

## NATIONAL HEROES (3<sup>rd</sup> Series)

Issued 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2007

*(Extracted from Philatelic Bureau Bulletin No 4 of 2007)<sup>2</sup>*

This was the first commemorative issue to have non value indicators rather than values. The denomination for different destinations were – ‘Z’ for local postage; and airmail rates of ‘A’ for Africa; ‘E’ for Europe; and ‘R’ for the rest of the world.



### **Z: Jason Ziyaphapha Moyo**

Born Plumtree, 1927, died: 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1977 in Lusaka, buried at Heroes Acre 11<sup>th</sup> August 1981

Jason Moyo was always loyal to ZAPU, the wing of the Patriotic Front led by Joshua Nkomo. From his earliest days he was a supporter of the trade union movement in Bulawayo, where he joined the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress in the early 1950s.

As a skilled carpenter he met and organised a lot of patriotic Zimbabweans, eventually leading to the original, first stages of the armed struggle, through the building of ZIPRA, the military wing of the exiled ZAPU. In 1976, he became the second vice-president of ZAPU.

By mobilizing both worldwide financial support and global sympathy with the desire of Africans, in Zimbabwe and throughout the continent, for freedom from oppression by the white, minority, colonialists. He died as a result of a parcel bomb, ostensibly sent from Botswana, he opened it as he recognized the hand-writing. This was on a Saturday, normally mail would be opened, after scanning, by subordinates working in his office. The Rhodesian Government denied involvement, but Prime Minister of Zambia knew, and publicly stated, the contrivance of the illegal Rhodesian regime to mount the operation and see it through.

He was actively and intimately involved in the setting up of the Patriotic Front through the integration of ZANLA and ZIPRA, because of his unswerving belief in unity.

### **A: Maurice Tapfumaneyi Nyagumbo**

Born 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1924 in Makoni, near Rusape, died on 20<sup>th</sup> April 1989 and buried at Heroes Acre 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1989

The dichotomy between traditional values and modern, devout Christian morals was evident in the person who spent the longest time in jail of any of the freedom fighters but rose to be the third in importance after President Robert Gabriel Mugabe and Vice President Joshua Nkomo, as Senior Minister of Political Affairs and the Secretary of Administration of the ZANU PF Politburo and Central Committee.



He attended the St. Faith's Anglican Mission School and St. Augustine's Penhalonga for his primary education, and completed his education 20 years later in prison.

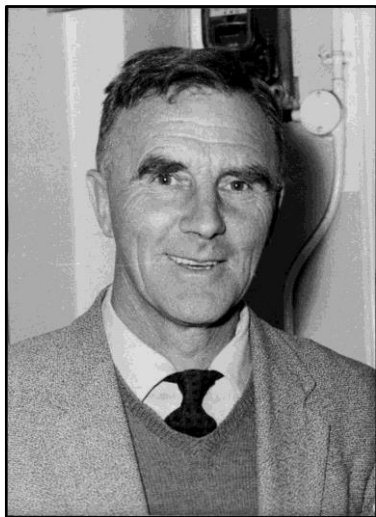
He spent 21 years in prison or detention for his part in the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe, and refused to leave the country to escape imprisonment for what he believed in - the ownership of the land by the majority of the people. Between 1940 and 1955, he worked as a houseboy, in Kimberley, a waiter in Bloemfontein, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. He was deported from apartheid South Africa for political activities in Cape Town,

He was active in all the parties from 1955, and was the last to be released from prison in November 1979. During that period, he maintained contact with all the members of the liberation organization, and guerrillas and because of his activity in recruiting cadres for the armed struggle. He attended the Lancaster House Conference in London, as a member of ZANU PF, culminating in the agreement for independence at the Lancaster House Conference.

His autobiography, written while he was in prison and directed to his lifelong friend Shelagh Ranger was twice intercepted and destroyed by the illegal authorities. The third draft was published shortly after independence. In April 1980 he was elected to parliament and appointed Minister of Mines. His last task was to supervise the integration of ZANU PF and PF ZAPU as Senior Minister of State for Political Affairs.

(He committed suicide after being implicated the Willowgate scandal involving the allocation of locally assembled motor vehicles)

### **E: Guy Clutton-Brock**



Born 5 April 1906, in North Wood, England, died 28th January 1995 in North Wales, and buried at Heroes Acre after cremation 11<sup>th</sup> August 1995

He completed his education in London, Cambridge University and Oxford, marrying Molly Allen in 1934. During the war in England he worked as a social worker and missionary in the London slums. He went to Southern Rhodesia as a lay missionary of the Anglican Church and basing his activities at St. Faith's in Rusape in 1948.

His strength was drawn from his Christian ideal that all are God's children and nobody should be discriminated against, regardless of race, colour or creed.

He worked effectively with the founder members of the nationalist movement to draft the anti-racist constitution of the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress. As a result of his activities he soon came into conflict with the white colonial administration of the territory, and was detained without trial in 1959.

He was released following the support of the international community. After his release he founded the Cold Comfort Farm Society, where natural organic vegetables and fruit grown and supplied to the people of the capital city. He also provided refuge for combatants fleeing the regime. A special law was drafted to allow for his deportation in February in 1971 on trumped up evidence of "supporting terrorists".

He then concentrated his activities in Wales, through raising support for the families of detainees; arranging the mailing of educational material to prisons; and the financial support for the armed struggle for independence. He continued his active support of the Britain-Zimbabwe society after independence, continually raising support and sympathy for Zimbabwe until his death in early 1995.

**R: Chief Rekayi Norman Magudo Tangwena**

Born around 1910 in Gaerezi, died 10<sup>th</sup> June 1984 in Harare, and buried at Heroes Acre 16<sup>th</sup> June 1984

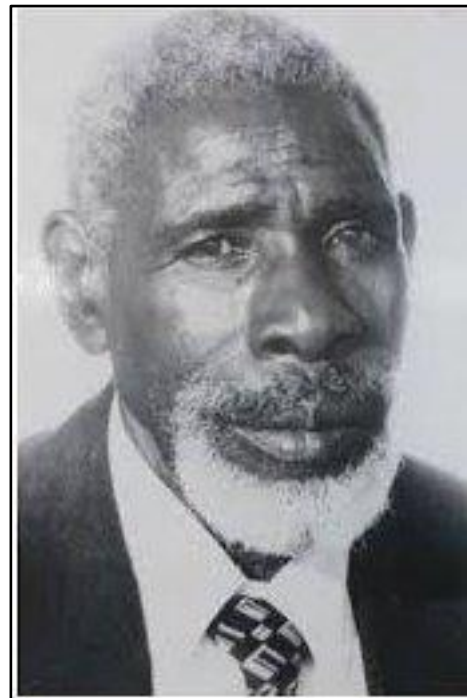
Chief Tangwena was the leader of the resistance movement for the takeover by the white settler regime, of land inherited by the people of Zimbabwe.

Although he was the fourth son of his father, and at the time a waiter in Bulawayo, he took over the office of Chief from his father when the three older sons declined the position. He argued that land was God given and sanctified by ancestral occupation and heritage, and the use of the Tangwena people on both sides of the Gaerezi River border as farm workers for white owned farms was in defiance of the sacred, blood-line heritage.

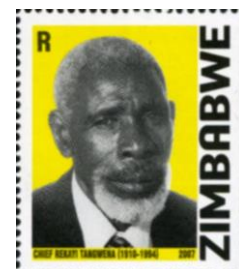
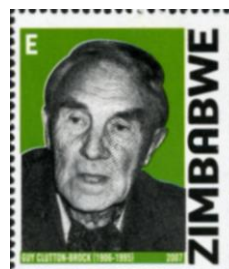
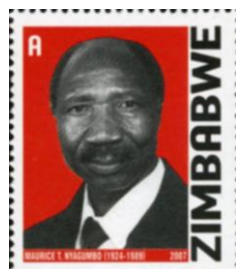
He was instrumental in resisting the Smith regime's forced takeover of the Gaerezi area for the Anglo-American company, who had "bought" the ranch from a European partnership.

He was active in helping Robert Mugabe, Edgar Tekere and up to two thousand freedom fighters in the war between the ZANLA fighters, based in Mozambique, and the Rhodesian regime.

The government use of bulldozers and trucks, supported by troops, to destroy the traditional homesteads and houses of the Tangwena people. Many of his people fled into the hills around Bvende to escape the violence. He was steadfast in his conviction that right was on his side. He became a Senator in April 1980, despite his age at that time (he was 70 years old), and revealed a remarkable presence of mind as well as a strong commitment to national unity and welfare towards the common people.



**The Stamps**



## Catalogue listings

SG	ZSC <sup>1</sup>	Value	Description
1230	647	Z	Jason Ziyaphapha Moyo
1231	648	A	Maurice Tapfumaneyi Nyagumbo
1232	649	E	Guy Clutton-Brock
1233	650	R	Chief Rekayi Norman Magudo Tangwena

## Technical details

<b>Stamp size:</b>	Sheet stamps: 30 x 35 mm		
<b>Sheet Size:</b>	50 stamps (5 rows of 10 stamps), two panes per printed sheet		
<b>Artist:</b>	Lucia Marisamhuka		
<b>Paper:</b>	ZSC paper type J: paper described by Zimpost as “Chancellor Litho PVA Gummed Postage Stamp Paper”. This paper is produced by Tullis Russell Coaters of Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland. Under UV there is no fluorescence either front or back, the stamp appears to be very dark		
<b>Print colours:</b>	Cyan, magenta, yellow & black		
<b>Perforations:</b>	SG 14 x 14½, ZSC 14 x 14¼ Left margin: Perforated through Other margins: Imperforate		
<b>Printer:</b>	NatPrint, Harare, Zimbabwe		
<b>Printer’s Imprint:</b>	Bottom Margin, below Row 5 Columns 5 & 6. Imprint printed in black		
<b>Cylinder numbers:</b>	Bottom margin below R5/1. Colours from left – cyan, magenta, yellow, black		
<b>Colour register:</b>	Type TL 4– round boxed – left margin opposite R5/1. Colours reading down – cyan, magenta, yellow, black		
<b>Sheet Value:</b>	Bottom margin, below R5/10, printed in black		
<b>Sheet Number:</b>	Type SN 7 with printed ‘ZIMPOST’ prefix, right margin opposite R5/10, reading down		
<b>Print numbers:</b>	Z	600,000	A 90,000
	E	70,000	R 70,000

**Issue date:** 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2007

## Postal Rates

The postal rates applicable at the date of issue were those effective from 18<sup>th</sup> May 2007, as follows:

Z \$3,000      A \$12,000      E \$17,000      R \$20,000

The postal rates increased again on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2007.

## Print colours

The print colours shown in all the stamps had cylinder numbers and traffic lights with the usual four colours of cyan, magenta, yellow and black. But the stamps themselves, under magnification, show that not all the colours were used in the stamps themselves.

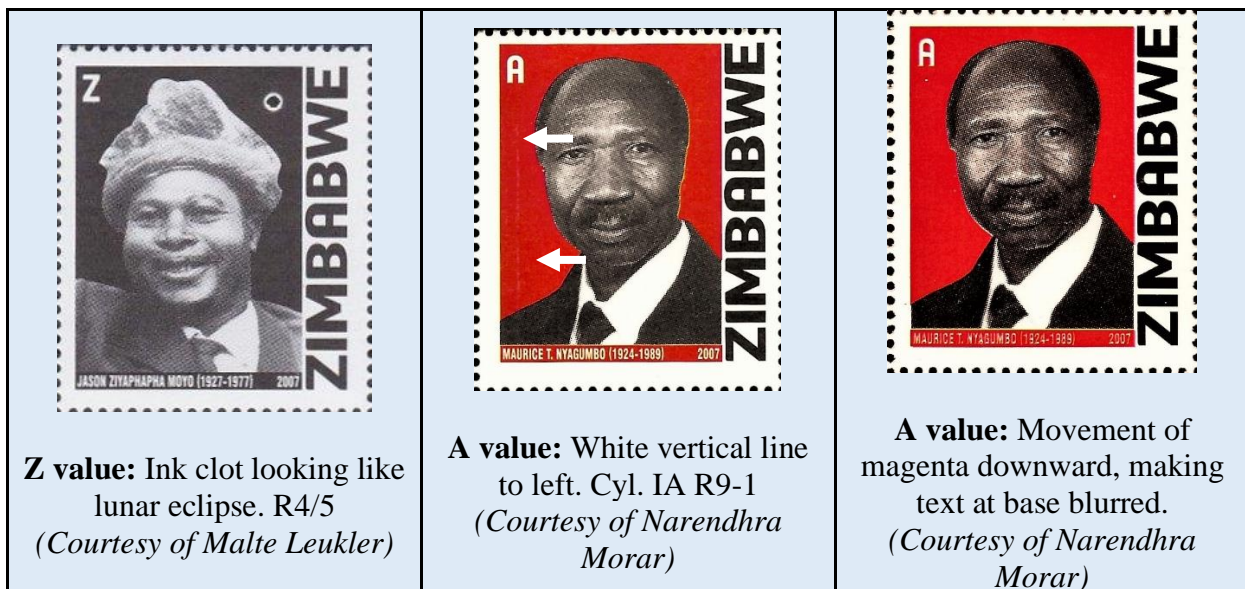
- Z Only the black ink was used
- A Cyan ink not used
- E Magenta ink not used
- R Cyan and magenta inks not used

## Listed varieties


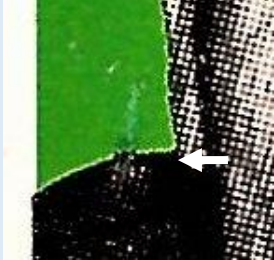




No listed varieties have been noted.

## Unlisted Varieties

There are numerous small dots and specks in the printing of these stamps, particularly in the backgrounds which are more noticeable with the solid colours.



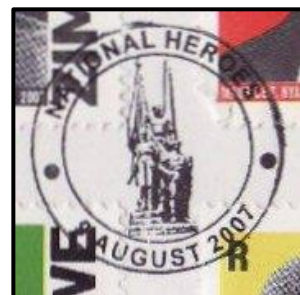


 <p><b>E Value:</b> Black mark right of ear. Cyl 1A R5/2 (Courtesy of Narendhra Morar)</p>	 <p><b>E value:</b> smudging to right shoulder. Cyl 1B R5/1 (Courtesy of Narendhra Morar)</p>	 <p><b>R value:</b> black smudging to right. Cyl 1B R5/1 (Courtesy of Narendhra Morar)</p>
 <p><b>R value:</b> Smudging to right of head. Cyl 1A R5/2 (Courtesy of Narendhra Morar)</p>	 <p><b>R value:</b> smudging to right of portrait. Cyl. 1A R5/1 (Courtesy of Narendhra Morar)</p>	 <p><b>R Value:</b> Smudging to bottom of stamp. Cyl. 1B R4-1 (Courtesy of Narendhra Morar)</p>

## First Day Cover

The cover numbering comes from the catalogue produced by Geoff Brakspear.

A pictorial first day of issue canceller was produced for this issued and was used by the Philatelic Bureau. Other first day cover cancellers continued to be used at main post offices.



ZW128.1 (Zimpost)



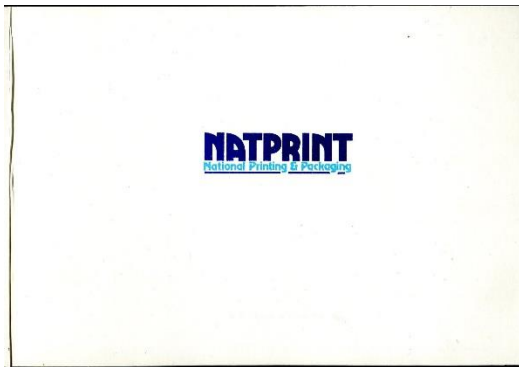
220 x 110 mm

## Related Material

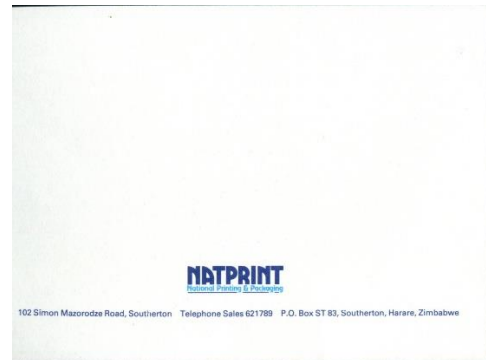
### Natprint Proof Presentation Cards

Presentation cards produced by Natprint with imperforate proofs of three of the stamps to be issued. The presentation cards were forwarded to the PTC for approval of the final product.

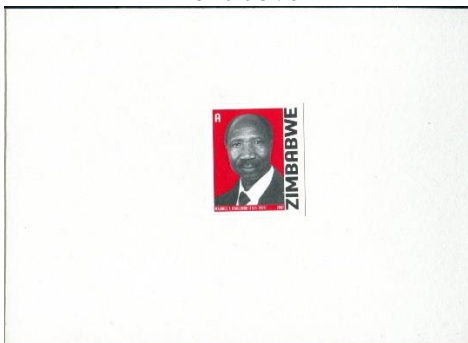
*(Courtesy of Jefferson Ritson)*



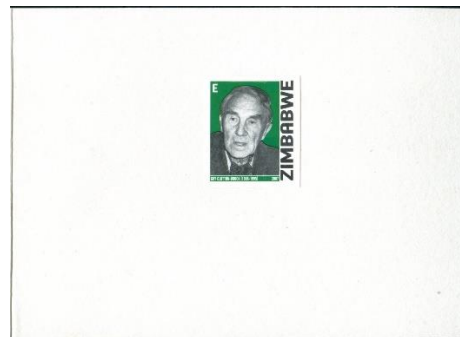
Front cover



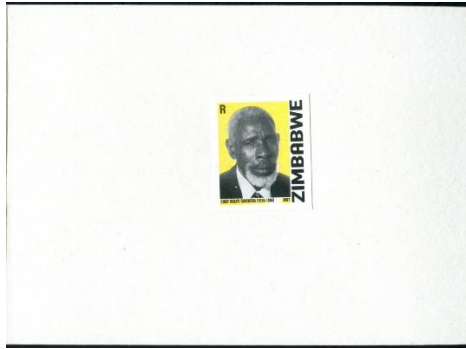
Inside front cover



A value stamp



E value stamp



R value stamp

**Bibliography:**

1. "The Zimbabwean Concise Postage Stamp Catalogue", published by Harare Stamp Company, edited by Ken Allanson, Mike Amos and Geoff Brakspear. The catalogue continues to be updated and expanded by Geoff Brakspear
2. Zimbabwe Post, Philatelic Bureau Bulletin No 4 of 2007