

The 16th Annual

Peace, Safety and Human Rights Memorial Lecture

Solidarities, Global Social Justice and Radical Humanism

Panellists:

Professor Stephen Sheehi (College of William & Mary, USA)

Professor Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Palestine)

Dr Rosa Cordillera A. Castillo (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Itumeleng Moabi (Centre for Social Change, University of Johannesburg)

Hosted by the College of Human Sciences and its Institute for Social and Health Sciences in collaboration with the Psychological Society of South Africa and the Pan-African Psychology Union.



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Why the Lecture?

The Peace, Safety and Human Rights Memorial Lecture Series (in memory of the late Minister Abdullah Omar and Mr Joe Moabi) is an annual event, which has been endorsed by the Omar and Moabi families. The Lecture Series seeks to highlight the new frontiers and challenges facing the culture of democracy, peace, safety and human rights in South Africa and globally. Abdullah Omar and Joe Moabi fought a vigilant and uncompromising war against inequality and oppression. Their legacies remind us that the fight against oppression and tyranny is never over and that we are required to constantly renew our commitment to the cause of development, equality and freedom. The Annual Lecture Series has been forged in the flames of their legacies, and as such, seeks to emblazon the agencies of peace, safety, human rights and social justice for all. The Series aims to deepen our understanding of freedom and prepare us meaningfully to implement the ideals of democracy.



Professor Stephen Sheehi

Stephen Sheehi (he/him/his; B.A, Temple University, Ph.D, University of Michigan) is the Sultan Qaboos Professor of Middle East Studies in Asian and Middle East Studies Program and Modern Languages and Literatures Department, as well as a core faculty member of the Asian and Pacific Islander Studies Program at William & Mary. He is also the founding Director of the Decolonizing Humanities Project. He is a scholar of modern Arab culture, photography, and politics, Islamophobia and racism in North America, and decolonial studies. As life-long anti-racist, anti-colonialist, and anti-capitalist activist committed to social justice and economic equality in the United States and the Middle East, Sheehi remains active within the Palestinian solidarity and BDS movements working for the liberation of the Palestinian people. Professor Sheehi



is the author of numerous books, articles, book chapters and op-ed pieces. More importantly, he is the author of two forthcoming books on Palestine: *Psychoanalysis Under Occupation: Practicing Resistance in Palestine* with Lara Sheehi (Routledge, 2022) and *Camera Palaestina: Photography and Displaced Histories* with Salim Tamari and Issam Nassar (University of California Press, 2022). He also is co-editing with Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian a special issue of *State Crime Journal*, “Settler-Colonialism As State-Crime: Abolitionist Perspectives” (2022). He is also the author of *Arab Imago: A Social History of Portrait Photography 1860-1910* (Princeton University Press, 2016), *Islamophobia: The Ideological Campaign Against Muslims* (Clarity Press, 2011) and *Foundations of Modern Arab Identity* (University Press of Florida, 2004). In 2021-2022, Prof. Sheehi is the Mary L. Cornille Distinguished Professor of the Humanities at the Suzy Newhouse Center for the Humanities at Wellesley College, where he is leading the “Decoloniality in the Humanities” workshop this year.

Professor Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian



Professor Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian is the Lawrence D. Biele Chair in Law at the Faculty of Law-Institute of Criminology and the School of Social Work and Public Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Global Chair in Law- Queen Mary University of London. Her research focuses on trauma, state crimes and criminology, surveillance, gender violence, law and society. She studies the crime of femicide and other forms of gendered based violence, violence against children in conflict ridden areas, crimes of abuse of power in settler colonial contexts, surveillance, securitization and social control. Shalhoub-Kevorkian is the author of numerous books among them “*Militarization and Violence Against Women in Conflict Zones in the Middle East: The Palestinian Case Study*” published in 2010; “*Security Theology, Surveillance and the Politics of Fear*”, published by Cambridge University Press, 2015. She just published two new books the first examines Palestinian childhood entitled: “*Incarcerated Childhood and the Politics of Unchilding*”, and a new edited book entitled: *Understanding Campus-Community Partnerships in Conflict Zones*”, and the second is a co-edited volume on the sacralization of politics. She is also completing a co-edited volume on Islam and gender based violence. She has published articles in multi-disciplinary fields including *British Journal of Criminology*, *Feminist Studies*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *State Crime*, *Violence Against Women*, *Social Science and Medicine*, *Signs*, *Law*

& Society Review, International Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies. As a resident of the old city of Jerusalem, Shalhoub-Kevorkian is a prominent local activist. She engages in direct actions and critical dialogue to end the inscription of power over Palestinian children's lives, spaces of death, and women's birthing bodies and lives.

Dr Rosa Cordillera A. Castillo

Rosa Cordillera A. Castillo is an anthropologist and engaged scholar based at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin's Institute for Asian and African Studies. She works on peace and conflict studies, with a particular focus on violence and subjectivity, othering, moral and ethical self-formation, affect and emotions, resistance, and solidarity in national and transnational contexts. She is also interested in and writes on the anthropology of Islam, state and religion, decoloniality, critical research ethics, and engaged scholarship. Dr Castillo obtained her PhD in Anthropology with a summa cum laude distinction in 2017 from the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology and the Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies (BGSMS), Freie Universität Berlin. Her dissertation "Being and Becoming: Imagination, Memory, and Violence in the Southern Philippines" provides ethnographic insights into the lives of Moros, specifically Maguindanaon adherents of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), who have lived through violence and the liminality of uncertain peace in the Cotabato region. Dr Castillo is currently conducting research on the transnational (dis)engagement of Filipinos in Europe with Rodrigo Duterte's "war on drugs" as well as on diasporic solidarity during the pandemic. She is also continuing her work on the southern Philippines on the new political entity Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. In December 2014, she founded the Philippine Studies Series Berlin, a voluntarily run and internationally known platform for lectures, discussions, and art and film events regarding the Philippines, Filipina/o/x, and the diaspora. Rosa is an inaugural editorial board member of *Alon: Journal for Filipinx American and Diasporic Studies* based at the University of California Davis, and a board member of the Philippine Studies Group of the Association for Asian Studies.



Itumeleng Moabi

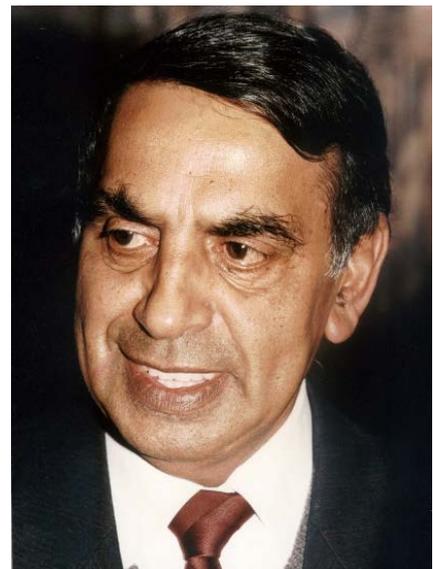


Itumeleng Moabi is a mother, an ecovillager, researcher, activist, facilitator, archivist. She is passionate about peace and justice issues, indigenous knowledge systems, and intergenerational collaboration. Itumeleng is completing an MA in Development Studies with the Centre for Social Change (CSC), in which she discusses "complexities of resistance" in Palestine and South Africa – a comparison of youth activism in a township setting and a refugee camp setting. When she is not studying, she runs School of Love sessions at Umphakatsi Peace Ecovillage through which she is restoring collaboration between the masculine and feminine energies. She hopes to be President of South Africa one day.



Dullah Omar

Abdullah Mohamed Omar actively championed the cause of freedom and quality in South Africa for 49 years. He survived harassment and persecution from the apartheid state, served as a defence lawyer for numerous banned organisations and political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and played a central role in the ANC delegation that ultimately negotiated a constitutional and political gateway to a democratic and free South Africa. Abdullah Omar was born on 26 May 1934 into a poor family of 11 children. At the time the Conservative United Party, through an oppressive system, formalised into the racist nationalist government that Abdullah Omar would challenge and defeat in the years to come. In secondary school, Ben Kies, an English teacher who mentored the young Omar, influenced his political activism. Abdullah Omar went on to become an advocate.



In 1957, Abdullah Omar received his LLB through the University of Cape Town. His university years (1953 – 1957) were marked by participation in the New Era Fellowship, a group affiliated to the non-European Unity Movement. In 1960, Abdullah Omar was admitted as an attorney. Twenty-two years later, he was admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court.

An 'illegal' partnership with a black lawyer, Cadoc Kobus, and a Group Areas Act permit to practice in the Langa Township signaled the beginning of Mr Omar's distinguished career. During the course of his career, Mr. Omar represented the Pan Africanist Congress,

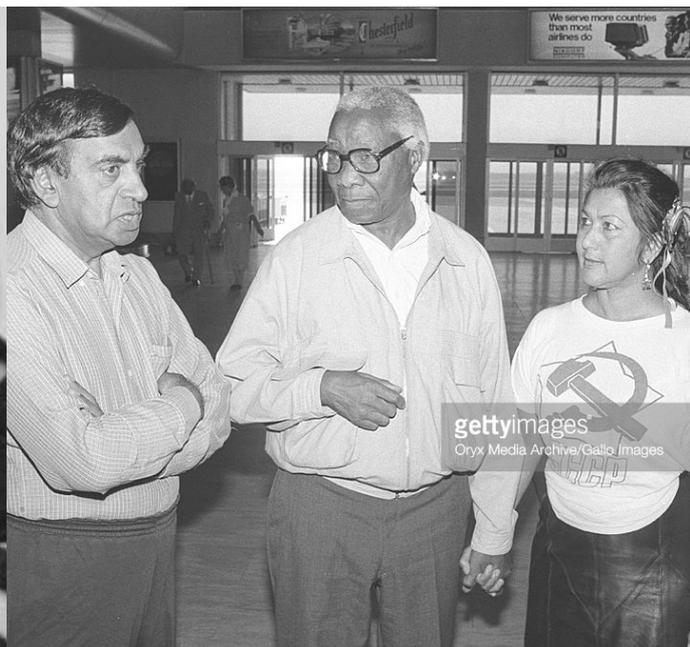
prominent members of the African National Congress, and various progressive trade unions, as well as religious and civic organisations. He was often required to take trips to Robben Island where he provided legal counsel, friendships and news from home for his incarcerated colleagues. In his autobiography, Nelson Mandela speaks of awaiting news about the serious car accident his wife had been involved in. Abdullah Omar was able to communicate this information on one of his trips, which greatly relieved an anxious husband. When negotiations began for the release of Nelson Mandela, Abdullah Omar was his spokesperson.

In 1983, Abdullah Omar began working with the United Democratic Front (UDF), which resulted in him being restricted to operating within the Wynberg magisterial district. He was also banned from attending any political gathering where the government was criticised. This did not prevent his election to the chair



of the UDF in the Western Cape in July 1987. His steady leadership provided the platform from which to reject vocally the tricameral parliamentary system. Abdullah Omar famously stated that working with the tricameral system was like trying to "cross the river on the back of a crocodile".

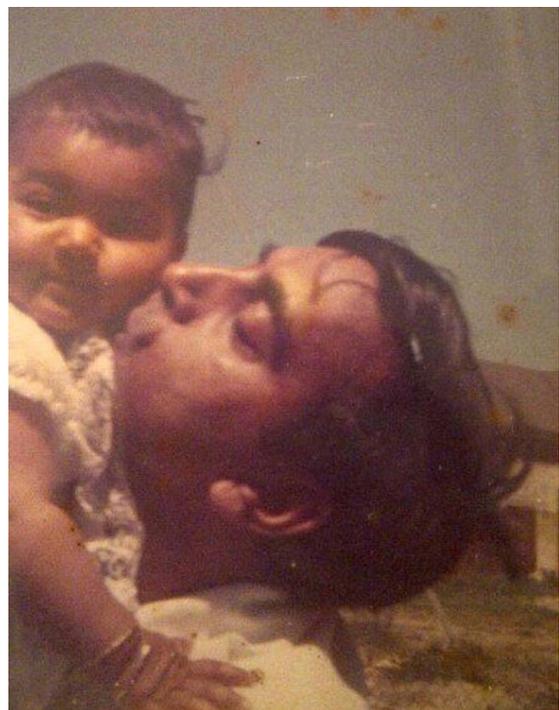
In the same year, Abdullah Omar was elected as the Vice-President of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, an organisation he helped form. Although he was offered the presidency of this organisation, he turned it down, believing that a black African should take the leadership role. Pius Langa, South Africa's second Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court, assumed the presidency role. Three years later, Abdullah Omar was appointed head of the newly-formed Community Law Centre at the University of the Western Cape. This Centre had close ties with the African National Congress, and much of the legal research that helped shape the Constitution was conducted under the guidance of Abdullah Omar in his capacity as its director. A year later, after having been appointed as an African National Congress National Executive Committee member, he worked on the constitutional committee and was



part of the negotiation team that forged the way for a democratic South Africa.

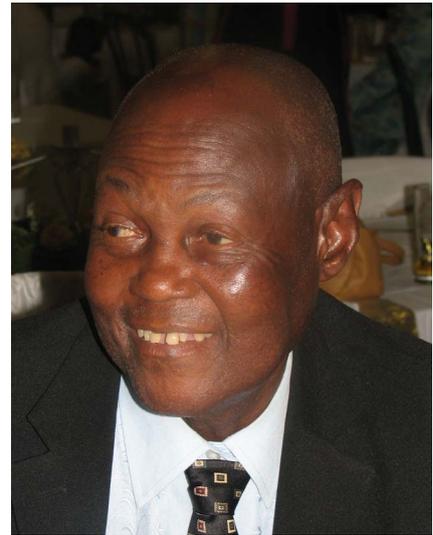
In 1994, Abdullah Omar was appointed by President Nelson Mandela as the first Minister of Justice in democratic South Africa. This daunting portfolio required a complete overhaul of the intelligence services, the fragmented judicial system and the inconceivably damaged social, psychological and political landscape of post-apartheid South Africa. Minister Omar addressed these challenges by establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Judicial Service Commission, the Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Public Protector, and a unified Department of Justice that served all South Africans. In 1999, Minister Omar was appointed as the Minister of Transport in President Mbeki's cabinet. As with the justice system, the transport system also received an overhaul under Abdullah Omar's steady guidance. This took the form of institutional transformation, traffic safety, regulation of the mini-bus taxi industry and improved infrastructure.

Abdullah Omar was a dedicated family man, a loving husband, father and grandfather. Abdullah Omar died on 13 March 2004, after fighting a long battle with Hodgkin's disease. His wife, Farieda, his daughter, Fazlin, and sons, Kamal and Rustum, survive him. Abdullah Omar is remembered for his tireless struggle for justice, democracy and human rights for all South Africans. He transformed South Africa with a spirit of reconciliatory justice and a humble dedication to freeing the most vulnerable and oppressed of society.



Joe Moabi

Mr Johannes Moabi, affectionately known as Bra Joe, died of heart and other ailments on 7 September 2011. Mr Moabi was a member of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). After various acts of harassment by the Security Police in South Africa, Joe Moabi went into exile to Swaziland in 1968 where he led a number of operations for the PAC in collaboration with his long-time friend Mr Joe Mkhwanazi. Because of their activities in Swaziland, Mr Moabi was incarcerated at Matsapa Prison in Manzini for a lengthy period of time. Joe Moabi was subsequently expelled from Swaziland. Joe Moabi found asylum for himself and his family in England where they resided for a period of 16 years. Whilst in England, he obtained a BA degree in Education and Humanities from the University of Birmingham.



Bra Joe spent most of his exile years mobilising resources for the PAC in his capacity as Treasurer General of the PAC and looking after PAC Cadres in Tanzania, Zimbabwe and other African countries. On his return to South Africa in 1993, he joined the University of South Africa's Institute for Social and Health Sciences and worked with vulnerable youth from Eldorado Park until his retirement in 2003.

“Upati Awuna Mali”, as the cadres commonly referred to him, was a strict and thrifty person, who ensured that every cent that he had raised was spent in the interest of the Party for its operations and the provision of clothes and food for the cadres. He counted the pennies and saved the pounds. This character, which earned him the nickname “Upati Awuna Mali”, was a defining streak of his life that characterised all of his operations and how he managed his home.

Joe Moabi was an example of dedication, commitment, honesty, and love for family. His daughter Nana and her husband, and his two sons, Gibson and Khotso and their wives, and five grandchildren survive him.







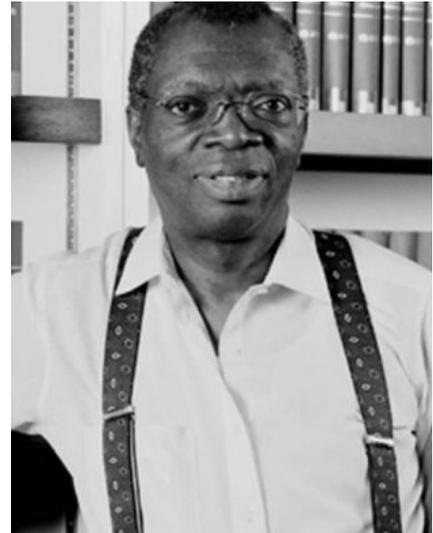




PREVIOUS SPEAKERS

Chief Justice Pius Langa (2006)

Pius Langa (25 March 1939 – 24 July 2013) was Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa. He obtained his B Juris from the University of South Africa in 1973 and his LLB in 1976. He was tenured at the Department of Justice as a prosecutor and magistrate, and was subsequently admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court in Natal in June 1977. He practised at the Durban Bar and became senior counsel in January 1994. He took on civil and criminal matters, but political trials dominated. Langa was a member of the Democratic Lawyers Association and served on its executive. In 1987, he served on the steering committee that preceded the formation of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel); he became a founding member of Nadel and served as its President from 1988 until his resignation in 1994. Langa was appointed judge of the Constitutional Court of South Africa in October in 1994, became deputy president of the court in August 1997, and served as Chief Justice of South Africa from November 2001 until his retirement in October 2009.



Justice Albie Sachs (2007)



Albie Sachs's career in human rights activism started at the age of 17 when, as a second-year law student at the University of Cape Town, he took part in the Deviance of Unjust Laws Campaign. He started practice, aged 21, as an advocate at the Cape Bar. The bulk of his work involved defending people charged under racist statutes and repressive security laws. He himself was raided by the security police, subjected to banning orders restricting his movement and eventually placed in solitary confinement without trial for two prolonged spells of detention. In 1966, he went into exile. After spending eleven years studying and teaching law in England, he worked for a further eleven years in Mozambique as a law professor and legal researcher. In 1988, he was injured by a bomb placed in his car in Maputo by South African security agents, losing an arm and the sight of an eye.

Elinor Sisulu (2008)

Elinor Sisulu was born and educated in Zimbabwe. She also studied in Senegal and the Netherlands. As an academic researcher for the Ministry of Labour in Zimbabwe in the early eighties, she published studies of women's work and development. From 1991 to 1998, Elinor Sisulu worked as a freelance writer and editor and was Assistant Editor of SPEAK, a black feminist publication. Elinor Sisulu's interest in writing for children was sparked by her concern about the declining importance of oral storytelling traditions in African societies. The need for preserving history through stories was her main motivation for writing *The Day Gogo Went to Vote*, which won numerous awards. Through a Fellowship at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, she researched and wrote the biography of Walter and Albertina Sisulu. Her biography of the Sisulus, *Walter and Albertina Sisulu: In our lifetime*, was published in 2002.



Ferial Haffajee (2009)



Ferial Haffajee is Associate Editor at the Daily Maverick. Previously, she was Editor-in-Chief of City Press and the Mail and Guardian. An alumnus of the Africa Leadership Initiative, a project of the Aspen Institute and Barloworld's Issac Shongwe, she tries to practise values-based leadership and is impelled by independence and innovation. Ferial Haffajee sits on the boards of Gender Links and the Inter-Press Service, both of which are geared to improving the media's coverage of development and gender empowerment. She is a previous winner of the Shoprite Checkers Woman of the Year Award and a Sanlam Financial Journalism Award. In 2008, she was named a Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum. Haffajee has also worked at Financial Mail and the SABC in both radio and television. She enjoys spending time with her family, friends, cooking, travelling, reading and, of course, fashion.

Chris van Wyk (2010)

Chris van Wyk (19 July 1957 – 3 October 2014) was an accomplished South African novelist, short-story writer, poet and social activist. He was a master storyteller who uses narratives and spoken and written voices to tell us about the nuances and vibrancy of South African township life. Chris van Wyk won numerous literary awards, including the Maskew Miller Longman Award for black children's literature. His short stories and poems have been published in Denmark, Germany, Sweden, France, Turkey, the UK, the USA and Canada. His childhood memoir, *Shirley, Goodness and Mercy*, was shortlisted for the Sunday Times Alan Paton Award in 2005. In 2003, van Wyk published a series of biographies for children and young teens under the series title, *Freedom Fighters*. These included biographies about Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Thabo Mbeki, Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, Helen Joseph, Desmond Tutu, Christopher Hani, Sol Plaatje, Albert Luthuli and Steve Biko. This series is used extensively in South Africa.



Zubeida Jaffer (2011)



Zubeida Jaffer is an award-winning South African journalist and author. She has worked for the Rand Daily Mail, the Cape Times, Grassroots and has been part of the movement that gave birth to a number of community newspapers all over the country. Post-1994, she was the founding editor of the parliamentary bureau for Independent Newspapers, the major chain of 14 newspapers, tasked with transforming the formerly whites-only press corps into a non-racial entity. Her short publication, *Not by Dread Alone*, is an essay about the state of journalism in South Africa. Her memoir, *Our Generation*, eloquently tells the story of her emotional journey through the years of South Africa's turbulence into a new democracy. One of her other books, *Love in the Time of Treason*, has been described as a *tour de force* and has been given a special mention at the prestigious Africa-wide Literature Award known as the Noma Awards. She is also the

first woman in Africa to have won the coveted Foreign Journalist Award from the National Association of Black Journalists in the USA.

Zwelinzima Vavi (2012)

Zwelinzima Vavi is the former General Secretary of Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), and Vice-Chairperson of the Millennium Labour Council. Vavi's career started in 1987, where he worked as a uranium plant clerk at Vaal Reefs mine and joined the National Union of Mineworkers as an organiser. He was fired from AngloGold in 1987 following a massive mining strike, which crippled the Chamber of Mines. He then joined COSATU as a volunteer. In 1988, Vavi became COSATU's Regional Secretary for the Western Transvaal. In 1992, he took up the position of National Organising Secretary. He then served as COSATU's Deputy General Secretary from 1993 to 1999. Vavi also took centre stage in the four-month negotiation that preceded the 1997 Jobs Summit and served on the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Commission on Globalisation. In 1999, he became General Secretary of COSATU. As General Secretary, Vavi repeatedly expressed concern regarding the ANC's approach to Zimbabwe, privatisation, corruption in government and the Tripartite Alliance.



Trevor Andrew Manuel (2013)



Trevor Manuel has served as a minister in the South African Government for over twenty years. He has twice served as Minister of Finance and served as Minister in the Presidency for the National Planning Commission from 2009 to 2014. He was an activist and anti-apartheid leader, serving on the National Executive Committee of the United Democratic Front, a mass movement of anti-apartheid organisations. He was Governor of the Boards of the African Development Bank Group as well as the Development Bank of Southern Africa. He also served as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, as Chair of the Development Committee of the World Bank and has chaired G-20 meetings. Trevor Manuel was appointed as Special Envoy to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on financing for development in 2002 and 2008. He also served as a commissioner in the International Task Force on Global Public Goods

and the Commission for Africa. Mr Manuel has received a number of awards and presentations, including Africa's Finance Minister of the Year and the Woodrow Wilson Public Service Award. He has seven honorary doctorates from South African tertiary institutions and a Doctor of Laws from MacMaster University, Ontario, Canada.

Advocate Thulisile Madonsela (2014)

Advocate Thulisile Madonsela was born in 1962 in Johannesburg to a working-class family. She is a human rights lawyer, professor of law, equality expert, constitutional analyst and policy specialist, who holds a BA Law degree and an LLB degree. Since January 2018, she has held the chair in social justice at Stellenbosch University. Before this, Advocate Madonsela was appointed Public Protector by President Jacob Zuma on the recommendation of Parliament, with effect from 15 October 2010 until October 2016. Before that, she held various leadership positions in civil society and the public sector. Advocate Madonsela was one of the eleven technical experts that assisted the Constitutional Assembly in drafting South Africa's new Constitution. She has played a central role in the drafting of various transformational policies and related instruments. Advocate Madonsela has written extensively, published, and provided training on various aspects of the law, equality and human rights in general. In April 2014, Public Protector Advocate Madonsela was named in Time Magazine's annual list of the most 100 influential people in the world.



Mike Tissong (2015)



Mike Tissong is a writer, social scientist, and investor. He graduated with a BSocSci from the University of Cape Town (UCT) and went on to obtain a Master of Business Administration from the University of Wales. He invests in ideas, people, and companies, and places a high value on ethics and integrity in all spheres of life. He was a student activist at UCT and became an activist journalist at The Star and, later, the Sowetan in the 1980s and 1990s. Mike Tissong's writings attracted the attention of the international community, and he was invited by the UN to address the Committee against Apartheid in New York in 1987. He was co-deputy editor to Dr Aggrey Klaaste who created the Sowetan newspaper's *Nation Building* programme to promote the development of leadership in communities damaged

by the repressiveness of apartheid. During this time, he became the managing director of the company that owned Sowetan. Years later, he went back to The Star newspaper as the general manager, and has since managed the Sunday Times, the Herald and Dispatch in the Eastern Cape and the Sowetan.

Professor Paulus Zulu (2016)

Professor Zulu originally trained in diagnostic radiography and marketing management. He holds a PhD from the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal. He is now an acclaimed social scientist and a formidable writer, publishing extensively in sociology and politics. Over the course of his career, Professor Zulu has served as a chairperson on a number of boards, including the Centre for Policy Studies, SABC, and the McCord Hospital. Professor Paulus Zulu served as a Director of the Human Sciences Research Council and as the Director and Senior Research Fellow at Maurice Webb Race Relations Unit. He is also currently a member of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, Vatican City Rome, and has been so since 1994. In 2013, he published his debut book, *A Nation in Crisis: A Search for Morality*, which addresses the tensions between the notions of democracy and social justice.



Prince Mashele (2017)



Prince Mashele is the Executive Chairman of the Centre for Politics and Research (CPR), and a well-known commentator on South African politics. He is the co-author of the best-selling book *The Fall of the ANC: What Next?* and authored *The Death of Our Society*. Mashele is an influential thinker who has written articles for South Africa's top newspapers, including the Sunday Times, Sunday Independent, Business Day, Sowetan, and others. He is a sought-after political consultant and public speaker. Prince Mashele has held, among others, the following positions: political analyst for Nedbank Capital; chief executive officer of the Institute for Public Dialogue; speechwriter in The Presidency under former President Thabo Mbeki; head of the Crime, Justice and Politics Programme at the Institute for Security Studies; and executive director of the Centre for Politics and Research.

Thandeka Gqubule-Mbeki (2018)

Thandeka Gqubule-Mbeki is economics editor at the SABC, where she is responsible for economics, business and financial markets coverage of the corporation across TV, radio and digital. She holds a Masters degree in Journalism from Columbia University, New York, and several business qualifications from Wits Business School, London School of Economics and Said Business School, Oxford University. She was involved in a struggle for independent public broadcasting and freedom of expression, joining a group called the SABC8. She has worked in various editorial capacities in the South African Press including, as associate editor at the Financial Mail. She has taught journalism at Rhodes University, Grahamstown and Monash South Africa. Gqubule-Mbeki was awarded the Nat Nakasa press freedom award in 2016.



Sibongile Mkhabela (2019)



Sibongile Mkhabela was the Chief Executive Officer of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund as well as the Nelson Mandela Children's Hospital Trust, an initiative of the Children's Fund for two decades. A social worker by profession, her career and orientation has been driven by a tireless social activism. She is a fellow of both the Rockefeller Centre in Italy and a Public Policy Fellow of Duke University in North Carolina. Sibongile has also completed postgraduate Business Management studies with the University of Witwatersrand Business School. She serves, among others, on the boards of Barloworld, a global company, where she has pushed issues of inclusion and diversity as the Chairperson of the Ethics and Transformation Committee; Nedbank Wealth Foundation; and Global Philanthropy Alliance; and she is the former Chairperson and current Trustee of Black Sash. In 2019, Sibongile was appointed as a member of the board of trustees

of Trust Africa. Sibongile is a recipient of The National Order of Luthuli (Silver), awarded by the President of South Africa, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa in 2018.

Alegria Kutsaka Nyoka (2020)

Alegria is the elder sister of student Activist Caiphus Nyoka who was brutally killed on 24 August 1987 by the apartheid security forces at his parents' home in Daveyton, East Rand. Their father, Abednego Moses Nyoka, was bitterly disappointed that the inquest proceedings in 1988 found no one responsible for his son's death. Mr Nyoka passed away in 1992 without getting justice for his son. As the elder sister, Alegria took over the baton and represented the family at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearings in Benoni in 1997. The family was perturbed that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission failed to provide any details of Caiphus' killers and he was declared just another victim of apartheid atrocities. The Nyoka family continues to seek justice for Caiphus and would like answers to several questions. Why was Caiphus not arrested if the Security Police had information that he had explosives in his possession? Why was he silenced before he revealed his alleged sources? How many times was he shot? One of his killers, Sgt Marais, confessed to the murder in a newspaper in 2019. Why has the state taken so long to charge Marais? The family, community and the country demand that those responsible are held accountable for the cold-blooded killing of Caiphus Nyoka.



Imtiaz Ahmed Cajee (2020)

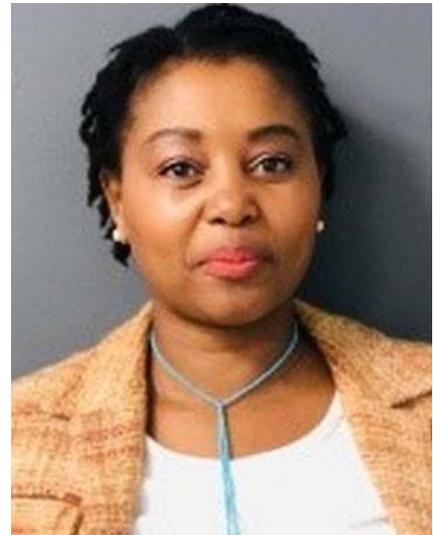


Imtiaz Ahmed Cajee was five years old when his uncle Ahmed Timol was killed in police detention in October 1971. Visiting his grandmother during the school holidays, Ahmed would engage with her about what happened to his uncle Cajee. From the newspaper cuttings that the family kept and the findings of the subsequent inquest held in 1972, Cajee pieced together a picture of his uncle. In 2005, he published a biography on his uncle titled, *Timol, Quest for Justice*. In 2020, his second book *The Murder of Ahmed Timol, My Search for the Truth*, was published. Cajee disputes the police's account that his uncle was arrested by chance at a police roadblock. He also compares the 1972 inquest findings to those of the 2017 inquest that ruled that Timol did not commit suicide but was murdered in police custody. The legal team for Timol's murder accused, Joao Rodrigues, has petitioned the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA) to

overturn the 2019 ruling that dismissed his application for a permanent stay of prosecution. A ruling from the SCA is pending. Cajee is now working with other families demanding truth and justice for all martyrs killed by the apartheid regime. Together they have formed the Apartheid-Era Victims Family Group to represent the voices of these families.

Motheba Unathi Mohapi (2020)

Motheba Mohapi is the eldest daughter of Mapetla Frank Mohapi, a political activist who died in detention in 1976. Motheba was two years old when her father died and as such has no memory of him. She remembers frequent raids at their home by “the system” (the police of the time, mainly white). She also remembers staying with different aunts before the age of six due to her mother’s detainment. Motheba’s mother was the first person to testify at the Eastern Cape leg of the TRC. However, the inquest into her father’s death found that no one was responsible. As a family, the Mohapis had hoped that the TRC process would provide some answers about Mapetla’s death. If the perpetrator had come forward and shown remorse, the family might have been able to forgive them and find peace. Instead, they



have found that it is difficult to forgive someone who does not seek forgiveness. Inspired by the Ahmed Timol case, the Mohapi family’s hope and their quest for the truth have been renewed. Motheba and her family would like their father’s inquest to be reopened, and the perpetrators to be brought to justice. Their father did not kill himself; he was killed. History must record this correctly and justice must be served.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Located within the College of Human Sciences at the University of South Africa, the Institute for Social and Health Sciences functions as an internationally and locally recognised research centre. It pursues social and health equity through the creation of a culture of safety. The ISHS finds expression through its programmatic foci on social justice, masculinity, the transformation of psychology as well as transformative psychology, violence and injury prevention, and safety and peace promotion research, including research into intentional and unintentional injuries as priority health and social issues; the burden, patterns, determinants and consequences of injuries; and the development, implementation and outcomes of situated and contextually congruent prevention and promotive practices. The vision, mission, objectives and values of the Institute for Social and Health Sciences are based on a recognition of global, continental and national priorities, and its location in Unisa as an ODL institution. The Institute’s mission is to commit science and compassion in the service of community.