



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

SIGNING OF THE CIVIC HONOURS BOOK

Previous recipients

ABOUT THE SIGNING OF THE CIVIC HONOURS BOOK

The honour of inviting someone to sign or inscribe their name against a citation of their achievements in the Civic Honours Book may be conferred upon a living person, or in memory of a deceased person who is, or was, a citizen of Cape Town and who deserves recognition for his or her lengthy and purposeful public service to the city in any field of social, community or civic interest.

The Civic Honours book is compiled and maintained by the Office of the Mayor and holds the name of each person upon whom the honour has been conferred, together with a citation of his or her achievements signed by that person or their next of kin.

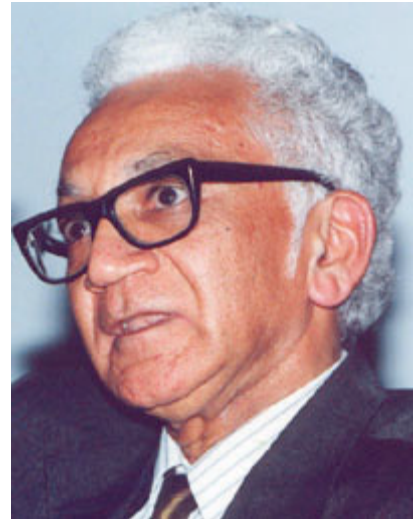
CEREMONY – 28 APRIL 2011

Adam Small

Adam Small is treasured for his mostly Afrikaans works that highlight the lives and oppression of the working class under the apartheid regime.

Born in Wellington in the Western Cape on 21 December 1936, Adam was raised on a farm in Goree, outside Robertson, where his father was the school principal, community leader and lay preacher to the farm labourers.

Adam was exposed to the faith of the Dutch Reformed Church and Islam through paternal and maternal influences. This taught him cultural and religious tolerance. His family moved to Retreat on the Cape Flats where Adam discovered the Kaaps vernacular that characterises his writing.



After attending several Catholic schools and matriculating in 1953, he obtained a degree in languages and philosophy and an MA cum laude on the philosophy of Nicolai Hartmann and Friedrich Nietzsche at the University of Cape Town. He was appointed lecturer in philosophy at the University of Fort Hare in 1959 and at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) in 1960. He was also a past professor of English literature at the latter institution.

His activism and involvement with the Black Consciousness Movement forced him to move to Johannesburg for some years, before returning to Cape Town in 1977. In 1983 he rejoined UWC as head of the department of social work, where he retired in 1997.

Adam's first published collection of poetry was "Verse van die Liefde" (1957). This was followed by "Klein Simbool" (1958). In his poetry collections "Kitaar My Kruis" (1961) and "Sê Sjobbolet" (1963) he criticises apartheid policies and racial discrimination. The theme is echoed in his long essay "Die Eerste Steen", which looks at the influence of apartheid on race relations.

In "Kô Lat Ons Sing" it is evident that he uses his writing as a weapon in the struggle to

free his people. "Oos Wes Tuis Bes Distrik Ses" (1973) is a book of poems that pays homage to the lives affected by the forced removal of the entire District Six community.

"Kanna Hy Kô Hystoe" (1965) is his landmark Afrikaans drama, praised by critics for its use of the Brechtian epic theatre and the way it experimented with music, decor and time. Adam's protagonist is torn between his ambitions and meeting the expectations of his people. The play highlights the politics that imprisons people in despair and explores responsibility for one's actions.

The work preceded plays like "Joanie Galant-hulle" (1978), which relates a family's exposure to the gang violence and poverty of the Cape Flats after being forced to move from Woodstock.

In the novel "Heidesee" (1979) Adam looks at the effect of apartheid and a capitalistic economy on a small fishing community, while "Krismis van Map Jacobs" (1983) investigates a search for identity as the protagonist deals with the guilt of being partly responsible for a violent act committed against his family.

Other work includes A Brown Afrikaner Speaks: A Coloured Poet and Philosopher Looks Ahead (1971); Black Bronze Beautiful (1975), a series of lyrical verses that demonstrate pride in black history and culture; Oh Wide and Sad Land: Afrikaans poetry of NP van Wyk Louw (1975), translated into English by Adam, and District Six (1986, with photographer Chris Jansen).

For his everlasting contribution to Afrikaans literature, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Adam Small.

Alvon Collison

Alvon Collison is a well-loved theatre and television personality with performance credits that span five decades.

He was born in Woodstock in 1941 to Angela Virginia, who was a midwife, and George William Collison. Alvon's grandmother, Christine Revell, was a great influence on his life and gave him his first break when she cast him in one of her nativity plays.



Alvon attended Woodstock Boys High School and sang in all their school concerts. When Joan Brickhill discovered him, he began to perform in all her shows at major theatres across South Africa. Later Alvon worked as host and entertainer at the Kyalami Ranch in Johannesburg where he directed, produced and starred in over 18 floorshows.

In 1974 his big break came through his casting as Pharaoh in the 3 000-performance run of "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat", which earned him the Gallo Award and Three Leaf Award as well as the accolade of Best Pharaoh in the World from lyricist and author Sir Timothy (Tim) Miles Bindon Rice.

In the early '80s Alvon won a contract to perform his cabaret act, which had been seen nationwide, at the then Cape Sun hotel. He was later joined by Taliep Petersen and the band, Sapphire. They performed together for four years.

After leaving the Cape Sun, Alvon decided to give back to his old school, now known as Queen's Park High, by producing "Joseph" for them. Its success led to the show being performed on Greenmarket Square for the duration of the 1986 Cape Town Festival, later touring the Western Cape and launching the professional performance careers of several artists.

Nurturing talent is one of Alvon's best attributes. He has assisted Lana English, Mark Banks, Prophets of the City, Colleen Meje, Faried Swartz, Shannon Lewis, Sibongile Ngoma, Rodney Fredericks and Louie Cowan, among others.

In 1991 he was an entertainer on the cruise ship MTS Oceanos, which sank off South Africa's east coast. After the captain abandoned ship, Alvon and fellow entertainers were instrumental in keeping the passengers calm while a rescue effort was organised. He was one of the last people lifted off the sinking vessel. Alvon returned to Cape Town with a renewed spirit; an appreciation of life and for his work. He was determined to make the most of his second chance.

In the '90s Alvon performed across South Africa as MC, entertainer and motivational speaker. In 1994 he produced "Joseph" for the Astra School for the Physically Disabled. This gave him a great sense of joy and personal reward.

Highlights of Alvon's career include performing at the opening ceremony of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission at St George's Cathedral in the presence of former president Nelson Mandela and other dignitaries as well as for Archbishop Desmond Tutu's 70th birthday. A personal highlight is the production of his annual show, "The Spirit of Christmas", at Cape Town City Hall. It's free to the public, in the tradition set by

his grandmother.

Alvon is involved in many charitable organisations and fundraisers. In addition, he has produced shows for communities all over the Western Cape as far afield as Piketberg and Clanwilliam and performed on numerous occasions at Leeuwenhof, the official residence of the Premier of the Western Cape.

Alvon turned 70 on 25 April 2011, a milestone that coincides with his 50th anniversary as a professional entertainer. For his contribution to the musical legacy of the Mother City, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Alvon Collison.

David Kramer

David Kramer is an icon of South African music, and one of this country's most recognised and successful songwriters and performers. He is also a multi-award-winning playwright and theatre director.

David is credited with pioneering the combined use of Cape Afrikaans and South African English in his lyrics. He draws on humour and satire to deliver more serious messages through songs inspired by real life – with the help of his trademark red “velskoene”, a bicycle and a guitar.



David's musical education began as a child as he listened to the farm workers sing and play guitar near his father's furniture shop in Worcester, the town of his birth in 1951.

After completing his education at Worcester Boys High School and the Hugo Naudé Art Centre, David was awarded a bursary to study at Leeds University in the United Kingdom. He graduated with a BA (Hons) in textile design in 1974 and worked in the industry for 10 years.

His musical career began in the '70s, which also marked his introduction to Taliep Petersen and their collaboration on a string of stage musical hits starting with District Six (1986). They wrote six musicals together, focusing on the retelling of a suppressed history of the Cape.

“Kat and the Kings” achieved international success, playing on Broadway and the West End. It received the Laurence Olivier Award for Best New Musical in London in 1999.

David's passion for people and the preservation of their cultural heritage engendered albums like "Bakgat" (1981), most of which were banned by the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Album sales nevertheless delivered one platinum and 11 gold records. His songs "Hak Hom Blokkies", "Die Royal Hotel" and "Stoksielalleen", were firm favourites but it was the success of "Hak Hom Blokkies" on the Springbok Radio Hit Parade that prompted David to go into the music industry full-time.

In 2001 David staged "Karoo Kitaar Blues". It showcased the talents of eccentric guitar and violin players from the Karoo and Namaqualand in theatres all over South Africa and was documented in an award-winning video.

Five years later David and Taliep staged "Ghoema" in South Africa and London. The research for this musical has been continued in his most recent work, "Breyani", which explores the traditional music of the Cape and provides a platform for showcasing outstanding local musicians.

David is the only South African writer to have a production ("Kat and the Kings") staged in the West End and on Broadway. In addition, "Ballade van Koos Sas", which premiered at the "Suidoosterfees" in 2008, is the first and only Afrikaans musical to have been staged in London in Afrikaans.

His most recent accolade is the "Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees" (KKNK) Kanna Award for Exceptional Contribution to a Contemporary Music Production, for one specially created for the "Suidoosterfees" in 2009.

Twenty-two music albums, nine musicals and 17 awards are the product of David's 30-year exploration of a South African identity. He is an inspiration to young artists – a living legend who is dignified and humble, quiet and confident, talented and witty – never without his black hat. He is married, with two daughters.

For enriching the musical culture of South Africa, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on David Kramer.

Franklin Abraham Sonn

Franklin Sonn has made a lifelong contribution to the advancement of education. In addition to his University of South Africa and University of the Western Cape degree and teacher's diploma qualifications, he is also the recipient of 13 honorary doctorates from educational institutions around the world.

Born on 11 October 1939 in Vosburg in the central Karoo region, Franklin grew up in the Eastern and Western Cape. The influence of his parents, who were educators and actively involved in public affairs, led him to understand the importance of justice and that knowledge is power.



He has spent his life fighting for justice, freedom and equality. Franklin led the campaign for the African National Congress in the Western Cape during the first democratic elections in April 1994. He served on commissions of inquiry into education (De Lange Commission) and the training of artisans (Pittendrigh Commission).

Franklin was a personal advisor to former US president Jimmy Carter during the monitoring of the Zambian Elections in 1992, and an advisory committee member for the South Africa Partnership Programme.

Franklin was principal of Silverstream High School in Manenberg and Spes Bona High School in Athlone for close to three decades. He became rector of the Peninsula Technikon (now Cape Peninsula University of Technology) (1978–1994), before being appointed by then president Nelson Mandela as democratic South Africa's first ambassador to the United States from 1995 to 1998.

By then, Franklin was serving on many South African banks' and company boards, including the Airports Company of South Africa of which he was chairman, ABSA Bank, Pioneer Food Group, Sappi and Safmarine. He was the co-founder and director of New Africa Investments Limited and Corporate Africa Investments until 1994. It is the largest black-led company listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange with assets of approximately \$2,5 billion.

He was also chancellor of the University of the Free State (1992–2009), executive in

residence at the Cape Town University Graduate School of Business (2005–2009), and former president of the “Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut”.

Franklin resigned from several directorships during his ambassadorship, but joined a number of boards when his term ended in 1998. He is currently chairman of the boards of Kwezi V3 Engineers, Ekapa Mining, Southern Sun InterContinental Hotel, Superstone Mining and Xinergistix.

Among others, Franklin currently serves as trustee the World Wide Fund for Nature SA, the Desmond Tutu Peace Trust and Impumelelo Innovations Awards Trust, of which he is also chairman. He is director of The Washington Centre for Internships and Academic Seminars in Washington DC, US, as well as president of the Foundation for Community Work. He was appointed a member of the Republic of South Africa’s Human Resources Development Council by deputy president Kgalema Motlanthe in 2010.

Franklin is interested in and associated with organisations that promote education, business, cultural affairs, political matters, sport, community upliftment and international affairs. He is patron of the “Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees”, the Planned Parenthood Association of SA, the Cape Crafts and Design Institute and the Cape Winelands Economic Council.

In his spare time, he enjoys mountain hiking and reading and has a keen interest in the environment. With his love of public speaking, he often appears as keynote, after-dinner or motivational speaker. Among Franklin’s many awards are the Order of the Baobab (silver) presented by former president Thabo Mbeki, and the Order of the Disa from the Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

For his unfailing commitment to education and public life, the City of Cape Town hereby confers Civic Honours on Franklin Abraham Sonn.

George Francis Ellis

George Ellis is considered one of the world’s foremost theorists in cosmology. His focus on Einstein’s General Theory of Relativity is explored in the highly-regarded book co-written with University of Cambridge physicist Stephen Hawking, entitled *The Large Scale Structure of Space-Time*. Published in the seventies, it is still a key reference work.

George was named after his father, George Rayner, who



married Gwendoline Hilda MacRobert Ellis. He was born in Johannesburg on 11 August 1939.

1960 saw the completion of the first cycle of his academic career when he graduated with honours after studying for a Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Cape Town (UCT). He completed his PhD in applied mathematics and theoretical physics at Cambridge University in the United Kingdom four years later. The institution admitted George as a research fellow from 1965 to 1967 and he stayed on as assistant lecturer in the department of applied mathematics and theoretical physics until 1970. The next four years were spent as university lecturer there.

This experience made him sought after in academia and he spent time as visiting professor at the Enrico Fermi Institute at the University of Chicago and visiting H3 professor at the University of Hamburg, as well as a lecturer at the Cargese Summer School in Corsica and the Erice Summer School in Sicily.

His teaching and research interests encompass the general relativity theory and its application to the study of the large-scale structure of the universe (cosmology); the history and philosophy of cosmology; complex systems and emergence of complexity; the human brain and behaviour; science policy; science and mathematics education, and the relation of science to religion.

George returned to South Africa in 1974 as professor of applied mathematics at UCT, where he served as emeritus professor of complex systems in the department of mathematics and applied mathematics until he retired in 2005.

George won the Templeton Prize in 2004 for fostering a broader understanding between science and religion. During the apartheid era in the 1970s and 1980s, which George opposed, he began to research more of the philosophical aspects of cosmology, which won him the prize. He donated some of the purse to developmental and educational institutions, demonstrating his theory that self-sacrificing love is the true nature of morality and cannot be explained by physics.

He was awarded the Order of the Star of South Africa by former president Nelson Mandela, the South African National Science and Technology Forum lifetime contribution award, the Academy of Science of South Africa Gold Medal, and the Order of Mapungubwe by former president Thabo Mbeki.

George is past president of the International Society on General Relativity and Gravitation, the Royal Society of South Africa and the International Society for Science and Religion. He was a founder member of the South African Academy of Science, and

a fellow of the Third World Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society, London.

George is joint editor-in-chief of the Journal of General Relativity and Gravitation and serves on the board of the Association for Educational Transformation (ASSET). He has authored several books and published over 500 articles.

Away from his books, George represented UCT in fencing, rowing and flying and was on Cambridge rowing teams. He is an avid fan and supporter of the Pro Cantu Youth Choir and enjoys photography.

For his bold and innovative contributions to the scientific world and his service to the broad spectrum of social, economic and ethnic groups in South Africa and elsewhere, which has sparked insights into the working of the physical universe, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on George FR Ellis.

Koos Bekker

Koos Bekker was born on 14 December 1952 in Heidelberg. He obtained degrees in law and literature at the universities of Stellenbosch and the Witwatersrand in the seventies before joining the advertising agency, Young & Rubicam, to learn something about marketing. He read an MBA degree at Columbia University in New York the following decade, which afforded him the opportunity to research pay television in its infancy.



After graduation Koos rallied a few young colleagues who together paved the way for South Africa's first pay-television channel, M-Net. In 1985, when M-Net was formed, it was the first of two paytelevision ventures outside the United States, and broke even within two years. It has grown to be one of the most successful such operations worldwide.

In 1997 Koos was appointed chief executive of one of M-Net's shareholder companies, Naspers, a multinational electronic and print media company listed on the London and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges. Naspers bought out the other shareholders, together with black economic empowerment (BEE) partners, to take control of the African pay-television companies.

In internet, the group owns Allegro and Ricardo, which are e-commerce leaders in Poland, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Ukraine, while BuscaPé provides a

range of e-commerce solutions in Brazil. Naspers holds an interest in Tencent (QQ) in China, which serves hundreds of millions of Chinese customers weekly. Its main products are instant messaging, premium services, portals and games. Naspers is also one of the main shareholders in Mail.ru, one of the leading internet businesses in Russia. In India, its ibibo service is becoming the market leader.

The group has some four million pay-television subscribers in 48 countries and controls Irdeto in Holland, which supplies encryption technology and customer management software to pay-television operators in almost 100 countries.

Naspers is the biggest publisher of magazines and newspapers in Africa. It owns (together with BEE partners) some 50 major consumer magazine titles.

In addition, Koos is a director of Media24, MIH B.V., MIH (Mauritius) Limited, MIH Holdings and MultiChoice South Africa Holdings, among others. His vision led to the creation of Supersport, MultiChoice (satellite DSTV) and M-Web in South Africa.

The transformation of Naspers from a print media company to a global communications giant won Koos the South African chapter of the World Entrepreneur Awards and he was inducted into the prestigious World Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame in 2007. The award was created to acknowledge the accomplishments of the world's greatest entrepreneurs and to increase awareness of the global economic impact of their achievements. Over 9 000 nominees from participating countries vie for this esteemed accolade.

Koos received the Protea Award of the South African Society of Marketers, the Sunday Times Lifetime Achievement Award and the South African Broadcasting Corporation's Golden Plumes award.

He was also presented with an honorary doctorate in commerce from the University of Stellenbosch. Koos served on the local organising committee for the 2010 FIFA World Cup, as well as the Council of Stellenbosch University.

He is married to Karen Roos and has a son and a daughter. For his contribution to the financial and business advances of the media in South Africa and Africa, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Koos Bekker.

Leonora van den Heever

Leonora van den Heever holds the esteemed position of being the first female judge to be appointed permanently to the appellate division of the South African Supreme Court in 1991.

She was born in Windhoek on 9 July 1926 to FP ("Toon") van den Heever and Margaretha ("Max") Rautenbach, and attended school in Bloemfontein.

A love of languages, which she inherited from her father, led her to complete a BA degree, majoring in English and Latin, and a Master's in English at the University of Pretoria. She taught and lectured school children and college students respectively, until her father, who had been appointed to the bench, asked her to fill in as his registrar. Two weeks later, Toon was given an acting appointment in the appellate division and the senior counsel who replaced him "inherited" Leonora. They were sent out on Circuit for three months and Leonora decided to study for her LLB part-time through the University of the Free State.



The day after her graduation in 1952 she was admitted to the Orange Free State bar. She was also admitted in Lesotho in 1953, and later Griqualand West, South West Africa, and what was then Natal and Transvaal.

Leonora earned some extra pocket money writing short stories under a nom de plume for "Sarie" and published two children's booklets under her own name. As her practice grew, the writing dwindled.

She married Christo Neethling in June 1958. He was transferred to Welkom almost immediately, but it worked in Leonora's favour. She was granted leave from the Bar Council to practice from home, spending time with her three daughters by day and working at night.

Attorneys in this developing area soon realised they had an advocate available almost 100 miles closer than those in Bloemfontein, and Leonora was briefed for trials in the magistrates' courts in Welkom.

She was the only judicial representative of her gender for 20 years. In 1968 she took silk and became a senior advocate. A year later she was appointed to the bench in Kimberley in the Northern Cape. Her photograph is in the town's museum, in the

section that marks South African firsts – the discovery of diamonds, street lights, the railway line from Cape Town...

In 1979 Leonora began to serve on the bench of the Cape Provincial Division and the men-only City and Civil Service Club changed its constitution to accommodate her, since all the other judges were honorary members of the Club.

Thereafter, Leonora was occasionally seconded to and served on the Appeal Court of Boputhatswana and also served on the Appeal Bench of Lesotho.

She served as a trustee of the Ballet Benevolent Fund of the Cape Performing Arts Board, a board member of the SA Youth Orchestra, chairman of the SA Library board, and chairman of the Commission appointed by government to investigate irregularities in the Department of Education.

In 1991 she was appointed acting judge on the Appeal Bench in Bloemfontein. Her position became permanent the next year.

After retiring at age 70, she agreed to some work in the Cape Supreme Court, and served for a number of years on the Appeal Benches of Lesotho and Swaziland, and on committees of the SA Law Commission.

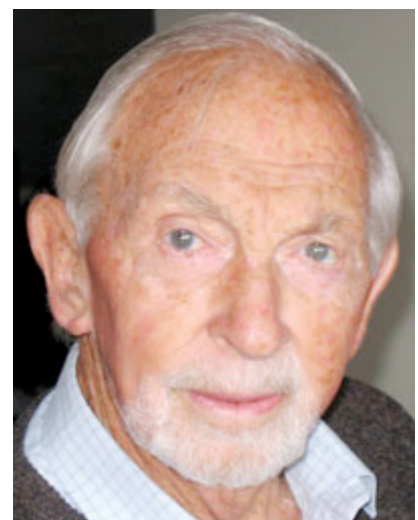
She was board chairman of the Sanlam Demutualisation Trust from 1998 to 2008. Leonora received several awards including the Chancellor's Medal from the University of Pretoria, an honorary Doctor of Law from the University of Stellenbosch and the Women's Bureau Achievement Award.

For her landmark achievements in the judiciary, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Leonora van den Heever.

Patrick Henry Tebbutt

Patrick Henry Tebbutt's distinguished legal career in South Africa and Botswana is matched by his achievements in business.

He was born in Zimbabwe (the former Rhodesia) on 26 January 1924. He was educated at the Northern Cape's Mafeking High School, where he matriculated at age 15, and at the University of Cape Town, where he completed BA and LLB degrees by the time he was 20 years old. He



graduated in 1945.

After serving in minesweepers in the South African Navy during the latter part of World War II, Patrick joined the Cape Argus in Cape Town as a court, parliamentary and sports reporter. He co-authored, with CK Friedlander, a book called "A Short-cut to Rugby" and contributed many articles and short stories to newspapers and periodicals in South Africa and abroad. He also freelanced as a radio and television commentator, specialising in cricket and rugby.

More recently, Patrick wrote "Samaritan of South African Rugby 1980-2010: History of the Chris Burger/Petro Jackson Fund" as well as "Golf Under the Mountain: History of the Rondebosch Golf Club 1911-2011).

Patrick began practice at the Cape Bar in 1951, and was appointed acting judge to the Cape High Court in 1965.

Six years later he changed direction and moved into business when he was appointed to the boards of Syfrets and South African Trust Companies Limited as well as Syfrets and UAL Holdings Limited. He was group marketing director of the latter.

In 1974 Patrick became managing director of Syfrets Trust and Executor South Africa Limited, a subsidiary of Nedbank and Syfrets UAL Holdings Limited. Meanwhile, he attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business in Boston, US, and completed its Advanced Management Programme that year.

Patrick held various directorships at major organisations and was chairman of the Paarl Board of Executors as well as MC Geffen and Associates, among others. He returned to practice at the Cape Bar in 1978 and was appointed a permanent judge to the Cape High Court in 1981. He also served the Botswana court of appeal for 16 years and was presented with the Presidential Order of Honour.

In the interim, Patrick was involved in many charitable and community activities. He served as president of the Western Cape Association for Persons with Physical Disabilities from 1978 to 2010 and is a trustee of the Chris Burger/Petro Jackson Players Fund. Patrick is a founder of the Committee of Woodside Sanctuary, a home for mentally disabled children, and served as president of the Association for the Physically Disabled.

He co-founded the Protea Medical Aid Society and was chairman of the board of trustees for the Two Oceans Environmental Education Trust, the education arm of the Two Oceans Aquarium.

He was president of Convocation at the University of Cape Town from 1982 to 1996, during which time he was instrumental in the creation of the post of alumni officer. He appointed people in that capacity and established alumni branches throughout South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia as well as in Australia, New Zealand, London and Athens.

Patrick is married to Gill, a Springbok golfer and nine-times winner of the South African ladies golf championship. He has two sons, Nigel and Jonathan.

For his skill, hard work and dedication to the cause of justice, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Patrick Henry Tebbutt.

Phyllis Bernice Spira

Throughout her career, Phyllis Bernice Spira was hailed for her beauty, wealth of expression, elegance of line, and the kind of magic that captures an audience's attention and gives them joy.

Phyllis was born in 1943 and began her ballet training at age four. She attended Waverley Girls High School in Johannesburg and was accepted into the Royal Ballet School at age 16.

She later joining the Royal Ballet Touring Company and danced as a soloist in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. However, she turned down an international career and an invitation to dance with the legendary Rudolf Nureyev to return to South Africa in 1964.



Phyllis joined the former Performing Arts Council of the Transvaal (PACT) Ballet Company and a year later joined the Cape Performing Arts Board (CAPAB) where, over almost three decades, her artistic standards helped raise the company to an international level. She toured with the National Ballet of Canada from 1967 to 1968.

Being a great ballerina goes far beyond technique and encompasses more than personal magnetism, range of expression and musicality (yet Phyllis had a knack of really sinking into the music and floating through her movements). She was the ideal frail Giselle, a powerful Odile in Swan Lake, an extraordinary Juliet, and the epitome of innocence and grace in The Sleeping Beauty. Her superb role in La Sylphide displayed

the true sense of the Romantic ballerina.

Her talent was embraced with her ability to work hard; her sure technique and unmistakable classical line standing her in good stead through times of triumph as well as injury and recovery, the occupational hazards facing a professional dancer.

Phyllis was granted the status of prima ballerina assoluta, a title held by only a few dancers worldwide, in 1984.

She retired from performance in 1988 after an opening night injury in Giselle, but continued to teach and coach dancers as principal ballet mistress with CAPAB until 1999. She was dedicated to work and art but would not hesitate to find out a cricket score or talk about rugby in breaks during rehearsals.

Phyllis was unselfish in sharing her own disciplined standards during her time as ballet mistress, but also demanding of the company in its pursuit of excellence.

Her most successful partnerships were with Gary Burne and particularly Eduard Greyling, who liked to show his ballerina at her best. Phyllis blossomed in that partnership.

Her legacy lives on not only in her fans' memories but also through Dance for All, a non-profit Section 21 company established by her and her husband, Philip Boyd, to train dancers in Cape Town's townships. She headed the Dance for All senior training programme and was assistant artistic director of the Youth Company, formed in 2005.

Among her many accolades, Phyllis received South Africa's highest civilian award for excellence, the Order of Meritorious Service Gold (1991), and won the Nederburg Award for Ballet twice. She also received the Lilian Solomon Award and the Bellarte Woman of the Year Award for the Cape (1979). Phyllis was presented with the Order of the Disa (2003) for her contribution to ballet and the development of ballet in disadvantaged communities and received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport (2004) for her contribution to ballet in South Africa.

She passed away suddenly, aged 64, in Cape Town in 2008.

For her extraordinary dedication to her work and her art, her artistic achievements, and her contribution to the development of dance in South Africa, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Phyllis Bernice Spira.

Zackie Achmat

HIV/Aids activist Zackie Achmat is best known for founding the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), which focuses on making medicine accessible for those who cannot afford private health care. He is also a documentary filmmaker and former anti-apartheid and gay-rights activist.

Born in Johannesburg on 21 March 1962, he was raised in a Muslim community in Cape Town. No stranger to fighting injustice, Zackie was 14 when he set fire to his Salt River High School during the Soweto uprising to force fellow students to boycott classes. During the apartheid regime, he was arrested and detained five times.



Zackie studied for a BA at the University of the Western Cape. The institution made an exception and allowed him to enrol without a high-school diploma.

Once on the HIV/Aids bandwagon, Zackie targeted government policies and brand-name pharmaceutical companies through the TAC, determined to ensure that HIV/Aids did not equate to a death sentence. The TAC has since broadened its goals to improve all aspects of health care provision, particularly with the implementation of an antiretroviral (ARV) programme in the public health sector.

Zackie fought some epic battles and won. As a member of the African National Congress (ANC), Zackie frequently had to challenge the party he helped rise to power on its lack of appropriate HIV/Aids policies. He called health minister Dr Manto Tshabalala-Msimang a murderer for preventing the distribution of ARVs and in 2006 demanded that she and others be charged with culpable homicide over the death of an HIV-positive inmate who was denied ARVs at Durban's Westville Prison.

On a personal note, Zackie was diagnosed HIV-positive in 1998. He said his refusal to take Aids medication (even at Nelson Mandela's request), until treatment had been made available in public hospitals and clinics, was a matter of conscience. He held out until August 2003, shortly before the government announced that thousands of health professionals would be trained to work in health centres at 250 municipalities, where ARVs would be distributed to millions of HIV sufferers.

Prior to starting the TAC, Zackie was a director of the Aids Law Project at the University of the Witwatersrand. Both organisations work closely together to fight for the legal

right to health.

He founded the National Coalition for Gay and Lesbian Equality and in the early 1990s ensured protections for these communities in the South African Constitution. Laws banning sodomy were overturned and the government was forced to recognise same-sex marriage. Zackie married his partner Dalli Weyers in 2008.

He is the joint founder of the Social Justice Coalition, formed to promote the rights of the poor and unemployed, and a director of the Centre for Law and Social Justice. Zackie was the first South African recruit of the Marxist Workers Tendency of the ANC, the local section of the Committee for a Workers' International, which is a global association of Trotskyist parties.

Among several prestigious awards, Zackie won the inaugural Desmond Tutu Leadership Award in 2001 as well as the Nelson Mandela Award for Health and Human Rights in 2003. He was elected an Ashoka Fellow that year and was named one of TIME Europe magazine's Heroes of 2003.

Zackie was awarded an Honorary Master's degree in Social Science by the University of Cape Town for his "astounding ability to produce high-quality detailed research" and his "exceptional" political skills. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Law by the then University of Natal.

For his undying devotion to community health care goals, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Zackie Achmat.

CEREMONY – 28 APRIL 2010

Colin Eglin

Colin Eglin Former Member of Parliament, founder member of the Progressive Party and craftsman of the new Constitution, Colin Eglin's autobiography *Crossing the Borders of Power* records a life well lived. Serving in Parliament through the terms of seven successive prime ministers and presidents and under five constitutions, Colin's fight for a democratic South Africa as well as his dedication to his voters (many of whom were omitted from the Voters' Roll) reinforces his remarkable role in the country's transformation.



Colin was born in Cape Town on 14 April 1925. He attended the Hobhouse School in the Eastern Free State from the age of nine, where he was the only English-speaking student. He attended high school at De Villiers Graaf in Villiersdorp where he matriculated at the tender age of 14.

Colin's studies for a BSc in quantity surveying at the University of Cape Town (UCT) were interrupted by the Second World War. He became a full-time instructor in the anti-aircraft unit in Cape Town and was sent to Egypt and Italy, where he took part in the South African assault on Monte Sole. After the war, Colin attended courses in archaeology and town planning while he waited for demobilisation in Italy.

He eventually graduated from UCT in 1946 and became involved in civic affairs. Colin started the Pinelands Young People's Club, which helped set up a sister organisation in the neighbouring coloured village of Maitland. Five years later he was nominated chairman of the Pinelands Civic Association and was a member of the Pinelands Town Council. Colin was elected unopposed as the United Party (UP) provincial councillor and he became the Peninsula MP in 1958. The following year he helped form the Progressive Party (PP), but lost his seat in the 1961 general election.

Reaching across racial boundaries, Colin encouraged dialogue between his party and black leaders. He tried to attract Afrikaners to the PP by initiating *Deurbraak*, the first journal of enlightened opinion in South Africa, and he helped establish *Synthesis*, a non-party political study and discussion group that grew into a vital conduit for information and contact across the colour divide.

In 1966 he was voted chairman of the national executive and in 1971 he took the reins as PP leader.

Colin won the parliamentary seat of Sea Point in the April 1974 general election and, as opposition to apartheid mounted, the PP began to merge with breakaway groups from the UP. Colin called an extraordinary Parliament session to discuss the unrest following the 1976 student riots in Soweto and proceeded to call for the resignation of the Minister of Bantu Affairs for his pitiful management of the event.

Colin led his organisation as it became the Progressive Reform Party, and then the Progressive Federal Party, from 1977-1979 and 1986-1987. Further mergers resulted in the formation of the Democratic Party in 1989 in opposition to the governing National Party and, finally, the Democratic Alliance in 2000.

Colin functioned not only as the official opposition for several years, but as the outspoken conscience of a country in dire straits. Nelson Mandela described Colin Eglin as "one of the architects of our democracy" and Leadership magazine named him "parliamentarian of the century".

Colin retired in 2004. He is married to Joyce Mabel and they have three daughters.

For his role in South Africa's transformation to democracy, his architecture of the new Constitution and his contribution to the City's structural development, the City of Cape Town is proud to confer Civic Honours on Colin Eglin.

Dullah Omar

Dullah Omar In charting the course to a new South Africa, anti-apartheid activist, lawyer and cabinet minister Dullah Omar reached iconic status during his career. A humble, serious and exceptionally hardworking administrator, Dullah focused on legislation that would right the political wrongs of the past.

Born Abdullah Mohamed Omar in Cape Town on 26 May 1934, he matriculated from Trafalgar High School and completed a law degree at the University of Cape Town in 1957. He opened a legal practice in the city but the Group Areas Act forced him to move out to Woodstock.



As an attorney and eventual advocate of the Supreme Court, Dullah took on civil- and criminal-defence work for the poor and oppressed, and defended political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu and Ahmed Kathrada. He was legal representative to a number of trade unions as well as civic and religious organisations.

A respected member of the Muslim community, Dullah led the United Democratic Front (UDF), which was a non-violent surrogate for the banned African National Congress (ANC). He was elected to the ANC's national executive in 1991, and chaired the Western Cape branch five years later. As such he was harassed (surviving two assassination attempts), silenced and detained by security police; his passport was confiscated for 10 years.

Dullah's campaign for true democracy and a non-racial society, as defined by the Freedom Charter, continued unabated.

He was commissioner of the Human Rights Commission of South Africa, leader of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) and member of the ANC team at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA).

Under his directorship at the Community Law Centre of the University of the Western Cape, the Centre contributed to policy formulation for the new constitution, focusing on the structure of the state, the electoral system, gender issues, children's rights, policing, and the transformation of the judiciary.

During Dullah's reign as South Africa's first justice minister in a democratically-elected government, the Constitutional Court was established, a single national prosecuting authority was formed, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was created. The TRC was crucial to promoting stability in the country and Dullah wanted it to "make it possible for all South Africans to come to terms with [their] painful past - with dignity and in a spirit of forgiveness but with due consideration for acknowledgement and the need to provide reparation or compensation for victims".

He piloted legislation to abolish oppressive racial statutes and reformed the judicial system to make it more racially representative of the South African population. He implemented laws to abolish the death penalty and established an elite organisation, the Scorpions, to deal with organised crime.

Dullah was the first member of cabinet to be appointed Acting President in the absence of both the President and the Deputy President. He moved to the ministry of transport after the second democratic elections.

Dullah has been honoured with a Doctorate of Law from the University of Fort Hare as well as the University of Durban-Westville. He also received awards in the US, Chile and Germany for his contribution to the struggle for human rights in South Africa.

Dullah chose to maintain his home in Rylands Estate, an Indian group area during apartheid, above a ministerial residence. He died aged 69 and is survived by his wife Farieda and three children.

For his achievements in charting the course towards a new South Africa, the City of Cape Town is proud to award Civic Honours to Dullah Omar.

Eulalie Stott

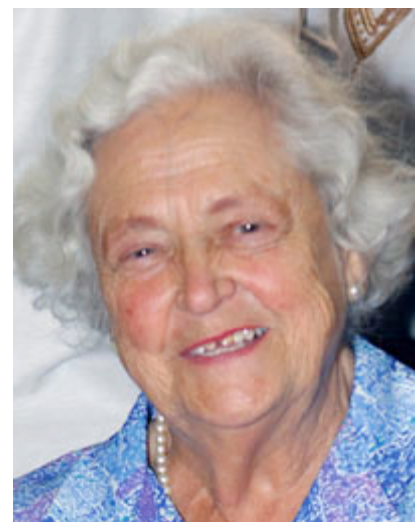
A lifelong fight for equal rights, particularly in the housing sector, made Eulalie Stott as much a champion for the people as for the cause. An acknowledged expert in her field, during her 33 years as a Cape Town City Councillor Eulalie campaigned tirelessly to speed up provision of housing for the impoverished.

In despair, she resigned as long-serving chairman of the housing committee when government funding was depleted.

Born in Fish Hoek on 4 August 1922, Eulalie left school in 1939 and worked for the Department of Defence. Later she was employed as a departmental manager for Stuttafords and an inspectress of Truworths branches in the then Western Province.

Eulalie was described as a charming woman – energetic, enthusiastic and unafraid of challenging officialdom. She was an anti-apartheid activist who was a founder member of the Liberal Party. Realising that it was a “lost cause”, she founded the Black Sash for “like-minded women”.

Eulalie was fearlessly outspoken for the abolition of the pass laws and other legislation such as the Group Areas Act and the several land acts. The Black Sash took up the fight



against these as well as racially discriminatory policies in the workplace and in education, low wages and poverty.

It was not unusual to see a steady stream of homeless people and victims of the pass laws visiting

Eulalie at her home. She loved to find ways to fire up political debate and often organised Black Sash symposia and “brains trust” public meetings in various parts of the Western Cape.

CATAPAW (the Cape Association to Abolish Passes for African Women) was formed with Eulalie’s help in 1957. She was assisted by the Black Sash, the African National Congress Women’s League, the Anglican Church Mothers’ Union, the Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women, the Society of Friends and the Federation of South African Women.

Eulalie served on several committees and councils, continuously looking for new ways to break political barriers. She was one of the first chairs of the Black Sash Cape Western region and became its national president in 1958. That year, the organisation established a Bail Fund and opened an advice office near the Cape Flats to assist women arrested in terms of the pass laws. Similar offices were set up around the country.

In addition, Eulalie was the Founder-President of the Cape Town Business and Professional Women’s Club and a member of the executive council of the Institute of Citizenship. She served on the committee for the Cape Town Chamber of Municipal Affairs and sat on the council of the Civil Rights League. She was also a nature conservation officer.

Once she was elected to the City Council, Eulalie attempted to help a desperate community in Grassy Park by escorting them to the Dutch Reformed Church in Rondebosch where many prominent government officials worshipped. The presentation of their case to the Sunday congregation was met with the implementation of the Riotous Assemblies Act. It meant that Eulalie could be barred from City Council if, as organiser of such an event, she was found guilty of a criminal offence. A riot did not materialise and the charge was dropped, leaving Eulalie to fight many more battles for years to come.

Eulalie married Mike Stott and was widowed after a 50-year marriage in 1999. They had two daughters, Louise and René. She died at her home in Claremont at the age of 87.

In recognition of her long service as a City Councillor, and for her particular determination to drive the provision of housing for the poor, the City of Cape Town awards Civic Honours to Eulalie Stott.

Jakes Gerwel

Gert Johannes 'Jakes' Gerwel is 'n intellektuele steunpilaar van die anti-apartheidsbeweging wat beduidend tot die akademiese ontwikkeling van alle rassegroepe in Suid-Afrika bygedra het.



Hy is op 18 Januarie 1946 in die Oos-Kaap gebore, en is besiel deur sy ouers se passie vir onderrig wat daartoe gelei het dat ál tien Gerwel-kinders naskoolse opleiding ontvang het. Sy ma en pa het hul kinders aanvanklik in 'n plaasskool onderrig wat hulle self op die been gebring het met 'n versierendheid wat Jakes glo die dryfkrag agter 'onderrig vir die mense' geword het – 'n nie-amptelike hersiening van skoolleerplanne wat deur swart weerstand teen wit oorheersing aangevuur is.

Gerwel het aan Paterson-hoërskool in Port Elizabeth gematrikuleer, en 'n BA-graad in Afrikaans, Nederlands en sosiologie, en daarna ook 'n honneursgraad van die destydse Universiteitskollege van Wes-Kaapland verwerf – albei met lof.

Sy plaaslike dosente- en onderrigwerk is onderbreek toe die Belgiese regering 'n beurs vir studie aan die Vrije Universiteit Brussel aan hom toeken, waar hy in 1971 'n lisensiaat in Germaanse filologie, en in 1979 ook 'n doktoraat in literatuur en filosofie (magna cum laude) voltooi. Sy doktorstesis word as baanbrekerswerk op die gebied van Afrikaanse literêre kritiek en die sosiologie van literatuur beskou. In 1980 word Jakes professor by sy alma mater, wat teen daardie tyd as die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland (UWK) bekend gestaan het, en word twee jaar later tot dekaan van die letterefakulteit bevorder.

Van 1987 tot 1994 was hy visekanselier en rektor van die UWK, wat hy as die "intellektuele tuiste van linksgesindes" en dus 'n werktuig vir verandering in Suid-Afrika beskou het. Hy het besef dat plaaslike universiteite voor groot uitdagings gestaan het om 'n veel groter gedeelte van die bevolking in te sluit wat merendeels met ondergeskikte apartheidsonderrig grootgeword het. Jakes se visie was dat universiteite steeds onderrig van gehalte sou bied, terwyl hulle terselfdertyd 'n vernuwende leeromgewing skep wat tot akademiese ontwikkeling sou lei om vir die meerderheid studente sukses te verseker.

Hy was 'n stigterslid van die Nasionale Onderrig- en Opleidingsforum, wat die regering, die sakesektor, arbeid en die demokratiese beweging gedurende die onderhandelings tydperk van die land se transformasie byeenbring het. Intussen het hy al hoe nouer betrokke geraak by die African National Congress, en onder andere in dié party se streeks- uitvoerende en nasionale onderwyskomitees gedien.

Sy versindheid en leierskap by die UWK is in 1986 beloon toe die Amerikaanse Clark-kollege in Atlanta 'n eredoktorsgraad in die geesteswetenskappe aan hom toeken. Dít was die eerste van tien eredoktorsgrade wat sowel Suid-Afrikaanse as Amerikaanse instellings op die gebied van die humaniora, letterkunde, regsleer en filosofie aan hom toegeken het.

Deur sy akademiese loopbaan het Jakes sy gedagtes in boeke, monografieë, artikels en essays gepubliseer. Hy het ook referate oor die letterkunde, onderwys en sosiopolitieke sake gelewer. Hierna het Gerwel van 1994 tot 1999 as direkteur-generaal en sekretaris van die kabinet in die eerste regering van nasionale eenheid gedien.

Jakes het al vele prestigeryke eerbewyse en pryse ontvang, onder andere die Orde van die Suiderkruis van president Nelson Mandela, die Orde van Goeie Dade van kolonel Muammar Qaddafi van Libië, en die koning Abdulaziz-eerbewys (op ministersvlak) van Saoedi-Arabië se kroonprins Abdullah. Hy is tans kanselier van die Rhodes-universiteit, en Nelson Mandela- buitengewone professor en ereprofessor in die geesteswetenskappe aan die UWK en die Universiteit van Pretoria onderskeidelik.

Hy is voorsitter van die Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing, Africon Engineering Internasionaal, Brimstone-beleggingskorporasie, Life Healthcare en Media24, en 'n direkteur van Naspers, Old Mutual en die Instituut vir Geregtigheid en Versoening. Boonop staan hy aan die stuur van die Nelson Mandelastigting, die Mandela Rhodes-stigting en die Allan Gray Orbis-stigting.

Jakes is getroud met Phoebe Naomi Abrahams, en hulle het twee kinders.

Die Stad Kaapstad is bevoorreg om hiermee 'n burgerlike eerbewys aan Jakes Gerwel te verleen vir sy langdurige bydrae tot die stad op sake-, akademiese en bestuursgebied.

Johaar Mosaval

Johaar Mosaval was born into a family of nine in District Six, Cape Town, in 1928. Dulcie Howes, the doyenne of South African dance, noticed him in a primary school pantomime and invited him to attend the UCT Ballet School from 1947 to 1949. The offer was not supported by his Muslim parents or the white community.

While apartheid laws prevented Johaar from pursuing a dance career at home, visiting dance celebrities Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin arranged for him to continue training at the Sadlers Wells Ballet School in London. In 1951 he entered the Royal Ballet School, graduating to the Royal Ballet Company a year later.



In 1956 Johaar was promoted to soloist and performed his first solo for the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at Covent Garden, before every reigning monarch in the world, presidents and statesmen.

By 1963 he was ranked as principal alongside legendary dancers like Dame Margot Fonteyn, Rudolf Nureyev, Dame Beryl Grey, Nadia Nerina (another world-class South African ballet dancer) and Svetlana Beriosova. This was the first of several historic milestones - he was the first black dancer to hold the position of principal dancer in a world-renowned company.

Johaar toured extensively with the Royal Ballet, working with famous choreographers such as Frederick Ashton, David Poole, Kenneth MacMillan, Dame Ninette de Valois and John Cranko. He developed a global reputation as a brilliant character dancer with impeccable technique.

Johaar's favourite and most successful roles were as Puck in A Midsummer Night's Dream, Jasper in Pineapple Poll, the Bluebird in The Sleeping Beauty and Bootface in The Lady and the Fool. A Scottish critic wrote about his performance as Puck in 1967: "Puck seems tailor-made for Johaar Mosaval. His apparent ability to pause in the middle of a stupendous scene makes one think of the similar claim made for Nijinsky."

In 1975 he retired from performance and became the first dancer to complete the Professional Dancer's Teaching Diploma implemented by the Royal Opera House. That year, the Winston Churchill Travelling Fellowship award was bestowed on him by

Britain's Queen Mother, which enabled him to study contemporary dance and jazz at iconic American dance schools.

He returned to Cape Town twice to perform for the Eoan Group in David Poole's Pink Lemonade and The Square. After settling in the Mother City permanently in 1976, Johaar made a guest appearance for Capab Ballet in the title role of Petrouchka – thus becoming the first black dancer to perform in the Nico Malan Opera House. He was also the first black South African to appear on local television.

Johaar opened his own ballet school the following year and was employed as the first black Inspector of Schools for Ballet under the Administration of Coloured Affairs. When he discovered that he could only share his talent and expertise with a certain section of the population, he resigned this position. His school was shut down when apartheid powers discovered that it was multi-racial but he continued to find ways to dance and teach.

Johaar's contribution to the performing arts, exemplary conduct and lifetime achievement has been recognised respectively by the Western Cape Arts, Culture and Heritage Award in 1999, the Premier's Commendation Certificate in 2003 and the Cape Tercentenary Foundation's Molteno Gold Medal in 2005.

It took almost three decades of painful exile and personal and artistic triumph on stages around the world before Johaar could perform in his own country for his own people.

For his contribution to the performing arts, and to uplifting young dancers through his teaching, the City of Cape Town awards Civic Honours to Johaar Mosaval.

Raymond Ackerman

The only South African ranked as one of the world's top-100 most respected businessmen by the Financial Times, Raymond Ackerman is honoured for his role in changing the retail landscape of South Africa and his tireless efforts to improve the quality of life of its people.

Raymond was born in Cape Town on 10 March 1931. He was educated at Bishops Diocesan College and graduated from the University of Cape Town (UCT) with a BCom degree.



His father, Gus, had turned the Ackermans chain into a household name but it was Raymond's quest to change lives and give people hope that drove him towards a career in retail. Raymond said it was the reason that he went into business as he had always wanted to be a doctor!

He was inspired by the concept of building business on strong administration, good advertising, the right merchandise at the right price, and social responsibility. It was the subject of a seminar in the US in 1956, presented by master of retailing Bernado Trujillo, which reinforced a 1948 lecture in commerce that Raymond had heard Professor WH Hutt deliver at UCT.

Hutt's message was about consumer sovereignty and that if money-making was your objective, you wouldn't make it in business. Raymond learnt that the more you give to others, the more people give back to you. The principle was lost on his employers at the time. After running 85 Checkers stores for Greatermans from the age of 25, Raymond's progressive thinking got him fired 10 years later. His determination, however, led to the purchase of four Cape Town-based Pick n Pay supermarkets in 1966 and his quest began in earnest.

Shortly after Raymond's 79th birthday, he retired as chairman on 14 March 2010. At the time, it was South Africa's major retail group, employing 70 000 people and turning over R50-billion.

Pick n Pay's most prestigious achievement was an international award in 1984 from the Food Marketing Institute of America for social and corporate responsibility. "Pick n Pay was built on simple principles and I've lived them. I've spent my whole life backing people..." said Raymond.

The Raymond Ackerman Academy of Entrepreneurial Development was formed at UCT's Graduate School of Business to enhance the career prospects of disadvantaged South African matriculants and aspirant entrepreneurs. The Ackerman Family Trust involves Raymond's wife Wendy in its social investment and educational programmes while their children and spouses support a variety of philanthropic initiatives in the arts.

Down-to-earth, pragmatic and modest, Raymond was always approachable and in touch with the lives and aspirations of ordinary South Africans while maintaining "a passionate, positive engagement with his country and with life".

Raymond's biography *Hearing Grasshoppers Jump* relates the practical wisdom that guided him through his personal and public life. One of those nuggets was "keeping one's ear to the ground so that one can detect the slightest movement... in order to

seize opportunities when they present themselves". His second book, *The Four Legs of the Table*, is described as a master class in the balanced management style and how to run a successful business based on consumer sovereignty.

Among his glittering collection of accolades, Raymond was the first South African to receive the international Woodrow Wilson Award for Corporate Citizenship in 2008, and the second recipient ever of the Sunday Times Lifetime Achiever Award. He was awarded Honorary Doctor of Law and Commerce degrees by Rhodes University and the University of Port Elizabeth respectively.

For his contributions to education, arts and community building, and for the legacy he has entrenched at the Pick n Pay Group, the City of Cape Town confers Civic Honours on Raymond Ackerman.

Taliep Petersen

The culture of South Africa has been enriched by Taliep Petersen, who has written memorable music to recapture what so many residents of the Western Cape lost during the oppressive apartheid regime – their history.

District Six: The Musical was his first masterpiece, which opened at Cape Town's Baxter Theatre in 1986 and went on tour to the Edinburgh Festival, but it was *Kat and the Kings* that garnered a prized Olivier Award for Best New Musical.

Born in District Six on 15 April 1950, Taliep was six years old when he first sang publicly (at what is now the Cape Town Minstrel Carnival). His first theatre performance was in a 1974 production of *Hair*. Taliep studied classical guitar at the Fitznell School of Music in England, after which he wrote his first revue, *Carnival à la District Six*, based on the New Year celebrations in the Mother City.

In the 1980s, Taliep formed a band and worked as an actor but it was his effort on *District Six*, exploring the culture and history of the coloured community in Cape Town, which hit the jackpot.

This was the first fruit of Taliep's inspirational collaboration with David Kramer, which endured over two decades. The critically acclaimed *Kat and the Kings*, relating the story of Kat Diamond and the Cavalla Kings, was the first Cape Town musical to play on London's West End and New York's Broadway while *Ghoema*, which looked at Cape



Town's early history and celebrated its musical heritage, toured to London in 2006. It was a landmark in the ongoing liberation of South Africa.

District Six was also the subject of *Fairyland* while *Poison* wrangled with the issues of drugs and gangsterism on the Cape Flats. Two more musical projects, *Crooners* and *Klop Klop*, were also completed. Captivating voices and harmonies coupled with unforgettable lyrics created a trademark style that used infectious humour to convey enough social history to remind the residents of the Western Cape what they might have missed or forgotten during the apartheid regime.

"Taliep had perfect pitch and an incredible ear for harmony," wrote David. "He could hear intervals that were indiscernible to me, but when he arranged the voices they always sounded heavenly. He described his musical ability as 'a God-given talent' and would often say: 'Ek het ore soos 'n olifant'."

Taliep became a legendary singer, composer and director, also writing the television musical sitcom *Alie Barber*, which aired on kykNET and M-Net. He presented *O'se Distrik Ses* and *Joltyd* on kykNET as well. In 2005, a follow-up season of *Alie Barber* prompted Taliep to release songs from the series on his first Afrikaans album, "*Deur Dik en Dun*". His appointment as judge for the 2006 Afrikaans version of *Idols* attracted death threats, but he refused to resign. That December, he died at home.

Taliep was a practising Muslim. He married twice and had six children.

His work attracted top accolades. *Fairyland* won an FNB Vita Award for Best Musical while *Kat and the Kings* and *District Six* each won a Fleur du Cap for Best Contribution to a Musical. Taliep was presented with a Lifetime Achievement Award at the *Huisgenoot Skouspel* and he won a Naledi for Best Musical Director/Score/Arrangement for *Ghoema*.

Rewriting the musical landscape of the Western Cape and enriching the culture of this country is a legacy for which the City of Cape Town is privileged to present Civic Honours to Taliep Petersen.

Ton Vosloo

In net meer as vier dekades het die media-sakeleier Ton Vosloo in sy loopbaan naam gemaak in die joernalistiek en die verwante kommersiële sakewêreld sowel as in die bevordering van Afrikaans. Deur sy beywering vir Afrikaans het hy nie net 'n volwaardige plek vir dié taal in die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing nagejaag nie, maar ook versoening onder alle Afrikaanssprekende mense.



Vosloo is op 29 September 1937 gebore, het op Uitenhage grootgeword, en aan Hoërskool Brandwag gematrikuleer. Hy het op skool beriggewing vir twee koerante op Uitenhage gedoen en in 1956 betree hy die joernalistiek - sy lewensgeesdrif - as verslaggewer vir Oosterlig in Port Elizabeth, en werk later ook by Die Landstem, Dagbreek en Rapport. Hy vorder tot redakteur van die dagblad Beeld van 1977 tot 1983. In 1983 word hy deur sy werkgewer, Nasionale Pers Beperk, aangestel as adjunk - besturende direkteur en in 1984 word hy Uitvoerende Hoof.

In 1984 doen hy aanvoorwerk vir Suid-Afrika se eerste betaaltelevisiekanaal M-Net deur Koos Bekker aan te stel as hoof van die projek. Dit word 'n reuse-sukces en lei in 1995 tot die digitalisering van die dines en word 'n wereldleier. Naspers diversifiseer tot die internet en die e-handel en is nou aktief in 133 lande. Naspers betree die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs in 1992. Vosloo oorhandig in 1997 die uitvoerende leisels aan Koos Bekker en word nie-uitvoerende voorsitter.

In 1970 word Vosloo 'n Nieman-genoot aan die Harvard-Universiteit. Hy besit ook drie eredoktorsgrade van plaaslike instellings: 'n DPhil van die destydse Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir sy diens en bydrae op die gebied van kommunikasie, en die bewaring en ontwikkeling van Afrikaans; 'n DComm van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch vir sake-uitnemendheid en die bevordering van Afrikaans; en 'n DPhil van die Pretoria Technikon se fakulteit inligtingswetenskappe vir sy bydrae tot die sakesektor, veral die mediabedryf.

Ná apartheid, en die gevolglike opheffing van die band tussen die Nasionale Party-magsbasis en Afrikaanse pers, het Naspers hom ingespan vir die opheffing van voorheen benadeelde gemeenskappe deur die instel van bemagtigingskemas, aandele-aanbiedinge aan swart beleggers, interne transformasie, en diensbillikheid.

Op 72 geniet Ton die lewe saam met sy vrou, Anet terwyl hy sy versorgingspligte in die sakesektor vervul. Hy is onder meer direkteur van Media24 en die beheermaatskappy MultiChoice Suid-Afrika; voorsitter van MIH BV, MIH (Mauritius) Beperk, en die beheermaatskappy MIH, en trustee van die Stigting vir Bemagtiging deur Afrikaans (SBA).

Vir vyf van sy 16 jaar as trustee van die Wêreld-Natuurfonds (WWF) (Suid-Afrika) was Vosloo die voorsitter van dié grootste onafhanklike organisasie vir bewaring van ons planeet. Hy was ook 11 jaar lank lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Parkeraad.

Ton is 'n voormalige voorsitter van Sanlam, M-Net en die Kaapse Filharmoniese Orkes, waarvan hy ook heroprigter was. Hy is tans voorsitter van dié orkes se skenkingstrust.

Van die gesogte loopbaaneerbewyse wat al aan hom toegeken is, is die Proteaprys as Suid-Afrika se Bemarker van die Jaar, die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut se Tinie Louw-prys vir sakeleierskap, 'n ereprys van die Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK), en die Frans du Toit-medalje vir Bedryfsleierskap van die SA Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns. Hy is ook as Die Burger se Sakeman van die Jaar, en een van Business Times se voorste vyf sakelui benoem. Hierbenewens het die hoogste burgerlike eer van die Finse regering Ton te beurt geval toe die Orde van die Wit Roos vir sy bydrae tot die handelswêreld en sy projekte ter bevordering van sy moedertaal aan hom toegeken is.

Die Stad Kaapstad verleen hiermee 'n burgerlike eerbewys aan Ton Vosloo vir sy uitnemende diens in, en beduidende bydrae tot, die kommunikasie-, uitgewers- en sakesektor, sowel as vir sy werk ter bewaring en ontwikkeling van Afrikaans.

CEREMONY – 16 APRIL 2009

- Natalie du Toit
- Tahir Levy
- Mark Shuttleworth

CEREMONY – 31 AUGUST 2000

- Dorothy Zihlangu
- Zolile 'Zollie' Malindi
- Adele Melanie Searl
- Ray Alexander Simons
- Thandeka Mildred Holo
- Norman Jacob Daniels
- Achmat Davids

CEREMONY – 25 APRIL 1995

Zerilda Minnaar Droskie

CEREMONY – 30 JUNE 1994

Herbert Leslie Stern

CEREMONY – 25 AUGUST 1992

Stanley John Reed

CEREMONY – 3 AUGUST 1989

- Dr Frank Rosslyn Bradlow
- Prof Hedley Brian Rycroft
- Dr Oscar David Da Fonseca Wollheim
- Clifford Harris
- Dr Dulcie Howes
- Dr Douglas Hey

CEREMONY (POSTHUMOUS) – 10 DECEMBER

William James Belt Slater