly withstood threats that

the newspaper would be closed down. After the newspaper's owners fired him for being 'extreme', he devoted the next 32 years until his death in 2019 to unremitting defence of press freedom in South Africa and in the world.

During the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s when the liberation movements were outlawed, the *Rand Daily Mail* became the public voice of opposition to apartheid and the beacon of liberty.

The white minority government had overwhelming power and could do virtually whatever it wanted. Both Gandar and Louw endured unending government threats and intimidation, and both paid heavily for their courage as they were driven out of their newspaper careers.

Louw took the *Rand Daily Mail* to high levels of excellence, leading its editorial staff to go beyond their normal duty in reporting on South Africa at a time when repression was growing tremendously. While having to deal with restrictive laws, he ensured that much information was reported to the public during the 16 June 1976 Students' Uprising.

The quality of the newspaper's reporting and comments were known and respected worldwide, and it was the chief source of information for scores of foreign correspondents based in South Africa, as well as foreign diplomats, thus having a significant influence on international attitudes.

He gave unstinting personal support to his editorial staff, uncompromisingly throwing the newspaper's weight behind anyone who was a victim of government and police actions.

Louw was famed both in South Africa and abroad for his vigorous defence of press freedom, both during the apartheid era and afterwards.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

DR KGOTSO PIETER DAVID MAPHALLA (Posthumous)

For his tireless contribution to the Sesotho language's body of literary works and cultural storytelling.

Dr Kgotso Pieter David Maphalla, a prolific author of Sesotho literature, was born in 1955. He had written in excess of 70 books in a career spanning over 40 years.

His passion for the written word was influenced by his unwavering passion for the Sesotho language and the writings of some of the great Sesotho authors, including KE Ntsane, Pudumo Mohapeloa, JJ Moilola and Mofolo Mofolo.

His work is used in schools and universities across the country, and over the years he won several awards which, among others, included the MNet Award, the Lifetime Achievement Award in Literature and the Chairperson's Award by the South African Literary Awards.

In a momentous ceremony in 2007, the University of the Free State conferred an Honorary Doctorate in Literature to Maphalla.

He was a member of Lesiba Writers and later formed Metjodi

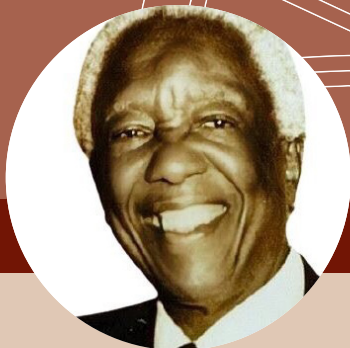
Writers, an association of Sesotho writers. He was influential in the formation of QwaQwa Radio, a community radio station based in his hometown in the Free State.

Throughout his life, he had contributed immensely through his literary and philanthropic work.

He suffered a stroke after a car accident in the late 1990s which left him partially paralysed and caused him to lose the use of his right hand. Undeterred, the indomitable Maphalla continued to write using his left hand.

He had said, "I would not let my disability determine my future, hence my decision to learn writing using my other hand".

At the time of his demise on 5 April 2021, Maphalla was writing a book titled *Masalla*. He is regarded in the Sesotho literary world as arguably the greatest Sesotho writer in South Africa.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

PROF SIBUSISO CYRIL NYEMBEZI (Posthumous)

For his renowned contribution to the scholarship and lexicon of isiZulu language. His skilful turn of phrase in storytelling poses a towering challenge to many who try to translate his works.

Prof Sibusiso Cyril Nyembezi, popularly known as a Zulu novelist, poet, scholar, teacher and editor, was born in 1919 in Babanango in KwaZulu-Natal. The second of four brothers, he attended local primary schools and then went to Mariannhill for high school.

Nyembezi received a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree from the University of South Africa in 1946 and his BA Honours degree in 1947 from the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in Johannesburg.

In 1948, Nyembezi succeeded the eminent Zulu poet, the late Dr Benedict Wallet Vilakazi, as a lecturer in Bantu Studies at Wits. From 1948 to 1953, he taught isiZulu and isiXhosa in the Department of Bantu Studies at the university.

He completed his Master of Arts degree at the same university in 1954 and was appointed to the lecturing staff at the University of Fort Hare (UFH) in the Eastern Cape from 1955 until he resigned in 1959 in protest against the restrictive new policies being enforced at the UFH by the government.

He later took an editorial job with Shuter and Shooter Publishers in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal where he stayed until he retired. Nyembezi had received several accolades highlighting his literary talent.

His book, *Inkinsela yaseMgundundlovu (The Rich Man of Pietermaritzburg)*, was voted one of Africa's 100 best books of the 20th century.

In 2005, Symonds Centre, a Pietermaritzburg landmark building, was renamed Professor Nyembezi Centre in his honour.

Nyembezi was generally regarded as one of the most prolific writers of the 20th century. Analysts listed him as one of the top-three isiZulu language writers of the past century.

This is evidenced not only by the number of the various books he wrote, compiled and edited, but also by the recognition of this achievements by a number of different entities.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN GOLD

DR BHEKIZIZWE JOSEPH SHABALALA (Posthumous)

For his exceptional contribution to the promotion of African Isicathamiya music which showcased in world stages, and brought honour and unity to South Africa.

Dr Bhekizizwe Joseph Shabalala – also known as ‘Siphathimandla’, ‘Mxoveni’, ‘Mshengu’ and ‘Bigboy’ – was born on 28 August 1940 at Kwantaba Unamazinyo, Pholweni Farm, OThukela region in eMnambithi (Ladysmith) in KwaZulu-Natal.

He attended Kirkintullock Primary School at eMbuzweni and thereafter went to St Hilda’s Primary School.

He was forced to leave school and work at the Pholweni Farm for six months. He left Ladysmith for Durban in 1959 where he worked at Frametex textile factory, Ocean Appliances (Defy Appliances), Super Concrete and Grinakkers Construction.

During this time, he was spotted by a well-known group, the Durban Choir, after he delighted audiences with his smooth guitar playing and soprano voice.

In 1958, Shabalala discovered an isicathamiya group, The Highlanders, led by his hero Galiyane Hlatshwayo. He had encouraged Shabalala to use his voice powerfully and the following year in 1959, Shabalala formed his own group called Ezimnyama – ‘The Black Ones’.

He was a prolific songwriter who received inspiration from dreams and visions. A series of dreams he had in December 1960 proved to be a major turning point in the formation of the group.

When he saw how well his group did in the once-weekly isicathamiya competitions, he renamed them Ladysmith Black Mambazo. ‘Mambazo’, meaning axe, referred to how the group chopped down the other choirs by winning almost every time.

After local radio airplay on then Radio Zulu (now Ukhozi FM), Shabalala accepted a recording contract that was offered in 1972 by Gallo Music producer, West Nkosi. The group sold over 40 000 copies of their first album and continued to do so through other recordings.

International success followed their appearance on a British Broadcasting Corporation documentary, *Rhythm of Resistance: The Music of South Africa*, in 1979.

American musician Paul Simon saw it and invited them to appear on his album, ‘Graceland’.

In 1986, Simon travelled to South Africa and Ladysmith Black Mambazo sang on two celebrated 'Graceland' tracks, *Diamonds on the Soles of Her Shoes* and *Homeless* (which Shabalala wrote with Simon, making use of a Zulu wedding song).

A subsequent tour – which involved Ladysmith Black Mambazo playing alongside Simon and Hugh Masekela – included six nights at the Royal Albert Hall in London in April 1987.

The group's popularity spread all over the world and since then they have sold records popular enough to earn platinum disc certification.

In 1987, the group won their first solo Grammy Award for best traditional folk recording for 'Shaka Zulu', their first international album produced by Simon. The recording reached 34 in the United Kingdom charts and included Shabalala's exquisite *Rain, Beautiful Rain*.

Following the worldwide success of 'Graceland', Shabalala began composing more songs in English (prior to this they had only recorded two in English and one in German).

He led the group with humility and a strong work ethic. The practice hours with the group were long and gruelling to ensure stellar work at all times.

His group went on to win five Grammy awards and was nominated for 17 others, and also released more than 50 albums. The group had even performed before former President Nelson Mandela and Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom.

Celebrated for their live performances, which involve dance and unaccompanied vocals, Ladysmith Black Mambazo often spend over six months a year touring outside South Africa – a workload that did not change even after Shabalala stepped down from performing in 2014. He succumbed to his illness on 11 February 2020.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

MS FEE HALSTED-BERNING

For her contribution to visual art and generous transferring of skills to others.

Ms Fee Halsted-Berning was born in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe in 1958. She has fond memories of her African childhood, enjoying outdoor pursuits such as horse riding, hunting and fishing.

Her aunt Patsy Methven was the first to encourage Halsted-Berning to paint with oil. Later Terry Donnelly, the display artist at the Bulawayo Museum, taught her to observe nature, and pay close attention to detail and colour.

During these formative years, Halsted-Berning developed the foundation of her teaching philosophy, namely each person has a talent and the key is to unlock each individual's potential. This has been crucial to the development of so many talented artists at the Ardmore Ceramic Art Studio.

Halsted-Berning completed her A Levels at St Peters Girl School in Bulawayo in 1975.

She graduated from the University of Natal (now University of KwaZulu-Natal) with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree and completed her Advanced Diploma in Ceramics in 1983. She lectured in Ceramic Art at the then Durban Technikon (now

Durban University of Technology) in 1984.

In 1985, Halsted-Berning found herself living on Ardmore Farm in the Champagne Valley at the foothills of the Drakensberg. She wanted to continue teaching and her first student was Bonnie Ntshalintshali, the daughter of a farm employee.

Ntshalintshali's natural aptitude for ceramic art soon attracted other members of her family and school friends who asked if they could learn from Halsted-Berning.

This led to the creation of Ardmore, the largest ceramic art studio in South Africa. In 1990 Halsted-Berning and Ntshalintshali jointly won the Standard Bank Young Artist Award, and exhibited their work at the National Arts Festival in then Grahamstown (now Makhanda) in the Eastern Cape.

Ntshalintshali became known as one of South Africa's leading ceramic artists. Halsted-Berning has worked with other leading South African ceramic artists such as Punch Shabalala, Wonderboy Nxumalo, Jabu Nene, Josephine Gheza, Petrus Gumbi, Vuzi Ntshalintshali, Somandla Ntshalintshali and Nhlanhla

Nsundwane, all of whom have won major ceramic art awards, and whose works are housed in many galleries throughout the world.

Ardmore's exciting diversity of ceramic art has been endorsed by the world's oldest fine art auctioneer, Christie's London, as a "Modern Collectable".

Halsted-Berning's work is represented in major collections throughout South Africa, as well as in private collections throughout Africa, Europe and the United States.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

DR BATSOGILE LOVEDERIA 'REBECCA' MALOPE

For her distinguished contribution to South African music; her unique voice brings joy and comfort to many through meaningful gospel music.

Dr Batsogile Lovederia 'Rebecca' Malope was born in 1968 in Lekazi near Nelspruit in Mpumalanga. At an early age she was confined to a wheelchair after an illness and for some time, doctors believed that she would not walk again.

Her family was very poor and she did not progress that far in her education. In 1986 Malope and her sister Cynthia hiked 400 km from their Mpumalanga home to Evaton township in Johannesburg to seek work.

In 1986 Malope entered the 'Shell Road to Fame' music talent search but was unsuccessful. Undeterred she re-entered the following year and won in the Best Vocalist category singing "Shine On". The award launched her music career. She enlisted the services of producer Sizwe Zako and engaged Peter Tladi as her manager.

The pop debut album of this singer, new to the music business, did not sell well. Malope subsequently switched to gospel music and received much media coverage, especially radio play, so crucial to local artists. In 1990 she won the OKTV Award for Best South African Female Artist. In 1993 an estimated more than one million listeners voted for her as Best Local Established

Artist in the Coca Cola Full Blast Music Award Show. She won again in 1994. With respect to sales, all of her first 10 gospel albums went gold and the last six were platinum.

Also known as 'The Queen of Gospel', Malope has sold more than two million copies of her recordings. In 1995 her seventh album "Shwele Baba" sold more than one million copies in the three weeks after its release, becoming the fastest-selling CD in South African music history.

In 1996 she lost her father, brother and sister in tragic circumstances. This did not stop her from producing music, which she believes is her divine vocation. Between 1995 and 2004, Malope and her backing group Pure Magic toured Europe, the Middle East (in particular Israel), the United States and Africa.

In 2003, she received an honorary doctorate from the then University of Natal (now University of KwaZulu-Natal) for her contribution to the music industry.

In 2004 she started her own SABC-2 television show called GospelTime.



THE ORDER OF IKHAMANGA IN SILVER

MR ARTHUR MAYISELA (Posthumous)

For his skilful and entertaining boxing acumen. He delighted many and left a mark as 'The Fighting Prince'.

Mr Arthur Mayisela was born in Soweto on 20 September 1953. He was able to leverage the power of the sport of boxing as a rallying point of unity and hope. It is hardly surprising that he was called 'The People's Champ'.

Also affectionately known as 'The Fighting Prince', Mayisela enthralled the masses during some of the country's bleakest moments at the height of the 1980s unrests, and he always fought the good fight through his grit and ring craft.

Mayisela turned professional after being undefeated in 68 amateur fights in the 1980s. Sadly, he could not live to fight another day and enjoy the fruits of freedom because on 17 September 1986, still in his early 30s, he was involved in a fatal motor vehicle accident.

The outpouring of emotions on his death found expression through close to 30 000 mourners who attended his funeral.

He shared the coveted South African Boxing World/King Korn Fight of the Year accolade with Brett Taylor in 1982. He dethroned the legendary Nkosana 'Happyboy' Mgxaji through a ninth-round

stoppage to capture the South African Junior Welterweight title in 1984. He had entered the ring as an underdog to successfully defend his South African Junior Welterweight title against Brian Baronet in a racially polarised fight at the Sun City Superbowl in North West in 1985.

In that year he was listed amongst the world's Top 10 ranked fighters in his division by the World Boxing Association and he also received the coveted Boxer of the Year accolade.

Mayisela was denied an opportunity to annex the South African Welterweight title from the formidable Harold Volbrecht in yet another racially charged fight at the Sun City Superbowl in 1986, when the fight was controversially declared a 'technical draw'.





THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD

JUSTICE EDWIN CAMERON

For his contribution to the judicial system and for tireless campaigning against the stigma of HIV and AIDS, and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and asexual (LGBTQIA+) communities.

Justice Edwin Cameron was born on 15 February 1953. He was a judge at the Constitutional Court and an admired individual who recently retired from an illustrious judicial career.

His judicial focus has been on human rights and on building a better South Africa. Having grown up in poverty, spending much of his childhood in an orphanage in then Queenstown (now Komani) in the Eastern Cape, he overcame adversity to become one of the country's leading legal minds, and a strong and convincing advocate for the human rights of others.

Cameron won a scholarship to attend Pretoria Boys' High School, one of South Africa's best public schools and reinvented himself, he says, "in the guise of a clever schoolboy". Thereafter he went to Stellenbosch University, studying Latin and classics.

He also attended the University of Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, where he switched to law and earned a Bachelor of Arts in Jurisprudence degree and the Bachelor of Civil Law degree. He also won the Vinerian Scholarship, the most prestigious law scholarship awarded by the University of Oxford.

When he returned to South Africa, he completed a Bachelor of Laws degree at the University of South Africa and was its best law graduate.

Cameron's early career combined academia and legal practice. In 1982, while working as a senior lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), he famously wrote a scathing critique of the late Chief Justice LC Steyn, then a darling of the apartheid establishment.

In 1987, Cameron argued that three senior South African judges, including then Chief Justice Pierre Rabie, ought to resign to preserve the legitimacy of the judiciary.

He practised at the Johannesburg Bar from 1983 to 1994. From 1986 he was a human rights lawyer at Wits's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, where in 1989 he was awarded a personal professorship in law.

His practice included labour and employment law, defence of African National Congress fighters charged with treason,

conscientious and religious objection, land tenure and forced removals, and LGBTQIA+ equality.

In 1992 he became co-author (with Tony Honoré, one of his mentors at the University of Oxford) of *Honoré's South African Law of Trusts*. Cameron took silk in 1994.

He was awarded Senior Legal Counsel status in 1994. Former President Nelson Mandela acknowledged his contribution by appointing him initially as an acting judge in the High Court, and later a full judge.

He served as an acting justice in the Constitutional Court from 1999 to 2000, after which he was appointed as a Judge in the Supreme Court of Appeal. In 2008 he was appointed as a Justice of the Constitutional Court. He has written over 200 judgments since 1995.

In 2015, Cameron visited the Pollsmoor Remand Detention Facility in Cape Town, after which he produced a report outlining the deplorable conditions in which inmates were living.

The report provided the High Court with crucial information to address cases that had been brought forward around the violation of prisoners' human rights.

By highlighting the plight of inmates and bringing a human element to the judiciary, Cameron's work helped catalyse massive improvements at the Remand Detention Facility.

While working for the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits University, Cameron was key in driving policy change and setting up support structures with the aim of defending the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS and the LGBTQIA+ community.

He has been held in high esteem by the South African Government and large parts of society in general for many years, which is evident from his appointment as a Justice to the High

Court by former President Mandela, who called him a "true hero of the country", as well as the ordinary lives he touched through his 1999 public disclosure that he was HIV positive.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

PROF LYNETTE DENNY

For her contribution to the field of obstetrics, an age-old honourable tradition of ushering new life into earth and ensuring the safety of both mother and child.

Prof Lynette Denny is a gynaecologic oncologist, known globally for her pioneering research in the prevention and early diagnosis of cervical cancer at the University of Cape Town and Groote Schuur Hospital.

Cervical cancer, caused by infection with high-risk strains of the human papillomavirus (HPV), is a preventable disease yet it remains the commonest cause of cancer deaths among women in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).

Denny's team pioneered screening strategies for cervical cancer, identifying practical, feasible and locally relevant solutions to preventing cervical cancer in LMICs. She has also been involved in HPV vaccine research to identify a vaccine to prevent cervical cancer in HIV-positive women and to identify a therapeutic vaccine to prevent progression of HPV infection to cancer. She has worked tirelessly at research and policy levels to address social inequity.

Her work has made an impact globally where she has contributed to national and international clinical guidelines and health policies. Her international scientific recognition is illustrated through her over 130 peer-reviewed research papers, invitations to international conferences as a keynote speaker, and

appointment as editor and reviewer of numerous prestigious international publications.

Importantly, Denny is a champion of women and is committed to social justice, as evidenced by the programmes and research projects she has led, and the many national and international honours and awards she has received. She exemplifies the premise that a person's cancer outcome should not be based on where s/he lives.

Her work has not only impacted cervical cancer treatment and prevention globally but has also uplifted the skills of clinicians and researchers locally and across Africa. It has also provided much-needed skills in the historically disadvantaged regions in South Africa and neighbouring countries where the burden of cancer is ever increasing.

Denny also led the research that developed and evaluated the novel concept of 'screen-and-treat' for cervical cancer prevention. This strategy addresses the challenge of multiple clinic visits for women required by conventional screening, and is thus more effective and less costly. Screen-and-treat is now endorsed by the World Health Organisation and South African screening guidelines.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

MR BRIAN DAVID INGPEN

For his contribution to the education of young people about maritime life, leading to many recognising him as the 'father' of secondary school-based maritime education in South Africa.

Mr Brian David Ingpen may be widely recognised as the 'father' of secondary school-based maritime education in South Africa but his role as 'father' goes far beyond the educational programme he pioneered in 1995 for Grade 10, 11 and 12 learners, and which has garnered a host of well-deserved local and international awards.

His legacy will be the opportunities his Maritime Studies programme has given to hundreds of young South Africans from previously marginalised communities. He has made it possible for many to escape the scourge of youth unemployment and embark on successful careers in the South African and international maritime industry.

For the past 24 years his students – the majority of whom have had little or no knowledge of the maritime industry when entering the programme in Grade 10 – have emerged with a body of knowledge and a range of skills which have greatly improved their post-school employment prospects and/or the ability to obtain bursaries to study at tertiary level.

This passion for the maritime industry is contagious. He has the ability to eliminate the fear of the unknown for anyone starting

their maritime journey under his mentorship, and he reveals the beauty of studying maritime in every manner, notwithstanding the many challenges in the industry.

He boosted morale and instilled self-confidence which his students drew on whenever they were faced with new challenges – especially in the year after leaving the security of the school environment and making their way, as newcomers, in the global and competitive maritime industry.

Ingpen worked tirelessly to stimulate the young minds he taught by inviting various maritime professionals to share their experiences and achievements with his students, as well as their challenges and how they overcame them.

These were valuable lessons which have stood his alumni in good stead over the years. The sense of unity he instilled has remained long after they had left his classroom. He formed a community of 'big brothers and sisters' working in the industry who can be reached out to for guidance. His many lessons include the importance of networking to break through barriers, to achieve goals and foster unity.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

MS NOLWANDLE MBOWENI

For her contribution to education and business.

Ms Nolwandle Mboweni is a qualified teacher who later ventured into business, occupying positions of influence from board chairperson roles to shareholder; evidently owing to her capabilities and effectiveness.

Her footprint ranges from government partnerships like the Women in Rail partnership with the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa to directorships and/or shareholding in private-sector companies such as Mbombela, through her shareholding in Strategic Partners Group (Pty) Ltd.

Mboweni founded and launched Proverb 31, a mentorship programme, where she mentors a diverse group of women on starting and growing businesses while balancing successful careers and families.

She devotes a considerable amount of time to the programme. She has mastered the art of allocating limited resources to find sustainable solutions to problems women and young people face in current times.

Mboweni also has her own bursary fund, Khotso Trust, which has seen some qualifying as chartered accountants, lawyers and budding entrepreneurs.

Her efforts of giving back to marginalised groups do not end there; she continues to be a donor to the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital, South African National Tuberculosis Association, Johannesburg Child Welfare and towards her strong area of advocacy – education. She is an active donor to the universities of Cape Town and Zululand respectively.

Among many other positions, she has served as a director at Allpay Gauteng, director and shareholder of Sun International, and as Chairperson of Total South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

In 2017, Mboweni was awarded the Woman4Africa Award in London in recognition of her achievements as a businesswoman.



THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE

DR HLAMALANI JUDITH NGWENYA

For her contribution to the capacity-building, sustainable agriculture and empowerment of communities.

Dr Hlamalani Judith Ngwenya started her career as a high school teacher in 1992 and currently holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Sustainable Agriculture, specialising in Facilitation of Systemic Change in the Context of Agriculture Extension Service Delivery System, obtained from the University of the Free State (UFS) in 2019.

Her passion for human capital development prompted her to innovate with different ways of capacity-building of individuals and organisations within the broader agricultural sector globally. She taught at an agricultural high school and agricultural college, and lectured at the University of Pretoria and UFS respectively. She also held managerial positions with local and international organisations in the agri-food system.

She has contributed significantly to the broader agricultural sector and has done assignments in over 50 countries where she supported different organisations with her expertise in facilitating systemic interventions, 21st century competence development and skills planning, knowledge management, facilitation of strategic planning processes, organisational development, change management and research. She has also moderated over 350 multistakeholder engagements internationally, including high-

level policy dialogues of the United Nations (UN), African Union Commission and other regional organisations.

With her knowledge of the agricultural sector as a system and her unique skills, Ngwenya has become a go-to person for many organisations at national, regional and global levels, including the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation; UN World Committee on Food Security; Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services, Regional University Forum for Capacity-building in Agriculture; Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, and International Food Policy Research Institute.

To help broaden the understanding of agriculture, Ngwenya started a campaign called PERFECT Opportunities in Agriculture, for which the abbreviation 'PERFECT' stands for Policy, Education, Research, Farming/Finance, Extension and Advisory Services, Communication and Technologies/Trade and primary production.

Her PERFECT concept has been very effective in youth mentorship globally. She also continues to empower communities towards achieving household food security.





THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MR THOMAS MANTHATA

For his active participation in human rights matters, ranging from the rights of the elderly and land issues to traditional leadership.

Mr Thomas Manthata has played numerous roles in the civic, church, community and political arenas in South Africa.

He has served South Africa well as a political activist, and a member of non-governmental organisations and post-apartheid state bodies (such as high-level task teams in the ministries of Human Settlements and Social Development, and in monitoring and implementing human rights).

Manthata has actively participated and played leadership roles in local, provincial and national entities on human rights matters, ranging from the rights of the elderly and land issues to traditional leadership.

He has also been directly involved in conflict resolution (previously as a community activist and then as a human rights commissioner) on matters affecting communities and corporations, civil association bodies and government organs.

His political activism and community development span over 40 years, from the apartheid era, with the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the African National Congress (ANC), the

Black People's Convention (BPC) and various other formations. He served on the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (1996-1999) and as Commissioner of the South African Human Rights Commission (1999-2009).

Manthata was active in the South African Students' Organisation and was at the meeting held at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre in Orlando, Soweto in December 1971, where the Ad-Hoc Committee to launch the BPC was formed.

As an active member of the BPC, he was instrumental in the drafting of its constitution. Although he was expelled in 1973 as a teacher from Sekano-Ntoane High School in Soweto, he continued his work with students and was a key player in the 16 June 1976 Students' Uprising.

He was a founder member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and the Soweto Civic Association, the latter which gave rise to the formation of civic associations in many black townships around the country.

He worked for the SACC in various roles from 1980 to 1996, including the Dependents Conference that supported families of political detainees, coordinating the Death Row Ministry, chairing the Crisis Committee during the ANC/Inkatha Freedom Party conflict, organising and providing temporary accommodation for displaced victims during community conflict, and mediating community protests in the Vaal Triangle to resolve the rent crisis in 1984.

Manthata edited *The Faces of Ageing* publication and served on the boards of the Immaculata High School (Diepkloof, Soweto), Nazareth House for the Aged, Economic Education Trust, Tokyo Sexwale Trust and Johannesburg Mayoral AIDS Council.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

MS BERTHA MKHIZE (Posthumous)

For her brave contribution to the liberation of South Africa. In addition to her legendary activism, she also participated in the 1952 Defiance Campaign.

Ms Bertha Mkhize was born in 1889 in Embo, near Mkhomazi in KwaZulu-Natal. She was one of the first students to attend the Inanda Seminary and thereafter went to Ohlange Institute.

At 30 years old, she trained as a tailor and then started a tailoring business in Durban with her brother, also a tailor. She stayed in business until 1965 when the then Durban City Council (DCC) forced African businesses to move out of the area.

Mkhize joined the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union to fight against no notice pay, low wages and curfews, and also took part in campaigns against passes for women in 1931 and 1936.

She was active in the African National Congress Women's League (ANCWL) and participated in the 1952 Defiance Campaign in Durban. In 1952, Mkhize, along with approximately 500 women, marched to the DCC.

There they waited for a Minister to return from lunch, where Mkhize addressed him to retract the law which required women to seek permission to go to Durban. The women were successful in their quest. She attended the founding conference

of the Federation of South African Women in early 1954 and was elected as one of the organisation's four national vice-presidents. In 1956, she was elected President of the ANCWL.

She was arrested in the middle of the night and charged with treason. Although this trial lasted four years, all those arrested on that particular night were found not guilty.

Mkhize moved back to Inanda in KwaZulu-Natal, where she ran a crèche at the town library.

A young boy called Maalkop introduced her to the Bahá'í religion, which states that all persons are equal, regardless of race.

Mkhize translated Bahá'í books into isiZulu and aided in the setting up of centres across KwaZulu-Natal. She died in 1981 aged 91.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

DR ABUBAKER ASVAT (Posthumous)

For his enormous contribution to the lives of freedom fighters and the poor by generously providing medical care which was desperately needed. He was 'The People's Doctor'.

Dr Abubaker Asvat grew up in the multiracial Johannesburg suburb of Vrededorp, which was rich with cosmopolitan ethos. This was one of the many areas targeted by the Group Areas Act of 1950 of the apartheid regime.

Owing to the difficulties of apartheid education, he left the country to study medicine in Pakistan, where he joined a cell of Pan Africanist Congress activists.

He returned to the country and took up a post at the then Coronation Hospital (now Rahima Moosa Mother and Child Hospital). Because he was outspoken about the inequalities faced by patients and staff, the apartheid state fired him.

He began operating a small clinic at Chicken Farm in Soweto. The clinic became famous as people knew they would be treated by the doctor even if they had no money.

Asvat saw the need for preventive healthcare among the poor and needy. Together with volunteer nurses and doctors, he established the Community Health Awareness Project (CHAP). This project was expanded to poor shack settlements in all

parts of the country. The CHAP had nurses and doctors who provided preventive healthcare through hundreds of temporary clinics set up in shack settlements, homelands and pensioners' homes across the country.

He created an interface with community organisations, particularly nurses and women's groups to provide basic healthcare from their homes. He worked in the mining towns where workers were exposed to 'silicosis', which was a crippling disease.

After the death of Steve Biko in 1970, Asvat became a founding member of the Azanian People's Organisation in which he became the Secretary for Health.

He visited Struggle stalwart Mama Winnie Mandela in Brandfort, Free State where she was banished and apart from attending to her medical needs, he also set up a clinic there.

His accomplishments in providing medical care for the underprivileged are unparalleled. He was a member of the Soweto Crisis Committee, which actively fought to break down

artificial barriers. When the call for breaking down separate education took hold, Asvat volunteered to serve as a member of the National Education Crisis Committee.

His passion for the sport of cricket also saw him lead the way in breaking away from apartheid sports bodies.

He was central in forming the anti-apartheid Transvaal Cricket Board and became its second president. He was strongly aligned to the South African Council on Sport, which advocated 'no normal sports in an abnormal society'.

Communities affected by natural disasters saw Asvat as their saviour for he would galvanise resources to arrange blankets, food and shelter for the poor, and also cared for their health needs. This earned him the title of 'The People's Doctor'.

He delivered the triplets of a woman who was living in an abandoned bus. During times of unrest many activists sought refuge at his surgery and the wounded received medical treatment regardless of political affiliation.

Asvat was harassed and intimidated by the security police but he continued to defy them even during the 16 June 1976 Students' Uprising when he protected the protesting students from the police.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

MRS AUDREY COLEMAN

For her contribution to the fight for liberation and the promotion of human rights through active involvement in lobbying using both civic organisations and government institutions.

Mrs Audrey Coleman and her husband Max Coleman were founding members of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), which operated from 1981 until it was banned in 1988.

Through their leadership roles they campaigned for the abolition of detention without trial, and against torture and death in detention. They also actively fought against political imprisonment, banning of organisations and gatherings, restrictions on the media, and numerous other repressive practices of the apartheid regime.

After the banning of the DPSC the Coleman couple continued the work of the DPSC in different forms. Coleman continued her support work under the Detainees Aid Centre. She gave evidence to the United Nations (UN) Committee in Geneva in 1997 on the plight of children in detention and also gave evidence to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on the same topic.

Between 1978 and 1994, she volunteered her services to the Black Sash, an organisation that protested against the erosion of civil rights in South Africa. She ran advice offices and dealt with

grassroots problems such as the monitoring of pass and labour laws, homelessness, assisting with attaining birth certificates and the general problems emanating from the apartheid system for black South Africans. She also served on the Regional Executive Committee in various capacities, including as Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and Trustee of the Advice Office Trust.

Coleman volunteered to do fundraising and public relations for the organisation, and also served in the National Committee for the Return of Exiles in 1992. She worked in the Finance Department as a scrutiniser before the UN High Commission for Refugees came into the country.

Between 1994 and 1997, she served as a Member of the Gauteng Legislature. She served in the Standing Committee on Economic Affairs with a special focus on tourism, casinos and social welfare.

She was in the national committee reviewing pensions and was elected to represent the Committee on Art Acquisitions at the Gauteng Legislature. In December 1997 she resigned from the Legislature to take up other interests. Coleman received the Mahatma Gandhi Satyagraha Award in 2014.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

MR MAX COLEMAN

For his contribution to the fight for liberation and the promotion of human rights through active involvement in lobbying using both civic organisations and government institutions.

Mr Max Coleman and his wife Audrey Coleman were founding members of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), which operated from 1981 until it was banned in 1988.

Through their leadership roles they campaigned for the abolition of detention without trial, and against torture and death in detention. They also actively fought against political imprisonment, banning of organisations and gatherings, restrictions on the media, and numerous other repressive practices of the apartheid regime.

After the banning of the DPSC the Coleman couple continued the work of the DPSC in different forms. He became a founder Commissioner of the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), a non-governmental organisation established in 1988 and he served as the National Chairperson of the SAHRC until March 1994.

Between 1991 and 1994, Coleman was involved – on behalf of the DPSC and the SAHRC – in making numerous submissions on human rights violations to both local and international bodies.

Since 1984, Coleman was involved in the collation, production and dissemination of a large number of publications relating to the violation of human rights in South Africa by the apartheid regime and its supporters. These periodical publications included annual reviews, and monthly and weekly reports.

Special reports covered specific issues such as destabilisation, deaths in detention, political imprisonment, hit squads, death penalty and press freedom.

He was awarded four different human rights awards by, among others, the French Government, the Mahatma Gandhi Satyagraha Award and the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Kagiso Trust.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

MR ZAZI KUZWAYO (Posthumous)

For his contribution to the development of black business and the fight against apartheid.

Mr Zazi Kuzwayo was born on 24 December 1929 in the village of Oqaqeni in KwaZulu-Natal.

His father, Mr Ben Kuzwayo, worked as a manager at his brother's general dealer in the rural area of KwaMaphumulo. This played a significant role in the socialisation of young Kuzwayo, whose father was a shining example of a community leader and a caring activist.

The untimely passing of his father forced Kuzwayo to leave his rural home for Durban, leaving behind his siblings and mother; to look for a job. Upon arrival in Durban, Kuzwayo settled in Clermont Township, outside Pinetown.

He secured a job at a shop owned by his father's brother. He worked under strenuous conditions during the day and studied at night.

Within a decade of his arrival in Durban, Kuzwayo had become a prominent business leader, community activist and devoted family man; achieving what only a few could achieve at the time. By the mid-1960s, he had established multiple businesses in

Clermont, in his rural homestead of KwaMaphumulo, KwaMashu, Mpumalanga Township and Pietermaritzburg, among others.

He combined his business acumen, astute negotiation and people skills, as well as his love for people, to resist the repression of the apartheid regime.

He was a prominent member of the African National Congress's underground support structures, and was elected to the leadership of the United Democratic Front after its formation in 1983.

Kuzwayo's business breakthrough occurred when he purchased an auctioned property in the central business district of Clermont.

The street where this property is located, which measures about 2.5 kilometres, was subsequently named Zazi Road by the democratic government in honour of his contribution to the socio-economic development of the township in particular, and his devotion to the liberation struggle in general.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

MS CIKIZWA CONSTANCE 'SMALLY' MAQUNGU (Posthumous)

For her bravery against injustice; she withstood torture and refused to turn state witness.

Ms Cikizwa Constance 'Smally' Maqungu is an African National Congress veteran who was imprisoned for five years for her part in the KwaZakhele uprisings in 1976. She was detained, tried and sentenced.

The news of her detention was something big among activists of the time because as a young woman, she was facing the apartheid legal system in court.

No amount of intimidation, threats or torture could turn her into a state witness.

As a result of standing firm for her convictions and boldly facing up to the unjust apartheid system, she was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Her imprisonment at a tender age of 16 robbed her of her youth, but she was a brave, uncompromising and principled youth.

Maqungu's bravery became an inspiration to many women of that generation who were also not afraid of the security police.

Her story was used to call upon all young men and women to emulate her bravery.

Together with other women, Maqungu took the bull by its horns and her bravery against injustice was all about the liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

MS NIKIWE DEBORAH 'DEBS' MATSHOBA (Posthumous)

For her courageous contribution to the liberation struggle during repressive times that could lead to torture, imprisonment or death.

Ms Nikiwe Deborah 'Debs' Matshoba was born in Munsieville, Krugersdorp in Gauteng on 28 December 1948 and passed away on 7 September 2014.

During the forced removals of the 1950s, the Matshoba family was forced to relocate to Kagiso in Krugersdorp, in spite of a long and partially successful resistance by the residents of Munsieville.

At the time, her parents ran a grocery shop and sold the *New Age* newspaper. The children read this newspaper and followed significant political events in the country.

During the campaign to boycott potatoes in the 1950s following the potato farm killings in Bethal, Mpumalanga, Matshoba used to educate and encourage her friends not to buy or eat potatoes.

Her home became the people's home, and a hub of political discussion and guidance. It became a hiding or safe place for political activists who were being hounded by the security police. And she also had an influence on her siblings' political activism – her brother Thamsanqa Matshoba transported activists that

were fleeing into exile and her sister Nosipho Matshoba went into exile.

During the 1970s, Steve Biko insisted on visiting Matshoba's home to meet with her parents and listen to their stories of how they were able to gain the respect of the community.

After high school, she followed in the footsteps of her mother, Manthathi Matshoba, the Chairperson of the Krugersdorp branch of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).

She joined the YTeens where she was elected chairperson of the then Transvaal branch. Her main purpose was to bridge the generational gap between young people and the older generation.

At the YWCA, she was under the mentorship of Mama Ellen Khuzwayo. Little did she know at the time that Khuzwayo, Joyce Seroke and her mother were actually working underground for the African National Congress.

Matshoba was one of the first groups of South African Students' Organisation (SASO) leaders who underwent a 12-day initial training in the Pedagogy of the Oppressed method of literacy.

For the next two years she moved around the country, particularly rural areas, identifying persons – whether a leader, school principal or priest – and training them in the Pedagogy of the Oppressed method of literacy.

In 1974 she took over the ropes as the National Literacy Director of SASO until the banning of political organisations in 1977.

As the National Literacy Director of SASO, Matshoba focused on communities, travelling to Rooigrond in North West, Winterveldt in Gauteng, Dimbaza in the Eastern Cape, Kuruman in the Northern Cape as well as other townships.

Her activism while travelling around the country enabled her to organise, carry messages and interact with different people. It also led to several arrests in the late 1970s and an 18-month spell in solitary confinement.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

MS HILDA MALLY MOKOENA

For her contribution to the fight for the liberation of South Africa.

Ms Hilda Mally Mokoena grew up in both Munsieville and Kagiso near Krugersdorp in Gauteng.

She still vividly remembers the pain of the 1980s when black people were forcibly removed, houses demolished and in her case, bonds of friendships of many years were broken. Her parents' house was demolished.

Her poor parents had to collect the bricks of the demolished houses to rebuild a new house in Kagiso.

As a domestic worker, her mother called the white children "*klein baas*" (young male boss) and "*klein miesies*" (young madam), which was a serious challenge for her.

This demeaning treatment influenced Mokoena to become an activist against the apartheid system.

It was the humiliation that her mother experienced as a black woman which drove her to always try her best and pursue education during the apartheid years.

Mokoena was one of the first women in Kagiso, together with Nikiwe Deborah 'Debs' Matshoba, to be detained in 1976. This was after she had been expelled from teaching.

She was detained and held in solitary confinement at the John Voster Square Police Station and later the Women's Prison, the Old Fort Number Four Women's Jail, now known as Constitutional Hill, in Johannesburg. She continued her activism after her release and became a member of the Soweto Parents' Association.

She became a councillor in 1995 and served as a member of the Johannesburg City Council. Mokoena also worked as a Commissioner for the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration.



THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

DR LAURA MPAHLWA (Posthumous)

For her contribution to the liberation movement, black business development and the nursing profession.

Dr Laura Mpahlwa qualified as a healthcare professional and nursing sister at Sir Henry Elliot Hospital, which became Mthatha General Hospital, in the Eastern Cape.

The Walter Sisulu University in Mthatha awarded her an honorary doctorate for her role in primary healthcare.

She became a businesswoman in Mthatha and together with her husband Maxwell Mpahlwa, they were founder members of National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry. She was a pioneer of black business.

As a community builder in Mthatha she was one of the founding members of Vukani Womens' Organisation (VUWO) in Mthatha.

The organisation was formed in the late 1980s as an underground structure of the African National Congress (ANC). VUWO focused on women empowerment and providing emotional support to political detainees.

After the unbanning of political organisations, VUWO was absorbed into the ANC Women's League.

Mpahlwa was instrumental in the integration of political prisoners and those returning from exile to their families and communities.

Her political activity progressed until she became a councillor in the King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD) Local Municipality for two terms, where she oversaw the construction of houses for the Maiden Farm community.

A street in Maiden Farm was named after her in recognition of her contribution to that community. When her term ended at the KSD Local Municipality, she continued her political activities under the auspices of the ANC Veterans' League.

She served in the provincial ANC Integrity Committee until 2017 when her health started deteriorating. Mpahlwa passed away in June 2019.





THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MR ANTHONY DYKES – UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

For his lifelong commitment to the development of South and Southern Africa.

Mr Anthony Dykes has made a lifelong commitment to the development of South and Southern Africa. Initially this solidarity work was against and overcoming apartheid.

Since 1994, Dykes has been active in support of peace and development in South Africa and the region. He has put solidarity into action and has also ensured that such work is driven by the views of the people of Southern Africa.

In the 1980s, he provided practical support to the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), the African National Congress in exile and to South Africans who suffered educational discrimination, disadvantage because of apartheid. From 1993 to 2007, he supported the development of post-apartheid South Africa and the region.

From 2007 he maintained and deepened solidarity between the former AAM, South and Southern Africa in support of rights, democracy and development.

Dykes has always recognised that South Africans should lead the struggle against apartheid and the process to build a democratic, better, fairer and just South Africa, supported by the international community.

Although he recently retired as Director of Action for South Africa, he remains committed as ever to the development of South Africa as an exemplary and inspiring democracy.

Dykes was the leader of the Camden Council that was a founder member of the UK Local Authorities Against Apartheid and then its successor, the Local Authority Action for Southern Africa. Camden supported the boycott, disinvestment and sanctions campaigns against the apartheid regime.

At World University Service, he encouraged British universities to establish scholarships for South Africans who suffered educational discrimination and disadvantage because of apartheid. In 1986 he organised a major conference on education under apartheid linking with the National Education Crisis Committee.

From 1988, Dykes led and managed for World University Service, the UK part of the European Union Special Programme (for victims of apartheid), which funded scholarships and bursaries for South Africans in South Africa. This bursary programme channelled a significant amount of funding to organisations and universities in South Africa.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

DR GAIL GERHART – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)

For her enormous contribution to the struggle for liberation with her writing and keeping records of the heroic acts of freedom fighters.

Dr Gail Gerhart was born in New York City on 3 July 1943. She is a political author on South Africa – “*Black Power in South Africa – The Evolution of an Ideology*”; and a dedicated continuity documentarist – “*From Protest to Challenge*”.

Her work especially focused on the continuity documentation of South African political history for scholars and posterity. The volumes to which she contributed include some 13 interviews with OR Tambo.

Between her second and third undergraduate years at Harvard University (from 1963 to 1964), Gerhart taught English at a Tanzanian secondary school in Dar es Salaam.

She met a number of South African refugees there and became interested in them. In July 1964, she hitch-hiked from Dar es Salaam to South Africa.

Her Harvard honours thesis in 1965-1966 was a comparison of the use of passive resistance by Mahatma Gandhi in India, by the civil rights movement in the United States of America and by the 1952 Defiance Campaign in South Africa.

Gerhart met Tom Karis when she was a first-year graduate student at Columbia, Karis, on a sabbatical from City College of New York, was giving a course at Columbia on Southern African politics in the spring of 1967.

At the end of the first lecture, Karis mentioned that he had a large amount of primary source material on African politics in South Africa, and Gerhart expressed an interest in seeing this material.

Within less than a year, Karis and Gwendolen Carter had invited Gerhart to participate in the writing of Volume 3, and later to be the principal author of Volume 4 of the South African documentary series: “*From Protest to Challenge*”.

Once she discovered Karis and Carter’s documentary collection (which by 1967 had grown through the addition of new material they had collected), she decided to write her doctoral dissertation on South Africa.

Because nobody had written on the Pan Africanist Congress, she decided to focus on Africanism as an ideology, starting with

the early African National Congress Youth League. She made a number of trips to South Africa, and in 1972 was able to interview Steve Biko and several other South African Students' Organisation leaders.

She added a chapter to her dissertation about the black consciousness movement as a new iteration of Africanism. The dissertation was published in 1978 as *Black Power in South Africa: the Evolution of an Ideology*.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MR JÜRGEN LEINHOS – GERMANY

For his commitment and determination to be on the side of the oppressed and fighting for their cause as an anti-apartheid activist.

Mr Jürgen Leinhos is a lifelong friend of South Africa, an anti-apartheid campaigner, a founder of the Jazz Against Apartheid series of concerts and workshops, exhibitions and archive for over 20 years in Frankfurt, Germany.

He founded Project *Kultur im Ghetto* in 1984 where he hosted Jazz Against Apartheid concerts, workshops, exhibitions and symposia for artists in exile and those returning home.

About 82 annual events were held in Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America.

He put together 54 concerts and discussions regarding jazz musicians under the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler (1933-1945).

Leinhos curated music documentation of the stock exchange – 40 Concerts on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. He chose the annual themes, and was manager for musicians' contracts and co-choose band members.

He has also served as Programme Manager, Planning and Manager for the concerts, workshops, exhibitions and documentation. His Project *Kultur im Ghetto* cultural initiative is a member of the Provincial Culture-Initiatives and Socio-Cultural Centres of the Federal State of Hessen.

The milestones of the project include: Frankfurt being named a City of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in 1984; and the invitation of Johnny Mbizo Dyani with Makhaya Ntshoko, John Tchicai, and Harry Beckett to participate in a jazz concert.

As part of the 1987 Lutheran Church Day Against Apartheid, Project *Kultur im Ghetto* collaborated with the church to host 13 concerts.

In 1988, Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday was celebrated with a concert where Louis Moholo's *Viva la Black* and the poetry of Vusi Mchunu were performed. Between 1991 and 1996, Leinhos curated Jazz Against Apartheid concerts.



THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF OR TAMBO IN SILVER

MS MALIN SELLMAN – SWEDEN

For using the arts to raise awareness of human rights violations during the repressive period in South Africa. She continues to be an active friend of South Africa and its artists.

Ms Malin Sellman has been involved in uplifting mostly the disadvantaged communities of South Africa for years in the field of arts and culture. Her involvement with South African communities dates as far back as the days of segregation.

During those dark days she left her European life and went to live with the then South African exiles that were based in Morogoro, Tanzania.

She was instrumental in setting up the Fashion Design Workshop and training in Daltawa in Tanzania. She organised equipment from Scandinavian countries to be shipped to this place. She trained a number of students, mostly in fabric printing.

Some of the designs and textile prints which were used by the liberation movement came from her workshop, working hand-in-hand with the then exiled students.

She raised funds to send some of the students abroad and opened her home to exiles who were based in Grebbestad, Sweden. She did all of this risking her life and the lives of her family members who could have been hurt by operatives of the

apartheid regime. She did all of this for no glory or any form of recognition. In 1985 she was instrumental in organising a major African National Congress art exhibition at Röhsska Museum in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Sellman is now based in Sweden and normally travels to KwaZulu-Natal to continue her work of uplifting the rural community of Rorke's Drift through the Rorke's Drift Arts Centre situated a few kilometres from Dundee.

She still trains them to be self-employed and offers them world-class training in textile printing. This is a very poor community with totally no other means of survival besides farming and money generated from tourists who visit the war museum in the area.

Every September for the past few years, Sellman organises an arts exhibition for South African artists after fundraising with other members of her organisation. Artists normally get a chance to be trained mostly by educators from top schools in Sweden, who share their knowledge for free.

