

# NATIONAL SPORTING ACTIVITIES OF ZIMBABWE

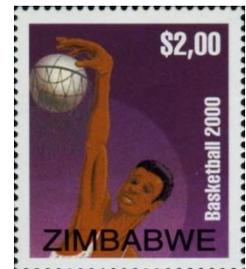
Issued 15<sup>th</sup> April 2000

*(Extracted from first day cover stiffener)<sup>2</sup>*

This issue features lesser known sports in Zimbabwe.

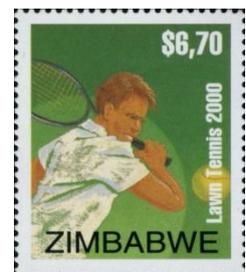
## **\$2.00 -Basketball**

Basketball is a fast, exciting game played between two teams of five players, who may pass, throw, roll, bat or dribble the ball. The objective of the game is to score points by throwing the ball into the opposing team's basket. In addition to the five players on the court, five, or in some cases seven, substitutes wait on the bench. A game consists of two, twenty-minute periods with a ten or fifteen minute interval. If the score is tied, play continues for as many five minute periods as necessary. Teams toss for baskets for the first period and change ends for the others. A very popular spectator sport in the United States, with the better players achieving national hero status.



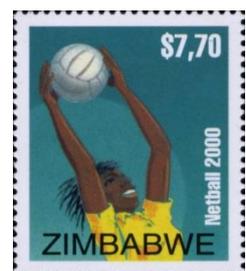
## **\$6.70 — Lawn Tennis**

Lawn Tennis is a racquet game in which individuals (singles), or pairs (doubles), compete against each other. The game is played on a court divided by a net. The objective of the game is to hit the ball over the net in such a way that it bounces in the court and beats any attempt by an opponent to return it. It is played with a gut or nylon strung racquet and a felt-covered, rubber ball, which may be white or yellow. The scoring is love, 15, 30, 40 and game. A score of 40 all, is called deuce and play continues until one side scores twice consecutively. Tennis originated as a handball game in France during the 12th century. Major Walter Wingfield invented a game called Sphairistrike in 1873 from which modern outdoor tennis evolved.



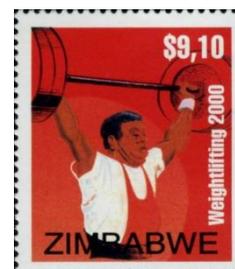
## **\$7.70 – Netball**

Netball is a seven-a-side game usually played by women. As in basketball, points are scored by throwing the ball through a ring at your opponents' end of the court. Players must pass the ball but must not run with it. Unlike basketball, players are restricted to certain areas of the court. The length of the court is divided into three equal parts, a goal third, a centre third and the opposite goal third. Having won the toss, the centre must pass the ball within three seconds of the whistle. She is only allowed to pass it within the centre third of the court and must cover a distance which allows a third player to move between the thrower and the receiver. A goal can only be scored by two players, goal shooter or goal attack.



## **\$9.10 – Weightlifting**

Competitors attempt to lift a weighted bar by two different methods: the snatch, and the clean and jerk. In each type of lift, the competitor makes a maximum of three attempts to lift the bar. In the snatch, the weights must be lifted in one smooth movement until they are held with arms extended above the head with the legs either bent or split. The competitor is then allowed unlimited time to adjust his position. He must then become motionless, with his arms and legs extended and his feet on the same line. In the clean and jerk, the weights are raised to shoulder height in one smooth movement whilst splitting or bending the legs. He may rest the bar on the collar bones, the chest or on fully bent arms. The elbows or upper arms must not come in contact with the knees or thighs. Unlimited time is allowed before extending the arms and legs, feet parallel to the bar.



## **12.00 — Taekwondo**

This form of martial art has its origins in Korea. 'Tae' means to kick or strike with the foot, 'kwon' means to punch or strike with the fist. Derived from the word 't'aekyon' which was a martial art in Korea 1400 years ago, it is similar to Japanese Karate but more emphasis is placed on the wide range of kicking techniques and breaking methods. All students must learn to smash bricks, wood and tiles with their bare hands and feet for the destruction tests. Taekwondo requires all manner of kicks to be delivered in mid-air, demanding a powerful springing action, acrobatic control of the whole body in flight and the ability to focus a powerful blow whilst in the air. The introduction of the body armour, head guards, gloves and boots at the 1988 Olympics enabled participants to fight without serious injury.



## **\$16.00 – DIVING**

Competitive diving is divided into men's and women's springboard and highboard events. Competitors must perform a set number of compulsory and voluntary dives each of which is marked. The event is won by the competitor scoring most points in the final. A tie is declared if two divers have equal points. Highboards are set at 3m, 5m, 7.5m and 10m. Springboards are at 1 m and 3m, the fulcrum being adjusted by the individual competitor. The dives are grouped into six official categories forward dive, backward dive, reverse dive, inward dive, twist dive and armstand dive. Entry into the water must be in the vertical position.



## Catalogue listings

SG	ZSC <sup>1</sup>	Value	Description
1022	450	\$2.00	Basketball
1023	451	\$6.70	Lawn Tennis
1024	452	\$7.70	Netball
1025	453	\$9.10	Weightlifting
1026	454	\$12.00	Taekwondo
1027	455	\$16.00	Diving

## Technical details

<b>Stamp size:</b>	All values	30 x 35 mm		
<b>Sheet Size:</b>	50 stamps (5 rows of 10 stamps), two panes per printed sheet			
<b>Artist:</b>	Bill Place			
<b>Paper:</b>	ZSC paper type F - Although still officially described as HS8, the paper properties changed in 1996. This is fluorescent front but non-fluorescent back and the gum is whitish PVA.			
<b>Print colours:</b>	Cyan, magenta, yellow & black			
<b>Perforations:</b>	SG 14 x 14½, ZSC 14 x 14¼ Right 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 4a with 'PTC' prefix, right margin opposite R5/10, reading down			
<b>Print numbers:</b>	\$2.00	2,000,000	\$6.70	190,000
	\$7.70	190,000	\$9.10	190,000
	\$12.00	190,000	\$16.00	190,000

**Issue date:** 25<sup>th</sup> April 2000

**Withdrawal from sale:**

**Demonetarisaton:**

### Listed varieties

No listed varieties have been noted

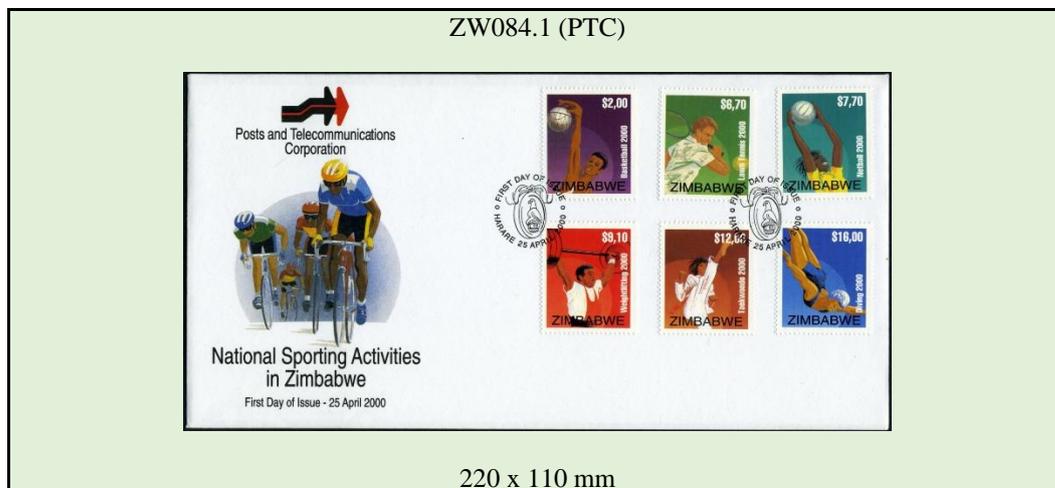
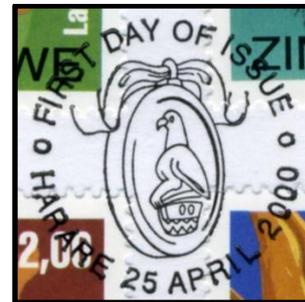
### Unlisted Varieties

There are numerous small dots and specks in the printing of these stamps, particularly in the backgrounds. Nothing of significance has been reported.

### 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.



## Related Material



First Day cover signed by Bill Place for Cecil Russell

### 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. Stiffener within First Day Cover.