



# SPOTLIGHT ON ZIMBABWE

Vol. 5, No. 2



\*Car Rally 1985

\*Black Rhinos in  
Soccer War



SPOTLIGHT ON

ZIMBABWE

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**Editorial Staff:**

Craig Gascoigne

David Miller

Chris Chinaka

Justin Muza

Florence Whande

Mwanyanya Dhlwayo

# New stamps mark Zimbabwe's move into satellite communications

**ZIMBABWE'S POSTS and Telecommunications parastatal has taken giant leaps into the 20th Century since Independence in 1980 (writes David Miller).**

A new issue of commemorative postage stamps due for issue on July 8, 1985 was designed to mark Zimbabwe's moves into satellite communications.

The set features only two values: a 26c (30mm x 35mm) horizontal and a new look 57c size 26mm x 66mm horizontal.

The former features the Intelstat V telecommunications satellite launched in December 1980 and placed in geostationary orbit 35 800 km above the Equator. The latter depicts an Intelstat Standard "A" Earth Satellite Station which cost Z\$10 million and has been built in the picturesque Mazowe Valley about 40km from Harare.

The stamps were printed by Mar-dons on Harrison's HS6 coated blue gummed postage stamp paper in quantities of 500 000 and 510 000 respectively.

The offset lithography technique was used with perforations of 14,5.

First day covers and mint and cancelled stamps were available from PTC Philatelic Bureau, P O Box

4220, Harare, Zimbabwe.

A new definitive issue of stamps is due out in the near future. Eye catching designs have been approved for the 22 value set, but denominations have yet to be decided.

We hope to bring you more in the next edition of *Spotlight*.





# Zimbabwe boast its own international challenge rally

Story by VIVIEN MITCHELL

Pictures by WESSON'S STUDIO

(Story from AFRICA CALLS)

THERE can be few countries left in the world where a 1985 works-specification Opel Manta 400 rally car can be seen competing against a 1960 Volkswagen Karman Ghia and a 1962 Ford Cortina Mark I.

But it happened recently in Zimbabwe, where the country's premier motor-sport event, the 1400-kilometre Zimbabwe Challenge rally, took place on Friday, May 24, and Saturday, May 25.

The Opel was a symbol of the Challenge's recently acquired international status as a qualifying event in the African Continent Championship. The Karman Ghia, the Cortina and other cars of similar vintage symbolised the country's long years of economic isolation during the 1970s and the recent stringent economic conditions. During these years the maintenance of the old, rather than the acquisition of the new, has been the only hope of survival for the sport of rallying.

Probably the two most exciting entries in this year's Challenge were those of Satwant Singh (Zambia), partnered by Supee Soin (Kenya), driving a factory-prepared Opel Manta 400, and of a young couple from Rwanda, Luc Requile and Martine Deleruelle, driving a less potent Opel Manta 200. This car and crew had come to Zimbabwe the hard way — a drive to Bujumbura in Burundi, three days on Lake Tanganyika, followed by a long, hard drive through Zambia and into Zimbabwe.

The Sikh, a businessman from Lusaka, is already well known in African rallying circles, and has an excellent record of achievement in the gruelling Safari. Requile was unknown to Zimbabweans prior to this year's event, but the record-books showed he had some significant results to his credit, including fifth overall in the 1985 Rwandan Rallye des Grands Lacs, and third overall in the 1985 Safari du Zaïre. He was clearly not to be underestimated.

Other entries included reigning Zimbabwean national champions, Bob Bentley and John Rowe, in their BDA-powered Ford Escort 2000, who came second overall in the 1984 Challenge and who were ob-

viously hoping for even greater things this year; Ron Watt and Dick Higson-Smith, newly returned from an incident-packed sortie six weeks earlier to the Zaire Safari, in which they had led the field for a large part of the way before an accident relegated them to a final position of sixth overall; and Barry van Heerden, a young and highly-talented fourth-generation Zimbabwean at the wheel of his nine-year-old Datsun 160J, navigated by John Mitchell, a wily veteran of almost two decades of rallying in Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya.

Four Africans were in the original line-up this year — a record African entry — although Matthew Basa of Zimbabwe, a regular competitor and winner last year in the 1300cc classification, was unwell before the event and unable to start.

The route comprised four "legs", the first being an afternoon loop through farming areas to the north-west of Harare: through Domboshawa, Glendale, Mazowe, Mvurwi, Raffingora and Banket. The roads and tracks included in this part of the route were mainly flat but rough and



The loneliness of the long distance rally driver. . . . .

stoney, and very, very dusty— no rain had fallen on this part of the country for at least three months.

The second leg, run during the hours of darkness of the first evening, took the cars eastwards, using bush tracks both to the north and south of the main Harare to Mutare road, then finally north and east through the dense forests which clothe the foothills of the Eastern Highlands, and on up to the holiday centre of Nyanga. There a maximum five-hour rest-halt at the Troutbeck Inn, high in the Nyanga Mountains, gave the weary competitors a welcome break, and a crackling log fire and bowls of hot soup did much to combat the near-freezing temperatures outside.

Leaving Troutbeck at the first light of a cold dawn, the air clear, clean and invigorating, the cars set off through the mist-wreathed mountains on the most arduous of the four legs. This part of the route demanded the utmost concentration from crews as they negotiated tortuous roads that were little better than goat tracks, often with rock faces on one side and sheer drops on the other. Ideal rallying country!

Slowly the cars made their way to the

tions is a problem that has dogged the Challenge for many years in the past, for it is not a rich event and cannot afford the purchase of hi-tech equipment enjoyed by many other international events.

Now the Zimbabwe National Army Signals Regiment had answered the call for help, and they turned the Challenge into a major radio network exercise, with every control on the route being linked to headquarters at the Monomatapa Hotel in Harare. The information received at HQ was then processed on a computer moved in for the occasion, and for which a custom-built programme had been produced prior to the event.

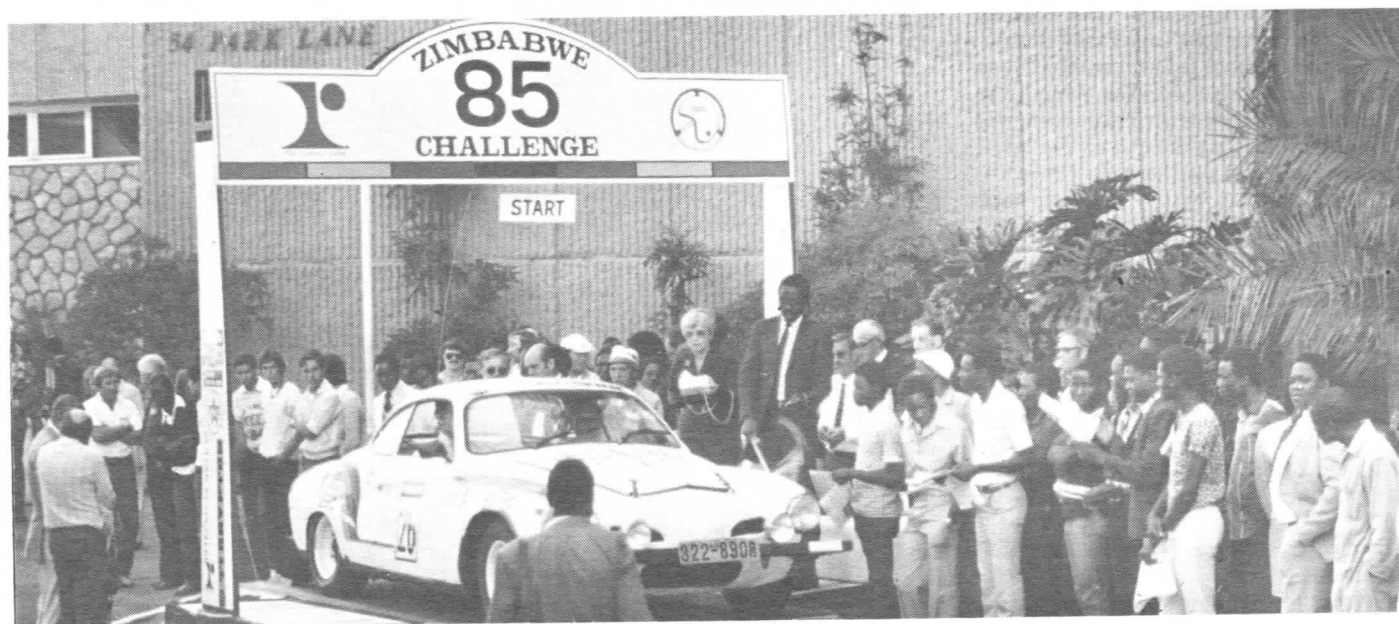
The result was a complete and almost instantaneous information and scoring service which was immediately passed on to the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation for the regular updates on the rally which were broadcast on two English-language services throughout the weekend.

The event itself was really the story of two cars — the factory-built Opel Manta of Satwant Singh, and the backyard-built Datsun 160J of Barry Van Heerden.

Bob Bentley, who had started off as

ing they were under pressure, the two Sikhs booked in a minute early at the control at the end of the fourth section, a mistake which is heavily penalised. They also had brief trouble with a faulty navigational instruction, enough to put Van Heerden/Mitchell in the lead, both on points and on the road. Although Singh eventually pulled his act together and set fastest time on the eighth section, he lost time servicing on the run-in to Harare. Positions of these two cars at the end of the first leg were: first, Van Heerden/Mitchell (18 minutes lost); and Singh/Soin lying in fifth equal position with 37 minutes lost.

The second leg saw an exciting chase as Singh attempted to close in on the Zimbabweans. But Van Heerden was driving with a skill and maturity which surprised everyone, and during the second leg he succeeded in widening the gap even further between himself and the Zambian. At Troutbeck Van Heerden was still in the lead with a loss of 42 minutes, and Singh, now in second position overall, had dropped a further three minutes on Van Heerden and was 64 minutes down. Twenty two minutes separated the two



The oldest car in the rally, the 1960 Karman Ghia of "Dean" Deans-Dundas and Ted Coetzee.

capital of the Eastern Highlands, Mutare, a delightful, friendly town nestling snugly in a saucer of mountains. There the surviving crews made a short stop at the Manica Hotel on the Saturday afternoon, before turning westwards for some tough competitive driving via Odzi and Nyazura and back to Harare. A rough and testing route at the best of times, but particularly so for cars and crews exhausted by the rigours of the past 30 hours.

Keeping the public informed of the progress in the event was made easier this year by several innovations. Communica-

favourite for a victory by Zimbabwe, came to a sudden halt early on the first afternoon, oil light flashing. He was able to continue, but finally retired two-thirds of the way through the first leg, the victim of engine maladies. No other car, not even the Rwandan Opel, was able to keep up with the scorching pace set by the two vastly different vehicles of Singh and Van Heerden.

Singh took some time to settle in to the handling of the powerful Manta, and Van Heerden steadily gained on him in the early sections of the first leg. Perhaps realis-

cars — such a commanding lead that the large group of followers gathered at HQ throughout the night were already talking confidently of a certain Zimbabwean victory. All Van Heerden had to do was cruise quietly round the remainder of the route.

But, alas for Zimbabwe, it was not to be.

The start of the third leg saw Singh in such a hurry to get to grips with Van Heerden that he jumped the start from Nyanga by one minute, earning himself a further two penalty points. However, such unseemly haste proved unnecessary, for



80km down the road the steel mounting bracket which supports the Datsun rear differential sheered in two, and prop shaft, half shafts and differential collapsed to the ground in a mass of grinding metal. A cruel end to a magnificent performance from a driver who no doubt will do Zimbabwe proud in the future.

From then on, all the pressure was off Singh and Soin and, contrary to earlier expectations, it was they who were able to cruise quietly home, without further mishap, to be first on the ramp at the Monomatapa Hotel on Saturday evening. Second, another 46 minutes behind, was the Rwandan crew of Requile/Deleruelle, and third — the first Zimbabweans home — were Angus Ogilvy and Duke du Coudray in their Datsun/Alfa hybrid.

The dust has barely settled behind the cars competing in the 1985 Challenge, but already the organising committee is at work for 1986 — seeking sponsors, considering routes, and discussing the lessons to be learned from 1985. They are determined the 1986 Zimbabwe Challenge will be bigger, better, and more international than ever before.



The Leyland Zimbabwe — entered Land Rover One Ten, the sole entry in the four-wheel drive class.

## RALLY HISTORY

One of the last in the great tradition of African open-road "adventure" rallies, the history of the Zimbabwe Challenge goes back as far as 1962. That was the year when the newly formed Volvo Car Club "challenged" teams from other motor clubs of the day to a long-distance motor rally — a sport new to this country at the time, but one which had been flourishing for many years in other parts of Africa.

The Volvo challenge was issued from a position of strength, for the old Volvos were heavy, but strong and reliable — just the qualities needed to face the rigours of bush tracks, mountain passes and forest roads. The Volvo Car Club was dominant in the first year — but, more important, the event itself was a great success, catching the imagination of competitors, the motor trade and public alike.

In subsequent years, the Challenge matured away from the original concept of a club competition to achieve the stature of a national

championship event in which an individual win, rather than a club win, became of paramount importance. The Challenge reached a peak in the early 1970s, with distances becoming greater and greater. The 1972 event was held over a record distance of 5 000km, equal to that of the formidable East African Safari.

But whereas the Safari was left in peace to develop and become the giant of long-distance rallying on the African continent, the war conditions in this country led to the Challenge being abandoned in 1974. It was not held again until 1981.

The story of the Challenge since Independence has been one of enormous promise, restricted only by financial difficulties. The cooperation of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, district councils, and other authorities whose roads are used, was immediate and enthusiastic. Events of 1 100km in 1981 and 1 700km in 1982, went off with few hitches.

The success of those two post-Independence events did not go unnoticed by FISA in Paris, the world authority governing all motor sport, and in 1983 the Zimbabwe Challenge became a qualifying event in the African Continent Championship. Other participating countries are currently Kenya, Zaire, Ivory Coast, Rwanda and Burundi. There is a possibility that this championship will be substantially upgraded by FISA during 1986, and other countries, such as Morocco and Cameroon, brought in.

Thus, since its international status was conferred, the Challenge has attracted drivers from several of these countries, and it is this international element which the organisers are working hard to increase — a daunting task considering the distances, costs and language barriers.

The winners in 1983 were Alain Ambrosino and Daniel le Saux from Ivory Coast, and in 1984 the winners, David Horsey and David Williamson, came from Kenya.

# Zimbabwe Trade Fair 1985

By David Miller

**TRADE FAIR WEEK — or this year, to be more precise, 10 days — in the Central African autumn is boom time in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city.**

Trade Fair '85 was no exception as from April 27 to May 5 inclusive, air-plane seats to-and-from-Bulawayo, hotel rooms, hire cars and even taxis were at a premium in the Matabeleland provincial capital.

Trade Fair, held at the permanent showgrounds on the Matopos Road at Famona, attracted 132 000 visitors — an all time record this year — and the city was at its sparkling best.

The magnificently proportioned white-painted colonial style buildings literally gleamed in the hot sunlight and a cloudless, cornflower blue sky presented delightful backdrop to the festivities.

Bulawayo's superb parks, which adjoin several of the main thoroughfares in and out of the city, were a riot of colour as indigenous and exotic plants well-tended and at their cinemascopic brightest after a splendid rainy season vied for attention.

The hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs, discotheques and cinemas all benefited from the mass injection of humanity into the city.

Bulawayo was a good-natured colourful tower of babel as people of seemingly every hue, and tongue from Johannesburg to Jeddah, from Bujumbura to Brisbane, from Tokyo to Toronto descended on the Trade Fair grounds and overlapped into every corner of "the friendly city".

But apart from the *bonhomie*, BUSINESS was the name of the game and on everyone's lips. And from that aspect the trade Fair was a runaway mammoth success with contracts worth at least Z\$50 million being signed according to Mr John

Landau, Zimbabwe's then Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

And Z\$50 million in export earnings plus millions more in internal trade contrasted well with the fair organisers' predictions that Z\$35 million in export business would be generated this year.

demonstrated the importance the GDR attached to the Fair.

The five-East German firms represented showed machines for seed dressing and wrapping sweets; pumps compressors, refrigeration, ventilation and air conditioning plant; a radial drilling machine, injection moulding equipment for processing thermo-plastic material and a vertical flat grinding machine.

The well-known Carl-Zeiss Jena Company showed a breath-taking



Burundi's President Bagaza presents prizes at the 1985 Trade Fair.

The Trade Fair lived up to its "International" reputation more than ever this year. Burundi President Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza officially opened the event and his tiny Central African country took a stand exhibiting a surprisingly wide range of goods and services.

East Germany showed for the third successive year and their stand director Helmut Winkler said this

range of photographic and optical equipment, land surveying instruments and microscopes.

Hein Electric displayed sophisticated entertainment-orientated electronic goods, domestic electrical appliances, vehicle lighting systems and spark plugs.

Information was to hand on importing to and exporting from East Germany and on the country's





**Army Pavillion**

engineering and other consultancy services.

Although Great Britain pulled out of this year's fair for the first time since independence, Poland stepped in to replace them. The massive British stand was taken over by Algeria, one of nine African countries to exhibit with: Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Swaziland.

Australia also "gave the Fair a rest this year". The Australian High Commission's First Secretary Mr Peter Searle said Canberra had limited trade promotion funds for 1985.

Most of the other overseas exhibitors were old faithfuls including

India, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Dubai, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, USA, USSR.

The Zimbabwean furniture industry produced a splendidly designed pavillion with a wide range of superbly designed items from most if not all of the country's manufacturers. The exhibit earned high praise and many export orders.

The Zimbabwe Clothing Council also staged a combined exhibit in the Tony Ellman-Brown Hall with 15 different manufacturers contributing to the combined effort. It was an odd time of the year for Zimbabwe fashion being between seasons but

overseas buyers were impressed.

Government took a much greater part in the running of the Trade Fair this year and more than half-a-million dollars was set aside for importations. In addition about 50 sponsored buyers had been invited by government from Europe, the USA and the SADCC and PTA regions.

The previous best year in the Fair's 26-year history was 1981.

International exhibits were four down on 1981, but exhibitors occupied more space. Entries in the agricultural sector were up on both 1984 and 1981 with records entries in the pedigree and fatstock cattle sections and good numbers in the poultry,

rabbit, sheep and goats.

Surely one of the reasons for the overall buoyancy was the superb weather? Almost always 100 percent reliable at this time of the year, Zimbabwe's sunny climate was at her smiling best this year. Labour Day also fell mid-way through the festivities (May 1) and 33 000 visitors crossed the turnstiles on that particular day — the highest single figure per day since the Fair began and 10 000 more than on the equivalent day the previous year.

One minor word of criticism. More thought could, perhaps, be given to the placing of the burgeoning numbers of videos now present at Trade Fair and indeed all agricultural shows and similar fairs in this country and world-wide.

On more than one occasion I was driven away from watching a video which really interested me because its sound track was drowned by a competing video — on a totally unrelated topic — at a neighbouring stand.

Even worse, the sound on an expensively made video covering fine printing work carried out by Mardon's Typocrafters was obliterated by the portable radio of the young lady at the stand opposite.

Enquiries regarding space at Trade Fair '86 — or any related subject — should be addressed to Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, P O Famona, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Telephone Byo 64911 or Telex 3273 ZIFTA ZW.

## Zimbabweans go to the polls

*By Florence Whande*

**ZIMBABWE'S SECOND general election since independence in 1980 was held on June 28, 29 for the white voters' roll; and July 1 – 4 for the common roll.**

**Of the 20 seats on the white roll, Conservative Alliance Zimbabwe (CAZ) won 15 seats; Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG) won four and the other seat was won by Mr Chris Andersen, an independent.**

For the common roll, Zanu (PF) had a landslide victory when it won 63 seats; 15 seats went to PF Zapu; and Zanu, led by Ndabaningi Sithole, got one seat.

### Members

The 99 members of the House of Assembly were sworn in on July 16. The 100th member of Parliament will be sworn in after the August by-election in Kariba. The new Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Enos Nkala, will stand for Zanu (PF) in the Kariba Constituence replacing the late Cde Robson Manyika who died in late June. Cde Kenneth Mano will stand for PF Zapu.

### Speaker

The Members of the House of Assembly elected Cde Didymus Mutasa and Cde Abraham Kabasa as Speaker and deputy speaker of the House, retaining their former posts respectively.

The new Cabinet of 26 was announced by the Prime Minister, Cde Robert Mugabe on July 15. The only non-Zanu (PF) minister in the new Cabinet who retained his

former post is Mr Chris Andersen, who stays as Minister of State (Public Service). There were five non-Zanu (PF) ministers, deputies and governors in the last government.

With the exceptions of Cde Nelson Mawema and Cde William Ndangana, all the rest were retained as deputy ministers. New arrivals on the scene are Senator Amina Hughes, and Cde David Karimanzira, who were appointed deputy minister of Transport and Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, respectively.



Zimbabwean masses exercise their rights at the polling booths.



## THE CABINET

**Prime Minister and Minister of Defence — Cde Mugabe.**

**Deputy Prime Minister — Cde Simon Muzenda.**

**Minister of State (Political Affairs and Co-ordination of Co-operatives) — Cde Maurice Nyagumbo.**

**Minister of Home Affairs — Cde Enos Nkala.**

**Minister of Transport — Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.**

**Minister of Education — Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka.**

**Minister of State (Defence) — Cde Enerst Kadungure.**

**Minister of State (Security) — Cde Emmerson Munangagwa.**

**Minister of State (Community Development and Women's Affairs) — Cde Teurai Ropa Nhongo.**

**Minister of Health — Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.**

**Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications — Dr Nartan Shamuyarira.**

**Minister of Foreign Affairs — Dr Witness Mangwende.**

**Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development — Dr Bernard Chidzero.**

**Minister of State (Public Service) — Mr Chris Andersen.**

**Minister of Trade and Commerce — Dr Oliver Munyaradzi.**

**Minister of Industry and Technology — Senator Callistus Ndhlovu.**

**Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Settlement — Cde Moven Mahachi.**

**Minister of Mines — Cde Richard Hove.**

**Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development — Cde Enos Chikowore.**

**Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs — Dr Eddison Zvobgo.**

**Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare — Dr Frederick Shava.**

**Minister of Energy and Water Resources and Development — Cde Kumbirai Kangai.**

**Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism — Cde Victoria Chitepo.**

**Minister of National Supplies — Cde Simbi Mubako.**

**Minister of Public Construction and National Housing — Cde Simbarashe Mumbengegwi.**

**Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture — Cde David Karimanzira.**

## DEPUTIES

**Local Government, Rural and Urban Development — Senator George Chinengundu.**

**Education — Senator Joseph Culverwell.**

**Trade and Commerce — Cde Chimbidzai Sanyangare.**

**Finance, Economic Planning and Development — Cde Moton Malianga.**

**Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare — Cde Alexio Mudzingwa.**

**Public Construction and National Housing — Cde Robert Marere.**

**Youth, Sport and Culture — Cde Amos Midzi.**

**Lands, Agriculture and Rural Settlement — Cde Swithum Mombeshora.**

**Information, Posts and Telecommunications — Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa.**

**Health — Cde Edward Psarayi.**

**Transport — Cde Amina Hughes.**



The Prime Minister on the campaign trail

### Senators

Twenty-nine of the 40 senators of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe were elected on July 9. Fourteen were nominated by Zanu (PF) and 10 by CAZ and five were chosen by the chiefs of Mashonaland.

### Chiefs

On July 11 the chiefs of the west and south met in Bulawayo and elected five more chiefs.

And six others were appointed to the senate by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

## THE SENATE

### **Zanu (PF) nominees:**

Senator Callistus Ndlovu.  
Senator George Chinengundu.  
Senator Joseph Culverwell.  
Senator Lameck Makanda.  
Senator Joshua Masilela.  
Senator Jacob Mudenda.  
Senator Sunny Takawira.

### **— and seven provincial governors nominated to Senate by Zanu (PF):**

Bishop Joshua Dube (Manicaland).  
Senator Mudhomeni Chivende (Mashonaland).  
Senator Mark Dube (Matebeleland South).  
Senator Joseph Kaparadza (Mashonaland Central).  
Senator Benson Ndemera (Midlands).  
Senator Rwizi Ziyenge (Mashonaland East).  
Senator Dzikamai Mavhaire (Masvingo).

### **CAZ nominees:**

Senator Peter Flanagan.  
Senator Costas Haitas.  
Senator Philip Hapeltt.  
Senator P. K. van der Byl.  
Brigadier John Probert.  
Senator Terence Oatt.  
Senator Shelagn van Reenen.  
Senator Sam Whaley.  
Senator George Hartley.  
Senator George Scott.

### **Chiefs nominees:**

Chief Charumbira.  
Chief Mangwende.  
Chief Mutasa.  
Chief Mashayamombe.  
Chief Rusambo.  
Chief Kayisa Ndiweni.  
Chief Aaron Mahlalebadza.  
Chief Nejar Mathupula Khumalo.  
Chief Solomon Jahana.  
Chief Augustine Masuku.

### **President's nominees on the advice of the Prime Minister:**

Senator Patrick Chinamasa.  
Senator Eric Gwanzura.  
Senator Amina Hughes.  
Senator George Mudukuti.  
Senator William Ndangana.  
Senator Kantibhai Patel.

Members of the Senate elected Cde Nolan Chipso Makombe President and Senator Joshua Masilela vice-President of the Senate. President Canaan Banana opened the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe on July 23, 1985.

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## Gallant Black Rhinos march: soldiers in soccer war

*By Cris T. Chinaka*

**“THE soldiers are shooting at the goal from left, right and centre. They are bombarding that Power Dynamos defence with all the ammunition in their arsenal. And I can see the Black Rhinos rear moving in to reinforce the attack. Will Power Dynamos survive this artillery barrage? This could be a massacre. Black Rhinos has been on the offensive for the last 20 minutes. They are determined to advance to the next round.”**

That, for all that military language, could be a report from, a war-front, but that enthusiastic and captivating voice on radio belonged to popular football commentator, Evans Mambara who was reporting on a soccer match between Black Rhinos and Power Dynamos in Kitwe, Zambia, on May 5.

Evans Mambara's commentary (above) is interesting, not so much for the sporty and artistic manner in which he uses military language, as for the way that commentary summaries Black Rhinos, football style.

Black Rhinos, the Zimbabwe National Army, football team plays

attacking football, (unlike the army as a whole which is defensive in character!) Rhinos normally attacks conventionally, from the first whistle to the last, using the long and high shots from the back to the forefront where their marksmen are also very eager to try their luck at goal. From time to time too, the army team apparently employs guerrilla-tactics, stringing up surprise man-to-man passes which normally leaves out chief-poacher, “Terror boy” Jerry Chidawu unmarked in the background and to strike with deadly precision (and venom) from the least expected move. Chidawu, an





—Black Rhinos—

ex-combatant, is a hard-running footballer who compensates his ordinary talent with hard work, and whose understanding of football-warfare is usually under-rated.

### Positive

That Black Rhinos is a physically-fit-team (as expected of soldiers) is a common man's story but what some spectators still have to reckon with is that psychologically, too, Black Rhinos is very positive and it does not lose a game (as others do) before it is played. This is one of Rhinos' strongest points.

Black Rhinos was formed in late 1982. The army hired two prominent coaches, Shepherd Murape from Dynamos Football Club, and Ashton Nyazika from CAPS United. These two assembled a very strong team (although this fact still

has to be accepted) which included household personalities like Japhet Muparutsa, Simon Mugabe, Edward Matsika, Lovemore Chikunha and Hamid Dhana from Dynamos; Stix Mtizwa, Stanley Ndunduma and William Chikauro from CAPS United; and Jerry Chidawu and Langton Mutimba who were already in the national army.

The army team joined the first division in 1983 and fought its way into the super-league in 1984.

### Cup

And in the same year, 1984, the army team made history by being the first football club to win the super-league championship and coveted ZIFA CUP in its first year in the league.

That success has not gone to the team's head. Black Rhinos has remained fairly modest about its standing in football circles, but nevertheless, as resolute as it started.

### Best Player

In Stanley "Sinyo" Ndunduma, Black Rhinos has, probably, the best football player in the country. Japhet Muparutsa is currently the best goalkeeper in Zimbabwe. National middle-field marshal, Stix Mtizwa, and Hamid Dhana are also assets/ammunitions the army team uses in its fight for a place in Zimbabwean and African soccer history.

Whither Black Rhinos?

\* \* \* \*

# "Ants" faces bleak future

By Florence Whande

**Z**IMBABWE'S ONLY magazine "for children by children" faces a bleak future. ANTS magazine, founded in November 1981, by a panel of children between the ages of nine and 15 years, has run into distribution and marketing problems.

Barbara Stracham, is the founder of the magazine after working with a similar publication, MOLO SON-GOLOLO, in South Africa. The Magazine, ANTS, was founded to provide a vehicle of expression for children as well as entertain and give them educational information. ANTS was aimed at both rural and urban children and was published by the Zimbabwe Publishing House (ZPH) in the country's three languages, Shona, Ndebele and English. The original panel decided to use the three languages in order to improve national unity and to encourage the children to learn one another's language.

Four to five pages of the sixteen-page magazine were devoted to information featuring a particular topic for each issue. Picture history of Zimbabwe, puzzles and cartoons had a few pages allocated to them. About half of the magazine was for publishing stories, drawings and letters from the children. During its stint ANTS had feature stories covering rain, work, growing food, nutrition, transport, books and magazines, trees and conservation, sound and shelter.

ANTS was read in neighbouring countries. "Our mailing list include addresses of children from as far as Lybia, Australia and Eskimo communities of Northern Canada," said Jester Tshuma, an editor with Zimbabwe Publishing House.

The publishers did promotion tours throughout the country in an effort to familiarize primary schools with the magazine. In several schools Boy Scouts and Girl Guides helped in spreading the word about ANTS among fellow students.

The magazine was sent out to

schools on a "sale or return" mailing system and also through subscrip-

tions, but both were not effective for a 6 000 print run.

The distribution of ANTS depended enormously on teachers who helped to promote it in schools. But in many cases it was difficult for teachers to "collect the small



by the children and for the children!  
navana iri yavana!  
ngabantwana njalo ngeyabantwana!

number 12  
20 cents



Sample of "Ants" magazine cover.





amounts and this was made worse during examinations when the teachers had more duties. Many Zimbabwean children found it difficult to pay 20 cents for a copy and we found ourselves with unsold stock of close to 3 500 per issue," said, Jester.

## Important

Tracy Dunn, editor/illustrator of ANTS told *Spotlight* that it was important for parents to understand that children needed other books besides the required school text books. She believes that distribution and marketing problems facing ANTS would be greatly reduced with the success of the Government-spearheaded campaign on illiteracy among adults. Parents who value books would know that "20 cents will go a long way in helping children get interested in reading."

After 12 issues, the publishers temporarily suspended the publication of ANTS and are at present trying to raise funds to enable free distribution. "In terms of economic power, children do not own anything at all, its important that ANTS should be free," Ms Dunn said. Since the founding of ANTS, many parents wanted to buy books for their children but the severe drought that ravaged Zimbabwe was a drawback."

In the past ANTS staff worked on part-time basis and at present the publishers are looking into possibilities of setting up full-time posts, depending on the availability of funds.

If the magazine is going to be a continually-funded project, said Ms Dunn, a full-time employee who devoted all his time to ANTS would be needed. There are plans to increase the print run to 300 000 in order to reach more children.

A steering committee, with five members, was set up to help find ways of solving ANTS distribution and marketing problems. The members are Lorna Beardmore, who worked with the children's magazine, *RAINBOW*, in Kenya; Deputy Director of World University Service of Canada, Howard Solverson; Micere Mugo, associate professor in the Department of Curriculum Studies at the University of Zimbabwe; writer, Ama Ata Aidoo and Tracy Dunn.

The committee has started feasibility studies for the distribution of ANTS through the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications's newspaper, *The People's Weekly*. If this succeeds, Ms Dunn said the distribution costs of ANTS would be greatly reduced. Mr David Martin, director of ZPH, is looking into further possibilities of distributing the magazine at reduced cost.

## Difficult

The committee found that ANTS was the only magazine ZPH handled and the difference between books and magazines could have made the handling of the magazine a bit difficult.

There has not been much supplementary reading material with local themes for Zimbabwean children. Although the case is improving, said Ms Dunn, ANTS should start again for, besides entertaining children, the magazine also gave publishers of children's books ideas of what the children want.

Even with ANTS in the doldrums, letters from former and new interested readers keep pouring in; some with more material for publication while others query the silence.

Fifteen-year-old Jonathan Marecha wrote to ANTS from Mount Darwin, north-east Zimbabwe, expressing his interest in the magazine and requested to be put on the mailing list. Dickson Mlauzi from Kadoma and Stephen Chinokoro from Mvuma sent stories, illustrations and poems for publication in ANTS. Stephen sent an illustration and story on how to raise pigs and telling the difference between pig-and-goat raring.

"Even where we see children have copied, we are pleased because it shows that they read and are eager to share their discoveries with other children. I reply and encourage them to compose their own work for publication," Jester said.

From Middlesex, England, Alice Simone Lagnado, wrote asking if she could subscribe to and contribute towards ANTS for she "likes to make other kids happy, but anyway ANTS is a super mag!" For her relatives, Alice edits a small "newspaper" called **AVENEWS** which is about her family that lives on Avenue Road.

The sharing of information, knowledge and hobbies among children is what ANTS is all about. Judging by the mail received, the magazine surely has a big audience. Once distribution problems are solved, ANTS will be on the market again.



# IN BRIEF

## Surprise at dawn

AT DAWN on May 28, schoolchildren were treated to the memorable sight of a live hippopotamus that strayed into one of Harare's suburbs. The female hippo, weighing about 1 500 kg is believed to have been wondering around the outskirts of Harare for two years. The stress of being in unfamiliar surroundings, among dogs and people and exposure to excessive heat, plus the injection of the sedating dart must have been too much, for the poor hippo died.

## Mice invasion

THE SOUTH-eastern districts of Zimbabwe were being overrun by mice which invaded homes, chewing their way through food stores, clothing and even the wiring of motor cars, reported the Zimbabwe Information Service, the official domestic news agency of the Zimbabwe Government.

## Maize oil

A five million dollar maize oil extraction plant was opened recently in Harare. The chairman and managing director, Mr Edward Harris, said the plant would mill 200 tonnes of maize producing 20 tonnes of crude cooking oil every 24 hours. The plant was completed in March this year after 12 months' construction.

## Aid from Norway

NORWAY'S DEVELOPMENT assistance to Zimbabwe was increased with the signing of a \$56 million agreement between the two governments. Programmes to be covered included rural water supply; procurement of industrial raw materials under a commodity import programme; the supply of milk tanks and technical assistance for the Tax Commission, the timber engineering research centre at the University of Zimbabwe and an input/output analysis for the Central Statistical Office.

## Worker of the year

MR PHINEAS MAKOVERE of the Zimbabwe Phosphate Industries in Harare was declared Worker of the Year at the end of May day celebrations at Rufaro Stadium. Makovere is employed as a crane driver for loading and off-loading chemicals.

In his May Day speech, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe announced wage increases for all Zimbabwean workers from July 1. In the same speech he called on Labour Party to explain why David Hemson and Darcy du Toit were infiltrated into the Zimbabwean labour movement. The two had been deported from Zimbabwe in April. Later on the British Labour Party disassociated itself from the two.

## Cotton "boom"

THIS YEAR'S cotton crop was expected to earn more than \$140 million and cotton seed expressors \$28 million, a spokesman of the Cotton Marketing Board forecasted.

Zimbabwe's 130 000 registered growers are expected to pocket \$210 million while the country's 16 ginneries should handle 320 000 tonnes - 70 000 more than the previous year.

## Solidarity

THE PRESIDENT of the Bulgarian Solidarity Committee for the people of Asia and Africa, Cde Slavcho Transki visited Zimbabwe on the last leg of his tour of African countries. He was on a five-day visit to Zimbabwe to promote solidarity and friendship.

## Nightingale week

ZIMBABWE NURSES observed Florence Nightingale Week in honour of the British pioneer of modern nursing more than 100 years ago.

Nightingale Week was observed for the first time in Zimbabwe and would be an annual event.

## Donkey ride

VOTERS IN THE recent general elections in the Gwanda constituency found comfort in using donkeys as means of transport to polling stations, Ziana reported. Two people on each donkey were seen travelling in this semi-arid and rugged terrain as citizens strived to exercise their voting rights.

## Champions

ZIMBABWE CLUB soccer champions Black Rhinos beat Power Dynamos of Zambia by 2-0 at Kitwe's Arthur Davis Stadium in an Africa Champion's Club first leg third round match.

## Sand threat

THE ACTING regional Agritex officer and conservation specialist for Harare, Mr Henry Chiwona, expressed his fear of the threat to Harare's water supply by the illegal digging of sand from the Mukuvisi River. The digging has prompted the setting up of a committee by officials from Harare City Council, Agritex and the department of Natural Resources, to control illegal cultivation and sand digging along the river.

## Obstruction

HARARE CITY Council is concerned with the amount of double parking and obstruction of traffic in Samora Machel Avenue north of the Munhumutapa Building. The congestion was caused by Government and diplomatic vehicles parking in the inner traffic lane. The council resolved to write the Secretary for then Local Government and Town Planning concerning the issue.

## Bootleg whisky

THE DEPARTMENT of Customs and Excise auctioned thousands of bottles of bootleg whisky worth about \$180 000. The jumble sale was the disposal of accumulated Scotch whisky smuggled into Zimbabwe.

# IN BRIEF

## Health Campaign

DUE TO an education campaign by the Gutu District Council and the Ministry of Health, some members of the religious sects of Marange's Apostolic Church, Jehovah's Witness and the Watchtower are taking their children for medication or are forming new groups with reformed rules.

Prior to the campaign there were reports that many children had been dying of measles because their parents were refusing to have them vaccinated.

## About women

THE DEMAND for 102 000 booklets printed last year by the University of Zimbabwe was so high that additional funds had to be sought from donors to publish more.

The booklets were printed in Shona, Ndebele and English and titles included the *Legal Age of Majority Act*, *Marriage and Guardianship*, *Unmarried Mothers and Women and Property*. A new publication, *Women and Law in Zimbabwe* is being researched.

## School leavers

SAINT JOSEPH'S Catholic Mission in Chirumanzi communal lands boosted the Midlands School Leaver programme by donating a skills training centre. The Catholic missionaries gave \$11 000 in cash to help run the centre until it became self-sufficient.

## Woman paratrooper

CORPORAL MARY NYAMBARA is the first woman paratrooper with the Zimbabwean National Army. Corporal Nyambara joined the army in 1981 after the liberation struggle in which she had fought as a Zanla cadre.

During training at 1 Parachute Battalion, near Inkomo Barracks, Corporal Nyambara made her 13th fall from 1 000 feet together with 99 other members drawn from 1 Para group, 2 Para group and the Special Air Service.

## To grips

TO HELP introduce paraplegics to a normal life style, The Lions Club and Mr Rex Taylor of Kariba set up a pilot scheme at Lake Kariba where physically handicapped men learn the basics of sailing. The scheme is to assist accident victims come to grips with their new situation.

## Well done!!

The governing council of the United Nations Development Programme awarded a plaque to the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, for his "long and distinguished" service to the United Nations.

The award was made on the 40th anniversary and the 35th operational year of the UNDP in recognition and gratitude to the role played by a "son of Zimbabwe and Africa."

## Self-help

CHRISTIAN CARE, a local welfare organisation, will spend about \$4 million this year on projects aimed at raising the standard of living in various districts. The projects which would promote self-reliance will include food production and drought rehabilitation which will include labour-intensive water programmes.

## Seminar

A FOUR-DAY Unesco seminar on culture and communication was held in Harare in May. The seminar was aimed at teaching the 20 participants, who represented institutions related to promoting communication and culture in Zimbabwe, how to use statistics dealing with development projects.

## Some fun

EIGHT CHILDREN from Britain's Stoke Mandeville Centre spent a three-week holiday in Zimbabwe. The five boys and three girls aged from 11 to 17 visited Marondera, Nyanga, Spurwing Island, Hwange and Victoria Falls.

## First batch

THE FIRST batch of uniforms from Chitungwiza Garment Factory went out on sale at the beginning of the second school term. The factory, a Government concern under the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, has been stockpiling uniforms since its inauguration in January. The factory, which was built with Chinese assistance, plans to make uniforms for the army and other institutions.

## Right course

AFTER ATTENDING a conference on education for socialist transformation in Gweru, the Tanzanian chief director of teacher education, Ndugu Irigo Mnzawa, said Zimbabwe's educational system was on the right course towards achieving the national stated goal of socialist transformation.

*Letter to the editor*

## Pen pals sought

This letter comes to you from the Arctic Circle—Sweden, Scandinavia.

Dear Sir,  
I'm a mechanic and would welcome pen friends from Zimbabwe—any trade or occupation—farmers, pilots, engineers, housewives.

I would also welcome magazines and information about the technical situation in Zimbabwe and progress—mining, aviation, auto-production, farm production, construction projects, power production, game parks.

Yours etc.,  
Victor Nilsson,  
Box 5029,  
S 900 05 UMEA 5  
Sweden.



# THE POLICYMAKERS...

## The spotlight is on Victoria Fikile Chitepo

*By Florence Whande*

**DYNAMIC, IS the appropriate word to describe the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Fikile Chitepo, a member of the House of Assembly for Manicaland (ZANU PF) and Chairwoman of ZANU-PF Women's League for Manicaland.**

Mrs Chitepo (nee Mahamba-Sithole) was born on March 28, 1927, at Dundee, Natal, South Africa. She had been in the limelight of the struggle in Southern Africa since her early student days. Infact, the minister has been in politics all her life, being the daughter of a founder member of ANC of South Africa. She remembers assisting in collecting two shillings per head for membership fee in Natal.

When the Passive Resistance Movement was formed in 1952, she narrowly escaped arrest.

She was educated in South Africa, where she met her late husband who was then a student at Adams College, Natal. She holds a Post-Matriculation Certificate in Education and a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Natal and a post-graduate diploma in education from the University of Birmingham (UK).

Between 1946 and 1953 she taught in Natal. When, after her marriage, she moved to this country in October 1955, she worked as a social worker at Harare Hospital in the then city of Salisbury until 1958.

Her political involvement in Zimbabwe began during the time of the Youth League when her family lived in Highfield, Harare. Her house then was "a hive of activities with people coming and going at all hours".

When the successor to the Youth League, ANC, was banned, she worked with the families of the Gokwe detainees. She served on a committee that looked after families

of those who were in detention and was the first African woman to be accepted as an "official prison visitor". She remembers begging with some detainees who were on hunger strike to eat "for they were needed and their dying of hunger could only have pleased the oppressors".

Minister Chitepo, who is currently Chairwoman of the ZANU (PF) Women's League for Manicaland, has always been actively involved in the party's women's affairs. With the



formation of NDP, she took an active interest in the party's women and youth wings. In 1961 she led the famous "Women's Sit-in" at Salisbury Magistrate's Court demanding immediate action to meet the aspirations of the black majority. She still bears marks of being bitten by dogs which were used to drive away the women.

Her family moved to Dar es Salam when her husband was appointed Director of Public Prosecutions in Tanzania in 1962. In Tanzania she

began working as a welfare officer but returned to teaching in 1968 and was departmental head until 1980.

She directly worked with the Umoja Wanawake wa Tanzania (UWT, the national women's organization for TANO) and assisted in the writing of its constitution. She worked with the YWCA around that time.

While in Tanzania, the minister worked in close contact with ZANU headquarters in Maputo and played an active part in the struggle, looking after the educational and welfare needs of Zimbabwean exiles.

After independence Mrs Chitepo was appointed deputy minister of Education. It was then she had one of her numerous happiest moments since independence when "racialism was done away with in schools."

On conservation, she said more programmes should be directed towards the chief-land users, women, who were the backbone of agriculture. The youths, who are the custodians of the future should not be left out in protecting and conserving the country's natural resources, she said.

It is her hope that all Zimbabweans know of their country through domestic tourism not just from reading about it. Tourism as a whole was on the "up-turn with Zimbabwe appearing on more travelling maps world-wide as a spot with abundant relaxing and enjoyable resort areas."

Mrs Chitepo's ambition, among others, is to help improve life in rural areas, "particularly among women who sacrifice a great deal to bring up their families."

Combining politics, Government work, family and her own social life is a giant assignment which keeps Mrs Chitepo on the move all the time, literally, living from her suitcase. "At times I feel I need 48 hours a day."

Mrs Chitepo is the widow of the late Advocate Herbert Chitepo, who was the National Chairman of ZANU, and has six children.