

SEPTEMBER



STAMP ISSUES FEATURED:

Winemaking in SA

Homo naledi • Winnie Madikizela-Mandela • World Post Day • SAPDAPEX
Helen Suzman • 50th Anniversary of the First Heart Transplant

Managing editor

Dineo Poo

Editorial panel

Phetole Rapetswa
Talita Fourie
Mmama Phalatse

Design and layout

Rachel-Mari Ackermann
Thea Clemons

Philatelic Business

Development Officers:

**Charl Poole: Western Cape
Region including the Southern
Cape Region (George Area)**

Tel: +27 (0) 21 590 5452
Mobile: +27 (0) 83 308 2641
Fax: +27 (0) 86 536 8632
Email: charl.poole@postoffice.co.za

Gert Theron:

Central Province and Wits

Tel: +27 (0) 11 664 6423
Mobile: +27 (0) 82 554 9627
Fax: +27 (0) 86 665 2223
Email: gert.theron@postoffice.co.za

**Ashraf Ali: KwaZulu-Natal and
Eastern Cape**

Tel: +27 (0) 31 336 3348
Mobile: +27 (0) 72 786 2831
Fax: +27 (0) 86 663 9340
Email: ashraf.ali@postoffice.co.za

Address correspondence to:

The Editor, *Setempe*, Private Bag
X505, Pretoria, 0001, SOUTH AFRICA

Telephone:

National:

(012) 845 2813/2815/2801/2400

International:

+27 (0) 12 845 813/2815/2801/2400

Fax: 086 539 0232

Email: sa.stamps@postoffice.co.za

Website: www.postoffice.co.za

Agents for Philatelic Services:

Local:

The Stamp Shop, Port Elizabeth,
Tel: +27 (0) 41 365 2548

Sandton Stamps & Coins, Sandton,
Tel: +27 (0) 11 783 8309

Glen Carpendale, Pretoria,
Tel: +27 (0) 12 333 4741

Mr. Thematic, Johannesburg,
Tel: +27 (0) 11 425 5520
or +27 (0) 83 268 7266

Overseas:

Harry Allen, England,
Tel: 0044 1202 711 447

Herrick Stamps Company, USA,
Tel: 001 516 569 3811

Opinions expressed in *Setempe* are
not necessarily those of the South
African Post Office or Philatelic
Services.

Information published in *Setempe*
may be reproduced, provided its
source is acknowledged and copies
are sent to the editor.

Setempe is published by the Philatelic
Services of the South African Post
Office, Cnr James Drive and Moreleta
Street, Silverton, 0184, Pretoria,
SOUTH AFRICA.

Please note: Stamp images
published in *Setempe* are from the
original artwork and are subject to
change.

ISSN 1560 9626

Post Office 
South Africa

SETEMPE

South African Stamp News
Sep–Dec 2017

-
- 4 Meet Homo naledi
-
- 6 Winnie Madikizela-Mandela
-
- 8 Winemaking in South Africa
-
- 12 50th Anniversary of Mail-
sorting by Machine
-
- 14 Helen Suzman (1917–2009)
-
- 16 50th Anniversary: First Heart
Transplant
-
- 19 SAPDAPEX
-
- 20 Order form
-



dear reader...

Postage stamps are known as small ambassadors of a country and the stamps we have in this issue of SETEMPE truly provide us with much that we can showcase as a country.

Winemaking in South Africa

The wine industry is one of the oldest industries in the country with the farm, Groot Constantia producing grapes and wine since its establishment by Simon van der Stel in 1685. The sheet of five small international letter rate and a First Day Cover designed by Rachel-Mari Ackermann of Philatelic Services features: two vintage wines from Groot Constantia; the first bottled vintage Lanzerac wine; the Cape Winelands; Workers collecting grapes and Winemaking barrels.



Homo naledi

South Africa has once more reinforced its status as the Cradle of Humankind by producing a brand new hominin species named Homo naledi. Homo naledi was discovered in the Naledi Chamber in a fossil rich area west of Johannesburg and brought to the world's attention by Professor Berger of Wits University. The South African Post Office has honoured this once in a lifetime find with a standard postage stamp miniature sheet and First Day Cover designed by Cyril Maphumulo of Philatelic Services.

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela: A story of struggle and courage

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela has been a force to reckon with in South African politics since time immemorial. She has been referred to as a terrorist, a militant, a leader of the struggle, a unifying force and perhaps more apt, 'mother of the nation'. The South African Post Office has bestowed an exceptionally uncommon honour of a postage stamp in celebration of the life of this courageous woman by issuing a standard postage stamp miniature sheet designed by Rachel-Mari Ackermann of Philatelic Services.

50th Anniversary of Mail sorting machines

Postal authorities worldwide had to adapt to the urgent need for high volumes of mail to be processed accurately, quickly and cost effectively. This was attained through automation of mail-sorting. South Africa automated its processes in 1967 and it has been adapting its technology since then. The South African Post Office is celebrating this event by issuing a sheet of two standard postage stamps designed by Marli Grobbelaar, a student at the Cape Town Creative Academy.

Helen Suzman (1917–2009)

The South African Post Office has honoured Helen Suzman with a standard rate stamp miniature sheet and a First Day Cover designed by Rachel-Mari Ackermann of Philatelic Services. Helen Suzman was a political pioneer as the only woman in the South African Parliament for over a decade. She used her position as a member of the opposition party during the Apartheid years very effectively to fight for human rights and the end of Apartheid.

50th Anniversary of the Heart Transplant

When Chris Barnard and his team of thirty made the first human to human heart transplant, the world was entranced, a barrier of fear had been penetrated. A 54-year-old Louis Washkansky, who was suffering from extensive coronary artery disease became the first



recipient of a transplanted heart on 3 December 1967. The transplant was successful, Washkansky was able to talk and breathe independently after the operation. Washkansky unfortunately died from double pneumonia after eighteen days. The South African Post Office will issue a B4 stamp sheet and FDC designed by Thea Clemons of Philatelic Services on 1 December 2017.

Enjoy your stamps!

Dineo Poo

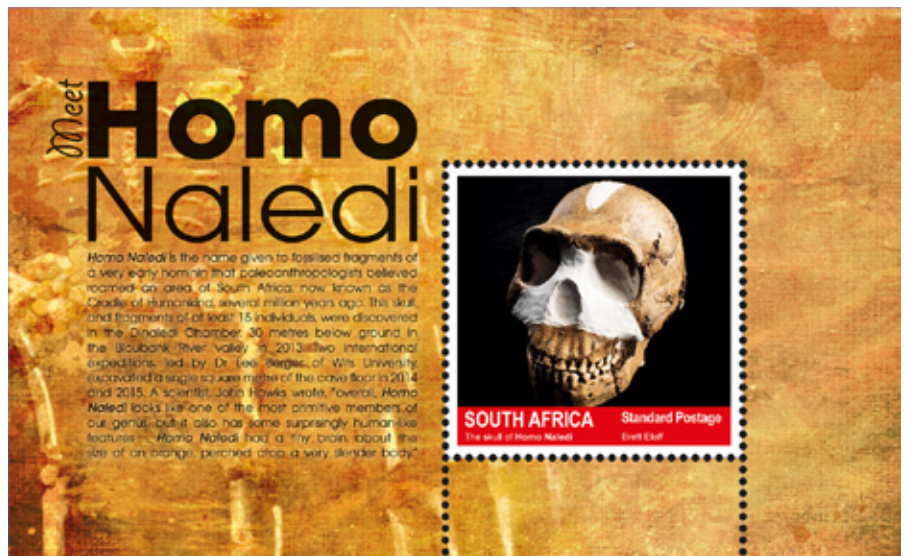


Meet Homo naledi

TEXT BY:
DINEO POO



The story of Homo naledi started when two recreational cavers Steven Tucker and Rick Hunter entered a cave called Rising Star (Naledi Chamber),



Stamp sheet

eager to find an unknown channel and perhaps discover some fossils in an area commonly known as the 'Cradle of Mankind'. A multitude of fossils and earliest evidence of life on earth had been found in the area just west of Johannesburg in the middle of the 20th century leading to the belief that mankind originated in South Africa, a fact that East Africa also lay claim to.

This belief encouraged adventurers to try their luck at discovering new fossils. Tucker and Hunter were taking photographs in a particularly narrow chamber when Tucker

found himself in a vertical chute that was in some places less than eight inches wide. The sight of bones scattered around the cave intrigued them as it is uncommon to find fossils not solidified into stones, these were just lying around and looked humanlike.

They took pictures and took them to Professor Lee Berger at the Wits University Department of Palaeoanthropology and the rest is history. He advertised on Facebook for very thin people who had to be scientifically sound and have caving experience. Six young women were selected out of almost sixty applicants from all over the world. They went

underground, gathered the fossils whilst filming and relaying images to Berger and his team that was above ground. The bones were superbly preserved, and by March 2014, 1550 specimens in all, representing at least 15 individuals had been excavated; these included even the small bones of the ear canal! Parts of the skeletons looked astonishingly modern though other parts were astonishingly primitive.

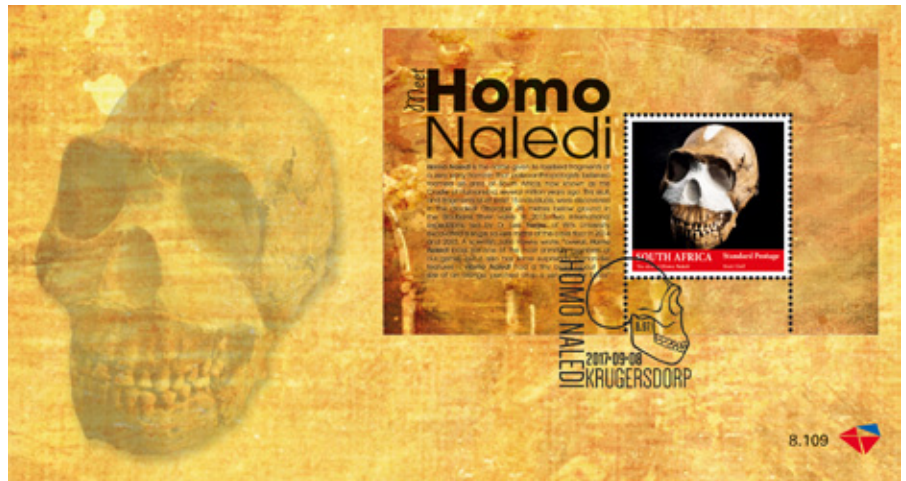
Physical characteristics of Homo naledi

- Its braincase is less than half that of the modern human skull.



- Its hand displays curved fingers, suggesting that it might have climbed trees and used rudimentary tools. The thumb, wrist, and palm bones all look remarkably modern.
- Its teeth range from humanlike molars to extremely primitive premolar roots.
- The shoulders are non-humanlike.
- The pelvis is very primitive at the top but the bottom of the same pelvis looks like a modern human's.
- The leg bones are shaped like an australopithecine's at the top and more modern at the bottom with feet that are virtually indistinguishable from those of humans.
- The skull shows a mixture of the primitive and Homo sapiens.
- Berger and his team felt the species belonged in the Homo genus, and because it was unlike any other member they regarded it as a new species and called it Homo naledi after the chamber in which it had been found.
- The most intriguing phenomenon observed by scientists was that the bones appeared to have been deliberately placed in the chamber.

There was no sign that they had fallen in or perhaps been dragged in by animals or even by floods or even that they had lived in it. All clues pointed to a possibility of a burial chamber. Could such small brained



First Day Cover

individuals been sophisticated enough to bury their dead? The fact that Homo naledi was not embedded in rock meant that dating the fossils became extremely difficult. Homo naledi was originally thought to be approximately 2 millions years old but research published in 2017 dates the oldest specimen of the species to be 335, 000 years old. The age of Homo naledi suggests that the species may have lived alongside Homo sapiens!

Many elements came together to make the study of Homo naledi possible, viz. the spirit of adventure, the size of the cavers, the link the cavers had with Berger's geologist contact, the overwhelming response to Berger's advert, the skilled assistants that Berger had at his disposal to process the fossils, the sheer volume of specimens and finally the availability of funding by the National Geographic. The date of the announcement of the species, 10 September 2015 will for ever be a special one for South Africa.

The South African Post Office has issued a standard postage miniature sheet and FDC

in honour of Homo naledi, designed by Cyril Maphumulo.

Sources:

- press.nationalgeographic.com/2015/09/10/homonaledi
- www.wits.ac.za/homonaledi
- www.scientificamerica.com
- www.maropeng.co.za

Acknowledgement:

- Professor Lee Berger, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa for his assistance with information.
- Dr François Durand of the Department of Zoology of the University of Johannesburg, for the artwork used on the canceller.

Technical information

Stamp issue date: 8 September 2017
 Artwork: Brett Eloff
 Stamp size: 35 x 35 mm
 Miniature sheet size: 65 x 105 mm
 Paper: Tullis Russell yellow/green phosphor gum stamp paper, 103gsm
 Print quantity: 15 000 miniature sheets
 Colour: Four process colours
 Printing process: Offset Lithography
 Printed by: Southern Colour Security Print, New Zealand



WINNIE MADIKIZELA-MANDELA

A story of struggle and courage

TEXT BY:
DINEO POO

When Nomzamo Winifred Zanyiwe Madikizela-Mandela or simply Winnie was born the fifth of nine children in the village Bizana, Eastern Cape on 26 September 1936

no one could have predicted that her life would leave such an indelible mark on the political and social landscape of South Africa.

Winnie grew up relatively sheltered with both parents as teachers in a rural area. Her awareness of racial segregation came in 1945 when she and her family went to attend the celebration marking the end of World War II only to discover that it was a 'whites only'

affair at the town hall. This incident, together with a few others as she grew up made her more aware of segregation and inequality in South Africa and influenced her decision to become a social worker.

Upon completing high school, Winnie moved to Johannesburg and enrolled at the Jan Hofmeyer School of Social Work where she finished top

of her class and started work as the first black medical social worker at Baragwanath hospital, Soweto. Her political awareness grew during this time as she encountered Apartheid on a daily basis. Winnie also studied at the University Of South Africa and at Wits University.

Adelaide Tambo, the wife of OR Tambo may be credited with introducing Winnie and Nelson



Stamp sheet



Mandela as the two met at the time when Winnie shared a room with Adelaide. Getting married to Mandela in 1958 intensified her involvement in the fight against Apartheid and she took part in marches and protests against the Pass laws. The marriage produced two daughters who were destined to be brought up singlehandedly by Winnie as Mandela was arrested when they were very young.

Mandela's arrest in 1961 kick started the life of harassment by the police, a life of constant banning, restrictions and imprisonment. She was under house arrest most of the time; she was imprisoned for a stretch of 491 days at one stage and she was banished to Brandford for four years. Her children ended up attending school in Swaziland as the situation became untenable for all.

Winnie was ever irrepensible and she was one of the people who offered leadership during the 1976 Soweto uprising as well as other uprisings in the township. Winnie became the face of the 'Release Nelson Mandela' campaign and endeared herself to many and was ultimately called the 'Mother of the Nation'.

Unfortunately the system brutalised and traumatised her and she ended up being 'too militant' at the time when the African National Congress (ANC) in exile and in prison was trying to find some common ground

between itself and government. Winnie also became embroiled in controversies that tarnished her reputation in the late 80s. Her relationship with Mandela also suffered and ended in divorce. Winnie has since redeemed herself and has emerged as a unifying force in the political landscape of the country, a true 'mother of the nation'.

Winnie's involvement and interest in the social upliftment of people ensured that her participation in politics continued post the 1994 democratic elections that propelled the ANC into power. She served in the new government as Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology under Nelson Mandela and also served as a Member of Parliament for many years. She has also played an active role in the African National Congress Women's League that she presided over for a number of years. Winnie continues to be a staunch member of the ANC and has indeed continued to be the force around which many in the party gravitate towards as she's seen to be an enduring beacon of the core values of the party.

Winnie has been honoured by many individuals and organisations in recognition of the role she played in the making of a democratic South Africa. The South African Post Office has bestowed an exceptionally uncommon honour of a postage stamp

issue in celebration of the life of this indomitable, courageous and beautiful lady, the mother of Zindziswa and Zenani, grandmother, great-grandmother and 'Mother of the Nation'.

The stamp designed by Rachel-Mari Ackermann is a Standard Postage miniature sheet and it will be issued on 26 September 2017.

Sources:

- www.timeslive.co.za/sundaytimes/stnews/2016/09/15/In-Pi
- www.sahistory.org.za/people/winnie-madikizela-mandela
- www.biography.com/people/winnie-mandela-9397037

Acknowledgement:

- Photographs provided by Government Communication and Information System (GCIS).

Technical information

Stamp issue date: 26 September 2017
Designer: Rachel-Mari Ackermann
Stamp size: 30.45mm x 48 mm
Stamp sheet size: 115mm x 80mm
Paper: 102 gsm OBA free stamp paper TR8 with green/yellow phosphor
Phosphor: in the paper
Print quantity: 30 000 sheets
Colour: CMYK colours
Printing process: Offset Lithography
Printed by: Joh. Enschedé Stamps – the Netherlands



Winemaking in South Africa

TEXT BY:
DINEO POO

When the Dutch East India Company sent Jan van Riebeeck to establish a fresh produce feeding station for ships sailing between Holland and Batavia and India, little did they envisage that it would give birth to a prosperous wine industry.

He arrived in the Cape in 1652 and by 1659 he had started producing wine albeit of a poor quality. It was left to his successor Simon van der Stel to grow the industry even beyond the Company's expectations. The Cape was unsurprisingly even referred to as the 'Tavern of the Seas'.



Stamp sheet

No one knows exactly how people started viticulture. The earliest record of a fermented drink from grapes is in China from 7,000-6,000BC although it is believed that winemaking started in Persia as far back as 6,000BC. The Greeks and Romans popularised wine around 2,000BC. Migration into different regions and voyages of exploration also spread the cultivation of wine. Wine even became incorporated into some religious practices. The first 'miracle' of Jesus Christ for instance was turning water into wine! The unhygienic water of

early Europe also popularised wine as it was often a safer alternative to water.

In the early years of the industry, South African wine thrived mostly because of the enthusiasm of the second Governor of the Cape, Simon van der Stel; the arrival of the Huguenots; the keen interest and knowledge of the slaves and a climate conducive to viticulture. In 1685 van der Stel bought and planted a vineyard on his farm called Constantia. His wine was of a very good quality and wine produced from



this estate is to this day seen as some of the finest quality wine produced in the world.

The South African Post Office is paying tribute to this delectable gift by issuing a set of five small international letter rate stamps and a First Day Cover designed by Rachel-Mari Ackermann of Philatelic Services on 6 October 2017.

Groot Constantia wines, Duke of Northumberland 1791 and Grand Constance 1821, photograph: Groot Constantia.



Groot Constantia is the oldest wine estate in South Africa, and it is befitting that two of its wines should be selected for stamps. When Simon van der Stel died in 1712, the farm Constantia was divided and auctioned off. It was then owned by several owners until 1778 when it was bought by Hendrick Cloete and remained in the hands of his family up to 1885. They renamed the farm Groot Constantia and their wine became world famous.

South African Pinotage, first bottled vintage Lanzerac wines 1959, photograph: Stefni Cruywagen. Had it not been for Dr Abraham Perold, a scientist at the University of Stellenbosch the country wouldn't have produced the uniquely South African wine, Pinotage. Pinotage is a grape crossing of Cinsaut and Pinot



Noir. Perold's goal was to create a wine that was as delicious as Pinot Noir but grew as well as Cinsaut and was sturdy enough to survive in the Cape.

The first commercially produced Pinotage is the 1959 Lanzerac Pinotage. Pinotage is highly regarded as an excellent red wine. To advance the development of wine made from the Pinotage grape variety, the Pinotage Association of South Africa was founded in 1995.

Beautiful winelands, photograph: Kevin Krause. The Winelands of the Cape have become some of the best draw-cards for tourists visiting South Africa due to their spectacular beauty; internationally renowned restaurants and venues and of course the high class wines on offer! The earliest Wine Route, the Stellenbosch Wine Route, was established in 1971. Today, there are 17 wine routes registered with the South African Wine Routes Forum.

Wine is also produced in KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo with about 1 million litres produced



annually in the country!

Workers collecting grapes, photograph: Babylonstoren. Workers play an invaluable role in the harvesting of grapes as many viticulturists prefer harvesting grapes by hand instead of machines to minimise damage. Wine harvesting in SA normally occurs between February and March depending on the ripeness of the grapes. Grapes are crushed, the wine is fermented, placed in barrels and then bottled.



Winemaking barrels, photograph: Estella Neethling. Wine barrels have generally been used either in the manufacturing, maturing, storing or transportation of wine. Previously most barrels were made of Oak, other material such as aluminium, stainless steel and plastic are becoming popular.



Important to note: The Wine of Origin (WO) legislation passed in 1973, and Wines of South Africa (WOSA) established in the year 2000 are some of the mechanisms in place to identify,



First Day Cover

protect and promote South African wines. The WO seal certifies that the grapes and wine was 100% produced and bottled in that region.

The rapid growth of the wine industry in post 1994 South Africa will hopefully ensure that our vineyards endure, improve and continue to add to the incomparable beauty of this country!

Sources:

- www.wine-sa.com/winemaking/
- www.wosa.co.za; www.wosa.co.za/The-Industry/History/Three-Centuries-of-Cape-Wine/

Acknowledgement:

- Jean Naude, CEO, Groot Constantia.
- Beyers Truter, Beyerskloof.
- Kevin Crause.
- The Pinotage Association.
- Lanzerac Wine Estate.
- Stefni Cruywagen.
- Babylonstoren.
- Estella Neethling.
- Marianne Mckay, Lecturer, Department of Viticulture and Oenology, University of Stellenbosch.
- Museum van de Caab, Solms-Delta Wine Estate, Franschoek Valley.

Technical information

Stamp issue date: 6 October 2017
 Design: Rachel-Mari Ackermann
 Stamp size: 38 x 38 mm
 Stamp sheet size: 165 x 110mm
 Paper: Offset adhesive paper 230g (210g + 20g adhesive) with frontal of 90g / m2
 Phosphor: Secure phosphorescent colorless ink
 Print quantity: 100 000
 Colour: CMYK colours
 Printing process: Offset Lithography
 Printed by: La Poste t/a Philaposte, France



Visit Groot Constantia's historic Cloete Cellar: the birthplace of Grand Constance

GESTIG 1685 FOUNDED

GROOT CONSTANTIA

LANDGOED • ESTATE

EXPLORE SOUTH AFRICA'S OLDEST WINE ESTATE

WHERE OVER **100** TOP ACCOLADES AND GLOBAL AWARDS HAVE BEEN WON IN THE LAST **10** YEARS ALONE

- Platinum for the iconic Grand Constance with 98 points at the Decanter Asia Wine Awards
- Best in the World for the 2013 Chardonnay at the annual Chardonnay du Monde competition in France
- 4.5 stars awarded to nine Groot Constantia wines in the 36th edition of Platter's South African Wine Guide
- 2013 Gouverneurs Reserve Red won a double gold Grand' Or at the 2016 Michelangelo Awards
- Awarded Top South African Wine Producer in 2016 by The South African Wine Index

Join Royalty

From our cellar Frederick the Great of Prussia, King Louis Philippe of France and Napoleon Bonaparte were supplied... come and add yourself to the list!

OPEN DAILY 09h00-16h30

Closed: Good Friday and Christmas Day

tel +27 (0)21 794 5128

www.grootconstantia.co.za



Free Wi-fi



facebook.com/PinotageWine



@PinotageSA



marketing@pinotage.co.za



www.pinotage.co.za



Sponsored by



50th Anniversary of Mail-sorting by Machine

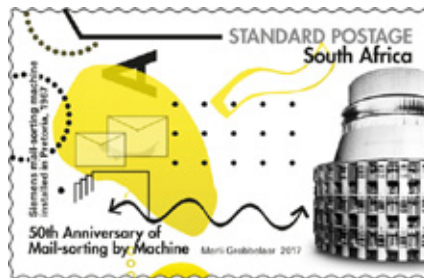
TEXT BY:
DINEO POO

One of the most fascinating experiences for a first time visitor to a mail centre is watching mail, posted without codes, being sorted by hand at incredible speed.

There was a time when all mail was hand sorted. To increase productivity, postal authorities realised the necessity to mechanise the sorting of mail.

Feasibility study and initial procurement

Siemens led the race in the development of mail sorting machines and by 1965 it had produced an automated sorting machine in which the SA Post Office expressed interest. A feasibility study was undertaken in Johannesburg in 1963 to compare the cost of manual versus automatic mail sorting.



Stamps

The first mail-sorting machine was installed in Pretoria in 1967 on an experimental basis. Between 1967 and 1977 mail sorting at the major sorting hubs of Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town was automated.

Benefits of an automated sorting machine

Speed is the first benefit of automated sorting machines. A proficient hand-letter-sorter could sort up to 1 800 letters an hour, whilst each sorting unit of an automatic letter sorting system could sort from 90 000 to 150 000 mail items per hour, depending on the proficiency of the letter coding staff of 30. The Mail-sorting system in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban could handle approximately 60% of total volume of mail that could be sorted mechanically. The

remaining 40% was sorted manually.

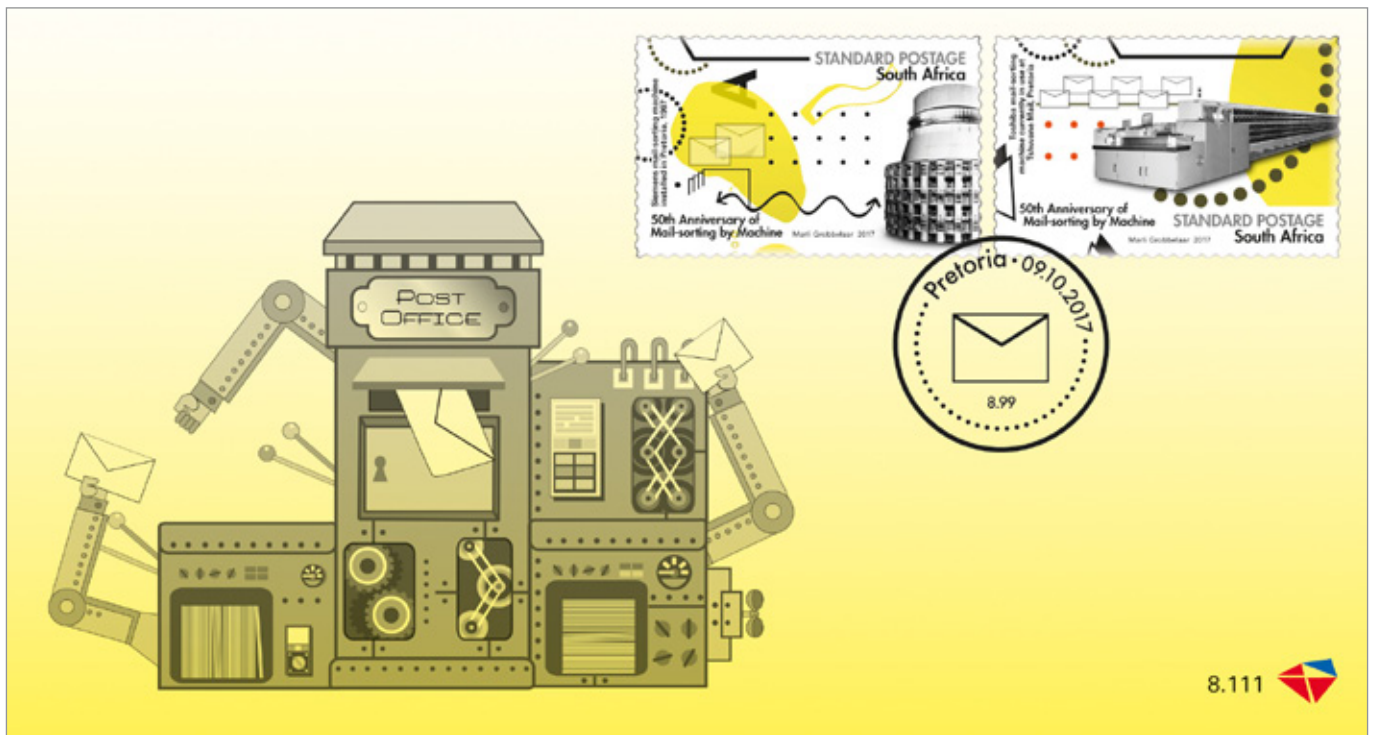
The second benefit of automation is the considerable saving of cost through reduced man-hours.

The third benefit is the reduction of returned mail due to the increased accuracy achieved through automated mail sorting.

New generation sorting machines

Due to breakdowns and the escalation in maintenance costs, it was decided to replace the 1967 sorting machines with new automatic sorting machines, that had the added ability of video coding. These newly developed sorting machines are equipped with a combined Optical Character Reader (OCR)/ Video coding unit. An interesting





First Day Cover

example of this machine's technical ability is that it can process mail bearing typed as well as handwritten addresses. This not only speeds up the processing of mail, but also contributes towards a significant reduction in the number of letters rejected by conventional mechanised sorting.

The project of installing the new generation machines came at a high cost, it being one of the most expensive procurement ventures ever undertaken by the SA Post Office. The Siemens IRV 2000 (Integrated reader video coding) machine and the Siemens FSM (Final Sorting Machine) were brought in from Germany with the final machine installed at Cape Mail in 2006. The advantages of this new technology include; the ability to sort a broader range of envelope sizes; the capacity to sort more than 40 000 items

an hour and increased accuracy of up to 98%, leading to better productivity and cost saving.

The SA Post Office is celebrating 50 years since the installation of the first mail-sorting machine in South Africa with a stamp issue consisting of two Standard Postage stamps and a First Day Cover. Marli Grobbelaar, a student at the Cape Town Creative Academy, is responsible for the designs. The artwork on the first stamp depicts the first Siemens mail sorting machine installed in 1967, and the second stamp depicts one of the Toshiba sorting machines currently in use at the Tshwane Mail Centre in Pretoria.

Sources:

- A Post Office for the people (Chris van Rensburg)
- Annual Report of the Postmaster General of the Republic of South Africa (1971 to 1980)

- www.supplychaindigital.com
- <https://postalmuseum.si.edu/machinesorbust/p4.html>

Acknowledgement:

- Isaac Mashigo, Richard Matemotja, Elsa Neveling, Simon Mboyane and Narainparsad Mahabir at the Tshwane Mail Centre.

Technical information

Stamp issue date: 9 October 2017
 Artwork: Marli Grobbelaar
 Stamp size: 48 X 30.5 mm
 Stamp sheet size: 138 x 212.5 mm
 Paper: self-adhesive - 190 gsm
 Phosphor: Yellow Green Phosphor
 Print quantity: 250 000 stamp sheets
 Colour: CMYK + Phosphor
 Printing process: Lithography
 Printed by: Cartor Security Print, France

HELEN SUZMAN

(1917–2009)

TEXT BY:
DINEO POO

“I stand for simple justice, equal opportunity and human rights.... ”

Helen Suzman.

The South African Post Office has honoured this great, brave and pioneering woman with a rare gesture of a postage stamp, this is a strong indication of her importance to the country and to the liberation thereof and to that of women. The standard postage miniature stamp sheet was designed by Rachel-Mari Ackermann of Philatelic Services.

Helen Suzman managed to accomplish so much in her life that it's difficult to talk about her without focusing on her political life. It's easy to forget that she was a daughter, a mother, a wife, an academic, a member of her community as well. As a Member of Parliament, she was able to say: *“I stand for simple justice, equal opportunity and human rights. The indispensable elements in a democratic society - and well worth fighting for”.*

Helen Suzman

(1917–2009)

GERMISTON

7 November 2017

8.101



Miniature sheet

Helen Suzman was born Helen Gavronsky on November 7, 1917 in Germiston, South Africa. Unlike many white children of her time, she was aware of inequality based on religion, race and culture as her parents were Lithuanian Jews who had immigrated to South Africa to escape oppression. One could say it was inevitable that she should be an activist for fairness and human rights. It would be interesting to know how attending a Roman Catholic convent school as a Jewish child might have affected her and influenced her later life choices.

She went to Wits University after matriculation; married cardiologist Moses Meyer Suzman and completed her

degree in economics and economic history in 1940. By 1945 she had become a tutor at Wits and a mother of two girls, Frances and Patricia. A combination of factors during this time led to her politicisation. The first one was probably World War II followed by the election of the National Party to government on an Apartheid ticket in 1948. She ventured into politics by opening a branch of the United Party at Wits University. Helen was by 1953 a Member of Parliament for her party. This was the beginning of a fruitful albeit extremely challenging period of her life as she was to be in parliament for 36 years!

Helen left the United Party in



1959 to help found the more liberal Progressive Party (it became the Progressive Federal Party – PFP in 1977) as her anti-Apartheid views had become more radical as opposed to those of her party. She was re-elected to Parliament in 1961 and up to 1974 she was the only Member of Parliament for her party. Helen's voice was often the lone one in the fight against progressively oppressive Apartheid laws and actions of the National Party government.

As a woman in a male dominated Parliament, she could have been drowned out and easily silenced but she was highly vocal and did whatever was in her means to fight for the oppressed majority not represented in Parliament. She used the platform Parliament provided very effectively to raise her objections to the inhumane actions of government. The Sharpeville shootings; the increased power of the police and the state; the formation of the Homelands; and the Soweto uprising to name a few examples placed her at loggerheads with her fellow members of Parliament.

She visited political prisoners much to the chagrin of her fellow Members of Parliament. According to Nelson Mandela, when Helen visited him and other prisoners in 1967, she was the first woman that they had ever seen at their cells on Robben Island. He was to hold Helen in high esteem thereafter as per the quote from his birthday message: *"On your 85th birthday we can but pay tribute to you, thank you and let you know how fortunate our country feels for having had you as part of its public life and politics. Now,*



First Day Cover

looking back from the safety of our non-racial democracy, we can even feel some sympathy for the National Party members who shared Parliament with you. Knowing what a thorn in the flesh of even your friends and political allies you can be, your forthright fearlessness must have made life hell for them when confronted by you".

The work carried out by Helen in Parliament brought her to the attention of anti-Apartheid organisations and she received honorary degrees from numerous universities including Harvard, Oxford and Columbia. She was also granted the United Nations' Human Rights Award; the Moses Mendelssohn Prize, Berlin Senate, in 1988; the B'Nai B'Rith Dor L'Dor Award in 1992 amongst others. Helen was also twice nominated for the Nobel Prize and was also an honorary Dame of the British Empire.

In later life Helen became President of the South African Institute for Race Relations and a member of the South African Human Rights Commission. She also served as a delegate to the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA).

Helen Suzman will forever be the embodiment of a person in the minority who used her privilege to fight fearlessly, ferociously and fervently for the freedom of the oppressed and as a staunch supporter for fairness. She truly lived her long life of 91 years very actively and purposefully.

Sources:

- www.sahistory.org.za>Biographies
- www.biography.com/people/helen-suzman
- www.hsf.org.za
- www.cortland.edu/cgis/suzman/helen_timeline

Acknowledgement:

- Frances Jowell (Daughter to Helen Suzman)
- Govin Morris (Director, SA Jewish Museum)
- Francis Antonie (Director, Helen Suzman Foundation)

Technical information

Stamp issue date: 7 November 2017.
 Designer: Rachel-Mari Ackermann.
 Stamp size: 30 x 48 mm.
 Stamp sheet size: 80 x 115 mm.
 Paper: 102 gsm OBA free stamp paper TR8.
 Phosphor: Green/yellow phosphor in the paper.
 Print quantity: 30 000 sheets.
 Colour: Pantone Black and Pantone Gold 873C.
 Printing process: Offset Lithography.
 Printed by: Joh. Enschedé Stamps – the Netherlands.



50 years since the first heart transplant



TEXT BY:
DINEO POO

Upon celebrating 50 years since the first heart transplant one has to wonder at the bravery and daring of Dr. Christiaan Neethling Barnard and his team that performed this operation on 3 December 1967.

Doctors and veterinary surgeons had been experimenting on transplanting different organs in animals for many years. Body parts such as kidneys had been successfully transplanted into humans but many surgeons were afraid to take the risky step of transplanting a heart until there was a guarantee of absolute success.



Stamp sheet control block

It has to be conceded that the road to the transplant was paved by the work of medical pioneers whose discoveries in medicine made the transplant possible. Anaesthetics, X Rays, antiseptics, immunosuppression, analgesics, antibiotics, and

advanced technology were some of the innumerable non-human factors that made the operation possible. But the final one step required for the first transplant required immense courage, vision and pragmatism. The quote attributed to Dr. Chris



Barnard attests to the above:
'It is infinitely better to transplant a heart than to bury it to be devoured by worms.'

Nowadays when transplants and double organ transplants are commonplace and the functioning of the heart in the body is better understood, it becomes difficult to grasp the tremendous significance of the transplant. The heart was to many a sacrosanct organ that was the basis of life and could therefore not be disturbed. One can therefore wonder at the origins of Dr. Barnard and at what shaped him.

Christiaan Neethling Barnard was born in the Karroo in the Cape Province on 08 November 1922. His father was a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. Although many say, the young Chris did not particularly display much intellect he was highly disciplined, focused and curious; qualities that enabled him to qualify as a medical doctor and to become a specialist at a young age. Incidentally, Dr. Barnard was not the only medical doctor in the family, his younger brother Marius was part of his original transplant team!

Dr. Barnard studied for his junior degree at the University of Cape Town. He completed both his Masters and Doctorate of Medicine at the same institution in 1953. Although his dissertation was titled, 'The treatment of tuberculous meningitis', he concurrently undertook research work on Intestinal atresia (bowel obstruction) in infants. The technique he developed; was adopted in the UK and the USA helping to save many babies.



First Day Cover

In 1956 he started postgraduate training on surgery of the intestines under Dr Owen H. Wangensteen at the University of Minnesota, USA after receiving a scholarship. He later joined Walt Lillehei's, the pioneer in open heart surgery.

In 1958, Dr. Barnard was awarded his degree in Master of Science in Surgery for his thesis 'The aortic valve – problems in the fabrication and testing of a prosthetic valve'. Also in the same year, he defended his doctoral thesis, titled 'The aetiology of congenital intestinal atresia' and received his second PhD.

Dr. Barnard returned to South Africa and joined Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town as cardiothoracic surgeon in 1958. Subsequently, he established the hospital's first heart unit. He shortly became full-time lecturer and Director of Surgical Research at the University of Cape Town and then the Head of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery. By 1961 he was Associate Professor in the Department of Surgery at the University of Cape Town.

Dr. Barnard was an inexhaustible hard worker; he lectured, experimented prolifically, carried out operations and still had time for research. He designed artificial valves for the human heart with Carl Goosen and also performed transplantation of the hearts in dogs. All this work stood him in good stead when the opportunity for the first human to human transplant presented itself.

The opportunity for Dr. Barnard and his team of thirty personnel came when he met 54-year-old Louis Washkansky, who was suffering from extensive coronary artery disease. He agreed to take a chance with an experimental procedure. On 3 December 1967, Washkansky received the heart of Denise Darvall a young lady who had become brain dead as a result of an accident on 2 December 1967.

The transplant was successful, Washkansky was able to talk and breathe independently after the operation. The operation was not widely publicised beforehand but before long thereafter it had become an international story of a medical

miracle. A wonder operation had been performed, frontiers of surgery moved and medical boundaries shifted. Washkansky unfortunately died from double pneumonia after eighteen days.

Although Dr. Barnard received a lot of attention and adulation and even became an international celebrity after the transplant, he never stopped work on refining techniques and on experimenting with new ones. Notwithstanding a high failure rate after the initial transplant leading to much disappointment, Dr. Barnard was not discouraged instead

he worked on improving the post-transplant prognosis. He improved the postoperative regimen and devised a new technique in 1974. In this heterotopic technique, or piggyback technique, the donor heart is added to the patient's diseased heart. It proved to be more viable with his longest surviving patient living for 23 years thereafter.

The heart transplant was just the beginning and it is heartening to know that lifesaving work on treating heart patients continues and the legacy of the original team continues.

Sources:

- www.sahistory.org.za
- www.cts.uct.ac.za/historical
- www.westerncape.gov.za>chris-barnard
- m.health24.com>heart>heart-transplants
- www.infoplease.com

Technical information

Stamp issue date: 1 December 2017
Illustration and layout: Thea Clemons
Stamp size: 38 x 38 mm
Stamp sheet size: 121 x 253 mm
Paper: Offset adhesive paper 230g (210g + 20g adhesive) with frontal of 90 gsm
Phosphor: Secure phosphorescent colorless ink
Print quantity: 100 000
Colour: CMYK + Phosphor
Printing process: Offset Lithography
Printed by: La Poste t/a Philaposte, France.



LANZERAC
WINE ESTATE
Est. 1692 Since

PIONIER PINOTAGE 2015

Pionier Pinotage is a tribute to the world's first bottled Pinotage - a 1959 vintage. A complex & velvety palate rounds off this wine.

JONKERSHOEK VALLEY,
STELLENBOSCH

+27 21 886 5641 wine@lanzerac.co.za
www.lanzerac.co.za

SAPDAPEX



The SAPDAPEX was held at the Italian Club in Edenvale from 11-14 October 2017.



2016 Year pack



With Compliments

South African
Post Office
We deliver, whatever it takes.

R320.00 mint & cancelled

Now available

ALL PRODUCTS AVAILABLE WHILE STOCKS LAST.

CUSTOMER CARE: TEL: +27 12 845 2813/15/2400 • FAX (ONLY IN RSA): 086 539 0232 OR 086 688 5368 • PHILATELIC SERVICES, PRIVATE BAG X505, PRETORIA, 0001

Project to update database

We thank all our valued clients for their ongoing patience and support. We would like you to assist us further so that we can offer you excellent service. We have embarked on a project to update and upgrade our database, and therefore request you to send us your details again as our systems are changing and we wish to provide a more streamlined service.

The mandatory fields that we require are:

Title:

Name:

Surname:

Address:

Postal Code/ZIP

Country

(If it's a street address, include the house number, street name, suburb, town, postal code and country)

(If it's a postal address, include the box number, town or area, postal code and country)

The optional fields that we require are:

Email:

Date of birth:

Cell number:

Telephone number (business hours):

Account number: If available:

Please indicate the method/s via which you wish to receive information. Tick the appropriate box:

Email Cellphone Post

CASH ORDER FORM



Account number: _____

First name: _____ Initials: _____

Surname: _____ Title: _____

Address: _____

_____ Code: _____

Tel no: (H) _____ (W) _____

Cell/Mobile no: _____

Email: _____

Philatelic Services
Private Bag X505
PRETORIA
0001
South Africa

Would you like to receive news about new stamp issues and relevant information? If yes: Email: SMS:

| HOMO NALEDI 1 x STANDARD POSTAGE – 8 SEPTEMBER 2017 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| Code | Product Description | Price | Quantity | Sub-Total |
| PHL170600 | 1 x Miniature Sheet Mint | R3,90 | | |
| PHL170601 | 1 x Miniature Sheet Cancelled | R3,90 | | |
| PHL170609 | First Day Covers 8.109 | R6,90 | | |
| TOTAL A | | | | |
| WINNIE MADIKIZELA-MANDELA 1 x STANDARD POSTAGE – 26 SEPTEMBER 2017 | | | | |
| PHL171000 | 1 x Miniature Sheet Mint | R3,90 | | |
| PHL171001 | 1 x Miniature Sheet Cancelled | R3,90 | | |
| TOTAL B | | | | |
| WINEMAKING IN SA 5 x INTERNATIONAL SMALL LETTER RATE – 6 OCTOBER 2017 | | | | |
| PHL160700 | 5 x Stamp Set Mint | 45,75 | | |
| PHL160701 | 5 x Stamp Set Cancelled | 45,75 | | |
| PHL160709 | First Day Covers 8.110 | 48,75 | | |
| TOTAL C | | | | |
| 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAIL-SORTING BY MACHINE 10 x STANDARD POSTAGE – 9 OCTOBER 2017 | | | | |
| PHL170700 | 10 x Stamp Set Mint | 39,00 | | |
| PHL170701 | 10 x Stamp Set Cancelled | 39,00 | | |
| PHL170709 | First Day Covers 8.111 | 10,80 | | |
| TOTAL D | | | | |

| HELEN SUZMAN (1917–2009) 1 x STANDARD POSTAGE – 7 NOVEMBER 2017 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Code | Product Description | Price | Quantity | Sub-Total |
| PHL170900 | 1 x Miniature Sheet Mint | R3,90 | | |
| PHL170901 | 1 x Miniature Sheet Cancelled | R3,90 | | |
| PHL170909 | First Day Covers 8.113 | R6,90 | | |
| TOTAL E | | | | |
| 50TH ANNIVERSARY: FIRST HEART TRANSPLANT 10 x B4 – 1 DECEMBER 2017 | | | | |
| PHL170800 | 10 x Stamp Set Mint | 95,50 | | |
| PHL170801 | 10 x Stamp Set Cancelled | 95,50 | | |
| PHL170809 | First Day Covers 8.112 | 12,55 | | |
| TOTAL F | | | | |
| 2016 YEARPACK | | | | |
| PHL161400 | 1 x 2016 Year Pack Mint | 320,00 | | |
| PHL161401 | 1 x 2016 Year Pack Cancelled | 320,00 | | |
| TOTAL G | | | | |
| Order Handling | | | | R10,00 |
| GRAND TOTAL A-G | | | | |

PLEASE NOTE:

Clients are advised against forwarding bank notes through the mail as Philatelic Services cannot be held responsible for any losses incurred in this manner.

Please allow seven days for local South African bank clearance.

Owing to standing currency regulations appertaining to this country, delays of up to six months can be experienced in the processing of overseas bank drafts. A cheque or postal order is therefore preferable.

Payment may be made directly into our bank account. Please fax proof of payment to 086 539 0232 / 086 539 7457 or email to sa.stamps@postoffice.co.za after making a deposit.

Banking details for Philatelic Services are:

Standard Bank
Account No. 010547088
Branch Code: 010045
Branch: Pretoria
Reference: Account number or initials and surname.

Method of Payment

- Postal Order Cheque Bankdraft
 VISA MASTERCARD EFT

Credit card no:

□ □

Y Y Y Y M M

Expiry date of credit card:

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

CVC no.

(Last 3 numbers given on back of credit card) □ □ □

Signature:

Y Y Y Y M M D D

Date: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

ID No: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Regretfully, only credit cards mentioned above are acceptable at this stage. Please call our Customer Service Centre to explore other methods of payment

PLEASE NOTE: PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL PRODUCTS AVAILABLE WHILE STOCKS LAST.

POST ORDER FORM TO: PHILATELIC SERVICES, PRIVATE BAG X505, PRETORIA, 0001 TEL: +27 12 845 2813/15/2400 • FAX (ONLY IN RSA): 086 539 0232 OR 086 688 5368

SETEMPE 02/2017