

**NOMINEES FOR THE 20<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2006 NATIONAL ORDERS AWARDS CEREMONY**

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## **THE ORDER OF LUTHULI**

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## **NATIONAL ORDERS AWARDS CEREMONY, 20 APRIL 2006**

### **1. THE ORDER OF THE BAOBAB**

#### **1. 1 ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN GOLD**

##### **1.1.1 EPAINETTE MBEKI (1916-)**

**For an excellent contribution to the economic upliftment of the underprivileged communities in the Eastern Cape**

Epainette Mbeki was born in February 1916 at Mangoloaneng, in the Sotho-speaking section of the Mount Fletcher district of the Transkei. She was the sixth of seven children of Jacane Moerane –an illustrious farmer, schoolmaster, preacher and writer—and his wife Sofi, a founder of the Zenzele women's self-help movement. The Moerane farm was one of the biggest in the district, and six of the seven Moerane children received tertiary education.

Epainette Mbeki schooled at Mariazell Mission, before studying at Lovedale Teachers College and graduating as a secondary school teacher from Adams College in Durban. She chose to stay in Durban rather than return to the Transkei, and obtained a teaching post at Taylor Street Secondary School; one of her fellow-teachers was Govan Mbeki, the man who would become her husband.

She was recruited into the Communist Party of South Africa in around 1937 – thus becoming only the second black African woman to join the Party, after Josie Palmer (Mphama). She became very friendly with the trade unionist Bettie du Toit, and was an active member of the liberation movement in Durban. Her activism included volunteering for the Child Welfare Organization, helping to organize a rent boycott, working as an agent for Inkululeko, the Communist Party newspaper, and running the CPISA's famous Night School.

In 1940, she and Govan Mbeki married, and moved back to the Transkei, driven by the mission to help uplift and emancipate their home region's impoverished rural masses. The Mbekis obtained a concession to set up a trading store in Mbewuleni, in the Idutywa district, and this became the family livelihood. While Govan Mbeki became more and more involved in Transkei and then national politics, Epainette ran the store and raised her four children –Linda, Thabo, Moeletsi and Jama— while also contributing to her husband's newspaper, Inkundla ya Bantu, and being an active member of the Zenzele movement, of which she was recording secretary for many years. She was also a founding member of Nafcoc – the National African Chamber of Commerce.

After her husband was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment at the Rivonia Trial and her three sons went into exile, Mrs Mbeki remained at

Mbewuleni. It was a time of deep trauma and hardship, as she attempted to eke a living from her shop while enduring unspeakable harassment from the authorities. What kept her going then –as now—was her unflinching belief in community development, and –following the Zenzele model in which she was raised—her faith in self-help projects as a means towards social and economic advancement. Even during her most difficult years, she maintained a community profile. This ranged from assisting the youth of Mbewuleni to complete their schooling and find employment, to serving year after year as the secretary of the Idutywa Agricultural Show.

In 1974, Epainette Mbeki moved away from Mbewuleni to Ncgingwane, closer to the town of Idutywa. Here she set up her shop again, and continued to work as an activist for social upliftment. A firm advocate of local activism –of making a difference in one’s own community-- she remains in Ncgingwane to this day, and the fruits of her labour show.

An impassioned advocate of land tenure reform in the Transkei, she is the patron of a successful community farming project. An impassioned advocate for women’s empowerment, she has organized the women of her village into a highly motivated craft and beadwork cooperative called Khanyisa: they have just received funding to set up a craft village on the road between Idutywa and Willowvale. An impassioned activist for education and advancement, she has worked tirelessly to bring quality secondary schooling to her district: the result is the Nobeko Mbeki Secondary School, named after her, and of which she is patron. She is fond of telling the school’s pupils that they have no option but to succeed, as she will not tolerate failures bearing her name. She is also involved in the establishment of an AIDS hospice at Mbewuleni and a children’s home at Komga. At the age of 90, she still works a full day, supervising her many projects, and dispensing advice and assistance to all who seek it.

As the wife of the deputy chair of the National Council of Provinces and then the mother of the President, Mrs Mbeki could have seen out her old age in the comfort of official residences in Cape Town and Pretoria. But she has chosen, instead, to remain within her community. Epainette Mbeki is highly educated and articulate, and maintains a level of intellectual acuity and engagement that is rarely to be found in people half her age. Yet she leads a life of modesty, hard work and unflinching commitment to the betterment of her community. She seeks neither favour nor acknowledgement, and wishes to be known for the work that she does, rather than as the wife and mother of famous men. She is an absolute inspiration to all who have been lucky enough to meet her.

## **1.2 ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN SILVER**

### **1.2.1 WOLFRAM KISTNER (1923-)**

#### **For excellent contribution to the struggle for a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa**

He was born in February 1923 in Hermannsburg, Kwazulu-Natal. His parents were German missionaries. He studied history at the University of Pretoria and Groningen University in the Netherlands. After earning his doctorate in History in 1948 he studied theology at various universities in Germany. He was ordained as a minister in the Lutheran Church in 1952.

He worked for the Hermannsburg Lutheran Church from 1955 onward and from 1965 to 1969 he was general superintendent of the Hermannsburg Mission Society in South Africa. He then worked in Germany until his return in 1973 to lecture in theology at the University of Natal at Pietermaritzburg.

A dramatic turn in his life came with his appointment as Director of the Division of Justice and Reconciliation of the South African Council of Churches in January 1976. He held this position until 1988. In his new vocation he pursued fully his beliefs in a non-racial South Africa. He was active with the dispossessed of the country, the political prisoners and their families, engaged in all kinds of legal means to see justice become a reality in the country. He therefore worked tirelessly in the SACC and became the most prominent Lutheran theologian to condemn the Apartheid system and to actively work against it through the vehicles created by the SACC. He was detained in June 1986, imprisoned for a week and banned for six months.

He retired from the SACC in 1988, yet he remained committed to participation in the Church and other linked organizations that could make a difference in South Africa. Thus, with Dr. Beyers Naude, he established the Ecumenical Advisory Bureau until its closing in 1996. During the life of this organization it was concerned to break down barriers and advocate justice and reconciliation in South African and abroad.

Kistner is married to Adelheid and they have five children, of whom one is deceased.

### **1.2.2 LINDIWE LEAH AIDA MYEZA (1935-)**

#### **For an excellent contribution to the economic upliftment of women and underprivileged communities in South Africa**

Lindiwe Myeza is from Mofolo South in Soweto. After completing her teacher training Myeza taught at Charlestown Secondary School in Kwazulu-Natal. She moved to Soweto in 1961 where she became the Administrator of the Baragwanath Nursing College. In the tumultuous year of 1976 Myeza worked closely with staff from the University of the Witwatersrand to provide support to the many black students who at the time were prevented from sitting for their final examinations. In 1981 she became Director of the Wilgespruit

Fellowship Centre in Roodepoort, a church-based training center for the unemployed and illiterate. This centre was also the undercover ANC branch of the West Rand. In 1983 she started one of the first women's literacy groups known as WITI.

Myeza has spent her entire life dedicated to the upliftment of underprivileged communities, particularly women. She is hailed as an icon and role model to women's groups all over South Africa. During her lifetime Myeza has devoted her energies to dozens of initiatives, ranging from knitting classes to publishing, of which more than forty-five are still active today. Myeza has often been called upon to broker peace negotiations between disputing parties such as in the case of the Mzimhlope Hostel uprising in Soweto and in places like Tembisa and Veeringing. In recognition of her sterling community work she has travelled widely representing South Africa at various international conferences. She was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Giving and Sharing Foundation.

Presently she is enjoying her retirement but still takes off time to give public lectures and offers her skills whenever she is called upon to do so. For over 45 years she has been a tireless organizer to change the lives of ordinary people especially women.

### **1.2.3 BARNEY PITYANA**

#### **For excellent contribution to just and democratic South Africa and for the spiritual upliftment of the oppressed**

Barney Pityana was born in Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape. An exceptional child, the young Pityana earned an Andrew Smith Scholarship that enabled him to attend the Lovedale Institution, a progressive Scottish-run missionary school in Alice. During his senior years at Lovedale, Pityana began to develop an interest in politics and joined the ANC Youth League. By this time the Scottish missionary teachers were replaced by Afrikaans teachers and it was not long before the forthright Pityana was expelled from Lovedale. He completed his matric at Newell High School in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth and in 1966 he enrolled at the then University College of Fort Hare. An outspoken and passionate activist, Pityana was eventually dismissed from Fort Hare. He completed his BA and B Proc at the University of South Africa in 1975 and 1976 respectively.

Pityana's career as a political activist started at university. He held prominent positions in various student Christian organizations throughout South Africa. He was a founder member of the University Christian Movement and later the South African Students' Organization. These organizations were both eventually banned.

Between 1973 and 1978, Pityana experienced a series of detentions and banning orders. In 1978, exhausted from a year in detention, he and his family went into exile in England. He enrolled at King's College London and

obtained an Hons BD in 1981. He undertook training for the Anglican Ministry at Ripon Cuddesdon College in Oxford and served as a parish priest in Milton Keynes and Birmingham. During 1988 and 1992 he held the position of Director of the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism, in Geneva.

In 1993 he returned to South Africa to take up an appointment as Senior Research Officer at the Research Institute for Christianity and as Senior Lecturer in the Religious Studies Department at the University of Cape Town. He obtained his PhD in Religious Studies from the University of Cape Town in 1995.

Pityana was belatedly admitted as an Attorney of the High Court of South Africa in February 1996. He was appointed a member of the South African Human Rights Commission at its inaugural meeting on 2 October 1995. In June 1997, he was elected to the Africa Commission on Human and People's Rights at the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Harare. He holds honorary degrees from Trinity College, Hartford (1999) and from the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina (1999). The Psychology Society of South Africa awarded him life membership in 2000. In 2001, to mark Africa Day in South Africa, he was awarded the "Tribute" Achievers Award for Leadership. In 2002, he was appointed as a Fellow of Kings' College London and in the same year he was awarded an Honourable mention in the 2002 UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education. Pityana became Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of South Africa on 27 November 2001, a position he still holds.

### **1.3 ORDER OF THE BAOBAB IN BRONZE**

#### **1.3.1 GRACE MASUKU (19?-)**

##### **For outstanding contribution in the field of environmental conservation**

Grace Masuku is a former school principal from Moruleng in the North West Province. She spends her retirement dedicated to improving the living conditions of inhabitants in the thirty or more villages that surround her own. Her vision is to engender a spirit of self-sufficiency in an area hard hit by the closure of platinum mines.

Masuku has a profound understanding of indigenous knowledge systems and the environment. She is the genius behind several successful environmental and conservation initiatives. Her most public project, Podi-Boswa (goat, our inheritance) has enabled more than a thousand people to eke out sustainable livelihoods through producing leather products from goat hides that were once wasted. This project has won the support of the World Conservation Union, the Agricultural Research Council and the Department of Trade and Industry's Community Public-Private Partnership Programme. Moreover, Podi Boswa was one of the eight projects showcased by South Africa at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

Another such project involves the production of herbal medications from indigenous plants. Masuku was awarded a handsome grant of R1, 5 million from a German NGO to assist in the building of a pharmacy to house these traditional herbal remedies. Masuku's mission is all-encompassing. Apart from propagating sustainable farming methods, Masuku speaks on topics as diverse as safe-sex practices and the Setswana culture to her local audiences. Amongst many other awards, Masuku has been the recipient of the Ma-Afrika award as well as being named by the National Heritage Council as a National Living Treasure in 2005.

### **1.3.2 MAMOHOU NTSOANE (1951-)**

#### **For dedicated service to the community and outstanding contribution to the care of the disabled**

Mamohau Ntsoane was born in Brakpan in 1951 and currently resides in the Rockville Section of Vosloorus. An occupational therapist by training, Ntsoane is committed to caring for people with special needs. She is the founder and director of Mohau's Orphans and Disabled Home and the Mercy Shelter.

It all started in 1986 when Ntsoane took four special needs children into her own home. At the time there were no institutions in the area to provide care and shelter for disabled children. Ntsoane felt compelled to avail the spare rooms of her own house for this purpose. Soon her home became the only institution of its sort for the children of Katshehlong, Thokoza and Vosloorus. Ntsoane was determined not to move these children to outlying institutions, away from their families. Today, despite financial and other constraints, Ntsoane provides a permanent home to 50 disabled children. Moreover, she provides day care to 50 disabled adults and 27 children. In between a hectic schedule Ntsoane finds time to conduct parents' workshops on child-rearing.

### **1.3.3 IVAN TOMS (1953- )**

#### **For outstanding contribution to the struggle against sexual discrimination**

Ivan Toms was born in Cape Town in 1953. He studied medicine at the University of Cape Town and graduated from there in 1976. Shortly after university, Toms served a reluctant two years in the South African Defence Force. Even though he was vehemently opposed to the operations of the then SADF, leaving South Africa was never an option for Toms. He became an active and public figure in the End the Conscription Campaign.

Toms spent the next (ten?) years working in the poverty-stricken Crossroads squatter camp in the Western Cape. On a daily basis he was exposed to the brutal realities of the apartheid state. In July 1987 he was summoned to a

one-month camp by the SADF. Toms resisted, a trial ensued and on March 3 1988, he was sentenced to 630 days (the maximum punishment for refusing service). During his prosecution Toms' homosexuality was questioned. His lawyer, Edwin Cameron called the Anglican Bishop David Russell to testify on Toms' behalf. The Bishop endorsed Tom's fight against gay oppression. He was released on bail after nine months in Pollsmoor. Toms was a founder member of the anti-apartheid Organisation of Lesbian and Gay Activists. He met with leaders of the African National Party while in exile in Harare to discuss gay rights.

Toms was appointed as the health director in the City of Cape Town in 2002, a position he still holds.

## **2 THE ORDER OF LUTHULI**

### **2.1 THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN GOLD**

#### **2.1.1. JOHN TENGO JABAVU (1859-1921)**

For his exceptional contribution to the literary society, liberation black Journalism and championing the cause for the education of women.

Born to relatively poor parents on 11 January 1859, John Tengo Jabavu grew up to become a fierce political activist and the editor of one of South Africa's first significant newspapers to be written in an indigenous language.

In his early adulthood, Jabavu became a teacher at Somerset East. This was followed by a stint as a local preacher at the Wesleyan Methodists. Then he became the editor of Isigidimi Sama Xhosa (The Xhosa messenger).

By the early 1880's, he was already a political force of note. At the tender age of 25, John Tengo Jabavu established and became editor of his own newspaper titled Imvo Zabantsundu (Black Opinion) in 1884. He became a member of the Wesleyan Conference and championed the cause for the welfare of black people. Among his many contributions, Jabavu played a pivotal role in the formation of South African Native College (Now Fort Hare University).

John Tengo Jabavu who died at the home of his son D.D.T Jabavu in Fort Hare in 1921 will be best credited with passing his legacy on to one of his four sons, Alexander Jabavu, who took over the editorial seat of Imvo Zabantsundu.

#### **2.1.2 PIXLEY SEME (1881-1951)**

**For exceptional contribution to the struggle for a non-racial, just and democratic south Africa.**

Born in October 1881 in the then colony of Natal. He was initially educated at a local mission school then went to the USA on a missionary scholarship for further education including university studies at the Ivy League Columbia University. Thereafter he went to Jesus College, Oxford University, where he read law. He entered the Bar at Middle Temple after Oxford and his bar exams. While still in England he met members of the African delegation that had travelled to London to monitor the drafting of the South Africa Act through the British Parliament in 1909.

He returned to South Africa in 1910 and set up a legal practice in Johannesburg. In 1912 Seme together with Alfred Mangena, Richard Msimang and George Montsio, all lawyers, called for a convention of Africans to address their situation in the new Union of South Africa. The result was the formation of the South African Native National Congress, which was later, renamed the African National Congress. Seme was the keynote speaker at this inaugural meeting of the SANNC and he was elected its Treasurer-General. He also launched the organization's newspaper Abantu Batho. In the following year he formed the South African Native Farmers Association. At the 1930 annual congress of the ANC he was elected President-General of the organization, a position he held until 1937

Seme was a gifted orator from his days as a student. Whilst at Columbia he won the university's highest award for oratory after he spoke on the subject of "The regeneration of Africa". He was generally careful and wanted the ANC to focus more on economic self-reliance rather than active mobilization against the myriad of policies directed to keep Africans subjugated in the land of their birth. There were thus a number of contentious struggles within the organization during his term of office. But if his leadership was contested in South Africa then abroad he was lauded. In 1928 he was awarded an honorary doctorate (LLD) from his alma mater, Columbia University.

He was married to a daughter of King Dinuzulu of Zululand with whom he had five children. He was close to other royalty in the region. He represented King Sobhuza II, the Swazi monarch, before the Privy Council in London, in a land dispute between Swaziland and the Union of South Africa.

He died in Johannesburg in 1951.

## **2.2. THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN SILVER**

### **2.2.1 RUTH FIRST (1925-1982)**

**For excellent contribution to the struggle against Apartheid and promotion media freedom in South Africa.**

Born on 04 May 1925, Ruth First grew up in a politically conscious home. Her father, Julius, was a founder member of the Communist Party Of South Africa (CPSA), which is today known as the South African Communist Party (SACP).

After matriculating from Jeppe High School for Girls, First enrolled at the University of the Witwatersrand where she obtained her BA (Social Studies). She counted Nelson Mandela, Joe Slovo and Former Mozambican freedom fighter Eduardo Mondlane, among her fellow students at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Among her many political achievements First helped found the Federation of Progressive Students, served as Secretary for the Young Communist League, the Johannesburg branch of the CPSA and the Progressive Youth Council.

First fiercely debated in the Johannesburg Discussion Club, which fostered closer working relations between the SACP and the African National Congress (ANC).

First was on the committee that drafted the Freedom Charter. She later channeled her energy to writing controversial investigative political reports in her pamphlets and books.

Her Journalistic finesse propelled her to the hot-seat of editing New Age (Successor to The Guardian) and helping to formulate the initial broadcasts of Radio Freedom from a mobile transmitter in Johannesburg.

In 1963, First was also detained following the arrest of senior ANC leaders. Fortunately she was not among the accused Rivonia Trialists. She was detained in solitary confinement under the 90-day clause. She fled to London upon her release and continued her strong objection to the Apartheid regime. In 1977 she was a professor and research director at the renowned Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique.

In 1982, First was killed 'by a letter bomb believed to be from the intelligence operatives ordered by those who were hell-bent on preserving Apartheid regime in South Africa.

Ruth First's intellectual activity is best captured in her books *The Barrel of a Gun: The politics of Coups d'état in Africa*, *Libya: The Elusive Revolution*, *Mozambican Miner: A Study in the Export of Labour*. First co-published *The South African Connection: Western Investment in Apartheid* and co-edited *South West Africa: Travesty of Trust*.

### **2.2.2 JOE NZINGO GQABI (1928-1981)**

**For excellent and dedicated contribution to the struggle against Apartheid.**

Joe Gqabi was born in 1928 in Aliwal North, Western Cape. He was one of the first liberation fighters to join Umkhonto we Sizwe in 1961 after joining the ANC in the 1950s.

He became the organiser of the ANC Youth League and joined the South African Council of Trade Unions. Gqabi touched base with the poor and downtrodden in South Africa when he was a journalist for the militant newspaper, New Age.

Joe Gqabi helped carry out Sabotage Campaigns against the Apartheid Regime shortly after joining Umkhonto we Sizwe.

He was arrested with 28 others while undergoing military training and was subsequently deported from Zimbabwe to South Africa where he was unfairly tried and served two years in prison for leaving the country illegally and a further ten years under the Sabotage Act on Robben Island where he served his sentence with senior leaders of the ANC Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Ahmed Kathrada.

Upon his release from Robben Island in 1975, Gqabi embarked on conscientising the youth about the struggle for freedom. He was arrested for his involvement in the 16 June 1976 student uprisings in Soweto. The failure by the Apartheid regime to find or manufacture evidence of his involvement in the 16 June 1976 uprisings led to his release. He skipped South Africa for Botswana and later to the new independent Zimbabwe where agents of the Apartheid regime assassinated him on the night of 31 July 1981.

The first attempt on Gqabi's life was early that year when Apartheid agents planted 7 kilograms of dynamite under his car, which was discovered before they could explode.

On 24 November 2004, the minister of Public Service and Administration Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi returned from Harare with the remains of Joe Gqabi whom she described as "a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe whose commitment, dedication, courage and fearlessness led to his election into the national executive committee of the ANC."

Gqabi's remains were buried in Aliwal North, Western Cape, on 16 December 2004 as a "coincidental sign of reconciliation."

### **2.2.3 ISAAC LESIBA MAPHOTHO (1931- )**

**For excellent contribution and dedicating his life to a free and just democratic South Africa.**

Born in Ga-Makgato (Blouberg Municipality) on 26 February 1931, Isaac Lesiba Maphotho completed his Standard 6 at Uitkyk Secondary School in 1952.

Maphotho left his hometown to search for employment in Pretoria. Upon finding a job at the City Council working in the Department of Native Affairs,

'Bra Ike,' as Maphotho is affectionately known, became politically active within the ANC.

Atteridgeville and Benoni were his areas of political operation where he soon became recognised as a staunch political leader.

In 1958, Maphotho volunteered for ANC recruitment under Comrade Albert Luthuli and operated in different missions. The operations culminated in the historic 1960 Sharpeville Anti Pass Law March, which led to the massacre of comrades.

Maphotho became a founder member of an underground movement before he left the country for Dar es Salaam on 28 February 1961.

He became one of the first recruits of Umkhonto We Sizwe, which was established in December 1961.

In 1962, the ANC sent him to Beirut International School from where he returned to Dar es Salaam in 1963 and volunteered to undergo military training. In the same year (1963), he was enrolled to undergo military training in the former USSR as part of the Luthuli detachment. Notable comrades who were in his group included Intelligence Minister Ronnie Kasrils, Pat Mmolawa and the late Joe Modise. Maphotho was the commander of the detachment and after completion of the detachment in 1965, he returned to the Kwangwa Camp in Dar es Salaam where he continued to serve as commander until 1967.

His star rose within the rank and file of the ANC when he was deployed with the mammoth task of Chief Logistics Officer for the Luthuli detachment during military operations. This led to a fateful day of 06 April 1968 when he was captured by the erstwhile Rhodesian Security Forces where he was tried and sentenced to death on 09 August 1968. He was imprisoned at the Gami Maximum Prison where he continued to serve the ANC as a group leader for 13 years until his release by the new Zimbabwe government under Robert Mugabe on 14 May 1980.

In the 1980s, he travelled extensively as the ANC regional leader. Some of the countries he visited include Libya, Cuba, Scotland, England, Italy, Spain, USSR, Germany, Chile, Sudan, Ethiopia and Switzerland.

Maphotho returned to South Africa in 1992, 31 years after he left the country. He continued to serve the ANC under various capacities and initiated the

Limpopo Premier's Bursary Fund tasked with funding tertiary education for needy students.

In a fitting honour to this struggle icon, the ANC 's Isaac Maphotho Bendor Branch was renamed after him.

To this day his name remains synonymous with the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

Isaac Lesiba Maphotho dedicated his entire life to the struggle for liberation and human rights in this country. He is currently loyally serving the ANC as a veteran and is a member of the provincial legislature in Limpopo.

This honour serves as recognition for your selfless efforts and yet significant contribution to the ultimate success of achieving democracy in this country. Your selfless courage is our source of strength.

#### **2.2.4 MRS AMA NAIDOO (1908 – 1993)**

**For her excellent contribution to the struggle for gender equality, non-racialism and a democratic South Africa**

Mrs Ama Naidoo was born in Asiatic Bazaar, Pretoria on the 31st November 1908. She attended her primary school at Pretoria primary school. She was the only daughter and had 8 brothers.

In 1933, at the age of 25 she married Narainswamy (Naran) Naidoo, and moved to Doornfontein in Johannesburg. The family remained there until the house was demolished in 1978 and Ama and her children were removed to Lenasia, in accordance with the Group Areas Act.

In 1946 Ama was detained during the Passive Resistance Campaign conducted by the South African Indian congress against the Asiatic land tenure act. In 1952 the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress jointly launched the Defiance Campaign. Volunteers were called upon to defy a number of unjust, racist laws. Ama was again arrested for taking part.

In 1954 she joined the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) and was elected on to its executive committee. She attended the Kliptown People's Congress and participated in the adoption of the Freedom Charter.

Ama became Vice-President of the Federation of South African Women, and was a close associate of Lilian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph. Together with them Ama was one of those who led the 20 000 strong Women's March against the pass laws on the Union Buildings on the 9th of August 1956.

Ama opened her house to activists for informal meetings during the struggle; her house was regarded as a "safe house". Always at the forefront of the struggle against apartheid she was always ready to support detainees and prisoners, she was among the group of people in Johannesburg who were responsible for providing tea and lunch for the 156 accused in the treason trial.

Ama Naidoo became Vice-President of the Transvaal Indian Congress when it was revived in the 1970's. She was also the Chairperson of the South African Peace Council.

In 1993 Mrs. Naidoo passed away, months before the new democratic dispensation.

### **2.2.5 MRS AMINA PAHAD (19?-?)**

**For her contribution to the struggle for gender equality and a non-racial, just and democratic South Africa**

Amina Pahad was born in 19.....

Amina is one of the countless unsung heroines of the anti-apartheid struggle. She is one of the cadres who voluntarily participated in the 1946 Passive Resistance Campaign conducted by the South African Indian Congress. This was in response to the Asiatic Land Tenure Act passed by the Smuts government to restrict the occupation and land ownership rights of the Indian community. She was among the volunteers who were attacked and injured by hooligans during the campaign.

Amina Pahad and her fellow resisters were arrested, brought to court and sentenced to a fine or imprisonment. They refused to pay the fine and went to prison. Her imprisonment did not deter her from continuing with the struggle. Later in the campaign Mrs. Pahad was rearrested leaving behind 5 young children under the care of their father, Goolam, who was a leader of the Transvaal Indian Congress. She was later arrested on three separate occasions.

In 1952, the ANC and the South African Indian Congress jointly launched the Defiance Campaign against unjust laws. 6 unjust and race laws were identified, and volunteers were called to defy the laws.

In 1956, she was among the 20 000 women who marched to the union buildings protesting against legislation aimed at tightening the apartheid government's control over the movement of black women in urban areas.

Amina Pahad was active in resistance politics from at least 1937 onwards. And all through her years she never sought positions in the movement. She was selfless and dedicated to the cause of national liberation. She exemplified the selflessness and the dedication that was so evident among members of our movement during that period. Amina Pahad died in a car accident in India in ...

## **2.2.6 ALBERT LOUIS SACHS (1935-)**

**For excellent and selfless dedication to human rights activism and the struggle against Apartheid.**

Albert Louis Sachs was born in Johannesburg on 30 January 1935 and he matriculated at the South African College School (SACS) in Cape Town in 1950.

Politics became his life at a very young age as direct influence from his trade union leader father, Solly Sachs. His mother worked as a secretary for Moses Kotane who was a prominent leader in both the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

Sachs' human rights activism career started when he took part in the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign when he was a second year law student at the University of Cape Town. He attended the adoption of the Freedom Charter in Kiptown in 1955.

At the tender age of 21, Sachs was already carrying the difficult task of practicing as a civil rights lawyer and defending people charged under different security laws and statutes.

In 1966 "Albie" as he is affectionately called, went to exile after he himself was constantly raided by the security police and subjected to banning orders. He completed a PhD at the University of Sussex in 1971 and taught in the Law Faculty of the University of Southampton from 1970 to 1977.

He went to Mozambique in 1977 as a legal researcher and professor. Tragedy hit him in 1988 when he was nearly blown to death by a car bomb placed in his car by Apartheid secret agents operating in Maputo. He lost his arm and the sight of an eye. Sachs heroically rose through the difficult challenges of learning to walk and write again.

Sachs is deservedly credited with working closely with the Oliver Tambo to draft a code of conduct for the ANC in the 1980s.

He returned to South Africa in 1990 and served a member of the Constitutional Committee. The first democratic elections of 1994 led to his appointment on the newly established Constitutional Court.

Albert Louis Sachs has been awarded Honorary Doctorates of Law by the Universities of Antwerp, York (Toronto), Southampton and the William Mitchell College of Law.

## **2.3 THE ORDER OF LUTHULI IN BRONZE**

### **2.3.1 FORT CALATA (19? -1985)**

**For outstanding contribution and dedicating his life to a free, just and democratic South Africa.**

Fort Calata was born during the period when his grandfather.....was the General Secretary of the ANC. His political genesis was marked through his name Fort, which was given to him by his grandmother because his grandfather was detained at the Fort Prison when he was born.

Calata was first detained for writing a letter to the Cradock municipality complaining about the working conditions in 1976. He was arrested again while teaching in Dimbasa in 1979 but his wife Nomonde Calata whom he married in 1980 told the TRC hearings in 1996 that she could not recollect what he was arrested for.

Calata befriended a new teacher by the name Matthew Goniwe in Dimbasa in 1983. Calata and Goniwe formed a resident's organisation in Cradock named Cradock Residents Association (Cradora) tasked with negotiation for a reduction of rental fees in Cradock. Calata was appointed the treasurer of Cradora. Calata joined the United Democratic Front (UDF), which proved to be a stronger force at the time.

On the 31 March 1984, Calata was arrested at his home and detained for six months at the Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Calata's family was continuously victimised by the police for their involvement with the UDF.

In 1985, Fort Calata, Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli were abducted, assaulted and brutally killed by the Apartheid police while returning from a meeting in Port Elizabeth in what has become known as the killing of the Cradock four.

### **2.3.2 SICELO MHLAWULI (19? -1985)**

**For outstanding contribution to a free, just and democratic South Africa.**

Sicelo Mhlawuli was born in Cradock in ....After completing his high school, Mhlawuli was appointed a teacher at Tembalabantu High School in Zwelitsha Township. He got married to Nombuyiselo Mhlawuli (nee Zonke) in 1980 after being blessed with a child Bawuli in 1976 followed by Nsika in 1981 and the late Bantu in 1985.

Mhlawuli was arrested and taken into custody for taking part in the students' strike at Tembalabantu High School. Ciskei police periodically interrogated him wherever he was. Mhlawuli eluded the police when he relocated and taught in Oudtshoorn. He continued with his political involvement in Oudtshoorn despite attempts to stop him. Mhlawuli was an active member of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

In 1985, Sicelo Mhlawuli and his comrades, Fort Calata, Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto were abducted, assaulted and brutally killed by the Apartheid police while returning from a meeting in Port Elizabeth in what has become known as the killing of the Cradock four.

### **2.3.3 SPARROW MKHONTO (19? -1985)**

**For outstanding contribution to a free, just and democratic South Africa.**

Sparrow Mkhonto was born in .....in Cradock, Eastern Cape. He got married to Sindiswe Mkhonto in 1972 and they gave birth to a baby boy named Npnabo Mkhonto.

Sparrow Mkhonto got involved in the struggle for liberation in 1983 and became the chairperson of a resident's organisation in Cradock named Cradock Residents Association (Cradora) tasked with negotiation for a reduction of rental fees in Cradock. Mkhonto endured a series of assaults and detention without trial by the Apartheid police while working at the Railway in Cradock.

Sometimes he would be detained for days while his family would have no knowledge of his whereabouts. He was fired from the Railway after being labelled a communist by his bosses. In 1984 Mkhonto was arrested and assaulted to a terrible swollen state. He could not see as a result of swollen eyes. Mkhonto was often arrested for a day or two and was assaulted every time the police released him.

On 27 June 1985, Sparrow Mkhonto and his comrades, Fort Calata, Matthew Goniwe, Sicelo Mhlawuli, left their homes for a meeting in Port Elizabeth. They never returned alive after they were abducted, assaulted and brutally killed by the Apartheid police in what has become known as the killing of the Cradock four.

## REPRESENTATIVITY

	<b>AFRICANS</b>	<b>INDIANS</b>	<b>WHITES</b>	<b>COLOURED</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BAOBAB 1	1				1
BAOBAB 2	2		1		3
BAOBAB 3	2		1		3
LUTHULI 1	2				2
LUTHULI 2	2	2	2		6
LUTHULI 3	3				3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>18</b>

**\* Nominees approved in 2005 not included**

## GENDER DISTRIBUTION

	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BAOBAB 1		1	1
BAOBAB 2	2	1	3
BAOBAB 3	1	2	3
LUTHULI 1	2		2
LUTHULI 2	3	3	6
LUTHULI 3	3		3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>

## PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

0 % of the nominees are people with disabilities