



Order of Proceedings

Presentation of National Orders Union Buildings Pretoria 16 June 2004 10:00 – 12:30

1. Nominees of National Orders and guests take their seats
2. Arrival of President Thabo Mbeki and Mrs Zanele Mbeki
3. The National Anthem
4. Word of welcome by the Chancellor of National Orders
5. Ceremonial oration by the Grand Patron of National Orders
6. Investiture of the National Orders
 - THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB
 - THE ORDER OF LUTHULI
 - THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO
7. The President, the Chancellor together with recipients of National Orders proceed to the veranda on the eastern side of the Union Buildings' West Wing for a photo opportunity
8. Guests proceed to the marquee on the western lawns of the Union Buildings

Luncheon

Grand Patron of National Orders

President Thabo Mbeki

Chancellor of National Orders

Rev Frank Chikane

The Advisory Council on National Orders:

*Prof E. Botha, Mr F.G Brownell, Bishop M. Dandala Prof G. Ellis, Prof G.J Gerwel, Mr A.M Kathrada, Lt-Gen L.Moloi,
Mr M.M.T.B. Msimang, Dr I. Muthien (Chairperson), Prof S. Saunders and Mrs A Sisulu*

Recipients

ORDER OF THE BAOBAB

COUNSELLOR OF THE BAOBAB

- 01 **Miriam Cele**
- 02 **Edna Freinkel**
- 03 **Mpho Sebanyoni-Mothlasedi**
- 04 **Cabangukhle Penuel Zulu**

GRAND COUNSELLOR OF THE BAOBAB

- 05 **Brigalia Bam**
- 06 **Helenard Joe (Allan) Hendrickse**
- 07 **Dora Ndaba**
- 08 **Jean Sinclair (1908 – 1996)**

SUPREME COUNSELLOR OF THE BAOBAB

- 09 **Fabian Defu Ribeiro (1933 – 1986)**

ORDER OF LUTHULI

BRONZE

- 10 **Amina Cachalia**
- 11 **Frans Rasimphi Tshivhase (1900 – 1952)**

SILVER

- 12 **Hilda Bernstein**
- 13 **Laloo Chiba**
- 14 **Clarence Mlamli Makwetu**
- 15 **Mapetla Mohapi (1947 – 1976)**
- 16 **Josie (Palmer) Mpama (1903 – 1979)**
- 17 **Billy Nair**
- 18 **Rita Alice Ndzanga**
- 19 **Joseph (Joe) Mbuku Nhlanhla**
- 20 **Reginald (Reggie) September**
- 21 **Stephen Vukile Tshwete (1938 – 2002)**

GOLD

- 22 **Zacharia Keodirelang Matthews (1901 – 1968)**

Index

Recipients

- 23* Thomas Titus Nkobi (1922 – 1994)
24 Solomon Tshekisho Plaatje (1876 – 1932)
25 Dan Tloome (1919 – 1992)
ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO
GRAND COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO
26 Barbara Castle (1910 – 2002)
27 Ramesh Chandra
28 Bob Hughes
29 Ernst Michanek
30 Boudewijn Sjollema
31 Grogoriyevich Vassili Solodovnikov
32 Reiulf Steen
33 Thorvald Stoltenberg
34 Maxine Waters
SUPREME COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO
35 Kofi Annan
36 Salvador Allende (1908 – 1973)
37 Martti Oiva Kalevi Ahtisaari
38 Ahmed Ben Bella
39 Amilcar Cabral (1924 – 1973)
40 Michael Norman Manley (1924 – 1997)
41 Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929 – 1968)
42 Patrice Lumumba (1925 – 1961)
43 Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane (1920 – 1969)
44 Agostinho Neto (1922 – 1979)
45 Kwame Nkrumah (1909 – 1972)
46 Julius Nyerere (1922 – 1999)
47 Salim Ahmed Salim

Preface

Today (June 16) is Youth Day, a watershed event in our nation's history. We are marking this momentous day in the year in which we celebrate South Africa's first 10 Years of Freedom. As part of celebrating this significant milestone, the President deemed it necessary to honour these distinguished recipients.

The celebrations marking 10 Years of Freedom in our country are, in a sense, also marking the indubitable determination of humanity to fight to the end, all that is abominable and objectionable to a caring and humane society.

Today we bestow national honours on women and men whose towering credentials rival our highest mountains. Yet they stand before us with a wondrous modesty amidst their huge distinctions in various fields which have enriched our lives immeasurably.

These are extraordinary women and men from South Africa and abroad, some of whom are no longer with us. These are women and men whose dedicated service to their community and fellow compatriots, their extraordinary contribution to our liberty and steadfast expression of human solidarity serve as hallmarks of the inherent decency of humanity.

Forever mindful of the pain and insufferable human conditions that still plague some of our citizens, these recipients of national honour have put themselves at the disposal of their neighbours, fellow compatriots and human beings on the far side of the earth. They have pitted their minds and the sweat of their brow in serving us all. They have embellished the frontiers of good law and reasserted the principles of human solidarity, empathy and fraternity.

These are women and men who have attuned their skills and knowledge so as to ameliorate human suffering and benefit humankind, often at the expense of deserved emoluments for their effort.

These women and men have pursued the eternal values of selflessness, love for freedom and racial harmony, equality, and self-application. They have, one and all, made the most worthy contribution to the development of our society so that we may not only aspire to a better life, but actually become whom we want to be – They have contributed to an eternal state of liberty on the African continent.

I commend to you these noble and principled citizens of our country, our continent and our common world – these, the worthy recipients of the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, and the Order of the Companions of O.R Tambo.

Rev Frank Chikane
Chancellor of National Orders
16 June 2004

Ceremonial Oration

OF THE GRAND PATRON OF THE NATIONAL ORDERS: 16 JUNE 2004

In the name of the people, we welcome you to this solemn ceremony, convened to admit into the ranks of the Order of the Baobab, the Order of Luthuli, and the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo, women and men who deserve high tribute for what they have done to enrich our lives and to make it possible for our diverse nation to proclaim itself an adherent of the ancient values of ubuntu.

This is the third time that the people of South Africa have occasion to salute and express their humble gratitude to the distinguished women and men who are the stars on our firmament, by admitting them into the ranks of those who belong to the National Orders of this Cradle of Humanity, the high pedestals on which will stand the human beings who have made it possible for us to live and develop in a world of freedom, without the fetters of oppression.

It had seemed right as we progressed out of a long night, during which none could have peace, to a new dawn that would enable each and everyone of us to enjoy the light and warmth of the African sun, that we should populate our land with the representative symbols of our new dawn.

These mark out our little perimeter of the earth. They tell a story of what and who we have been, what and who we are, and what and who we shall be. These are our National Orders that represent the nobility of human endeavour and will today be enriched by their new and distinguished members.

We are especially pleased to admit these members into the ranks of the Honoured Members of the National Orders during this year of our First Decade of Freedom.

Their presence here also constitutes their salute to the millions of our people who recently participated in a peaceful democratic process that confirmed the permanence of the victory of the vision that the people shall govern.

It is a celebration of the honour bestowed on our people that we should, on behalf of all Africans in Africa and the Diaspora, host the world festival of sport that will be the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

We have convened today at the seat of government, the Union Buildings, to admit some among us into the Order of the Baobab. These are compatriots who, without discrimination and at great cost to themselves, have rendered exceptional service to the people of South Africa, far beyond the call of duty. They have acted as the Baobab colossus given to us by the natural world, which has served the people of South Africa through the millennia in many ways.

We have also convened today at the seat of government, the Union Buildings, to admit some among us into the Order of Luthuli. They have made an immense contribution to the realisation of our steadfast and long-standing desire for a free, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

All of them have sacrificed much, as Chief Albert Luthuli did, so that their compatriots can satisfy the natural human yearning to live, grow and develop in a society free of oppression, racism and bigotry.

We have convened today at the seat of government, the Union Buildings, to admit our friends from the rest of the world into the Order of the Companions of OR Tambo.

These are citizens of other countries and the world, who, without discrimination and at great cost to themselves, their countries and peoples, have made an exceptional contribution to the efforts of the people of South Africa to define themselves as human beings, towards which objective, Oliver Reginald Tambo devoted his life.

These new and distinguished members of our National Orders are the guardians of ubuntu, handmaidens of our liberty, and defenders of a shared human destiny. They stand as beacons that must guide us forever as we build a society founded on the high ideals of freedom, justice, equality and human solidarity.

For all time, these women and men are admitted as esteemed members of these Orders, subject to the precedence and authority of our National Anthem, our National Flag, and our National Coat of Arms, which represent the highest symbolic repositories of our common nationhood.

The people of South Africa continue to work together to overcome their common problems, and to discharge their responsibilities to themselves and the rest of the world, conscious of their responsibility as today's citizens of the Cradle of Humanity.

They continue to work together to give birth to a society of peace, progress, democracy and human rights, individual fulfilment, a shared nationhood and a new patriotism, human solidarity and international friendship.

Our society changes everyday. Everyday, the circumstances that inform the life and thoughts of millions of South Africans change.

Times and circumstances change, at all moments giving birth to new realities. A changeable world tells us of the constant reality of change. That reality communicates the message that the people of South Africa are constant in their determination to define themselves as a nation united in diversity, despite and because of our varied races, colours, cultures, beliefs, gender and geographic origins.

Regardless of the long road we have to travel to translate this vision into reality, the people of South Africa are convinced that they must walk along the only highway in their universe on whose paved stones the words are engraved – we are one people, despite our diversity!

We are working together as South Africans to understand where we are today, to define where we need to be tomorrow, to identify the things that have to be done to translate the vision of non-racism and a shared humanity into the actual empowerment of the people, freely to determine their destiny.

The life contributions of the heroes and heroines who are the principals of today's National Awards ceremony, light our way as we advance to the better world that is being born.

Their footprints are the signposts that indicate our route of march, even unto generations that have still to emerge out of the mists of future time.

We are especially blessed that this ceremony permits us to share a brief encounter with the honoured Members of the National Orders, who live. We are especially privileged that this ceremony brings us into communion with the noble souls of the honoured Members of the National Orders, who have departed from the world of the living.

To them all, the living and the dead, on this day, the nation says – *bayethe!*

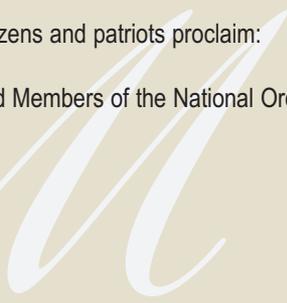
On this day, let all citizens and patriots proclaim:

Glory to the Honoured Members of the National Orders!

God bless Africa!

Save her children!

Grant her peace!



Miriam Cele (1935 -)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE

**AWARDED TO MIRRIAM CELE
FOR DEDICATING HER LIFE TO COMMUNITY-BUILDING
AND CONTRIBUTING TO A SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION
TO THE MAJOR CHALLENGE OF
PROVIDING FOR ORPHANED CHILDREN
IN SOUTH AFRICA**



Miriam Cele was born in Natal in 1935 and devoted her adult life to community-building and assisting others.

Cele initiated the unique *Gozololo* Project in KwaMashu, north of Durban, which seeks to provide homes in the community for abused, abandoned and AIDS orphans.

Rather than institutionalise orphans, Cele's philosophy is to find homes for these children within families in their community, where they can be provided with everything a child deserves: a home, a family, love, education and a childhood.

Foster families are supported with food from *Gozololo* and counselling provided by *Gozololo* volunteers on a regular basis. In addition, Cele and her helpers offer day care, pre-school and after-school care for these children at various *Gozololo* sites.

Cele's work is legendary and she has been widely honoured. She is, among others, the recipient of the Paul Harris Award (by the Rotary Club), the eThekweni Mayor's Awards in 1999, the 2004 *Fair Lady Claims Eau Dynamisante* Woman of the Year Award and the Martin Luther King Peace Award.

Through her efforts to inspire and motivate the community, Cele has made a real contribution to the lives of over 2 000 orphaned children and she has contributed to finding a sustainable solution to a major challenge we face as a nation.

Edna Freinkel (1932 -)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE



**AWARDED TO EDNA FREINKEL
FOR HER LIFELONG DEDICATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT
OF SPECIALISED LEARNING METHODS FOR THE LEARNING
IMPAIRED IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Edna Freinkel was born in Johannesburg in 1932. In 1959, she matriculated at Durban Girls' High School with distinctions in English and Geography.

Freinkel became interested in learning disabilities and dyslexia when as a young woman she was exposed to the work of her late mother, Rebecca Ostrowiak. She assisted in systematising her mother's method of teaching reading using a multidimensional approach and having it published in 1965 as the series *Teach any Child or Adult to Read*.

In 1969 she, together with her mother, established the Rebecca Ostrowiak School of Reading in Germiston, which they ran together. Rebecca Ostrowiak passed away in 1981.

Freinkel dedicated her life to assisting the learning-impaired through her focus on reading and dyslexia. Through the writing of course material and her teaching, she produced scores of teachers trained in the Rebecca Ostrowiak method of the teaching of reading in South Africa.

She delivered numerous papers at international conferences and promoted interest in dyslexia as a learning disability throughout South Africa. In 1995, Freinkel also trained prisoners at the Krugersdorp Prison to teach functionally illiterate inmates.

Freinkel's dedication to the cause of learning disabilities in South Africa has made a lasting impact on the lives of thousands of South Africans.

Mpho Sebanyoni-Mothlasedi (1959 -)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE

**AWARDED TO MPHO SEBANYONI-MOTHLASEDI
FOR HER DEDICATED SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY
AND HER OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO HOME-
BASED CARE AND HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA**



Mpho Sebanyoni-Mothlasedi is a former nurse who resigned from her paid job to establish Sunrise Hospice Care in Temba, Hammanskraal, North West.

Despite apathy, cynicism and indifference from friends and others, Sebanyoni-Mothlasedi quietly and yet determinedly set about to implement an idea borne out of love and dedication to her profession and her people: to recruit volunteer care-givers to conduct home-based care for the terminally ill.

The Sunrise Hospice Care Centre also provides community services and support through voluntary HIV/AIDS counselling and testing, home-based care training and information, support-group meetings for the infected and affected, day care for people living with HIV/AIDS, respite care to relieve family care-givers, an orphan and vulnerable children programme and a grow-your-own medicinal herb garden programme.

From its initial humble origins, the Sunrise Hospice Care Centre has become a hub for other non-governmental organisations and tertiary institutions to use for, among other things, workshops, information and research and skills training to generate an income for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Mpho Sebanyoni-Mothlasedi is the true embodiment of the philosophy of *Letsema*, selflessly offering her time, knowledge and education to meet the challenges of her community.

Prince Cabangukuhle Penuel Zulu (1928 -)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE



**AWARDED TO PRINCE CABANGUKUHLE PENUEL ZULU
FOR HIS LIFETIME DEDICATION TO THE FIGHT
AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND THE PROVISION
OF WELFARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO FORMER
BLACK SOLDIERS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Risking their lives for their country did not preclude Black South Africans from suffering the indignities of poverty and racial discrimination on their return.

As a social worker for the South African Legion, Pince Zulu dedicated much of his life to help Black warriors who had faithfully served their country in the Second World War. Pince Zulu travelled the breadth and width of South Africa and overcame great physical difficulties and discomfort to reach isolated areas to identify the veterans, their widows and families in order to assist them with welfare and pensions.

He was greatly affected by the poverty and need he found among survivors who often lived in remote areas, far away from any social services and government support.

At a time when the Nationalist Government was intent on implementing Apartheid and its myriad discriminatory laws, Zulu persevered without official enthusiasm for his work. Over many years, Pince Zulu fought official bureaucracy, bias, discrimination and neglect to ensure that the needs of this section of the community could be met. Over 22 years, Pince Zulu ensured that thousands of veterans, and their widows and families received the support from the State that they were entitled to.

Pince Zulu was injured on duty on more than one occasion and still suffers from the injuries received in the accident that ended his career.

Prince Zulu is a truly remarkable South African patriot who cared about the well-being of those whose sacrifices went unrecognised.

Brigalia Bam (1933 -)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

AWARDED TO BRIGALIA BAM FOR HER DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION TO THE UPLIFTMENT OF WOMEN AND TO DEMOCRACY-BUILDING IN SOUTH AFRICA



Brigalia Bam was born in 1933 in the former Transkei, in the Eastern Cape. Although Bam trained and worked as a teacher, she received further training in South Africa and abroad in the fields of social work, communication and management. She is a qualified social worker with a post-graduate degree from the University of Chicago.

Bam has held various posts throughout the world. She was the Africa Regional Secretary and Co-ordinator of the Women's Workers' Programme for the International Food and Allied Workers Association based in Geneva. She has co-ordinated the World Young Men's Christian Association's International Training Institute and Programme, as well as its affiliate, the Development for Human Rights. She was also Executive Programme Secretary for the Women's Department of the World Council of Churches. Between 1997 and 1998, Bam served as General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches from 1994 to 1999.

In South Africa, she was a founding member of the Women's Development Foundation and became the Foundation's President in 1998. She has been a board member of the Matla Trust as well as the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

Since 1999, Brigalia Bam has become a familiar personality to South Africans as the Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa, contributing her accumulated experience to the well-managed electoral process for which our country has become known. Her steely leadership and wise counsel has seen our country through many difficult times. She is a great asset to South Africa.

Helenard Joe (Allan) Hendrickse (1927 -)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



AWARDED TO REV ALLAN HENDRICKSE FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

Reverend Helenard Joe (Allan) Hendrickse was born in Uitenhage in 1927 and ordained as a minister in the Congregational Church in 1951. He also trained as a teacher and taught at various high schools and colleges from 1952 and 1969 in the Eastern Cape and in Cape Town.

As a member of the Teachers' League of South Africa (TLSA), Hendrickse formed part of a movement of politically conscious teachers who resisted collaborating with the racist South African Government. In the early 1960s, he took part in the campaign by Coloured people in Port Elizabeth to resist removals from the South End area in terms of the Group Areas Act.

In 1961, Rev Hendrickse broke with the TLSA on the question of Coloured identity and politics when he attended the Coloured People's Convention organised by the South African Coloured People's Organisation and addressed by Nelson Mandela and other Congress movement leaders. In the period of the political vacuum resulting from the banning of liberation organisations in the early 1960s, the Government set up the Coloured Persons Representative Council (CRC), ostensibly to afford Coloured people a limited measure of self-government. Although the institution was widely rejected as a mock body designed to co-opt Coloured people, Rev Hendrickse decided to participate in it with the aim of embarrassing the Government and obstructing the machinery of the CRC in order to end oppression.

Despite Rev Hendrickse's controversial stand, he remained true to his beliefs and strategy throughout his tenure in politics e.g. as MEC for Education opening 'Coloured' schools to all races. Although he was a leader in the Government's CRC, he met clandestinely with Oliver Tambo, the President of the African National Congress (ANC). In 1976, he was detained and put into solitary confinement as part of the countrywide security clampdown. Though Rev Hendrickse rejected the proposed tricameral Parliament because it excluded representation for Black South Africans, he joined PW. Botha's Cabinet, only to resign in protest against Botha's dictates.

After the unbanning of the liberation movements in 1990, he accepted that the approach that he had championed over the previous three decades had exceeded its usefulness and he led the collapse of his Labour Party into the ANC. Rev Hendrickse was an ANC delegate at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa negotiations which paved the way for a new political dispensation. He was a member of the Transitional Executive Council immediately preceding the first democratic elections and elected ANC senator in 1994. Rev Hendrickse retired in 1996.

Rev Hendrickse has been involved in education, the church, politics and the struggle against Apartheid for more than half a century. He remains a respected elder in the community, and within the broader body politic.

Dora Ndaba (1945 -)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO DORA NDABA
FOR HER DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION
TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL
BUSINESS AND FOR BLACK AND WOMEN ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA**



Dora Ndaba started her career in business in the 1970s in the informal sector. From that humble beginning, Ndaba rose to be at the forefront of many of the country's most important economic empowerment initiatives.

In 1981, Ndaba was appointed as public relations officer for the Foundation for African Business and Consumer Services (FABCOS). FABCOS served as the umbrella body for 14 informal sector business and consumer organisations including the South African Black Taxi Association, Black Builders' Association, National Black Consumer Union, Taverners' Association, Hawkers' Association and the National Stokvels Association.

Throughout the 1990s, Ndaba played a leading role in the development of South Africa's informal and formal transportation industry by working and liaising between government, motor manufacturers, oil companies, taxi associations, transport companies and other role-players in the industry.

In 1991, Ndaba was voted 'runner-up' for the prestigious South African Businesswoman of the Year Award in recognition of her personal business achievements and her role in supporting women entrepreneurs. Ndaba went on to demonstrate her unique entrepreneurial flair by building a successful business in the agricultural sector (Ndaba Fresh Cut) between 1995 and 2000.

Ndaba continues to do public service in her present position at the National Agricultural Marketing Council as an advisor to the Minister of Agriculture on matters relating to the marketing of agricultural products and government policy.

Jean Sinclair (1908 - 1996)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER



**AWARDED TO JEAN SINCLAIR
FOR HER DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION
TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID AND
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**

Jean Sinclair was born in 1908 into a comfortable and conventional middle-class suburban family.

Her initial introduction to politics was through the Springbok Legion, which in the 1940s fought against the rise of facism and for democratic rights for all in South Africa. Having resigned on a matter of principle as a serving member of the United Party from the Johannesburg City Council, her vision and her loathing of all forms of injustice led her to believe that a movement was required to combat the plethora of segregationist and discriminatory legislation that was being tabled in Parliament by the National Party when it came to power in 1948, such as the Group Areas Act and the disenfranchisement of the Coloured people. Accordingly, Sinclair was instrumental in the establishment of the Women's Defence of the Constitution League in 1955, of which she became the first President.

The Black Sash organised a march of women to the City Hall in Johannesburg to attend a public meeting called by the Mayor. Their efforts brought thousands of women to the streets in a memorable show of opposition. Two petitions were launched and a vigil was held outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria. Then, travelling in convoy, the women took the petitions to Cape Town to deliver them to Parliament.

The countrywide demonstrations and the efforts of the Black Sash – a name derived from the sashes worn by the women in all their protests to symbolise the 'death' of the Constitution – failed to prevent the passing of the Senate Bill, which finally opened the way for the removal of Coloured people from the voters' roll.

Over the next 50 years, Sinclair's passion that brought the Black Sash to life kept it going even after the battle against the Senate Act was lost. During the bleakest years of Apartheid, when the chances of defeating the system by peaceful means seemed futile, and not even the press could be persuaded to take an interest in the organisation's campaigns, Sinclair's inspired leadership, personal courage and principled opposition to Apartheid and injustice encouraged thousands of women to keep faith in the movement, which she led until 1975.

The Black Sash impacted on the lives of hundreds of thousands of South Africans caught in the web of Apartheid's race and security legislation, through its advocacy campaigns and defence of victims.

Sinclair devoted her life to fighting Apartheid. Her strong liberal ideals and common decency inspired many ordinary people to do extraordinary things in the pursuit of justice and human rights. She was a truly remarkable South African.

Fabian Defu Ribeiro (1933 - 1986)

THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO DR FABIAN DEFU RIBEIRO
FOR DEDICATING HIS LIFE TO SERVE THE OPPRESSED
AND FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE
STRUGGLE FOR AN EQUAL, JUST AND
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**



Medical doctor and community worker, Dr Fabian Ribeiro, was born in Natal in 1933. After completing a BSc Degree at the University of Fort Hare in 1951, he studied Medicine at the University of Natal. Having completed his internship at King Edward Hospital in Durban in 1959, he worked in Welkom for a while before opening a surgery practice in Mamelodi, Pretoria in 1961.

Although he was not affiliated to any political organisation, his own experiences, his compassion for the plight of the poor and his deep sense of justice led him to be outspoken in his condemnation of Apartheid. His utterings often resulted in warnings from the Special Branch which put him under surveillance because of his association with Robert Sobukwe.

Dr Ribeiro attached much importance to providing good education to the youth and was at pains to assist many young people to obtain this, often by sponsoring them to study abroad and especially in Lesotho where he had good contacts through the Catholic Church.

In the 1970s, Dr Ribeiro opened a practice in the poor area of Winterveld where he often treated his patients for free. The increasing numbers of injured and brutalised people entering his practice made him realise that the repression of the South African Government was becoming more widespread and vicious. Dr Ribeiro arranged for many of his young patients to further their studies abroad. He began to record the evidence of police brutality and made a number of videotapes to highlight the plight of the local population. A well-known video, *Witness to Apartheid*, made in absolute secrecy, was widely distributed overseas.

Both Dr Ribeiro and his wife, Florence, were relentlessly harassed and persecuted. In 1980, he was detained for a few months. There were countless unsuccessful assassination attempts on their lives. In March 1986, a petrol bomb was thrown through a window on the top floor of his house. Though the couple considered leaving the country, they decided against this. Instead of breaking his spirit, the imprisonment and harassment made Dr Ribeiro more determined to speak out against the atrocities of the Government and to continue to serve his people.

On 1 December 1986, Dr Ribeiro and his wife were mysteriously gunned down and killed in the courtyard of their home.

Dr Ribeiro believed in and fought for the equality of all people, irrespective of race. Dr Ribeiro refused to let Apartheid persecution break his spirit and continued to serve until his life was taken by an assassin's bullet.

Amina Cachalia (1930 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE



**AWARDED TO AMINA CACHALIA
FOR HER LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR GENDER EQUALITY, NON-RACIALISM AND
A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**

Amina Cachalia was born in 1930 in Johannesburg to a politically conscious family which played a meaningful role in the struggles led by Mahatma Gandhi.

From an early age, Cachalia was a member of the Transvaal Indian Congress – her father was Chairperson of its forerunner, the Transvaal British Indian Association – and through the political work of this organisation, soon became involved with the African National Congress (ANC).

As a member of the ANC, in the early 1950s, Cachalia worked hard to make the Defiance Campaign a success by distributing leaflets, making home visits and recruiting volunteers. She was arrested and sentenced to 14 days in Boksburg Prison for her participation in the Germiston March.

Cachalia was particularly concerned about the oppression of women. In 1948, she was instrumental in launching the Women's Progressive Union, an organisation that aimed to make women financially independent. In 1954, she took the lead in launching, together with other leading women of the movement, the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW) of which she became Treasurer.

FEDSAW's immediate objective was to oppose the proposed extension of pass laws to Black women, a campaign which culminated on 9 August 1956 in a national march of 20 000 women of all races to the Union Buildings to present their petition against pass laws.

In the aftermath of the Rivonia Trail, Cachalia fell victim to the mass banning of political activists. Cachalia and her husband, Yusuf, both received banning orders. Both were placed under house arrest, and prohibited from social gatherings, membership of organisations and from entering publishing or educational institutions.

In the early 1980s, after three consecutive banning orders amounting to 15 years of house arrest, Cachalia supported the campaign to oppose the Tricameral Parliament, a sham institution through which the nationalist Government hoped to co-opt Coloured and Indian communities by giving them a limited measure of political rights. The Transvaal Indian Congress was revived and the United Democratic Front was formed to oppose the new dispensation.

As a measure of the high regard with which Amina Cachalia is held, she was offered high office by the first democratic Government, which she modestly declined. Cachalia deserves a special place in our history for her humility and commitment over many decades to the cause of freedom.

Frans Rasimphi Tshivhase (1900 - 1952)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE

**AWARDED TO CHIEF FRANS RASIMPHI TSHIVHASE
FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR A FREE, JUST AND DEMOCRATIC
SOUTH AFRICA**



Chief Frans Rasimphi Tshivhase was born in 1900 in Mukumbani, in the former Transvaal, and took over the reigns as the Paramount Chief of the Tshivhase people in April 1930 after the death of his father two months earlier.

At a time when the Land Act, which sought to dispossess Black South Africans of their land, was being implemented across the country, Chief Tshivhase was resolute in his opposition to the expropriation of the land of his subjects and strident in his defence of the rights of his people. Throughout his life, Chief Tshivhase refused to have his people impoverished and he waged a monumental struggle in defence of the inheritance of his people.

Realising that the serious and difficult challenges faced by his mostly rural constituents required a political response, he was among the first traditional leaders of the period to forge strong organisational links with more urban political organisations such as the South African Communist Party of which he was a member. Through shrewd political and organisational strategy, he was able to frustrate the colonial designs of the South African Government to dispossess his people of their land for more than 15 years.

In November 1946, having identified him as an obstacle to their expropriation plans, the South African Government stripped him of his powers and officially removed him from his crown. However, even this could not stop Chief Tshivhase from organising his people to resist, and a year later, the Government banished this revolutionary and progressive Chief to Moeletswane, a distant area between Pretoria and Rustenburg.

At Moeletswane, Chief Tshivhase continued to defy the authorities by mobilising the local inhabitants against the Government. He was forcibly removed yet again in 1952, this time to even more distant Ermelo, in the eastern part of the former Transvaal where he was reputedly slow-poisoned. He died at Mills Hospital in Johannesburg.

Chief Tshivhase died while fighting against the oppression of his people in South Africa. Although half a century has passed since Chief Tshivhase's demise, his people still recall him fondly by his nickname of 'Phiriphiri British Empire', received because of his implacable opposition to colonialism and his heroic defence of their rights.

Hilda Bernstein (1915 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



AWARDED TO HILDA BERNSTEIN FOR STRIVING FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS AND HER CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND A NON-RACIAL, JUST AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

Hilda Bernstein was born to Russian parents in London in 1915. After completing her high school education, and while still in her teens, she immigrated to South Africa in 1932.

From an early age, Bernstein became active in political organisations and associated with the struggle for national liberation. She became a member of the South African Labour Party League of Youth but in 1940 joined the South African Communist Party. Bernstein served as a city councillor in Johannesburg from 1943 to 1946 – the only Communist to be elected to public office on a 'Whites only' vote. Bernstein was charged with sedition following the mineworkers' strike of 1946.

Bernstein was a founding member of the first non-racial women's organisation in South Africa, the Federation of South African Women. She was one of the organisers of the historic Women's March to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956. Hilda was also a founder of the South African Peace Council and its National Secretary until the organisation's banning.

In 1953, Bernstein was declared a 'listed' Communist and banned by Ministerial decree from membership of organisations, attending meetings, writing and being published. Under the State of Emergency following the Sharpeville shootings, Bernstein was detained without charge. In 1964, after the Rivonia Trial in which she was charged, she escaped from home as police came to arrest her. Together with her husband, she crossed the border on foot to Botswana.

In exile, Bernstein was an active member of the External Mission of the African National Congress (ANC) and the ANC's Women's Section. Bernstein worked as a freelance journalist, and started a new and successful career as an artist and print-maker.

Bernstein toured extensively in Europe, Canada and the United States of America on behalf of the ANC, the Women's League and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, propagating the need to isolate the Apartheid regime. She also authored several biographies, novels and historical accounts of South Africa and countless articles, all concerning the struggle against Apartheid.

Hilda Bernstein continues to write and work as an artist.

Laloo Chiba (1930 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO LALOO CHIBA
FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR A NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST, JUST AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**



Laloo Chiba was born on 5 November 1930. A member of the South African Communist Party and the Transvaal Indian Congress, he was profoundly affected by the extreme violence of the Apartheid regime during the Sharpeville massacre in 1960. This incident convinced him of the need for armed struggle and controlled sabotage to pressurise the Apartheid regime into negotiations.

Chiba joined the African National Congress' (ANC) armed wing *Umkonto we Sizwe* (MK) in 1961. By 1962 he was promoted to platoon commander. His commitment and leadership was recognised by his comrades and he was asked to become a member of the Second National High Command in 1963.

Chiba was brutally tortured by the Special Branch when he was arrested after his comrades were caught sabotaging a railway line. The Special Branch failed in their efforts to break him and, not being able to extract any information from him, it was unable to lay charges. Chiba was released – deaf in one ear from the torture he endured – only to be re-detained in 1964 and subjected to further remorseless interrogation.

In October 1964, together with other comrades, Chiba was charged with membership of the High Command of MK. He was sentenced and served 18 years' imprisonment on Robben Island. On his release in 1982, he became active in the United Democratic Front and continued to work in the ANC underground.

Chiba was elected Member of Parliament in the first and second democratic elections in 1994 and 1999.

Clarence Mlamli Makwetu (1928 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



**AWARDED TO CLARENCE MLAMLI MAKWETU
FOR HIS EXCELLENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR A NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST, JUST AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**

Clarence Mlamli Makwetu was born in 1928 in the Cofimvaba area, Eastern Cape. After going through different educational institutions, he went to Cape Town to seek employment in 1948. In Cape Town he became an active member of the African National Congress (ANC) Youth League. In 1959 he became very instrumental in the formation of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). He was the first PAC secretary of the Langa Flats branch. He later became the regional chairperson of the Western Cape, then a PAC stronghold. On 29 March 1960, Makwetu was arrested and detained for his involvement in the Anti-pass campaign, in terms of the first State of Emergency to be declared in South Africa. He was released from detention in September 1960.

After his release, he intensified his PAC activities until August 1961 when he was banished to Cofimvaba. In August 1962 he was arrested in Transkei and brought back to Cape Town to stand trial on charges of conducting an illegal gathering. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on Robben Island. On his release from Robben Island he was escorted to Transkei.

In June 1976, he was once again detained for political activism and released in May 1977. In December 1979, he was banished by his cousin, the then Transkei ruler, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to the Libode district. In December 1989 he became the first President of the Pan Africanist Movement (PAM), the front organisation of the PAC. When the PAC was unbanned in 1990, PAM was dissolved and Makwetu became the Deputy President of the PAC. On the death of the PAC president, Zeph Mothopeng, in 1990, Makwetu was elected President of the PAC. He served in this position until 1996. After the 1994 democratic elections, Makwetu led the PAC delegation to the National Assembly.

Makwetu was a political activist for 40 years from 1954 to 1994, when he retired from active politics. A staunch Africanist, Makwetu's role in the struggle for the liberation of South Africa is extraordinary.

Mapetla Mohapi (1947 - 1976)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO MAPETLA MOHAPI
FOR DEDICATING HIS LIFE TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR A DEMOCRATIC, FREE AND NON-RACIAL
SOUTH AFRICA**



Mapetla Mohapi was born in the rural village of Jozanashoek, Sterkspruit in the former Transkei on 2 September 1947. He studied at the University of the North (Turfloop), where he graduated with a degree in Social Work in the early 1970s.

While studying at Turfloop, he was drawn to the philosophy of Black Consciousness, and became active in the South African Students Organisation (SASO). After students at several Black universities held pro-Frelimo rallies in October 1974 to celebrate the independence of Mozambique, Mohapi, together with several other leaders of SASO and the Black People's Convention, was detained. He was released in April 1975 without charge.

Three months after he was elected the permanent Secretary of SASO and while serving as an administrator of a trust that took care of ex-political prisoners and their families, he was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and confined to the areas of King William's Town and Zwelitsha.

A month after the start of the 1976 Soweto uprising, in a swoop of Black Consciousness activists, Mapetla was again detained without charge on 16 July.

Twenty days later, on 5 August 1976, Mohapi died in police custody.

Upon his death, police produced a 'suicide note', claiming he had committed suicide in his cell. An inquest held later did not make a finding on the suicide claim – the note was confirmed by a leading British handwriting expert as forgery – but found that no one could be held responsible for Mohapi's death.

Mohapi gave his life in the struggle against Apartheid and for the liberation of his people. His untimely death at the hands of the Apartheid regime robbed South Africa of a great leader and hero.

Josie (Palmer) Mpama (1903 - 1979)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



**AWARDED TO JOSIE MPAMA
FOR HER LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR A DEMOCRATIC, FREE AND NON-RACIAL
SOUTH AFRICA AND THE RIGHTS OF WORKERS**

Josie (Palmer) Mpama was born to 'Coloured' parents in Potchefstroom in 1903. In the 1920s, she joined the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) and soon became the Branch Secretary in Potchefstroom. Palmer, who adopted the surname Mpama when she moved to the local township to be with her husband, was a leading figure in Potchefstroom in the 1928 campaign against residential permits. During the late 1920s and 1930s, Mpama wrote for *Umsebenzi*, the CPSA's journal in which she highlighted the plight of Black workers and made the connection between workers' struggles and the general political system in the country.

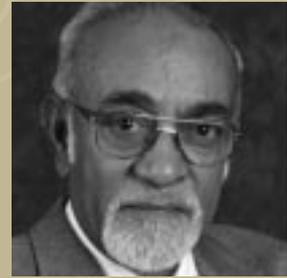
By the 1940s, Josie was a member of the CPSA's Johannesburg committee, becoming the first Black woman to play a significant role in the CPSA. In 1944, she started working with the National Anti-Pass Council. At the 1947 International Women's Day meeting in Johannesburg, a resolution was passed to establish a 'non-colour bar women's organisation' and the Transvaal All-Women's Union was formed, with Mpama as its Secretary. Later, while Mpama served as the President of the Transvaal branch of the Federation of South African Women, she was placed under a banning order just before the historic Women's March to the Union Buildings on 9 August 1956. Mpama was also detained during the State of Emergency declared after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960.

Mpama's life was one of service and dedication to the plight of workers and women. Her pioneering activism made her a role model for many generations of women.

Billy Nair (1929 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

AWARDED TO BILLY NAIR FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS AND FOR A NON-RACIAL AND NON-SEXIST SOUTH AFRICA



Billy Nair was born in KwaZulu-Natal on 27 November 1929. As a young man, Nair worked in a local dairy where he was confronted by poor working conditions and extreme exploitation. After being fired for his efforts to organise the workers into a union, he became full-time Secretary of the Dairy Workers' Union.

The passive resistance campaign between 1946 and 1948 against the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representative Act brought home to Nair the need for political action and spurred him to join the Natal Indian Congress.

Meanwhile, Nair's leadership within the workers' movement soon saw him elected to the National Executive Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions formed in March 1955 with 19 affiliates.

In 1956, Nair was charged, together with 156 other Congress activists, with treason.

When *Umkhonto we Sizwe* was formed in 1961, Nair was appointed as one of its Natal commanders. After operating underground for two years, he was arrested in July 1963 and charged with sabotage together with 18 others. He received a 20-year sentence, which he served on Robben Island.

Upon his release in February 1984, he became a member of the National Executive Committee of the United Democratic Front. Nair was again detained in Durban in July 1990 under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, as part of the arrests of Operation Vula operatives.

He was elected as Member of Parliament in the first and second democratic Parliament.

Rita Alice Ndzanga (1933 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



AWARDED TO RITA ALICE NDZANGA
FOR HER LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS AND TO THE REALISATION OF A
NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST, FREE AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

Rita Alice Ndzanga was born in 1933 in Ventersdorp in the North West (then in the Transvaal) and did her schooling at the Bantu High School in Johannesburg.

As a young woman, Ndzanga became an organiser for the South African Railways and Harbour Union. During the 1950s, she was involved in the formation of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Because of her union and political activism, Ndzanga was banned and prohibited from attending any political gathering for five years in 1964.

In 1969, Ndzanga was detained under the Terrorism Act and kept in jail for 18 months, after which she was banned and restricted to Senaoane for a further five years.

In October 1976, Ndzanga was detained and charged with recruiting young students for military training. She suffered a major blow when her husband, Lawrence Ndzanga, died in detention in January 1977.

Undeterred, Ndzanga went back to the union movement in 1980 as organiser for the General and Allied Worker's Union, an organisation that became a driving force in the founding of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in 1985.

After the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC), Ndzanga was elected as the Chairperson and Treasurer of the Senaoane branch of the ANC Women's League – today known as the Lawrence Ndzanga branch.

She served in the first, second and third democratic Parliament.

Ndzanga's resolute conviction in the cause of justice and liberation and her determined struggle in the face of relentless State persecution and harassment, stands out as an example of triumph of the human spirit over the forces of suffering, cruelty and oppression. Her indomitable spirit is a reflection of the innate and most human yearning to be free. She is an embodiment of our highest ideals. She is indeed an inspiration to all South Africans.

Joseph (Joe) Mbuku Nhlanhla (1936 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO JOSEPH MBUKU NHLANHLA
FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR A NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST, FREE AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**



Joseph Mbuku Nhlanhla was born in Johannesburg in 1936. As a young man, he was a member of the African National Congress (ANC) Youth League structures in Alexandra. By the 1950s, he emerged as a national leader within the organisation.

When the State of Emergency was declared in 1960, he was one of the first people to be detained, and after his release without charge, he was 'restricted' by Ministerial decree to the magisterial area of Johannesburg.

In 1964, Nhlanhla left South Africa for Tanzania after which he was selected by the ANC to study Economics at the Plekhanov Institute in Moscow. After completing his studies in 1969, he returned to Tanzania to serve as head of the ANC's youth and student structures.

In 1973, he was appointed as the ANC's Chief Representative in Egypt and the Middle East during which time he represented the ANC on the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the forerunner of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Nhlanhla, a long-serving member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, served on the National Preparatory Committee which prepared for the return of the ANC to South Africa. He was part of the ANC delegation at the Groote Schuur talks in May 1990, which opened negotiations with the South African Government.

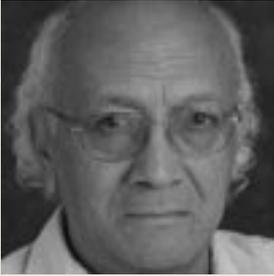
During the Convention for a Democratic South Africa negotiations, Nhlanhla played a key role in smoothing over difficulties relating to the interim Government and the future of the intelligence services.

Nhlanhla was elected as Member of Parliament in the first democratic Parliament in 1994 and was appointed Deputy Minister for Intelligence Services in February 1995. In 1999, he was appointed by President Thabo Mbeki as Minister for Intelligence Services, a position he held until he was no longer able to due to ill health.

Nhlanhla's life speaks of his dedication to the cause of freedom of his people. He pursued the challenge of creating a better life for all South Africans, both Black and White, through his unwavering commitment of over half a century to advancing the climate for negotiations and peace.

Reginald (Reggie) September (1923 -)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER



AWARDED TO REGINALD SEPTEMBER FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST, FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

Reginald (Reggie) September was born in Cape Town in 1923, the son of working class parents. Having completed his education at Cape Town's Trafalgar High School he worked as an apprentice in the shoe industry. As a factory worker, he was confronted by the misery of poor working conditions and exploitative labour practices.

In 1938, he joined the National Liberation League of Cissie Gool and James La Guma. In the early 1940s, he became a full-time trade unionist, organising textile and distributive workers in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

After spending two years abroad, he returned to South Africa in 1953 and became one of the founding members and General Secretary of the South African Coloured People's Organisation (known as the South African Coloured People's Congress after December 1959).

He was imprisoned for five months without charge during the 1960 State of Emergency and again detained in 1961 for helping to organise the May Stay-At-Home. Subjected to bans and constant harassment, he went into hiding for five months.

In 1963, September was instructed by the African National Congress (ANC) to flee South Africa and was posted as the ANC Chief Representative for the United Kingdom and Western Europe, a post he held until 1978.

From 1978 to 1990, September was a member of the Revolutionary Council of the ANC in Lusaka, Zambia.

After almost 30 years in exile, September finally returned to South Africa in 1991 as a member of the ANC team that negotiated the future of the country with the South African Government.

He was elected as Member of Parliament in the first democratic Parliament in 1994 and served until 2004 when he retired.

September dedicated his whole life to the struggle against exploitation and oppression. His loyal and humble service to the cause of liberation of South Africa and his wise counsel during negotiations, marks him as one of the architects of the new South Africa.

Stephen (Steve) Vukile Tshwete (1938 - 2002)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO STEPHEN VUKILE TSHWETE
FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR A FREE, NON-SEXIST, NON-RACIAL AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**



Stephen (Steve) Vukile Tshwete was born in Springs on 12 November 1938. He spent his childhood in the village of Nkonkqweni (Peelton), and later in King William's Town and East London.

Inspired by the tribulations of the African National Congress (ANC) leadership while reading reports of the Treason Trial in the late 1950s in the *Imvo Zabantsundu*, Tshwete joined the ANC soon after he left school and immersed himself in political activism in the Eastern Cape.

In the early 1960s, Tshwete was appointed a member of the Border Regional Command of *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (MK), the military wing of the ANC. He was arrested in the national raids in 1963 together with scores of other MK leaders and members. In 1964, he was sentenced to 15 years, which he served on Robben Island.

When the United Democratic Front was formed in 1983, Tshwete was elected President of its Border region. After he was detained for four months and constantly harassed by the security police and declared *persona non grata* by Ministerial decree, Tshwete went into exile, first to Maseru and then Zambia.

Tshwete was sent for high-level military training and was appointed Army Commissar of MK. In 1988, he was co-opted onto the ANC National Executive Committee and formed part of the ANC delegation to the Groote Schuur talks in May 1990.

He returned to the country in May 1990 to assume the position of national organiser and Chairperson of the National Organising Committee.

As head of the ANC's Sports Desk and as the first Minister of Sport and Recreation in South Africa's democratic government, Tshwete played a pivotal role in the deracialisation and normalisation of South African sport. Tshwete was appointed Minister of Safety and Security after the 1999 elections, a position he held until his death on 26 April 2002.

Tshwete was a man of many talents, all of which he harnessed in the cause of liberating his people. His outstanding leadership, acute mind, compassionate nature and wide interests were of great benefit to the liberation struggle and to the democratic Government. He made an invaluable contribution to our country.

Zacharia Keodirelang Matthews (1901 - 1968)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



**AWARDED TO ZACHARIA KEODIRELANG MATTHEWS
FOR HIS GROUND-BREAKING ACHIEVEMENT IN
EDUCATION AND LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION
TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST
AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**

Zacharia Keodirelang Matthews was born in Kimberley in 1901. Though exposed to politics at a young age – his father was a voter on the non-racial Cape voter's roll and his cousin, Sol Plaatje, a founder member of the African National Congress (ANC) – Matthews devoted himself in his early years to education. He became the first African to obtain both a BA and LLB at a South African institution. In 1934, Matthews obtained an MA in Anthropology from Yale University in the United States of America.

Matthews found his political home in the ANC, an organisation for which he worked tirelessly. As a member of the ANC, he attended the All African Convention in Bloemfontein in 1935, which sought to bring together all organisations fighting for national liberation. He supported the writing of the ANC's 1949 Programme of Action, initiated by former ANC Youth League leaders. In June 1952, Matthews left South Africa to take up a position as visiting professor at New York's Union Theological Seminary.

Back in South Africa as principal of the University College of Fort Hare and leader of the ANC in the Cape, he proposed the convening of a 'congress of the people'. After the success of the Congress held at Kliptown in 1955 and the adoption of the Freedom Charter by the ANC, the State undertook a wave of arrests of leaders and Matthews was not spared. He was among the accused in the Treason Trial.

In 1960, he was detained without trial for 135 days during the State of Emergency. After his release, Matthews joined ANC President, Albert Luthuli, in calling for consultations among African leaders, a call which culminated in the All-In African Conference in March 1961. The next year, he took a position as Secretary of the Africa division of the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

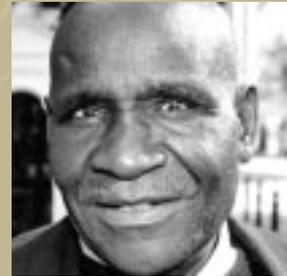
As a measure of the high regard with which he was held, Sir Seretse Khama appointed him, at the independence of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1966, the first Ambassador of Botswana to the United Nations in Washington, where he died in 1968 from a heart attack.

Matthews has been revered by generations of South Africans for his intellectual, political and academic achievements. In the words of President Thabo Mbeki, he was 'a pathfinder, a teacher to millions of our people, and an educated and cultured African'.

Thomas Titus Nkobi (1922 - 1994)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO THOMAS TITUS NKOB
FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL AND SELFLESS CONTRIBUT
TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A NON-RACIAL, NON-SEXIST,
FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**



Thomas Titus Nkobi was born in Southern Matabeleland on 22 October 1922. He grew up and was educated in South Africa, where his father worked in the mines as a migrant labourer.

At the tender age of 22, Nkobi cut his teeth in politics when he became involved in the first Alexandra bus boycott of 1944. He played a leading role in the 1952 Defiance Campaign. In the run-up to the Congress of the People in 1955, Nkobi served as a volunteer, travelling from village to village, collecting demands which were to be incorporated into the Freedom Charter, to be drawn up at the Congress which he attended as a delegate.

In 1958, he was appointed national organiser of the African National Congress (ANC), with the task of setting up a national system of township street committee structures known as the M-plan. Nkobi was among the thousands of political activists who were detained during the 1960 State of Emergency. After his release, he continued to work underground until 1963 when he was instructed by the ANC to leave South Africa to assist with the mobilisation of international public opinion against the Apartheid regime.

Nkobi served on the National Executive Committee of the ANC from 1968 until his death in 1994. As Treasurer General of the ANC, he travelled extensively throughout the world, soliciting funds for the various political activities and campaigns of the ANC, meticulously accounting for all resources raised. He was widely respected for his compassion and concern for the well-being of ANC members in exile.

Nkobi had the privilege of serving as a Member of Parliament in the first democratic Parliament in a free South Africa, a goal he sacrificed so much for. The success of South Africa's democracy in its first 10 years is a tribute to patriotic men and women of Nkobi's calibre on whose shoulders the foundation was laid.

Solomon Tshekisho Plaatje (1876 - 1932)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD



AWARDED TO SOLOMON TSHEKISHO PLAATJE
FOR DEDICATING HIS ADULT LIFE
TO THE CAUSE OF RESTORING THE DIGNITY OF
OPPRESSED SOUTH AFRICANS AND EXCEPTIONAL
CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A FREE AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

Solomon Tshekisho Plaatje was born in 1876 on a farm in the Boshof district in the Orange Free State. He received his mission education at Pniel where he remained for several years as an assistant teacher while studying further. In 1894, he departed for Kimberley where he sat for, and distinguished himself, in the Civil Service examinations.

Advancement in the Civil Service being closed to him, and with a natural affinity for words, Plaatje turned to journalism. He established the first Setswana-English weekly, *Koranta ea Becoana*, which he edited for seven years in Mafikeng until it went out of business. With new financial backers, he opened the *Tsala ea Becoana*, (later renamed *Tsala ea batho*) in Kimberley. Plaatje was a prolific writer and contributed many articles to other papers, particularly Kimberley's *Diamond Fields Advertiser*.

When the South African Native National Congress (SANNC) (the forerunner to the African National Congress [ANC]) was formed in 1912, Plaatje was chosen as its first Secretary General. An articulate opponent of tribalism, he exemplified the new spirit of national unity among a small group of mission-educated African intellectuals.

SANNC's first major campaign was against the Land Act of 1913, which drastically curtailed the right of Africans to own or occupy land throughout the Union. In 1914, he was as a member of the deputation to Britain responsible for appealing to the British Government to repeal the Act. There he met with several prominent politicians, including the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George.

Plaatje also visited the United States of America where he met with prominent Black leaders such as Marcus Garvey, President of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and W.E.P Du Bois, the leader of the National Association for the Advancement of the Coloured People.

He wrote numerous books, including the *Native Life in South Africa* and the *Boer War Diary of Sol T. Plaatje*. His *Mhudi: An Epic of South African life* was the first novel published in English by a Black South African. He also wrote two works (*Sechuana Proverbs with Literal Translations and their European Equivalents* and *A Sechuana Reader* – written with Daniel Jones of London University) reflecting his interest in the promotion of African languages and culture.

Plaatje, teacher, court interpreter, newspaper editor and journalist, linguist, writer and novelist, was one of the most gifted and versatile Black South Africans of his generation. He devoted his many talents to one overriding cause: the struggle of African people against injustice and dispossession.

Dan Tloome (1919 - 1992)

THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO DAN TLOOME
FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS AND SELFLESS CONTRIBUTION
TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A FREE AND
DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**



Dan Tloome was born in Bloemfontein in 1919 where he schooled and graduated from the Modderpoort Anglican Teachers' Training Institute as a teacher.

When he moved to Johannesburg to be near his family who had moved there, Tloome was deeply moved by the exploitation which he saw all around. He gave up teaching to become an organiser for the Milling Worker's Union of which he was later elected Secretary.

When the Council of Non-European Trade Unions – a direct forerunner of the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the Congress of South African Trade Unions – was launched in 1941, Tloome was elected as Vice-President. Tloome, realising the connection between worker exploitation and political oppression, became active in the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP). He was a founder member of the ANC Youth League in 1945 and in 1949 he was elected to the National Executive Committee of the ANC.

Tloome's leadership saw him rise through the ranks of worker organisations. He became a key organiser of the great miners' strike of 1946 in which nearly 100 000 mineworkers participated. He also became a key figure in the organising of the historic Defiance Campaign of 1952. During the 1950s, Tloome was tried and convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act. Undeterred by State harassment, he became editor of the left-wing journal *Liberation*.

When he was placed under house arrest in 1963, the then banned SACP took the decision to send Tloome out of the country to promote the work of the movement abroad.

Tloome served the movement diligently in various capacities. He returned to South Africa in 1991 as a member of the ANC's National Preparatory Committee and took part in the Groote Schuur talks which preceded the Convention for a Democratic South Africa negotiations.

Tloome was a pioneer trade unionist who dedicated his life to realise the ideals of a non-racial trade union movement and freedom.

Barbara Castle (1910 - 2002)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER



**AWARDED TO BARBARA CASTLE
FOR HER OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
AGAINST APARTHEID AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
NON-SEXIST, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA**

Barbara Castle was born in Bradford in 1910. Being the daughter of a member of the Labour Party she was converted to socialism at an early age.

After becoming a Member of Parliament (MP) in 1945, Castle soon achieved a reputation for her left-wing politics and her oratory. Over a political career spanning 60 years, she served as Minister in two Labour governments (1964 to 1970 under Harold Wilson, and in 1974 under James Callaghan) and as a member of the European Parliament (1979–1986). In 1990, Castle was awarded the title of baroness.

Castle, who was vehemently opposed to all manifestations of racism, was a life-long and fervent opponent of Apartheid and actively supported the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) from its inception. She became Honorary President of the AAM and actively assisted with membership drives. She personally canvassed support and signed letters to all Labour MPs including Wilson. Through her work, most Labour MPs became the AAM's first individual members.

Castle often led AAM marches in the 1960s, becoming a familiar and frequent speaker at Trafalgar Square rallies against the South African Government at the time. In 1961, Castle helped organise the 72-hour 'black sash' protest vigil outside Lancaster House to protest against the policies of the South African Government during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. It was a resolution of that Conference which finally saw South Africa leaving the Commonwealth.

In the closing stages of the Rivonia Treason Trial in June 1964, with Woodrow Wyatt, Humphry Berkeley and at least 50 other MPs, Castle headed an impressive march to Trafalgar Square, where a petition, signed by 100 MPs, was presented to the South African Embassy demanding that the death penalty not be imposed and calling for the freeing of the accused.

Castle was an internationalist, a socialist and a humanitarian who throughout her life strived to realise her ideals. She remained a true friend of South Africa until the end.

Ramesh Chandra (1919 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO RAMESH CHANDRA
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE IDEALS
OF FREEDOM FROM COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID AND
CHAMPIONING THE CAUSE OF THE POOR
AND DEVELOPMENT**



Ramesh Chandra was born on 30 March 1919 in Punjab. He was educated in Simla, Delhi and Government College, Lahore.

As an international diplomat at the United Nations (UN), Chandra played a leading role over many years in the decolonisation process and the fight against Apartheid.

He took an active part in the Committee of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in consultation with the UN's Economic and Social Council.

He served as President of the NGO Committee on Development based in Vienna, President of the NGO Sub-Committee on the South and Racism and Radical Discrimination, Vice President of the NGO Special Committee on Disarmament based in Geneva, and as Member of the Special Committee on Human Rights.

Chandra also presided over several international conferences and seminars on the struggle against Apartheid, in co-operation with the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

Chandra has been widely honoured with the highest distinctions from several governments in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Among others, he is the recipient of the Order of Lenin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the Order of Jose Marti (Cuba) and the UN Gold Medal for his work against Apartheid.

Chandra is a great friend of South Africa and the oppressed across the world.

Robert (Bob) Hughes (1932 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER



AWARDED TO LORD ROBERT HUGHES FOR HIS LIFELONG INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE FREEDOM OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES, AN OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID AND DEVOTING HIS ENERGIES TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

Lord Robert (Bob) Hughes was born in Pittenweem, County Fife in Scotland in 1932. He was educated at Robert Gordon's College in Aberdeen, and after he emigrated with his family to South Africa in 1947, at Benoni High School in the Transvaal and at the Pietermaritzburg Technical College, Natal. On his return to the United Kingdom (UK) in 1954, he worked as a draughtsman in Aberdeen until 1970.

Hughes' experience in South Africa imbued him with a life-long revulsion to racism, discrimination and injustice. He was soon drawn into politics and elected to the position of Chairperson of the Aberdeen City Labour Party. In 1962, he was elected as councillor in the Aberdeen Town Council where he served until 1970. In 1970, he was elected to Parliament as member for Aberdeen North and returned in all consecutive elections until 1997 when he was elevated to the position of life peer in the House of Lords.

History will record Hughes' unwavering support over half a century for the, at times unpopular, causes of decolonisation and anti-Apartheid. He was a trustee of the Canon Collins Educational Trust for South Africa, Chairperson of the Southern Africa Committee of the Movement for Colonial Freedom and a leading and lifelong member of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM).

The AAM played a major role in influencing international fora such as the United Nations (UN), the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the Non Aligned Movement. The AAM, together with the UN Special Committee on Apartheid and anti-Apartheid movements in other countries, became the core of the solidarity movement which played an important role in isolating the South African regime, challenging its legitimacy and securing worldwide support for the liberation movement.

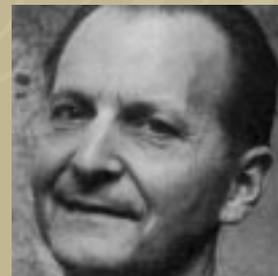
After the first democratic elections, Hughes who became the first Chairperson of Action for South Africa, set up to support development in South Africa.

Hughes is a man of great integrity, who put his personal convictions before his personal preferences. His valuable and consistent leadership in the cause of African liberation helped build the AAM into an organisation that came to be regarded as the conscience of the British people. Indeed, the AAM grew to be the largest protest movement in Britain. When former President Nelson Mandela made the first State visit to the the UK, it was no surprise that he paid particular tribute to the part played by Hughes in the struggle against Apartheid.

Ernst Michanek (1919 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO ERNST MICHANEK
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE
ATTAINMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC, FREE, JUST AND
NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA**



Ernst Michanek was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on 27 September 1919. After completing an undergraduate degree at the University of Uppsala in 1944, he was a journalist before becoming an advisor to the Swedish Social Ministry under the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in 1956.

After a stint as the Director-General for the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) from 1965 to 1979, he was appointed Ambassador for the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1979 to 1986.

Ambassador Michanek served as leader and consultant in various organisations within the United Nations such as the International Labour Organisation, Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). He served as Chairperson of the Swedish UNESCO Council from 1968 to 1983 and President of the International Council for Technical Co-operation from 1979 to 1990. He also served as Vice-President of Swefund (1979 – 1986), President of the Dag Hammarskjöld Memory Fund and President of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (1986 – 1987).

In his capacity as Vice-President of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa from 1982 to 1992, Michanek played a key role in formulating Sweden's policy of supporting the liberation movement in South Africa. During a particularly unfavourable period internationally, Michanek's unwavering support for human rights and liberation in South Africa ensured that international opposition to Apartheid was kept on the international agenda and that the movement to isolate the Apartheid regime would succeed.

South Africa is greatly indebted to Michanek for his principled and determined stand against Apartheid and the cause of liberation.

Boudewijn Sjollema (1927 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER



**AWARDED TO REV BOUDEWIJN SJOLLEMA
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
AGAINST COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID AND
CONTRIBUTING TO THE ATTAINMENT OF A
DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA**

Reverend Boudewijn Sjollema was born in March 1927 in Rotterdam in the Netherlands. From his days as a student at the State University, Utrecht, he took an interest in the oppression of people across the world.

Much of his career was within the Christian church, first working for the Dutch Inter-Church Aid in Utrecht (1953 to 1956) and between 1957 and 1981 in various capacities for the World Council of Churches (WCC), where he dealt with matters of refugees, migration and racism.

As the first Director of the WCC Programmes to Combat Racism (PCR) (1970 – 1981), Rev Sjollema influenced the WCC to actively work with liberation movements in Africa. Under his leadership, the PCR began to provide material and other support for the organisations working for the liberation of people, especially in southern Africa. The PCR also advocated the withdrawal of investments from South Africa and the closure of accounts of those banks, which supported the Apartheid regime. The WCC itself led by example, closing its much coveted accounts with three major banks, thus influencing many member churches to follow.

From 1982 to 1987, Rev Sjollema was in charge of the Anti-Apartheid Programme of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) which organised numerous seminars and workshops with liberation movements and emerging trade unions in southern Africa. Rev Sjollema arranged for Oliver Tambo, the then exiled President of the African National Congress, to address the 1986 ILO Annual Conference in Geneva as a keynote speaker. The Conference was to influence South Africa's progressive labour legislation in a democratic South Africa, enacted a decade later.

After retirement in 1987, Rev Sjollema became a trustee of the International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF), which was based in London. IDAF provided financial support in many of the political trials in South Africa. In 1994, Rev Sjollema visited South Africa as an elections observer.

Rev Sjollema – who credits his contribution to the South African struggle to the support of his wife – stands out as a great supporter of our heroic struggle, as one of the many thousands of foreigners who threw in their lot for the liberation of a people many thousands of miles away. He is a true internationalist and humanitarian to whom we are eternally indebted.

Grogoriyevich Vassili Solodovnikov (1918 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO GROGORIYEVICH VASSILI
SOLODOVNIKOV FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION
TO THE CAUSE OF THE DECOLONIALISATION OF AFRICA
AND COMBATING APARTHEID AND LIFETIME
ACHIEVEMENT IN THE STUDY OF AFRICA**



Grogoriyevich Vassili Solodovnikov was born on 8 March 1918 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

During an illustrious career, Solodovnikov served among others as Academic Secretary of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1952 to 1956), Deputy Director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economy and International Relations (1956 to 1960) and as a member of the USSR Diplomatic Services (1961 to 1964).

Having spent many years in the field of Economics, Solodovnikov developed an interest in the history and peoples of Africa. In 1964, he became the Director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for African Studies, a position which he used to actively support the liberation movements on the continent. He also served as President of the Soviet Association of Friendship with African Countries (1964 and 1976) and Deputy Chairperson of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

After a stint as ambassador of the USSR to Zambia (1976 to 1981), he was appointed in 1981 as Senior Councillor on Africa in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he continued to assert the importance of African affairs within Soviet foreign policy.

In 1984, he became the principal research fellow at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economy and International Relations. In the 1990s he joined the Russian Academy of Sciences Institute for African Studies. He was also Vice-President of the International Congress of Africanists, council member of the Africa Institute, London and member of the editorial board of the journal *Modern African Studies* at Cambridge.

He has authored 10 monographs and over 200 articles on African and international affairs. In recognition of his scholarship and solidarity work, Solodovnikov has been rewarded with numerous honours from the USSR, Russia and Italy. Solodovnikov has been conferred with honorary doctorates from Lagos University, Nigeria, (1969) and Leipzig University, Germany (1970).

Solodovnikov has over many decades expressed his solidarity with the peoples of Africa. He is a great friend of the continent and of South Africa.

Reiulf Steen (1933 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER



AWARDED TO REIULF STEEN FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A DEMOCRATIC, JUST, NON-RACIAL AND NON-SEXIST SOUTH AFRICA

Steen as Chair of AUF initiated a national campaign in 1960 to honour Chief Albert Luthuli, President General of the ANC, with the Nobel Peace Prize which was conferred on him in 1961. At the time of the award ceremony in December 1961, in bitter cold, one of the largest demonstrations ever took place in Oslo in support of Chief Luthuli and the liberation struggle. Thus began a national solidarity campaign which also included the conferring of Peace Prizes on Archbishop Desmond Tutu as well as Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk.

In 1970 Steen, as Chair of the Labour Party, established a co-ordinating structure involving all trade unions and established a foundation to provide direct material assistance to South African liberation movements. He was invited to Tanzania by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere in 1976 and they signed an agreement between their respective political parties to support the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in Africa.

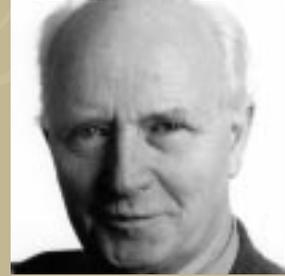
Steen was often at the centre of national and international controversy because of his commitment and solidarity with the liberation movement. In 1975-76 he worked successfully to reverse his government's decision to purchase a military defense system from a European country once it became known that it had been developed in co-operation with the apartheid regime. He also took firm positions on the sports and cultural boycotts and Norway was the first Western country to ban investment in South Africa in 1976.

Steen worked in close co-operation with Oliver Tambo and other leaders of African liberation movements.

Thorvald Stoltenberg (1931 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER

**AWARDED TO THORVALD STOLTENBERG
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE IDEALS
OF A DEMOCRATIC, JUST AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH
AFRICA AND ADVOCATING INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY
AGAINST OPPRESSION AND COLONIALISM**



Thorvald Stoltenberg, born in Oslo on 8 July 1931, studied International Law and International Relations in Austria, Switzerland, the United States of America and Finland and obtained his Law degree in 1957.

He sat for his foreign service exam in 1958. In the 1960s, he served as Vice-Consul in San Francisco, Secretary of the Embassy in Belgrade, press secretary in the Foreign Ministry and executive officer in the Foreign Minister's Secretariat. In 1970 he was appointed as acting counsellor of the Embassy in Lagos, and later international secretary in the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions.

Stoltenberg served as secretary in the Foreign Ministry from 1971 to 1972, State secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and shipping from 1974 to 1976, and State secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1976 to 1979.

In 1968, Stoltenberg was chairperson of the Nordic Development Aid group. In the 1970s he served as chairperson of the Norwegian consultative council of EC Affairs; vice-chairperson of the Norwegian Mission to the United Nations (UN); chairperson of the Coast Guard Committee and as member of the UN North South Committee. He was Defence Minister in the Nordic Government from October 1979 to February 1981. During the 1980s he also served as Defence Minister and Foreign Minister in the Harlem Brundtland Government.

He was chairperson of the Oslo Workers' Society between 1970 and 1971, and he has been head of the Norwegian Labour Party's International Committee since 1979, a board member of the Oslo Labour Party since 1984, and group leader of the Labour Party's city council group in Oslo since 1984. Stoltenberg was a member of the Norwegian Labour Party's Programme Committee in 1979.

Stoltenberg was appointed Norwegian Ambassador to the UN on 20 October 1989, and UN High Commissioner for Refugees in January 1990. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs between 1987 and 1989 and 1990 and 1993. He was UN Peace Negotiator in former Yugoslavia from 1993 to 1996. He was Norway's Ambassador to Denmark from February 1996 to September 1999. Stoltenberg was elected President of the Norwegian Red Cross in October 1999.

Stoltenberg used his position to support international struggles, particularly the struggle against Apartheid.

Maxine Waters (1938 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN SILVER



**AWARDED TO MAXINE WATERS
FOR DEDICATING HER LIFE TO THE UPLIFTMENT
OF THE POOR AND HER OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION
TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID AND THE
ATTAINMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC, NON-RACIAL AND A
NON-SEXIST SOUTH AFRICA**

Maxine Waters was born on 15 August 1938 in St. Louis, Missouri, the fifth of 13 children.

Having experienced poverty and worked in a segregated restaurant as a young girl and later as a garment worker, Waters was imbued by a sense of service to the community and outrage against discrimination. In 1966, she became an assistant teacher, and later volunteer supervisor at Head Start, a federal programme for children from poor families.

While working, Waters earned a BA degree in Sociology from California State University in Los Angeles and began working on political campaigns for local politicians. In 1976, Waters was herself elected to the California State Assembly, eventually becoming majority Whip, Democratic Caucus Chair, and since 1980, a member of the Democratic National Committee. In 1990, Waters became the second Black female in history to be elected to Congress, a position she maintained over seven terms.

Waters lobbied successfully for the creation of a National Development and Voting Rights Institute and co-founded the Black Women's Forum.

Waters took a keen interest in the United States' (US) foreign policy and the abuse of human rights across the world. She campaigned for the restoration of democracy to Haiti and justice for Haitian refugees.

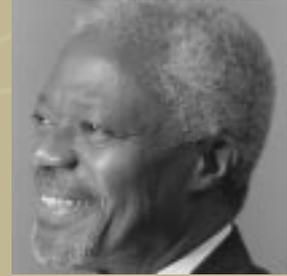
Waters worked tirelessly to isolate the Apartheid regime. She founded the Free South Africa Movement in Los Angeles and served as adviser to TransAfrica, an organisation that aimed to influence US policy towards Africa and worked to overthrow Apartheid. Waters' greatest achievement in the struggle for the liberation of South Africa was her successful lobbying for the State of California to divest state pension funds from South Africa and the sponsoring of the Anti-Apartheid Sanctions Act passed by the US Congress in 1986. These actions constituted devastating blows to the Apartheid economy and served to pressure the regime, at a crucial time, to enter into negotiations with the liberation movements.

Waters is one of the unsung heroines of our struggle. South Africa salutes her contribution to our freedom.

Kofi Annan (1938 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO KOFI ANNAN
FOR HIS EXCEPTIONAL STATESMANSHIP IN THE
LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND
CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE ON THE
AFRICAN CONTINENT AND THE WORLD**



Kofi Annan was born in Ghana in 1938. He studied Economics in Kumasi and earned a Bachelor's degree at Macalester College in Minnesota in 1961. He did graduate work in Geneva and later earned a Master's degree in Management from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1972.

Annan joined the United Nations (UN) system in 1962, working in financial and management posts with the World Health Organisation, the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and at UN headquarters in New York. He headed the UN's Peacekeeping Department from 1993 to 1995, and again in 1996, during a period of unprecedented growth in the size and scope of UN peacekeeping operations.

On 1 January 1997, Kofi Annan became the seventh Secretary General of the UN. Annan, the first African to rise to the top position from within the ranks of the UN staff, is appreciated not only for his political acumen but also for his respect for and willingness to work collaboratively with his colleagues. Under Annan, the UN has greatly increased its use of modern communication and he has pushed the organisation to be more open and accountable. In 1999, the UN released major reports on disasters in Rwanda and Srebrenica, assessments that were painfully self-critical and set a new standard for UN evaluation and transparency.

Annan's foresight and stature as the first African Secretary General of the UN has elevated the whole of the African continent.

Salvador Allende (1908 - 1973)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD



**AWARDED TO SALVADOR ALLENDE
FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE UPLIFTMENT OF THE
POOR AND STRIVING FOR THE IDEALS OF EQUALITY
AND JUSTICE IN THE WORLD**

Salvador Allende was the first Socialist to be elected President of Chile. He was born in Valparaíso, Chile, into an upper middle class family. Despite his privileged background, he became involved in radical politics at the University of Chile. He was arrested twice for his activism and suspended from the University.

After completing his medical studies, he helped to found Chile's Socialist Party in 1933 and was elected in 1937 to the lower house of Congress, where he developed a reputation as a champion of the poor.

Allende ran unsuccessfully for President in 1952, 1958, and 1964 – a period that saw increasing pressure within Chile for economic and political change – but was elected in 1970.

Allende called for profound social and economic change in Chile but also gave his support for traditional democratic political institutions. His policies aimed to improve conditions of the poor and diminish the role of private property and corporations, especially foreign-owned companies, in Chile's economy.

He nationalised many businesses, including coal, steel, and the vital copper industry. His government also froze prices, raised wages, subsidised milk and made medical care and education available to children.

On 11 September 1973, Allende was overthrown in a violent military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. During the coup, Allende was offered safe exile but chose to remain in the presidential offices, which were attacked with rocket fire and besieged by army troops. When the siege ended, Allende was found dead of bullet wounds.

A man of unshakable beliefs and principles, he died a martyr's death on the altar of his principles and convictions.

Martti Oiva Kalevi Ahtisaari (1937 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO MARTTI OIVA KALEVI AHTISAARI
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AS A DIPLOMAT
AND COMMITMENT TO THE CAUSES
OF FREEDOM IN AFRICA AND PEACE
IN THE WORLD**



Martti Oiva Kalevi Ahtisaari was born in 1937 in the Finnish town of Viipuri, although he was of Norwegian descent.

In 1960, he worked in Karachi, India, where he led the Young men's Christian Association physical education training establishment. After returning to his country in 1963, he studied at the Helsinki Polytechnic and was active in student organisations concerned with supporting developing countries. In 1965, he joined the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in its Bureau for Technical Co-operation.

In 1973, President Urho Kekkonen appointed him as Finnish Ambassador accredited to Tanzania, Zambia, Somalia and Mozambique. During his term (until 1977), he took a particular interest in the last remaining colony on the continent and formed contacts with the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and other African liberation organisations based in Dar es Salaam. At the end of his term, and with the support of the African lobby, he was appointed the United Nations (UN) Commissioner for Namibia.

As Commissioner and later as the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Namibia, he keenly anticipated the independence of Namibia, maintaining contact between the UN, Organisation of African Unity and SWAPO.

After a negotiated agreement with the South African Government to hand over the country to UN rule in preparation of full independence, Ahtisaari was chosen in March 1989 to lead 8 000 UN peacekeepers and civilian aides of the UN's Transition Assistance Group.

When delays and other hiccups resulted in SWAPO troops breaking out of their agreed demobilisation areas, Ahtisaari's full negotiating skills came to the fore to make certain that the situation was stabilised sufficiently to make certain that the country's first free elections could take place a few months later.

Ahtisaari's love for humanity and his keen sense of justice marked him as the right person to oversee the decolonisation of Africa's last colony.

Ahmed Ben Bella (1916 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD



**AWARDED TO AHMED BEN BELLA
FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE
AGAINST COLONIALISM IN ALGERIA AND THE
DECOLONISATION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT, AND
UNWAVERING COMMITMENT TO AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE**

Ahmed Ben Bella, a key figure in the Algerian independence movement, was born in 1916 in Maghnia near the Moroccan border. He served in the French Army during the Second World War as a Master Sergeant and was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* and the *Médaille Militaire*.

Upon his return to Algeria in 1945, Ben Bella refused a commission in the French Army when he heard of the harsh French reprisals to the uprisings at Setif. Instead, he joined the *Parti Populaire Algérien* and went on to lead the party's military wing, the *Organization de l'Armée Secrete*.

Ben Bella was imprisoned in 1950 following an attack on a post office near his hometown, but escaped two years later to live underground in North Africa and Europe. As an organiser of the *Comite Revolutionair d'Unite et d'Action*, later the *Part du Front de Libération Nationale*, Ben Bella was a founder-member of the Organisation of African Unity and instrumental in the subsequent armed revolt which eventually led to independence from French rule.

Following six years of French imprisonment, Ben Bella was elected the first President of independent Algeria in 1962 and applied a Socialist agenda focused on agricultural reform and education. After Ben Bella was deposed in a coup three years later, he was placed under house arrest for 15 years.

Following his release, Ben Bella went into exile in Switzerland, from where he founded the *Mouvement pour la Democratie en Algerie*.

Ben Bella was finally able to return to Algeria in 1990.

Ben Bella's revolutionary politics and his unwavering belief in the equality of humankind have made him a liberation icon in the Third World.

Amilcar Cabral (1924 - 1973)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO AMILCAR CABRAL
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP AND LIFETIME
CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
COLONIAL OPPRESSION AND APARTHEID AND THE
FREEDOM AND UNITY OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT**



Amilcar Cabral was born on 12 September 1924 in Bafatá in what was then the Portuguese colony of Guinea. After secondary school, he qualified as an agricultural engineer at the University of Lisbon in 1951.

It was during his student days in Lisbon that Cabral was introduced to Marxism-Leninism by his contact with the Portuguese Communist Party.

On his return to his country, he served for two years in the colonial administration as an agronomist during which time he learned first hand of the dire poverty and intense suffering of his people, especially in the countryside. His experiences made him determined to work towards liberating his country from the yoke of colonial bondage.

A socialist, he co-founded the African Party of Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands in 1956. Cabral became one of the foremost socialist political theoreticians on the African continent, writing extensively on the questions of colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and African national liberation. Inevitably, bitter conflict with the Governor of the colony saw him flee into exile to Angola.

Though the focus of Cabral's activity was always the struggle against Portuguese colonialism, he was an internationalist and saw his people's struggle as part of a common international fight against imperialism. While in Angola he helped with the establishment of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. He was outspoken in his condemnation of Apartheid ideology and government.

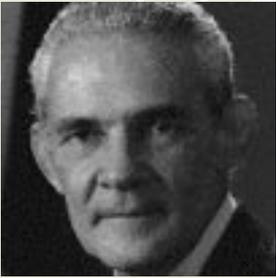
Back in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, he created a people's army and led the national liberation struggle against the Portuguese colonialists. To cadres of his party he insisted that the national liberation struggle meant a struggle against neo-colonialism and exploitation, even by Black people.

In 1973, Cabral met his death at Conakry, Guinea, at the hands of a traitor and an agent of the Portuguese colonialists who had infiltrated into the ranks of his movement three years before.

The death of Amilcar Cabral robbed Africa of an outstanding intellectual, true revolutionary and socialist, dedicated patriot and indomitable fighter for independence, peace and progress.

Michael Norman Manley (1924 - 1997)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD



**AWARDED TO MICHAEL NORMAN MANLEY
FOR HIS LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO THE IDEALS OF
UNITY AMONG THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE IN THE
DIASPORA AND THE AFRICAN CONTINENT AND TO THE
STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID**

Michael Norman Manley was born into a tradition of national service as the son of Norman Washington Manley, national hero of Jamaica and Edna Manley, one of the founders of Jamaica's Modern Art Movement. For most of his life, he was in the forefront of the regional integration process and was one of the architects and strongest supporters of the Caribbean Community.

Michael Manley was educated at Jamaica College and the London School of Economics from where he graduated with honours in Economics. For most of his political life, Michael Manley immersed himself in the struggles of the working class as a trade union negotiator and, later, as President of the National Workers' Union of Jamaica. He founded and became the first President of the Caribbean Mine Workers' Federation.

Manley served as Jamaican Prime Minister from 1972 to 1980, during which time he passed progressive laws affecting workers, women and children and took measures to create jobs and improve education, healthcare, housing and agriculture in his country.

Despite pressure from other countries, Manley adopted an independent foreign policy. He openly backed the African National Congress and other liberation movements, and being a longstanding and outspoken critic of Apartheid, Manley used every opportunity to work towards the international isolation of the Apartheid regime.

He led the Commonwealth Observer Mission to South Africa in 1992 and 1993 and served as an observer during South Africa's first democratic elections.

Manley was a great friend of Africa and South Africa.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929 - 1968)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD

AWARDED TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM, PEACE AND JUSTICE FOR BLACK PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND INSPIRING ALL OF HUMANITY THROUGH HIS MESSAGE OF LOVE, FORGIVENESS AND THE INHERENT DIGNITY AND UNITY OF HUMANKIND



Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in 1929 in the United States of America (USA). He attended segregated public schools in Georgia, graduating from high school at the age of 15. In 1948, he received a BA degree from Morehouse College.

After further study and a doctorate from Boston University, he accepted the pastoral of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama in 1954 at the age of 25. At that young age, King was also already a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, the leading organisation in the USA fighting for the civil rights of African-Americans.

The following year, King accepted the leadership of the first great African-American non-violent demonstration of contemporary times in the USA, the bus boycott against segregated buses in Alabama which lasted for 382 days. During that time, King was arrested, his home was bombed and he was subjected to personal abuse. He emerged as the foremost African-American leader in the USA. In 1957, he was elected leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organisation formed to provide leadership to the then burgeoning civil rights movement.

Over the next decade, King led campaigns and protests, delivered speeches and wrote books and articles all directed at injustice, racial oppression and bigotry. In 1964, at the age of 35, he became the youngest person to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. His Christian ideals and Gandhian passive resistance methods inspired millions of his compatriots and Africans on the mother continent and in the Diaspora.

Despite arrests, assaults and attacks on his family, King never faltered until his life was taken from him at the age of 39 by an assassin's bullet in Memphis, Tennessee.

This fervent model of Black liberation remains an icon in the struggle for human dignity, peace and liberation. His writings and ideas continue to inspire all freedom-loving people across the world, and especially in Africa.

Patrice Lumumba (1925 - 1961)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD



**AWARDED TO PATRICE LUMUMBA
FOR DEDICATING HIS LIFE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR
FREEDOM AND JUSTICE IN THE CONGO AND
CONTRIBUTION TO THE IDEALS OF AFRICAN UNITY,
SOLIDARITY AND FREEDOM**

Patrice Lumumba was born on 2 July 1925 in Sancuru, in the Kasai province of the Republic of Congo, the son of a humble farmer.

Lumumba was a well-read and intellectual young man. Having experienced the oppression and indignities of living under foreign rule, he wrote poems in his youth as a stirring indictment of the Belgian colonial regime.

Still in his twenties, Lumumba became politically active, organising working people to fight for the liberation of his people. Before long, he was arrested and subsequently released. When the first wind of change on the continent brought freedom to Ghana in 1957, Lumumba, together with other like-minded compatriots, drafted a celebrated memorandum in which he demanded his own country's immediate independence.

Lumumba believed in the essential unity of humankind. At various continental fora and in his writing he stressed the need to overcome ethnic differences in the struggle for continental freedom, as a requirement for freedom from insecurity, fear and colonial rule.

In 1958, Lumumba founded the Congolese National Movement as an organisation that could unite all Congolese ethnic groups in the fight for liberation. By 1959, the popular revolts and demands for independence became ever more unequivocal and defiant, and together with a wave of international solidarity, forced the colonialists to the negotiating table. The following year, Lumumba was elected in popular elections as the first Prime Minister of the independent Republic of Congo.

However, scarcely seven months later, Lumumba, the arch anti-imperialist, fell victim to an imperialist plot. His independent foreign policy and plans for social and economic change brought a quick response from imperialist interests who sponsored the kidnapping of this sensitive, well-read and cultured man and his bestial torture over two days in January 1961. The cause of democracy in the Republic of Congo took many decades to recover from that horror.

Though Lumumba, that great patriot and advocate of African unity, was butchered like an animal, his ideas are in resurgence on the continent of Africa, buoyed by the establishment of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the African Union and its constituent bodies such as the Pan African Parliament and the African Standby Force.

The African Renaissance movement is proof that Lumumba lives in the hearts and minds of the peoples of the whole continent.

Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane (1920 - 1969)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO EDUARDO CHIVAMBO MONDLANE
FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
COLONIALISM IN MOZAMBIQUE AND FOR STRIVING
FOR THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM, SOLIDARITY AND
DEVELOPMENT ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT**



Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane was born in 1920 in Manjacaze, Mozambique.

Having been forced to withdraw from attending the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa by the Apartheid Government and after being disappointed by ill treatment as an African student in Portugal, Mondlane secured a scholarship to study in the United States of America. He completed a BA from Oberlin, followed by an MA from Northwestern and a PhD from Harvard.

In 1957, Mondlane became a research officer in the Trustee Department of the United Nations (UN), a position that often took him back to Africa.

Mondlane became well-known for his writings and work at the UN on social, economic and political developments in the colonies and trust territories. On one trip to Mozambique in 1961, he was spontaneously hailed by thousands of his compatriots at the airport, who began to see in him the makings of a leader.

Precluded from political activity by the UN, Mondlane resigned from that body to take up a position in 1961 as assistant professor of Anthropology at Syracuse University, New York. Yet, the call of his compatriots was overwhelming and in the same year he was elected as the founding President of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

As leader of that movement and a fervent internationalist, Mondlane's first major strategic move was to forge alliances with other African liberation movements on the continent. In 1963, the demands of the struggle led to his resignation from Syracuse University and his transfer to Dar es Salaam to lead the struggle from the frontline. Within five years, FRELIMO's armed struggle had been so successful that the whole of northern Mozambique was liberated. Although it was to be another seven long years before Mozambique obtained its independence, FRELIMO held its second congress in 1968 in liberated territory.

Sadly, however, Mondlane was assassinated the next year when he opened a letter bomb.

Mondlane remains universally credited as the father of Mozambican independence. With the assassination of Mondlane, Africa lost one of her great revolutionary leaders, a gallant fighter, a citizen of the world and a combatant to the end.

Agostinho Neto (1922 - 1979)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD



**AWARDED TO AGOSTINHO NETO
FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
COLONIALISM IN ANGOLA AND FOR STRIVING FOR THE
IDEALS OF FREEDOM, DEVELOPMENT AND
SOLIDARITY ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT**

Agostinho Neto was born in 1922, in the Icolo e Bengo region in northern Bengo province, Angola, the son of a Protestant Reverend.

Having arrived in Portugal in 1947 to study medicine at Coimbra University, (graduating in 1951), his nationalist anti-colonial agitation brought him to the attention of the Portuguese Police. Together with other young nationalists from African Portuguese-speaking colonies (such as Amílcar Cabral from Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde, Marcelino dos Santos from Mozambique, and others), Neto formed the Anti-Colonial Movement, with the aim of building a movement of people in the colonies opposed to colonial rule.

Back in Angola, Neto began to work in different youth organisations and in 1952 he founded, together with Angolan marine workers, the African Marine Club, an organisation that exposed the cruelties carried out by the fascist regime.

By 1956, the movement for the overthrow of colonial rule was in full swing and the need for an over-arching organisation to take the struggle further became more self-evident. In that year, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was established by various Angolan patriotic organisations. Under the leadership of Neto, the MPLA launched an armed struggle as part of the strategy to achieve national liberation.

In 1975, Angola achieved its independence, with Neto as its first President. Neto died of cancer in 1979 in Moscow, Russia, where he went for treatment.

Neto had a distinguished career as physician, philosopher, liberation fighter and as President of Angola. He was also an accomplished poet.

His anti-colonial zeal, incisive yet inspirational writing, clear vision and love for freedom left an indelible mark on the liberation history of the African continent. He belongs to the restrict pantheon of Africa's original liberation heroes, leaders who fought for and dedicated their lives to the self-determination and freedom of their people.

Kwame Nkrumah (1909 - 1972)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO KWAME NKRUMAH
FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
COLONIALISM IN GHANA AND ACTIVELY STRIVING
FOR THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE
AND A UNITED AFRICA**



Kwame Nkrumah was born on 21 September 1909 in Nkroful in what was then the British-ruled Gold Coast.

Trained as a teacher, he went to the United States of America in 1935 for advanced studies, which he continued in England, where he helped organise the Pan-African Congress in 1945.

On his return to Ghana in 1947, he was elected General Secretary of the newly founded United Gold Coast Convention. Two years later, the organisation split and Nkrumah formed the Convention People's Party (CPP).

Nkrumah was jailed in 1950 after he organised the Positive Action Campaign to mobilise for full sovereignty.

The following year his party swept the elections and he was freed to form a government in which he became Prime Minister. Under Nkrumah's leadership, the CPP led the Gold Coast colony to independence in 1957 with Nkrumah serving as President of independent Ghana.

A firm believer in African liberation, Nkrumah pursued a radical Pan-African policy, giving much attention to bringing together liberation movements from all over the continent. He played a key role in the formation of the Organisation of African Unity in 1963.

Nkrumah was overthrown in a military coup in 1966 and died in exile in Bucharest, Romania, on 27 April 1972. His dream of a Pan-African 'United States of Africa', although way ahead of its time, remained alive over the decades since his death, as can be seen in the movement of the African Renaissance and the establishment of the African Union in 2002.

He was an African visionary whose pioneering ideas have remained current to this day.

Julius Nyerere (1922 - 1999)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD



**AWARDED TO JULIUS NYERERE
FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
COLONIALISM IN TANZANIA AND FOR STRIVING FOR
THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE, PEACE,
DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY ON THE
AFRICAN CONTINENT**

Julius Nyerere was born in 1922 in the British colony of Tanganyika, the son of a Zanaki chief. Nyerere studied in Britain, where he graduated with a degree in History and Economics. He became a teacher on his return to Tanganyika.

In 1953, Nyerere helped to start the Tanganyika African National Union, an organisation of middle class teachers who worked for social equality and peaceful relations between the races. The organisation soon became the vehicle for Nyerere and other leaders to work for the independence of Tanganyika.

When Tanganyika became independent in 1961, Nyerere was elected its first Prime Minister. Three years later, in 1964, Nyerere led his country to amalgamate with neighbouring Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania, with Nyerere as the new country's first President. Nyerere served as President for three successive terms until he resigned in 1985.

Nyerere's measured leadership ensured that the country remained politically stable during turbulent times. An avowed socialist, he emphasised education and economic reform which favoured small collective farmers. Although Tanzania would remain a poor country, it soon enjoyed one of the highest literacy rates on the continent.

Nyerere became one of the most influential leaders in Africa, and an important figure in African affairs. He was consulted and his views valued throughout the world.

Nyerere took a keen interest in the liberation of Africa and was one of the founders of the Organisation of African Unity in 1963, formed to liberate Africa from colonialism. He was an active supporter of liberation movements in South Africa and led the charge to isolate the Apartheid regime in many international fora.

He is remembered as one of South Africa's greatest friends and one of Africa's greatest leaders.

Salim Ahmed Salim (1942 -)

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF O.R TAMBO IN GOLD

**AWARDED TO SALIM AHMED SALIM
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING STATEMANSHIP, LEADERSHIP AND
CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE ABOLITION OF COLONIAL
OPPRESSION ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT**



Salim Ahmed Salim was born in 1942 on the island of Zanzibar, now part of the United Republic of Tanzania.

As a young student, Salim was active in politics and founded the All-Zanzibar Student Union in 1960 of which he became the first Vice-President. Salim started his diplomatic career as Ambassador of Zanzibar to Egypt at the age of 22, making him the youngest African ambassador at the time. Later, he served as Tanzanian Ambassador to India, China, Korea, Cuba and the United Nations (UN) in New York.

At the UN, Salim served in various capacities including President of the UN Security Council and President of the 34th Session of the General Assembly. He took a special interest in the victims of colonialism and Apartheid. In his capacity as the Chairperson of the Special Committee on Decolonisation, his able leadership and counsel ensured that many colonies and non-self governing territories were led to full sovereignty. He was the Chairperson of the UN Security Council Committee on Sanctions against Rhodesia – later Zimbabwe – in 1975 and played an active role in international support for the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Salim also served as President of the International Conference on Sanctions against Apartheid (1981) and as President of the Paris International Conference Against Apartheid (1984).

While at the UN, Salim also served on the Palme Independent Commission on International Security Issues as well as on the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues. Salim also carved out a name within the Non-Aligned Movement.

Between 1980 and 1989, Salim had a distinguished career in the Government of Tanzania, serving in various portfolios including Prime Minister. From 1989 until 2001, Salim served the Organisation of African Unity as Secretary General for an unprecedented three successive terms, during which time he encouraged the nomination of more women in leadership positions.

Salim became Africa's top diplomat, combining a high level of knowledge with a sensitive and diplomatic touch that kept the focus on the pressing problems at hand. He continues to serve his country and continent as President of the Julius K Nyerere Foundation, as member of the National Executive Committee of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi and as member of the Board of the South Centre based in Geneva.

A consummate diplomat, intellectual, writer and political observer of vast international experience, Salim commands respect across the African continent and the globe.

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 then Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology in co-operation with Government Communications (GCIS) 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 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 a 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 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 (or *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:

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

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



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

The Order of the Companions of O.R Tambo

The late Oliver Reginald (O.R) Tambo played a central role in the struggle against Apartheid. He was a founder member of the ANC Youth League (ANCYL) in 1944. In 1948 he was elected President of the Transvaal ANCYL and national vice-president of the ANCYL in 1949. In 1955 when the then Secretary General, the late Walter Sisulu was banned, it was Tambo who was appointed to fill his post. In 1958 Tambo was elected to the post of Deputy President of the ANC. Finally, in 1967, after the death of ANC President General Chief Albert Luthuli, Tambo was appointed acting President of the ANC, an appointment confirmed by the Morogoro Conference in 1969. He held this position until 1991 when he had to relinquish it due to ill health.

He was personally involved, in the early 1960s, in the establishment of the first missions of the liberation movement in Egypt, Morocco, Ghana and London. Through resolute leadership, people were brought together throughout the world in a continuous and sustained campaign to galvanise world opinion against the Apartheid regime.

It is thus appropriate that the central motif of the design of the order named after O.R Tambo is the majola (mole snake), which, in African mythology, 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, and it is said that the only non-threatening way to drive it away is for the mother to squirt it with her own breastmilk. Although the mole snake can be aggressive when cornered and can give painful bites, it is non-venomous. The majola's visitation is thus seen as an expression of support encouraging long-term success of the young and by extension, the human race. The watchful eye of the majola on the main badge, with its extended fangs, symbolises the active expression of solidarity and support for South Africa. In the centre is a tomoye of four sections, inspired by the 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 the south.

The Order of the Companions of O.R Tambo comprises four elements: a neck badge (a gold, silver or bronze medallion on a neck band); a miniature (a 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 walking stick incorporating an entwined mole snake. The indigenuous wooden stick symbolises appreciation for the support and solidarity shown, and also symbolising a commitment to support and stand by the recipient in return.

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 post-nominal letters SCOT (Supreme Companion of O.R Tambo [Gold]), GCOT (Grand Companion of O.R Tambo [Silver]) and COT (Companion of O.R Tambo [Bronze]).

This Order of the Companions of O.R Tambo is awarded in three categories to eminent foreign nationals and other foreign dignitaries for friendship shown to South Africa. It is therefore concerned primarily with matters of peace, co-operation, international solidarity and support and is integral to the execution of South Africa's international and multilateral relations.

The Supreme Companion of O.R Tambo in Gold, is awarded to those who have actively promoted the interests and aspirations of South Africa. The Grand Companion of O.R Tambo in Silver, is awarded to those who have actively promoted the interests and aspirations of South Africa through outstanding co-operation, solidarity and support. The Companion of O.R Tambo in Bronze is awarded to those who have actively promoted the interests and aspirations of the Republic through co-operation, solidarity and support.



Walking Stick



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

The Order of Luthuli

Chief Albert Luthuli was the legendary liberation struggle leader and first African recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961. 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 ANC from 1952 until his death in 1967.

The triangular flintstone, which is the central motif of the design of this Order, 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 and 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 Bronze is awarded for outstanding contribution.



Neck badge



Lapel rosette



Miniature

National Anthem

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika

Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,

Yizwa imithandazo yethu,

Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,

O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,

O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,

Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel

Uit die diepte van ons see,

Oor ons ewige gebergtes,

Waar die kranse antwoord gee,

Sounds the call to come together,

And united we shall stand,

Let us live and strive for freedom,

In South Africa our land.

