

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP NEWS • VOL 16 NO 3
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SETEMPE

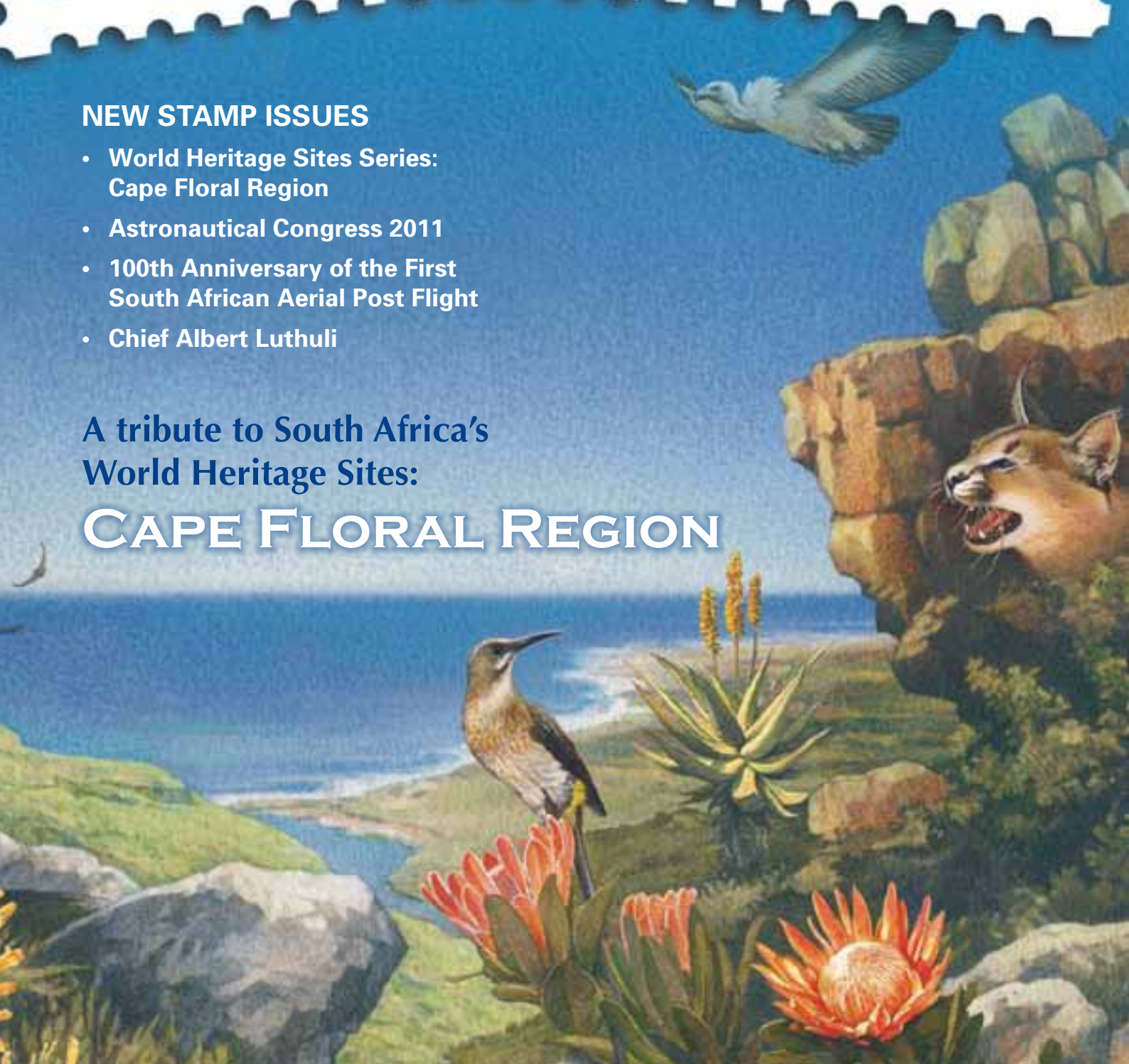
The South African Post Office philatelic magazine that's read in more than 110 countries

NEW STAMP ISSUES

- World Heritage Sites Series:
Cape Floral Region
- Astronautical Congress 2011
- 100th Anniversary of the First
South African Aerial Post Flight
- Chief Albert Luthuli

A tribute to South Africa's
World Heritage Sites:

CAPE FLORAL REGION



contents

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SETEMPE

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September - December 2011



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Time for reflection

Time for reflection usually arises at the end of a year when one looks back with satisfaction on the positive and good things that took place during the year. However, reflection is sometimes also dominated by negative thoughts about "would have...", "should have..." or "if I only...".

I recently completed a course during which we were required to provide weekly reflections. It was not about indicating that we had tea at 10 o'clock, lunch at 12 o'clock and went home at 5 o'clock, but about reflecting on some specific activities during the week, what we learned from them and what skills were required to perform them. I assume this kind of reflection is rather like writing a journal, but it provides a great deal of food for thought when you put some effort into it.

After an extremely busy 2010, we anticipated that 2011 would be significantly quieter at Philatelic Services. But looking back, the contrary is true; we were so busy that we had to cancel some activities because of too many irons in the fire. In this issue of *Setempe*, we reflect on two of these irons, namely the launch of the stamps to commemorate the Sumbandila satellite, as well as the launch of the stamps on traditional musical instruments at the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown.



With Minister Naledi Pandor, acting President of South Africa at the time, and about 150 guests arriving to see live images from the Sumbandila satellite, blue skies, light opera, space technology and wild buck roaming in the

background, we set a new benchmark for stamp launches in South Africa. See page 16 for photos.

I have never felt the need to wear a scarf until I arrived at the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown where I was the coldest I've ever been. But our visit to the Arts festival was a very positive experience and being one of between 1 000 and 2 000 people at the launch of the musical instrument stamps was a WOW moment. A sincere word of gratitude goes to the management of the Arts Festival and the local Post Office colleagues for making this a phenomenal success! "We will be back". See pages 18-21 for photos. If you have never been to the National Arts Festival, which is the second largest of its kind in the world, do yourself the favour and book for next year.



We've had positive reaction to our stamp designs on the Stampnews.com website where some of our stamps for 2010 were selected among the top five countries in three categories. Southern Colour Print received a Gold Medal for entering some of our stamps in the New Zealand Print in Pride competition; we won the UPU's philatelic competition for postal administrations and we were among the nominees for the Business and Arts South Africa (BASA) Awards for the "International Sponsorship" of the Joburg 2010 International Stamp Show. It was the first time we entered this competition.

The saying goes that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, but allow me to especially thank the team at Philatelic Services for being a very strong chain this year and, sometimes under very trying circumstances, to do whatever it takes.



This issue of *Setempe*

In this issue of *Setempe* we introduce the last few commemorative stamps to be issued this year. These include the Cape Floral Region, the International Astronautical Congress, the 100th anniversary of the first South African airmail flight and Chief Albert Luthuli as the first person in Africa to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

The stamp programme for 2012 is featured on page 36. We need your suggestions and call on all our readers to please send us at least one suggestion for a stamp theme for 2014.

And I like *Phil* – thank you Dr Jack!

Team work!

In the previous issue of *Setempe*, we gave all the credit for the design of the vegetable stamps to Will Lourens from the Open Window School of Visual Communication. We have subsequently been informed that while Will was mainly responsible for the conceptualisation, he called in Carolyn Coetzee's vital assistance to use colour pencils for the detailed illustrations and that they both worked on the final layout. Carolyn, please accept our sincere apologies for this oversight and any inconvenienced it may have caused!



From all of us here at Philatelic Services, may you and your loved ones have a blessed holiday season and may 2012 bring newly found prosperity, love, happiness and delight in your life.

Until next time, enjoy your stamps!

Johan van Wyk



Paul Treleven: from paramedic to eminent artist



Paul Treleven, who was responsible for the artwork of our First Aerial Post Flight issue, is a self-taught artist who has rubbed shoulders with the rich and famous and whose paintings grace many prominent homes and galleries throughout the world.

When he embarked on a paramedic training course, he could never have imagined that he would become an eminent artist whose work would be owned by the likes of Nelson Mandela, John Travolta, the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, SAAB Aerospace, Virgin Atlantic and Southwest Airlines.

Paul was born and raised in Johannesburg and served in the South African Air Force (SAAF) in the early eighties in the Angolan War. This is where his love affair with aircraft started.

He went on to become a SWAT paramedic and captain in the emergency services in South Africa and crewed an EMS helicopter for many years. After almost losing his life in a rescue operation, he decided to leave the service and has been painting in oils ever since.

Setempe asked Paul to elaborate on his fascinating life and career.

What is your background as an artist?

I was a paramedic for 12 years, but I have been drawing pictures since I was a small child in school. In 1995, I bought a few tubes of oil paints and decided to try my hand at painting. The paints lay in my desk drawer for months, and one weekend just after South Africa won the 1995 Rugby World Cup, I decided to paint a picture depicting Francois Pienaar receiving the Cup from Nelson Mandela. This was painted on the rough side of a piece of hardboard and my paint pallet was a piece of cardboard box. I sold the painting a week later. At that stage I was in the process of moving to Ohio in the USA to work as a paramedic. I had to complete six months bridging studies in the USA before I could start working; so to support myself, I decided to start selling my paintings. One of my very first paintings was snapped up by John Travolta. This was the sale that motivated me to give up my studies and start painting full time.

Where did you study?

I have no art training at all. I attended West Ridge High School in Roodepoort and completed my paramedical training at the then Transvaal Ambulance Training College at the Johannesburg Hospital.

How did you become interested in aircraft?

I have always been interested in aircraft; I served in the SAAF for two years and went on to become a flight paramedic on

the 702 Flight for Life helicopter, as well as on the Medical Rescue International (MRI) helicopter.

What other subject matter do you enjoy painting?

I paint any subject as long as it is realistic. I don't enjoy abstract art. My subjects vary from aircraft to trains, from wildlife to landscapes and from portraits to cars.

What do you enjoy most about art?

I enjoy being able to capture an image that I have in my head on a piece of canvas and each time I paint I try to improve on the previous painting.

Which styles of art and artists inspire your work?

I enjoy photo realistic paintings with as much detail as possible. Artists that inspire me include Robert Taylor, David Shepherd and Dru Blair.

What are your greatest achievements with your artwork?

My greatest achievements include being the first South African artist to have work accepted for the Simuflite Horizons of Flight Expo at the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport, as well as painting for people such as Celine Dion and John Travolta, and being selected to produce artwork for a South African postage stamp.

Has your art led you to meet interesting people?

Through my art I have met famous people such as John Travolta, Celine Dion, Jane Seymour, Chuck Yeager and various Formula One racing drivers. I have been to numerous countries and have even been flown onto an aircraft carrier at sea.

What was your first reaction when the Philatelic Services of the South African Post Office asked you to design a stamp?

I was thrilled when they approached me and I cannot wait to see the final product.

Did the small size of the stamp create special challenges to you?

I have never done a project like this before, so yes, it produced various challenges, but they weren't too difficult to overcome. I found the entire project very exciting and interesting, especially when the final artworks were completed.



A tribute to South Africa's World Heritage Sites:



the Cape Floral Region

South Africans can justifiably be proud of the country's magnificent natural resources and wildlife. Coupled with our fascinating cultural and historical heritage, it is not surprising that the country boasts eight World Heritage Sites. With these sites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) recognises and protects areas of outstanding natural, historical and cultural value.

To raise awareness of the importance of the country's World Heritage Sites, the South African Post Office highlights a different site each year through its Heritage Site series. This year, a self-adhesive sheet with 10 stamps focusing on the Cape Floral Region will be issued on 23 September.

The Cape Floral Region was the sixth South African site to be inscribed on Unesco's list of World Heritage Sites. Inscribed in 2004, the World Heritage Committee declared the 553 000-hectare Cape Floral Region to be of "outstanding universal significance to humanity".

Known as a "serial" heritage site, the Cape Floral Region comprises eight protected areas stretching from the Cape Peninsula to the Eastern Cape, cutting across spectacular mountain and ocean scenery and containing an incredible wealth of plant biodiversity. This biodiversity makes South Africa the country with the third-highest level of biodiversity in the world. Moreover, its diversity, density and endemism are among the highest worldwide, and it has been identified as one of the world's 18 biodiversity hot spots. In Africa, the Cape Floral Region represents less than 0,5% of the continent's land area, but is home to nearly 20% of its flora.

The site also boasts outstanding ecological and biological processes associated with the fynbos vegetation, which is unique to the Cape Floral Region. The unique plant reproductive strategies, adaptive to fire, patterns of seed dispersal by insects, as well as patterns of endemism and adaptive radiation found in the flora, are of outstanding value to science.

Eight protected areas

The eight protected areas, which form part of the heritage site, are considered to be the most important examples of the Cape Floral Kingdom. These are Table Mountain; De Hoop Nature Reserve; the Boland mountain complex; the Groot Winterhoek wilderness area; the Swartberg mountains; the Boosmansbos wilderness area; the Cederberg wilderness area; and Baviaanskloof, which stretches across the boundary between the Western and Eastern Cape. The Table Mountain National Park alone has more plant species within its 22 000 hectares than the whole of the British Isles or New Zealand.

The Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden on the slopes of Table Mountain, which fall within the site, is the first botanical garden to be included in one of Unesco's world heritage sites.

The region encompasses key sections of the Cape Floral Kingdom, the smallest and richest of the world's six floral kingdoms – and the only one to be contained within one country.

Fauna and flora

A stretch of land and sea spanning 90 000 square kilometres, or 0.05% of the earth's land area, the Cape Floral Region contains roughly 3% of the world's plant species – at about 456 species per 1 000 square kilometres.

Of the 9 600 species of vascular plants (plants with vessels for bearing sap) found in the Cape Floral Region, about 70% are endemic, occurring nowhere else on earth.

The area's freshwater and marine environments are similarly unique, with plants and animals adapted to highly specialised environments.

The region boasts 11 000 marine animal species, 3 500 of which are endemic, and 560 vertebrate species, including 142 reptile species, of which 27 are endemic.





The stamps

The artwork by Tobie Beele, captures the variety and beauty of the Cape Floral Region in uncluttered clear images. Representative of the eight protected areas, the images depict the following fauna and flora:

Cape ghost frog (*Heleophryne purcelli*)

Endemic to the Western Cape, this is a locally common species and is not significantly threatened.



Cape clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*)

Otters are shy and secretive animals and are threatened by loss of habitat, as increasing urban development encroaches on wetlands and coastal areas.



Strelitzia (*Strelitzia reginae*)

Indigenous to South Africa where it grows wild in the eastern Cape, the strelitzia is one of the most well known plants in the world and is highly sought after as a cut flower.



Erica (*Erica patersonii*)

Also known as mielie heath, this plant with its bright yellow flowers is under threat in its natural habitat due to coastal lowlands being prime areas for housing developments.

Cape sugarbird (*Promerops cafer*)

Distinguished by its graceful long tail, the Cape sugarbird is one of only six bird species considered endemic to the Cape Floral Region.



Cape Aloe (*Aloe ferox*)

Widely used as a medicinal plant, the Cape aloe occurs from the southwestern Cape through to southern KwaZulu-Natal, the southeastern corner of the Free State and southern Lesotho.



King protea (*Protea cynaroides*)

Probably the best known protea, it is prized worldwide as a magnificent cut flower and in South Africa it is honoured as the national flower.



Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)

Widely distributed in Africa, the caracal is currently not regarded as threatened. Nocturnal and extremely shy, it is recognised by its pointed tufted black ears and striking facial markings.



Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*)

Listed as vulnerable since it has a small population, which is likely to continue declining unless ongoing conservation efforts are made to protect it.



Fish eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*)

Well known for its distinctive call, the fish eagle occurs widely in southern Africa, as well as across sub-Saharan Africa, from Senegal to Ethiopia.



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finebushpeople.co.za/ffcape_sugarbird.htm
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www.wildliferanching.com/content/caracal
http://www.biodiversityexplorer.org/birds/accipitridae/haliaeetus_vocifer.htm

Technical information:

Stamp issue date: 23 September 2011
 Layout and design: Tobie Beele
 Stamp size: 38 x 28.88 mm
 Stamp sheet size: 172 x 233 mm
 Paper: Chancellor 196 gsm self-adhesive, 80 gsm coated release liner
 Gum: PVA gum
 Quantity printed: 100 000
 Colour: CMYK + phosphor
 Printing process: Offset Lithography
 Printed by: Cartor Security Printing, France

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



GOLD for South Africa!

South Africa came out tops and was awarded the gold medal in the seventh competition class for stamp-issuing postal authorities at the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Postal Operations Council held in Berne from 26 April to 13 May 2011.

This achievement was thanks to the South African Post Office's outstanding presentation, highlighting its experience and technical know-how in the production of postage stamps, said Mr Edouard Dayan, Director General of the UPU.

He congratulated the South African Post Office on the quality of its postage stamps, which remain an effective communication tool.

The entry titled "The colourful rhythms of South African stamps", scored 88 points. It consisted of 32 A4 pages of stamps issued from 2008 to 2010. South Africa competed against 17 other postal administrations. Russia achieved second place, Hungary third place and Portugal fourth place. Other countries that competed include Monaco, Spain, Denmark, Romania, Brazil, and Australia.

Entries were evaluated according to:

- originality of presentation
- technical quality of the philatelic material
- utility
- postal usage
- philatelic interests
- quality of entry.



These are some examples of the pages that were entered.

More GOLD for South Africa!

Southern Colour Print entered two stamps (70c and R20) from the South African 8th Definitive issue in the New Zealand Pride in Print Awards and won gold medals for both.

Mr. Sean McMahon, Managing Director, Southern Colour Print, said they select entries based on excellent quality and good design. They found over the years the theme and design in addition to the print quality must all be of a very high standard to get a gold medal.

Right: Mr. Sean McMahon, Managing Director of Southern Colour Print and Mr. Johan van Wyk, Senior Manager of Philatelic Services.



2012 stamp programme and titbits...

2012 Stamp Programme

South African Native National Congress (SANNC) 100	6 January 2012
Alexandra 100th Anniversary	24 February 2012
South African National Symbols	20 March 2012 (21 March is Human Rights Day)
George Pemba 100th Anniversary	2 April 2012 (His birthday)
Commercial and Medicinal Plants	18 May 2012
South Africa's Role in Astronomy	5 June 2012
Transit of Venus	5 June 2012 (Transit of Venus 5-6 June 2012)
The Baby Big 5	12 July 2012
SA Bird Series: Smallest Sunbirds	10 August 2012
World Heritage Sites Series: The Vredefort Dome	23 September 2012 (24 September is National Heritage Day)
South African Field Postal Unit	9 October 2012 (9 October is World Post Day)

Titbits ...

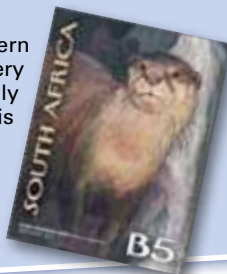
World Heritage Sites Series – Cape Floral Region

Cape clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*)

South Africa's World Heritage Sites stamp featuring the Cape Floral Region, marks the first time the Cape clawless otter appears on a South African stamp.

One of two species of otter in southern Africa, the Cape clawless otter is a very good swimmer even though its feet are only slightly webbed. The long, powerful tail is used to propel the otter forward.

Did you know that an otter's den is known as a "holt"? It may be a reed bed, a gully or a hole in the ground adjacent to water.



Anniversary of the first South African aerial post flight

South Africa was one of four countries that pioneered the carriage of mail by air. In 1911. The others were India, the United Kingdom and the USA. In South Africa, the mail was carried between Kenilworth and Muizenberg in the Western Cape.

The Blériot monoplane used in the flight was the same model as that of the first aeroplane used for the sea crossing from Calais in France to Dover in England in 1909, flown by Louis Blériot. The 37km trip took place at an average speed of about 60km/h.



Evolution of a LEGENDARY EMBLEM

Technical information:

Stamp issue date: 19 August 2011
Layout and design: Thea Clemons
Stamp size: 28.74 x 37.5 mm
Stamp sheet size: 164 x 55 mm
Paper: Tullis Russell Yellow/Green Phosphor, 103gsm
Gum: Water soluble, tasteless tropical PVA gum
Quantity printed: 100 000
Colour: CMYK + OS70 Green Foil
Printing process: Offset Lithography
Printed by: Southern Colour Security Print, New Zealand



new issues...

INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL CONGRESS

- A MILESTONE IN THE AFRICAN SPACE ARENA.



In October this year, the annual International Astronautical Congress (IAC) will take place in South Africa for the first time. With the theme “African Astronaissance”, IAC 2011 will offer an opportunity to report on and debate the benefits of space science and technology for both Africa and the world. In celebration of this event, the South African Post Office will issue a special commemorative stamp and first-day cover on 3 October.

The International Astronautical Congress is held every year at a different location. It is a gathering of role players in the discipline of space and consists of plenary sessions, lectures and meetings. In addition, a comprehensive exhibition will run concurrently.

The IAC congress will be held at Cape Town’s International Convention Centre from 3 to 7 October. Hosted by the South African Astronomical Observatory in conjunction with the National Research Foundation, it will be organised by the International Astronautical Federation in co-operation with the International Academy of Astronautics, the International Institute of Space Law and South Africa’s National Department of Trade and Industry.

With 154 sessions covering 28 themes, IAC 2011 offers the most comprehensive view on space technology from its creation to application.

The congress will be attended by the agency heads and senior executives of the world’s space agencies along with academics, researchers, industry and commerce executives, students and young professionals.

Cape Town’s International Convention Centre is a modern and flexible facility situated on the city’s foreshore, close to South Africa’s most visited tourist attraction, the spectacular Victoria & Alfred Waterfront.



Space exploration

South Africa has a rich heritage of involvement in space science and technology. The country has been an active participant in the exploration of space since the dawn of the Space Age. From the late 1950s to the 1970s, satellites were tracked to determine the effects of the upper atmosphere on their orbits.

Lunar and interplanetary missions were supported from a NASA tracking station at Hartebeesthoek (about 50km northwest of Johannesburg). In July 1965, this station received the images of Mars taken by the Mariner IV spacecraft – they were the first close-up images of Mars and also the first close-up images of another planet to be received on Earth.

Ground-based space science

The region is emerging as a hub of ground-based space science and hosts some of the largest facilities for ground-based astronomy in the southern hemisphere. In 2005, the 10-metre diameter Southern African Large Telescope (SALT) was commissioned. This is currently the largest single optical telescope in the southern hemisphere. It was built by South





Africa and partners in Germany, New Zealand, Poland, the UK, and USA. India has subsequently joined the consortium, too.

South Africa has been short-listed to host the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), an international 1.6 billion Euro project to build the world's largest radio telescope. In support of its bid to host the SKA, South Africa has started construction of the Karoo Array Telescope (MeerKAT) near the towns of Carnarvon and Williston in the Northern Cape.

MeerKAT achieved a major milestone in April 2010 when the first four telescopes in the MeerKAT Precursor Array were linked together as an integrated system to produce the MeerKAT's first interferometric image of an astronomical object, the galaxy Centaurus A. The full array of 80 dishes is expected to be completed in 2013.

Sumbandila

In 2005, the Department of Science and Technology initiated a satellite programme. The main goal of the programme was capacity building in all aspects of a typical space mission. The University of Stellenbosch was appointed to manage

this programme and Sunspace was appointed as the prime contractor to provide the satellite. This satellite, named Sumbandila ("Pathfinder" in TshiVenda), was launched on 17 September 2009 from Baikonur Cosmodrome and is currently operational.

From a philatelic point of view, Sumbandila received recognition in the form of a special commemorative stamp issue in 2010.

With the adoption of a new space policy and the establishment of the new South African National Space Agency, the country is now well on its way towards having a domestic civil space programme. The IAC 2011 will thus be an important opportunity for South Africa to showcase its institutional and industrial space capabilities to the world. As this will be the first International Astronautical Congress on the African Continent, IAC 2011 will be a historic milestone in the development of the African space arena.

Reference:

<http://iac2011.com/>

Technical information will be published in the next *Setempe*.

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Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first South African airmail flight

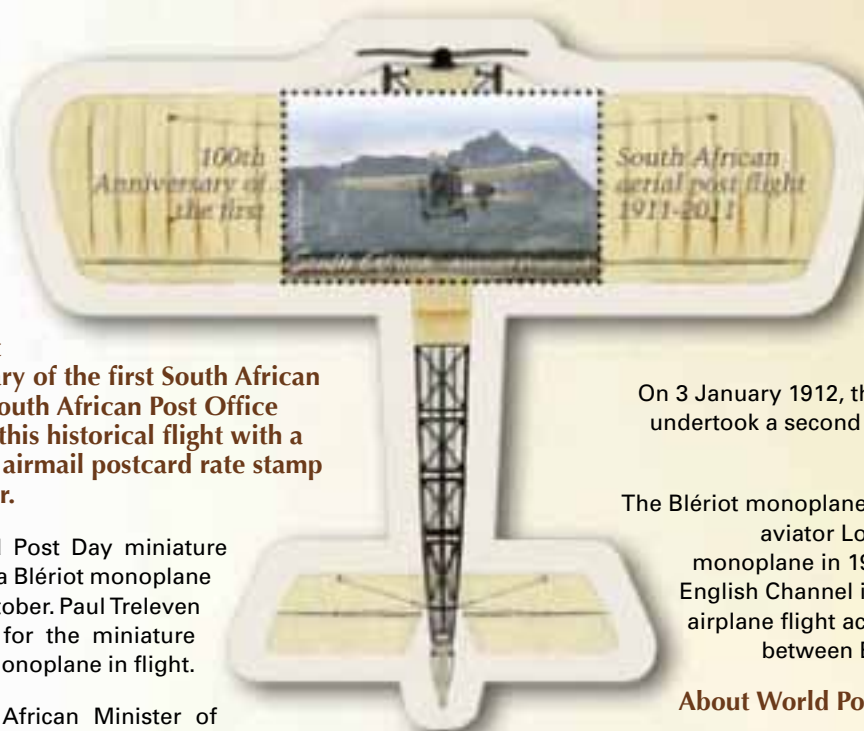
Philatelists with an interest in aircraft on stamps, aviation history and South African postal history will be delighted to know that this year's World Post Day stamp will highlight the 100th anniversary of the first South African airmail flight. The South African Post Office will commemorate this historical flight with a miniature sheet, an airmail postcard rate stamp and a first-day cover.

South Africa's World Post Day miniature sheet in the shape of a Blériot monoplane will be issued on 7 October. Paul Treleven created the artwork for the miniature sheet depicting the monoplane in flight.

In 1911, the South African Minister of Posts and Telegraphs consented to the first conveyance of airmail between Kenilworth and Muizenburg. This made Muizenburg Post Office the first in Africa to receive airmail.

Special postcards were printed by Messes Whitehead/Morris to mark the occasion. They were sold for 1/- (10c). A special hand stamp for franking the postcards was provided by the Post Office and, like the design of the postcard, had been modelled on those used in the pioneer airmail in Britain. A total of 2 597 postcards were printed. They were date stamped in Muizenberg and Kenilworth and distributed by mail.

On 27 December 1911, Evelyn (Bok) Driver, considered to be a superb "instinctive navigator" and also a pioneer of British Royal Mail Service, delivered by air, 729 of the special postcards to the Muizenberg Post Office. According to the Muizenberg Historical Conservation Society, the aircraft took off from the Kenilworth Race Course at 19:15 and landed at Oldham's Field on the verges of Zandvlei in Muizenberg, a distance of almost 13km (approximately eight miles). Oldham was a chemist and his field was used as a dairy farm and sports ground.



Postmaster PJ Hutchings, who met the Blériot monoplane, received the postcards and presented the pilot with return post. The aircraft returned safely to Kenilworth at 20:10. The flight lasted only 7,5 minutes.

On 3 January 1912, the same pilot and aircraft undertook a second flight from Kenilworth to Muizenberg and back.

The Blériot monoplane was named after French aviator Louis Blériot. Blériot built a monoplane in 1907 and flew it across the English Channel in 1909. This was the first airplane flight across the English Channel between Europe and Great Britain.

About World Post Day

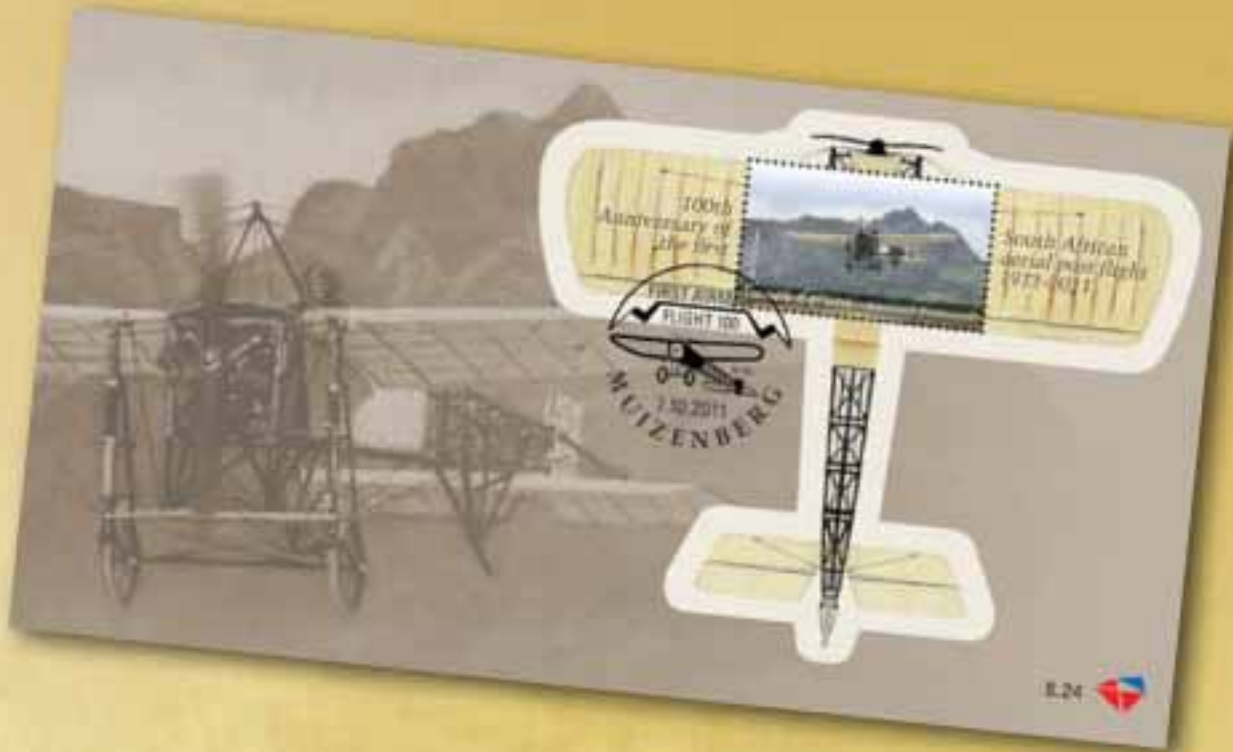
World Post Day is celebrated each year on 9 October, the anniversary of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1874 in the Swiss capital, Bern. It was declared World Post Day by the UPU Congress held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1969.

The purpose of World Post Day is to create awareness of the role of the postal sector in everyday life, as well as its contribution to the social and economic development of countries. The celebration encourages member countries to carry out programme activities aimed at generating a broader awareness of their postal authorities' roles and activities among the public and media on a national scale.

Every year, more than 150 countries celebrate World Post Day in a variety of ways. In some countries, World Post Day is observed as a working holiday. Many postal authorities use the event to introduce or promote new postal products and services. Some also use World Post Day to reward their employees for good service.

Many countries organise philatelic exhibitions and issue commemorative postage stamps with special cancellers. Activities include the display of World Post Day posters





in post offices and other public places, open days at post offices, mail centres and postal museums, conferences, seminars and workshops, as well as cultural, sport and other recreational activities. Some postal administrations issue special souvenirs such as T-shirts and badges.

Letter-writing competition

The UPU also organises the International Letter-writing Competition for young people annually. The competition was created by the 1969 Tokyo Congress and officially launched in 1971. Since then, millions of young people all over the world, up to age 15, have participated in the competition at national and international levels.

The competition is an excellent way of making young people aware of the important role postal services play in our societies, develops their skills in composition and the ability to express their thoughts clearly, fosters their enjoyment of letter writing, and helps strengthen the bonds of international friendship – one of the basic missions of the UPU.

The theme for 2011 is “Imagine you are a tree living in a forest. Write a letter to someone to explain why it is important to protect forests.” The theme coincides with the International Year of Forests.

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- www.zandvleitrust.org.za/art-history-Aviation%20at%20muizenberg%201986.html
- www.upu.int/en/the-upu/international-letter-writing-competition-for-young-people

Technical information:

- 100th anniversary of the first South African airmail flight
- Stamp issue date: 7 October 2011
- Artwork: Paul Treleven
- Stamp size: 40.6 x 24 mm
- Miniature sheet size: 110 x 90 mm
- Paper: Yellow Green Phosphore 102 gsm
- Gum: PVA gum
- Quantity printed: 100 000
- Colour: CMYK + phosphor
- Printing process: Offset Lithography
- Printed by: Cartor Security Printing, France



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



Stamps play an **AFRICAN TUNE**

The South African Post Office has issued a set of stamps to celebrate hand-made African instruments that have been used to make music on the continent through the ages. The launch took place at the Grahamstown National Arts Festival on 3 July 2011 at the 1820 Settler's Monument. A record number of people attended the stamp launch which was publicly celebrated by musicians playing some of the San instruments illustrated on some of the stamps.

Designed by Hein Botha, the stamps depict instruments as diverse as drums, the dipela, ramkie, horns and flute. Some of these, such as the drum, made the transition into commercial music, while others remained in the traditional cultural sphere.

Ms. Vuyo Mahlati, Chairperson of the South African Post Office, said at the launch that the stamps were aimed at increasing awareness of Africa's rich and diverse cultures. "We see stamps as custodians of history and culture, and these stamps will make sure the world does not forget Africa's contribution to music and the vital part that music plays in societies all over the African continent."

Left and bottom left: Khoi Khonnexion – a trio from Cape Town playing gourd resonated bows, transverse and end-blown flutes. Group members are Glen Arendse, Garth Erasmus and a Khoi story teller, Jethro Louw.

Below: An Amakhosa traditional dance group from Rhini (Grahamstown).





Festival Chairman of the Board of Directors - Mr. Ayanda Mjekula, Festival CEO - Mr. Tony Lankester, South African Post Office Chairperson - Ms. Vuyo Mahlati, Festival Director - Mr. Ismail Mahomed and Makana Municipal Councillor - Pierre Ranchod.

Above and below: Pedi Dinaka Reed Pipe Dancers from Polokwane



Grahamstown National Arts Festival...



The oldest "official" red letter box in South Africa, installed around 1860.



1820 Settler's Monument



Freezing but always smiling! The Post Office and red banners warmed the chilly Grahamstown air!



Right: The AbeSuthu from Ukhahlamba district was one of the traditional groups that performed at the ILAM amphitheatre.





CO/MIX: Comic Art/Mixed Media 2011 exhibition -

An exhibition of work by 26 South African and four international artists.

Art, art and more art ...
creativity was floating in the air!



Above:
2011 Standard Bank Young Artist for Visual Art, Nandipha Mntambo.
Right: Her exhibit was titled "Faena" - the beautiful and skilful section of a bullfight.



Right: "A little water clears us of this deed" by a third-year student from Rhodes University, Francois Knoetse.



CHIEF ALBERT LUTHULI



HONOURING AFRICA'S FIRST NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LAUREATE

CHIEF ALBERT LUTHULI WAS THE FIRST PERSON FROM AFRICA TO RECEIVE A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 1960 WAS AWARDED TO LUTHULI, BUT HE ONLY RECEIVED HIS PRESTIGIOUS PRIZE ONE YEAR LATER, IN 1961.

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of this momentous achievement and in honour of the man who is said to be one of Africa's greatest political figures of our time, the South African Post Office will issue a postage stamp and first-day cover on 9 December 2011.

This stamp will not be the first to pay tribute to Albert Luthuli. He also appeared on a South African postage stamp in 1996 as part of a set of ten stamps in honour of South Africa's Nobel Laureates. It featured, among others, Desmond Tutu, Nadine Gordimer, Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk.

Luthuli was President-General of the African National Congress (ANC) from December 1952 until his death in 1967. He only received his Nobel Prize in 1961 owing to the Norwegian Nobel Committee's decision that none of the 1960 nominations met the criteria as outlined in the will of Alfred Nobel. According to the Nobel Foundation's statutes, the Nobel Prize can in such a case be reserved until the following year, and this statute was then applied.

Chief Luthuli was born in 1898, near Bulawayo in what was then Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). In 1908, he was sent back to his family's home at Groutville mission station in KwaZulu-Natal. He was educated in mission schools and at Adam's College in KwaZulu-Natal. After completing a teaching course at Edendale near Pietermaritzburg, Luthuli took up the running of a small primary school in the Natal Uplands. At around the same time, he was confirmed in the Methodist Church and became a lay preacher. Christian principles profoundly affected his political style and beliefs for the rest of his life.

In 1920, Luthuli continued his studies and subsequently accepted a teaching position at Adams College. In 1935, in answer to repeated calls and requests from the elders of his tribe to come home and lead them, he left teaching and returned home where he served his tribe for the next 17 years. Luthuli was not a hereditary chief as his tribe had a democratic system of electing its chiefs.





Luthuli's public support for the 1952 Defiance Campaign finally brought him into direct conflict with the apartheid government, which demanded his resignation from the ANC and dismissed him from his post as chief when he refused to do so.

Luthuli was elected President-General of the ANC by a large majority in December 1952, winning re-election in 1955 and 1958. Bans imposed in early 1953 and renewed in the following year prevented him from giving direction to the day-to-day activities of Congress.

Six days after the Sharpeville emergency in 1960, Luthuli sought to rally Africans to resistance by publicly burning his pass in Pretoria and calling for a national day of mourning. On 30 March, he was detained and held until August, when he was tried and given a six-month suspended sentence.

Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1960, Luthuli was allowed to travel to Oslo to receive the award the following year. In his acceptance speech on 10 December 1961, Luthuli said: "It can only be on behalf of the people of South Africa, all the people of South Africa, especially the freedom-loving people, that I accept this award, that I acknowledge this honour. I accept it

also as an honour not only for South Africa, but also for the whole continent of Africa..."

In his Nobel lecture, delivered at the University of Oslo on the following day, Luthuli said: "Our vision has always been that of a non-racial, democratic South Africa which upholds the rights of all who live in our country to remain there as full citizens, with equal rights and responsibilities with all others. For the consummation of this ideal we have laboured unflinchingly. We shall continue to labour unflinchingly."

At the end of his lecture, after much applause, Luthuli sang the African anthem, "Nkosi sikelele' iAfrika".

On 21 July 1967, while taking a walk near his Natal home, Luthuli was killed, reportedly when a train struck him.

References:

www.southafrica.info/about/history/albert-luthuli
<http://www.anc.org.za/showpeople.php?p=1>

Technical information will be published in the next *Setempe*.

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



Entomophagy: Edible Insects

You may think eating shouldn't be mentioned in the same sentence as insects, but in Africa, entomophagy is part of a plan to survive and in the East, insects are enjoyed as an expensive delicatessen. Let's take a look and see what's cooking?



Bees, worms, beetles, and cockroaches are among the top ten edible insects. They are readily available, free and high in nutritional value. However, socially it is less acceptable to feast on these tasty bugs.



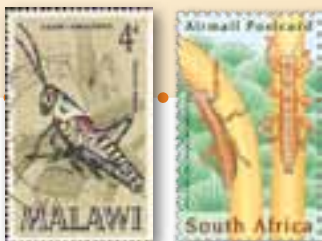
Ants are especially popular in Africa and are eaten in the egg, larvae and adult stages. They are a welcome meal both raw and cooked.



Fresh, dried, large hairy **tarantula spiders** sprinkled with piquant spices are served daily in South-East Asia as a hors d'oeuvre or snack.



Cicadas are equally as popular as grasshoppers. In Zimbabwe they are ground and mixed with flour to bake protein-rich bread.



Today, there are more than 1 462 insect species that are known to be edible. Worldwide, **grasshoppers** are eaten most often. They are tasty whether they are grilled, toasted or ground.



Roasted **dragonflies** is a sought-after dish in Thailand, Bali, China and Japan where ant juice replaces lemon juice.



The people of Central and West Africa collect **termites** when it rains. They are eaten dried or roasted. Containing 36% protein per volume, they are highly nutritious.



100 g dried **crickets** contain 12 g protein, 5,5 g fat, 5,1 g carbohydrates, 75,8 g calcium, 9,5 g iron and a variety of vitamins. They are healthy indeed.

By Gina Wilgenbus

Life in a DUNG heap



Dung beetles belong to the family *Scarabaeoidea* or scarab beetles. Their lives revolve around dung heaps; they are born there and die there.

There are about 4 500 species in the world of which about 800 occur in South Africa. Ecologically they can be divided into three groups. Rollers, who spread dung across a large area, dwellers, who digest and metabolise the dung where it had fallen, and tunnellers, who dig deeper into



dung by tunneling to the bottom. Their natural enemies are mice and skunks, but a hungry baboon will also feed on dung beetles.

Rollers

The roller family of dung beetles has a strong sense of smell, which leads them to fresh dung heaps where the male and female work together to form a dung ball. They then roll the dung ball away to a dung-free place where they bury the ball. The female lays one egg per breeding ball. Complete development from egg to adult takes place in the breeding ball, after which an adult dung beetle crawls out of the breeding ball. These dung beetles usually have hooks on their hind legs, which help them to roll the dung ball across all the obstacles along its way. A female lays a maximum of six eggs in her lifetime.



Dwellers



Smaller dung beetles usually fall into the dweller group. They smell out a fresh dung heap and move in. They eat and lay their eggs in the dung where it has fallen. The complete

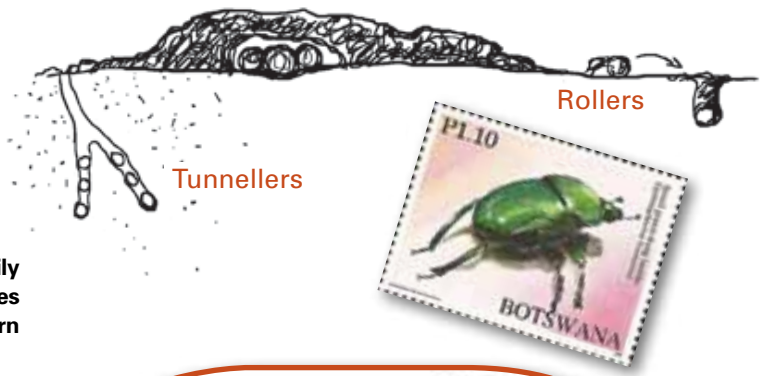
life cycle takes place in the dung heap, after which the new adult dung beetle flies to the next fresh dung heap to start a new cycle of egg, larvae, pupa and adulthood. Adult dung beetles eat only the liquid part



Dwellers

Tunnellers

Rollers



of the dung, while the larvae also consume the fibrous part. They don't need any other liquid in their diet.

Tunnellers

Like their name indicates, these dung beetles land in a fresh dung heap and dig themselves through to the bottom of the heap. From here, they dig tunnels under the heap and carry dung into the tunnels where they lay their eggs.

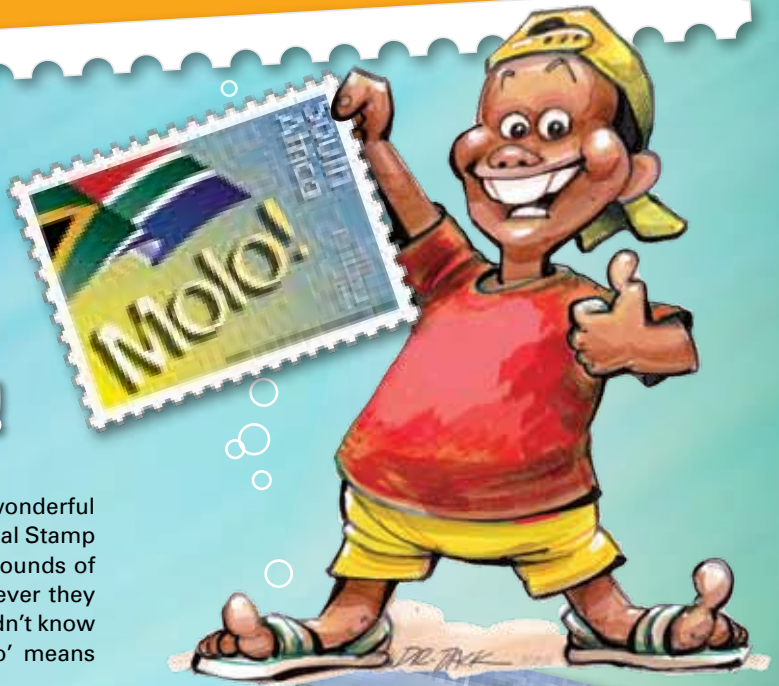
Dung beetles process the dung of herbivores and omnivores. They are attracted to large dung heaps and prefer cattle dung. Apart from dung, they also eat mushrooms and rotten and decaying plants and fruit. They don't require any water since they use liquid from the dung.



By Gina Wilgenbus



"Molo" to everyone from Phil and his friends!



- Life has been exciting for Phil and his friends who had a wonderful time when they took a trip to Cape Town to attend the National Stamp Show. During their free time, they enjoyed the sights and sounds of this beautiful city visiting different places of interest. Wherever they went, people smiled at them and said, 'molo'. At first they didn't know what it meant, but then they realised that the word 'molo' means 'hello' in isiXhosa.

On the first day, they went to the beach at Bloubergstrand for a swim, but the sea was too cold, and they decided to gather shells instead, competing to see who could collect the most beautiful ones.

The view from Bloubergstrand was spectacular and they could see Table Mountain clearly in the distance. Another beautiful sight was a whale swimming by flicking its tail now and then. They also saw some fisher folk going about their daily tasks. Robben Island was clearly visible in the distance across a stretch of sea and they decided that they would visit it before leaving Cape Town. Their next stop was the aquarium and they were amazed by all the different sea life found in the oceans.

Fortunately for them they still had enough time to see the Cape Town soccer stadium in Green Point before dashing back to the National Stamp Show.

They were surprised when they looked through the exhibits at the show to see that the 8th Definitive was on display and that the original artwork for the stamps could be seen at the Iziko Museum in Cape Town.

On the whole it was a wonderful trip filled with treasured memories.



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International Library of African Music

The International Library of African Music (ILAM) is a rare and valuable archive of sound recordings and photographs amassed by Hugh Tracey (1903-1977) from the 1930s through to the early 1970s, as he pioneered in the scholarly study of African music. ILAM was founded by Tracey in 1954 as a library, research center and repository for his field collections and commercially published recordings.



Hugh Tracey recording a Chizambe bow player (Photo: ILAM).

Many thousands of African songs, together with detailed documentation on purpose-designed field cards, were collected by Tracey in the course of 19 field excursions that took him to east, central and southern Africa. He travelled as far north as the Congo-Sudan border, recording the music he encountered throughout the countryside. He travelled in a specially built truck with an engine strong enough to haul a generator. It also houses the recording equipment run by the generator.

Thousands of photographs taken in the course of his field research are also archived at ILAM. In his years as Director of ILAM, Hugh Tracey established an ethos of respect for the music of Africa he recorded, preserving it with care and documenting it with scientific precision, using the best available recording methods of the time.

He also established an international reputation for ILAM by disseminating his work through publications in the form of commercial and academic recordings (*Music of Africa* 25 LP series and *Sound of Africa* 218 LP series respectively), his seminal *Chopi Musicians and Their Music* (1948), and ILAM's highly regarded scholarly journal, *African Music*, which he started publishing in 1954, the same year he founded ILAM.

Soon after Hugh Tracey's death, in 1978, his son Andrew Tracey moved ILAM to Rhodes University to ensure the safety of ILAM's holdings. Under contract, Rhodes University received ownership of ILAM's holdings, with the exception of



Hugh Tracey's field recording van on a 1952 expedition (Photo: ILAM).



Hugh Tracey recording a Zulu bow player 1938 (Photo: ILAM).



the Tracey collection of African instruments, which remains on permanent display at ILAM. Private sector support provided the funds to build the small purpose-designed ILAM building completed in 1991.

ILAM's premises on the Rhodes University campus consists of a reception area, small library, sound studio, production room, teaching room, two offices and a temperature controlled archive. Also deposited in the archive are the field recordings (reels, cassettes, videos) of Prof. Dave Dargie, from his extensive research on Xhosa music of the Eastern Cape, and Prof. Andrew Tracey from his research on Chopi and Shona music from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

In addition to facilitating the work of independent researchers and community outreach with local musicians and school learners, ILAM provides academic courses in ethnomusicology and practical training in African music at undergraduate and post-graduate levels through the Rhodes University Department of Music and Musicology. Presently there are three students completing their Masters in Ethnomusicology, and nearly 70 students enrolled in undergraduate ethnomusicology courses. ILAM's accredited journal, *African Music*, is published annually and remains the only scholarly journal in the world devoted to research on African music.

Professional cataloguing and digitising of various media for purposes of preservation and creating on-line access to ILAM's collections of field recordings began in 2007 and is ongoing. The objective of the online archive is to make ILAM's holdings accessible worldwide for educational and research purposes.

The ILAM online archive is accessible on ILAM's website: www.ilam.ru.ac.za. It presently contains over 20 000 linked sound and meta-data files. Material continues to be added as ILAM's digitising projects increase the content. One thousand images from ILAM's 8 000+ photo archive are also accessible on ILAM's website.

A recent outreach and education initiative from ILAM is its travelling museum exhibit, "For Future Generations – Hugh Tracey and the International Library of African Music". The exhibit, featured in the main programme of the 2011 National Arts Festival, with sponsorship from the South African Post Office is currently running at the Albany History Museum in Grahamstown until the end of August.

By Diane Thram



The AbeSuthu from Ukhahlamba district was one of the traditional groups that performed at the ILAM amphitheatre on the Rhodes University campus at the 2011 National Arts Festival.



ILAM Director, Diane Thram, sound engineer, Ilijah Madiba and So Inhwa visiting researcher from South Korea.

The travelling museum exhibit, "For Future Generations – Hugh Tracey and the International Library of African Music" at the Albany History Museum.



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CHIEF ALBERT LUTHULI - FIRST AFRICAN NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

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	Product / Produk	Mint Posvars	Cancelled Gerojeer	Mint Posvars	Cancelled Gerojeer	Mint Posvars	Cancelled Gerojeer
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02	Control blocks - set / Kontroleblokke - stel						
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04	Full sheets - set / Volvelle - stel						
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