

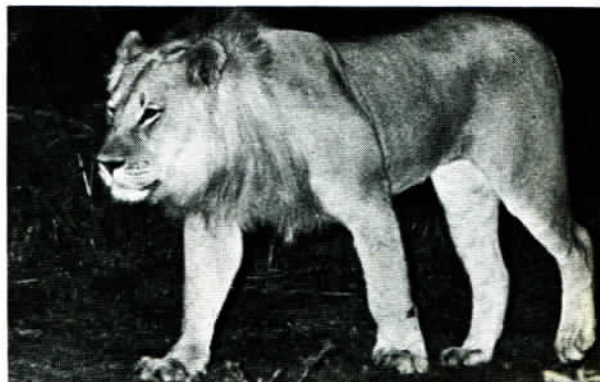
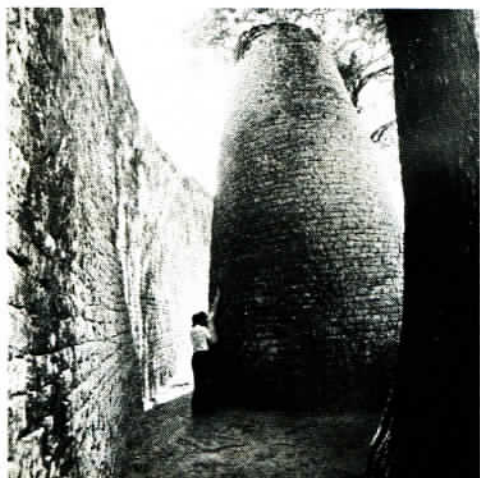
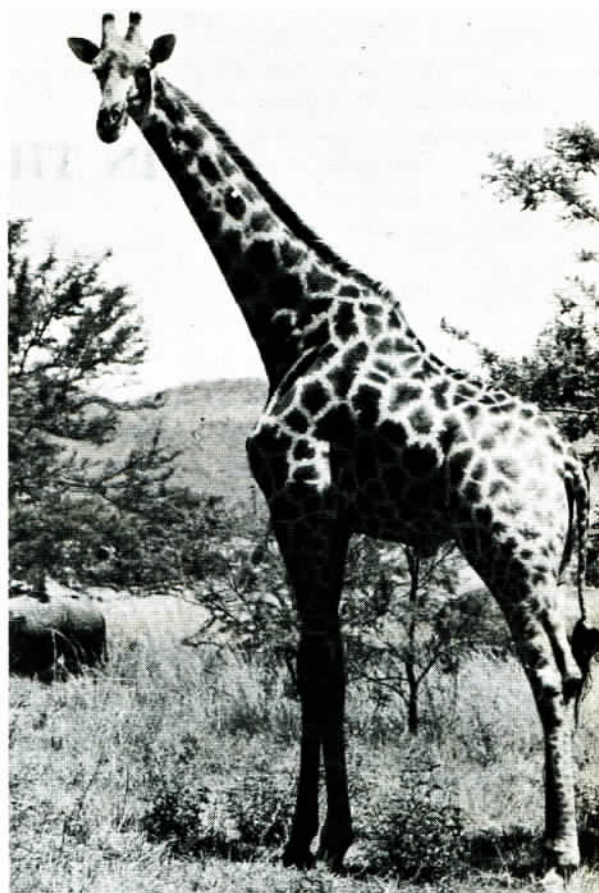


SPOTLIGHT ON ZIMBABWE

Vol 6 No 1



Zimbabwe .. the
tourists's haven





SPOTLIGHT ON ZIMBABWE

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Great future for tourism expected in Zimbabwe

Tourism in Zimbabwe is picking up again after a slump from mid-1982 to 1984, and there is great optimism within the industry that the situation will continue to improve steadily.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has plans to set up provincial tourism offices and open more abroad to cope with the expected increase in business—more so, if domestic tourism improves.

FUTURE

The optimism in a "great future for tourism" is shared by the hotel and restaurant industry. And it is interesting to note that while most business interests in cut-throat competition rarely see eye to eye, especially when the market is small, the hotel and restaurant industry, travel agencies and the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation (ZTDC) are continuously mapping out a "marketing strategy" of "selling Zimbabwe to the tourist."

In 1985 Zimbabwe earned \$43 million from 361 646 tourists and more than 300 000 tourists visited Zimbabwe in 1984 and spent nearly \$40 million in foreign currency. These figures are likely to increase dramatically as tourism is on a "definite recovery" trend globally. It is also hoped the foreign currency earnings from tourism would soon match the volume and type of tourist traffic to Zimbabwe. By March 1986, 82 609 tourists had been to Zimbabwe.

By Cris T. Chinaka

The director-general of the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation Mr Moti Abichandani, says the tourist industry had shown a "remarkable resilience" and his corporation was now not just concerned with the number of visitors but also with the number of days they spend in the country—and the quality of the facilities offered. Tourism figures have increased at the rate of two percent over the last two years.

Although tourism has weathered the economic storm and was on a recovery path, it is recognised that a definite and well-planned marketing strategy at home and abroad is needed. Most businesses have promised to do their part as individuals, but they look to the Corporation to take the lead in tourism promotion.

The Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation has been urged to open more overseas tourism promotion offices, and to allocate more foreign currency for promotion purposes. There are tourism promotion offices in London, Chicago, Brussels, Johannesburg, New York





Inyanga Mountains

and Frankfurt, and more are expected to be opened in fast-growing markets like Australia, France, the west coast of the United States and the Far East, while marketing and promotional activities are also being intensified within the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Treaty Area (PTA) countries, of east, central and southern Africa.

ATTRactions

A campaign of educating foreign tour operators, travel agents and the news media by bringing them to Zimbabwe on familiarization tours was introduced and the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation hopes to attend more world travel fairs and shows. Sooner or later, the ZTDC believes, the whole world should know what Zimbabwe offers the tourists; in particular:

- ★ the Victoria Falls; one of the natural wonders of the world;
- ★ the Great Zimbabwe Ruins;

- ★ an inexhaustible list of other tourist attractions;
- ★ a near-perfect climate, warm without being oppressive and with an average of bright sunshine ranging from four to ten hours all-year-round;
- ★ a high standard of accommodation throughout the country to suit every taste;
- ★ a comprehensive network of road, rail and air communications;
- ★ and the incomparable hospitality and courteous manners of customs officials, airline, car rental and travel agencies personnel.

DOMESTIC

Mr Abichandani says the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation was working on a number of plans to develop domestic tourism. "The objective in undertaking domestic marketing is to motivate the greatest possible number of our people to take their holidays in the country," he said.



Bumi Hills Chalets—Kariba

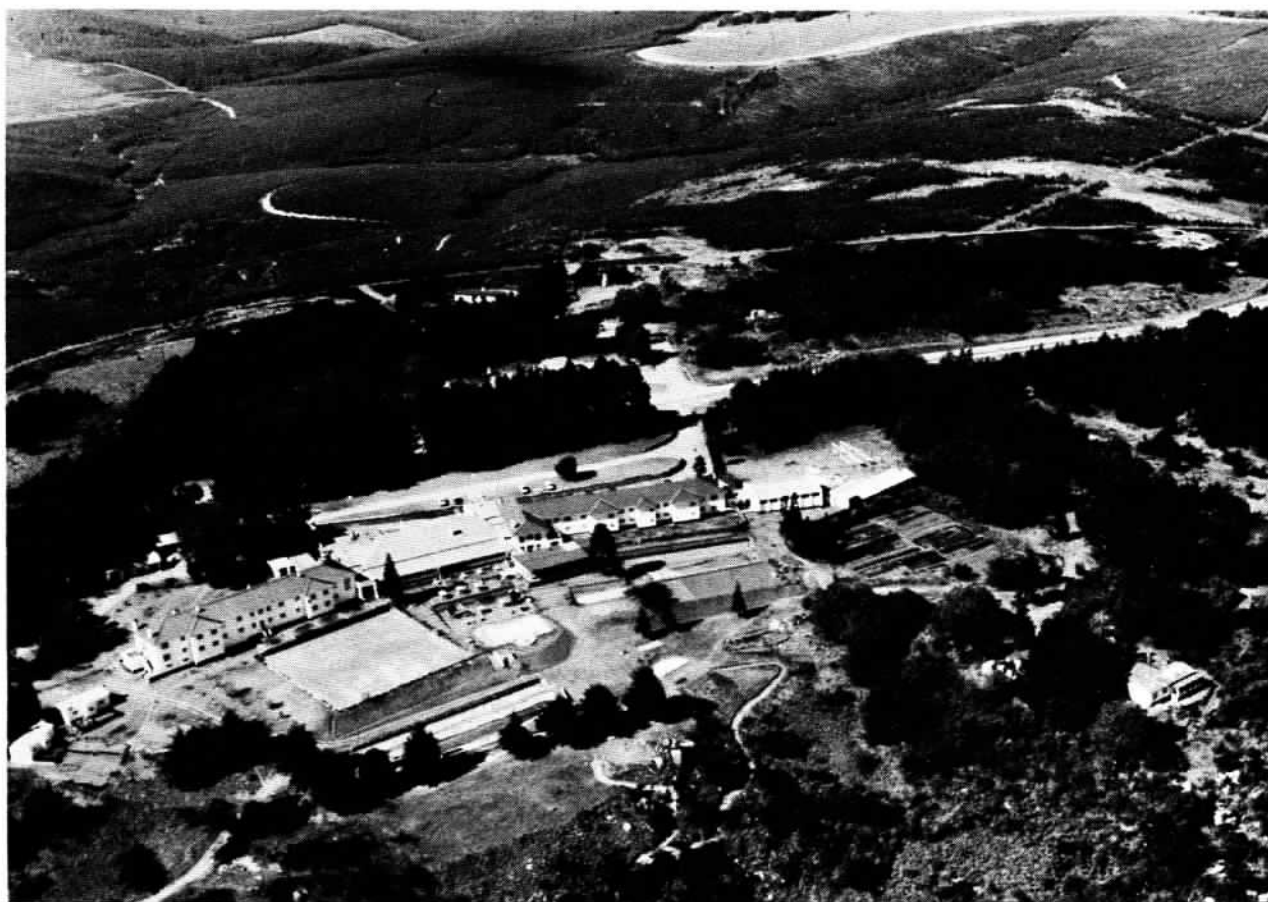
Since independence a very popular scheme has been introduced under which transport is subsidized for local groups like schools and women's clubs visiting tourist resorts. Package-tours lasting several days have also been promoted from time to time for interested groups and individuals.

The message to the potential tourist is clear: anybody who has not been to Zimbabwe hasn't seen anything yet, he still has to live.

* * *



Zambezi breezes



Montclair Hotel, Nyanga

The importance of the asbestos industry in Zimbabwe

By Isobel Humphreys

Asbestos has been mined since the Stone Age. Its very early uses included reinforcement for pottery objects, the making of wicks and even shrouds. Archaeologists have excavated man-made objects containing asbestos dating back more than 4 000 years. But its real commercial value was only realized during the industrial revolution.

White chrysotile fibres, smooth and silky in texture and considered the safest variety in the world, have been mined, exported and marketed in Zimbabwe for more than 50 years.

The word asbestos is derived from the Greek "unquenchable", adequately describing its unique properties, which include resistance to high temperatures, electric current and alkalis.

Its strength and durability as a reinforcing or binding agent when combined with other materials such as cement or plastic have stood the test of time since the Ancients used it to reinforce clay for pottery.

WEALTH

Zimbabwe is a newly independent country, which relies heavily on its mineral wealth for its progress and survival. As a major asbestos-producer, Zimbabwe's economy depends largely on asbestos for its foreign exchange earnings and for the employment of many of its people.

Some 11 000 Zimbabweans are employed in the industry—making about 60 000 men, women and children dependent on asbestos for their welfare and livelihood.

Zimbabwe's asbestos exports are

a major contributor to the nation's foreign currency earnings. Foreign exchange earnings from asbestos amount to \$100 million a year. There are also considerable savings in foreign currency from the use of asbestos in products manufactured locally, which would otherwise have to be imported.

Zimbabwe's asbestos deposits are a significant part of the nation's wealth and it is important, therefore, both to the workers in the industry and to the nation, that the Zimbabwean asbestos industry continues to prosper—while ensuring that proper safeguards are implemented for the health and safety of the workers in the industry.

Zimbabwe is fortunate in that her asbestos mines comprise only of the white chrysotile asbestos. Asbestos is a mineral fibre which is found in several forms; crocidolite (blue asbestos) which is considered the most hazardous; amosite (brown asbestos) which is also considered dangerous; and chrysotile (white asbestos) which has been proven to be the safest.

Asbestos fibre is useful because it possesses several important properties. The main ones are incombustibility, high tensile strength, good thermal insulation, good acoustic

performance and resistance to attack by most chemicals and solvents. It also provides very good reinforcement when mixed with cement in the presence of water.

As all these properties are found in combination only with asbestos fibre, the material can justifiably be called unique. Although other fibres possess one or more of these qualities, not one possesses all of them. It is this uniqueness of asbestos fibre which has led to its widespread usage during the 20th century.

Zimbabwe's chrysotile fibres are particularly suitable for the manufacture of asbestos textiles, fibre-cement products and friction materials because of their length, strength, flexibility, and a minimum of electrically conductive particles.

QUALITY

The high quality of the fibre found in Zimbabwe is the main reason for the world demand for Zimbabwean asbestos.

Asbestos fibres are marketed in different grades. Generally the average length of the fibres in a particular group determines the grade, the top grades being the longest fibres.

The entire technology of asbestos milling is aimed at producing the required grades to meet the quality specifications and, above all, to maintain consistent fibre quality.

Fibre quality is not only a milling function, but commences at the planning stages of the mining process so that ore from different localities is programmed to produce controlled fibre length and fibre content.

In order to provide accurate data at all stages of the milling process, continuous sampling is carried out. These samples are then tested in the mill quality control room to supply information on screening efficiency, sizing, extraction efficiency, moisture content and other qualities.

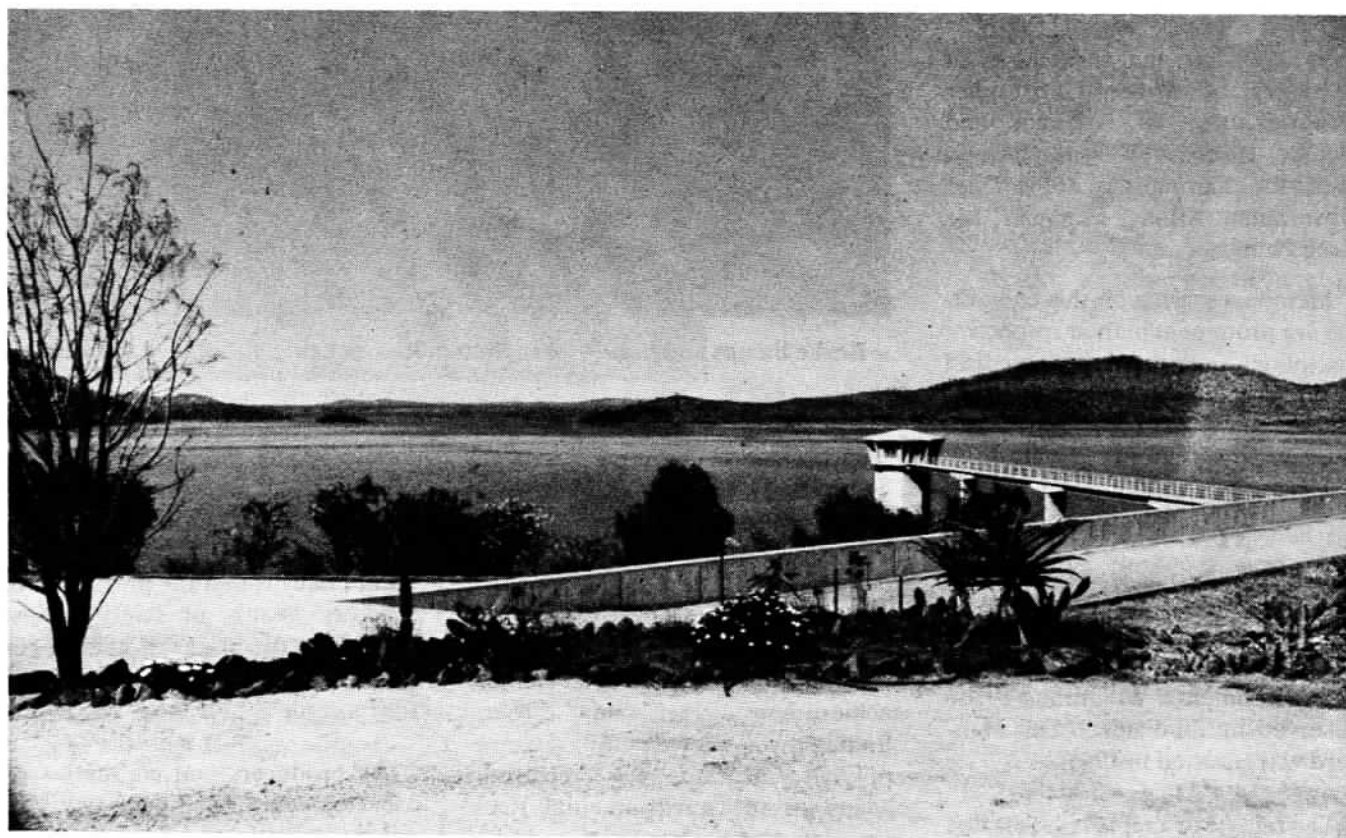
All grades are tested in the mills and finally in the fibre laboratory, to ensure that each batch conforms to specified quality standards. This close attention to maintaining high standards ensures that Zimbabwe's chrysotile asbestos continues to enjoy its reputation of being of the highest quality produced in the world.

a month, with a fibre output in excess of 17 000 tonnes per month.

Only white chrysotile asbestos is mined in Zimbabwe. Chrysotile has been scientifically proven to be the safest of all varieties. More than 90% of the fibre mined is exported to more 70 countries.

Internationally, the construction and building industries depend on asbestos and account for about 70 percent of the world's production. The automotive industry consumes about 10 percent, mainly for brake linings.

Zimbabwe is a large producer of fibre-cement building materials, friction materials and automotive and industrial gaskets. These local companies are able to draw extensively on manufacturing technology and expertise developed overseas. Zimbabwe's local asbestos manufacturing industries are able to meet Zimbabwe's own market needs for fibre-cement building sheets, water and sewerage pipes and full range of automotive brake linings and industrial friction materials, cylinder head and soft gaskets for the motor car and mining industries, as well as exporting substantial quantities of



AC pipes provide an economical means of conveying water to Zimbabwe's outlying districts. The pipes are manufactured in Bulawayo from locally produced asbestos and cement

Zimbabwe's asbestos is mined principally at the two large Shabanie and Gath mines which are located in the southern half of the country at Zvishavane and Mashava.

Both mines are very large by world standards, capable of producing in excess of 300 000 tonnes of ore

Although the majority of the mines' production is exported, the local asbestos manufacturing industry is also extremely important to Zimbabwe, making Zimbabwe one of the few developing countries with a well established local industry able to convert its minerals into locally produced products rather than merely exporting them.

these products to neighbouring countries in the SADCC region.

These locally produced products not only save Zimbabwe many millions in imports, but also contribute to currency earnings on the export market. More important, however is the ready availability of locally produced asbestos and

cement which, through the large fibre-cement industry, provides Zimbabwe with a locally available, low-cost range of building materials with which the Zimbabwean Government is able to pursue its priority social aim of providing housing and water for its people.

As one of the world's largest producers of asbestos, as well as being a major manufacturer of asbestos products, the Zimbabwean Government has been very conscious of the need to maintain high standards for the safety and protection of the workers in its mines and industries.

In 1982, at the instigation of Secretary of Mines Christopher Ushewokunze, an Asbestos and Health Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Chief Government Mining Engineer, Mr Greg Phimister.

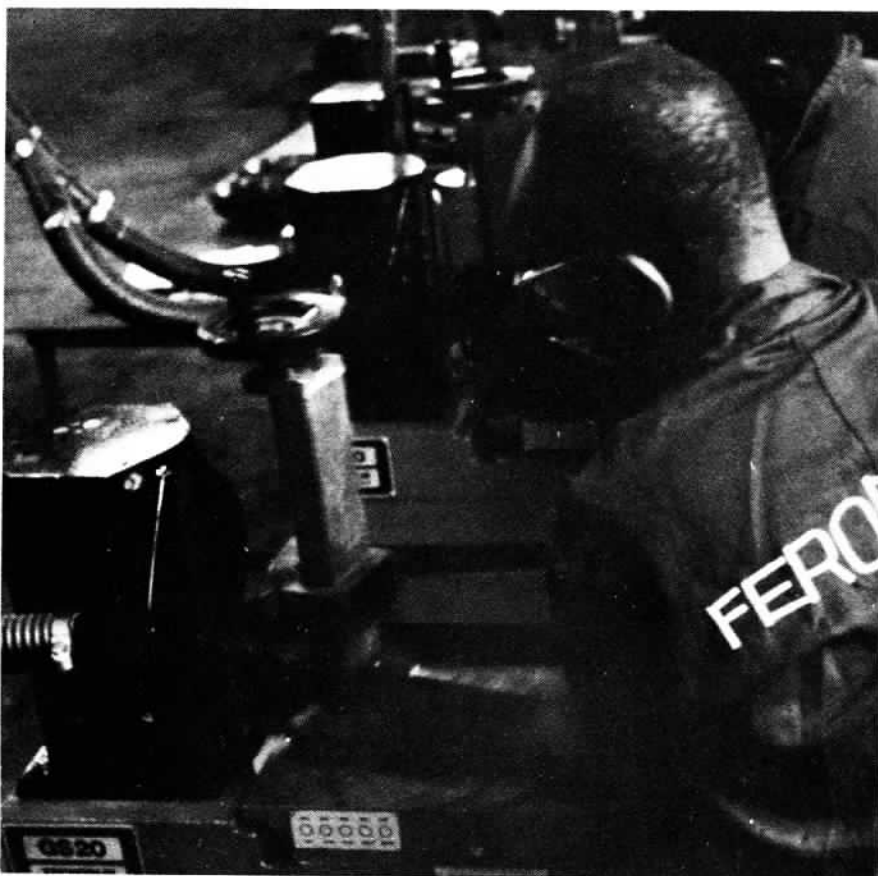
Members serving on this committee are prominent in their respective disciplines, either mining, medical or manufacturing, and all have been associated with asbestos in the course of their careers.

STANDARD

The Committee recommended to the Minister of Mines a standard of environmental conditions to be observed in Zimbabwe. This standard was gazetted in 1985.

The release of a report on asbestos in 1985 by the British Health and Safety Commission, proved fortunate for asbestos producing countries, and particularly for Zimbabwe, who relies heavily on the mineral for its economic independence.

The study carried out over a two-year period by Sir Richard Doll, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford, and Julian Peto, Professor of Epidemiology, at



- Brake linings and industrial friction materials being made from asbestos

the Institute of Cancer Research, University of London, proved conclusively that the life-time risk from environmental exposure to asbestos is extremely low.

The report has been praised by Dr. Debrossy, Chief of the World Health Organization, as a major achievement. He said: "Their findings will defuse the adverse publicity asbestos has received. Many of the environmental risks associated with asbestos may now be put in proper perspective".

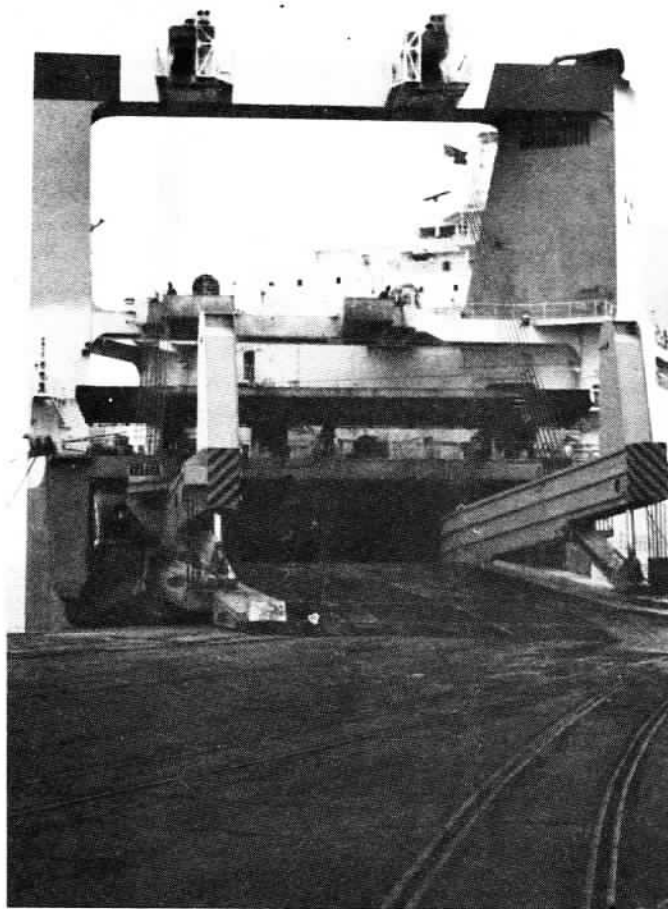
WORKERS

Since the attainment of independence, the Zimbabwean Government has striven to improve the quality of life and standard of living for all its people, especially the workers who produce the essential goods and services for the country.

In recognition of the dignity of labour and the decisive role of workers in the Government's overall socio-economic transformation policies and programmes, Government policy is that the protection of workers' health, or safety against hazards at the places of work takes precedence over any other production considerations.

As producers and consumers of asbestos, it is Government policy to ensure continual improvement, through research and development, and pollution control in the handling of the mineral, that the quality of the products manufactured from Zimbabwean asbestos gives no cause for concern, for either the workers or consumers.

* * *



The Danish container vessels, KOL SNAREN, loading a 210 tonne Zimbabwean tobacco cargo in the RO-Ro (roll on-roll off) dock in Beira. The consignment bound for Europe, was handled by Rennies Shipping and Airfreight

Freight services form vital link

There is an African proverb which states—"the place you cannot reach does not belong to you." Zimbabwe's economic lifeline depends on export goods reaching the world markets, (writes Isobel Humphreys).

Shipping services form a vital link in the pattern of international cargo movements. Goods delivered to destination in the best condition by the quickest, most efficient and economic rates contribute to this country's success in competing in the international market-place.

For a developing country, Zimbabwe is industrially and agriculturally well advanced with a wealth of minerals and metals in world demand.

The country also has a sophisticated commercial sector, offering a variety of services. Shipping and freight services play an important role in moving Zimbabwe's goods for export quickly and efficiently.

One of the major freight companies involved in imports and exports of a wide variety of goods is the independent, Zimbabwean-based organisation, Rennies Shipping and Airfreight-official contractors to the Government.

In an interview with Rennies' managing director, Mr Neill Hobbs, it becomes apparent that a country without an efficient freight service, is a country with an export problem.

Transshipment of freight is a complex operation requiring highly trained personnel skilled in a variety of disciplines professionally co-ordinated to ensure the most cost effective means of delivering goods to their final destination in the shortest possible time.

Zimbabwe, although a landlocked country, has an advantageous geographical position in the heart of the southern African sub-continent, ranking as a small lower-middle income country by international standards.

EXPORTS

The mining and agriculture sectors together contribute more than 70 percent of the country's total merchandise exports with the remaining coming from the manufacturing sector.

A total of 3 400 km of rail track connects Zimbabwe with Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa, providing the vital export routes required to move the country's valuable export commodities.

Locally-based road hauliers operate in the entire sub-region, providing regular services to and from all of Zimbabwe's neighbours and even further afield.

By air, Zimbabwe is well served with a cargo-freight service, maintaining a network of flights to destinations within the country, southern and eastern Africa and Europe.

As contractors to the Government, Rennies Shipping and Airfreight bring their vast experience of freight movement, customs clearing and forwarding to the benefit of the nation.

Their activities include customs clearing, chartering, forwarding, road freight, airfreight, ships agency, warehousing, transit cargo, container leasing, and all other factors necessary for exporting and importing consignments at the most expedient and economical rate.

The company has also undertaken the training of Government personnel in all aspects of cargo movement. This clearly demonstrates the excellent relations and cooperation that exist in this country between the public and the private sector.

An active projects section is able to handle and complete the necessary organisation for all aspects of major projects, from the initial estimating to arranging for the forwarding and clearing of all plant and equipment used in any projects. An example of such a project handled by Rennies is the newly completed Harare Sheraton Hotel.

A competent national network with offices in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare, Beit-bridge, Plumtree, Nyamapanda and Chirundu, ensures that Rennies is well placed to service all of Zimbabwe's needs in local clearing and forwarding.

The company with a variety of agency relationships provides one of the best international networks to ensure exports are delivered to their destination by the most cost-effective means.

Political Evolution

Africa is in the midst of political evolution, causing repercussions on trade routes—for Zimbabwe all the traditional southern routes are in a state of transition and trading partners are changing all the time.

There is a constantly altering pattern with political changes in the region's transport routes. Shipping and airfreight companies are faced with the challenge of finding the

most economical and efficient lines all the time. It is a continuous process of weighing up the pros and cons of efficiency-versus-price-versus-change.

Zimbabwean trade, for instance, is showing definite signs of progressively moving away from traditional routes via South Africa to Mozambique, particularly as the port of Beira becomes more efficient.

Political upheavals in South Africa place Zimbabwe in a vulnerable position as many exports and imports are presently routed through that country, but finding alternate routes is a top priority for both Zimbabwe and SADCC countries.

Port of Beira

The port of Beira is the shortest import/export trade route for Zimbabwe. It is only 600 km from Harare, whereas the nearest South African port of Durban is 2 065 km away.

Before Mozambique imposed sanctions on Rhodesia, during the years of UDI, 86 percent of this country's international trade was sent through the port of Beira. However, the port is now undergoing a rehabilitation programme to satisfy the needs of countries in the hinterland. Of equal importance to the port are the inland communication links.

A master plan, to which a number of donor countries have pledged more than US\$650 million to upgrade and expand the port and the rail and rail link forming the Beira Corridor has been completed.

The importance of this link was clearly demonstrated when Prime Minister Mugabe told Parliament in August last year, that whatever it cost to safeguard the route, it was money well spent. "If those routes (to Mozambique seaports) cease to function, the alternative is to divert

to routes via South Africa." He went on to say that Zimbabwe will defend the route, "even if it means sending 20 000 or 30 000 soldiers" to the area.

A high-powered international delegation met in Beira in April this year to study the best way to rehabilitate the port of Beira and the railway line that serves Zimbabwe. Starting in the Mozambique provincial capital and seaport of Sofala, the project focusses the greater development the Beira Corridor, which will serve not only Zimbabwe, but also other countries in the hinterland, such as Malawi, Zambia, and as far as Zaire.

The importance of the project was further emphasised by the Zimbabwean Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, when he told delegates at the Beira Donors' Conference; "The rail link between Beira and Zimbabwe is not only the shortest, and therefore the most economical, but the object of a complete and efficient use of the Beira Corridor, is to diminish the economical dependence on South Africa."

The Dutch Government is already deeply involved in the rehabilitation of Beira harbour. A master plan is in hand to upgrade and expand it up to the year 2000.

The plan calls for enlargement of the whole harbour, a separate container terminal, cotton, sugar and cereal terminal, a multi-purpose container terminal and complete overhaul with a number of berths.

The plan also calls for dredging of the channel to allow larger vessels, such as coal ships to enter. Regular maintenance dredging of the channel is now taking place.

The 10 year development plan is aimed at increasing Beira port's handling capacity from 1.3 million tonnes in 1984 to 5.1 million tonnes

by 1995, at a cost of US\$660 million and is divided into three parts: a contingency plan, a five year plan a follow-up plan.

The US\$96,1 million contingency plan will be implemented in 1986/87 and is estimated to be adequate to handle sudden increases of traffic between Zimbabwe and Beira.

PLAIN

The second five-year phase to be implemented in 1986/90 at a cost of US\$351,9 million is designed to improve port handling capacity and the rehabilitation of civil aviation, telecommunications and projects.

The follow-up plan costing US\$240 million is for projects that can be implemented after 1990.

PORT OF BEIRA

However, according to Mr Hobbs, the port of Beira is already operating more efficiently than is generally thought. The company, which has representatives in Beira pays regular inspection visits to the port, not only to check progress, but to monitor and supervise their client's consignments.

He said recent grain shipment through Beira have been handled extremely well, and good loading rates have been achieved.

The Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo for natural reasons are the most economic outlets for these countries. The Beira Corridor is of vital importance not only for the hinterland countries, but for the Mozambique economy too.

* * *

Zimbabwe hosts 8th NAM Summit

by Chris Chinaka

Zimbabwe joined the Non-aligned Movement, the second largest world body after the United Nations and representing two-thirds of the world community, as 97th member at independence in 1980. The Seventh NAM Summit held in Delhi, India, in 1983 was the first Heads of State and Government meeting to be attended by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as leader of an independent sovereign state and full member of the organization. (The previous summit in Cuba had been held in 1979, during Zimbabwe's struggle for independence, and Cde Mugabe attended as co-leader of the Patriotic Front).

At the New Delhi Summit, Zimbabwe was elected to the NAM Co-ordinating Bureau. The triumph of this summit was that amidst conflicting claims and interests of 101 countries—with different socio-political philosophies, different levels of political organization and located in widely different geo-political areas—there emerged a consensus on the critical questions before the developing world and common approach on how to tackle these issues.

PEACE

The New Delhi conference dealt with peace and disarmament, trade, economic development, decolonization, racialism and apartheid, South-South co-operation, North-South dialogue and the convening of an international conference on money and finance.

Particular attention was paid to three central issues: peace, disarmament and development. As a result,

non-alignment emerged from New Delhi not as a mere movement but as a fact and a force.

The spread of the "NAM epidemic", especially in the Pacific, Carribean and Latin American countries, is testimony of these nations' desire to safeguard their economic and political independence and to withdraw from super-power dominance.

ROOTS

The roots of the NAM lie in the agenda drawn up for the first summit in Belgrade in 1961 by Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and other founders of the movement. The members, just 25 then, were united in two essentials spelt out in the agenda: "The establishment and strengthening of international peace" and the "Problems of unequal development (in the world)".

At a Foreign Ministers' meeting in Angola, in September 1985, Zimbabwe, by then a very active member of the NAM, was chosen to host the Eighth NAM Summit in September 1986. Zimbabwe will also host a General Conference of Information Ministers of the NAM in February 1987.



Call to serve rhino

By Florence Whande

The threat to the already dwindling black rhinoceros population has prompted the launching of the "Rhino Survival Campaign" in Zimbabwe.

The campaign has been created by Zimbabwean non-governmental conservation societies and agencies. It is their response to an appeal from the country's Park and Wild Life Board for help in equipping patrols deployed to combat black rhinoceros poaching. Rhino Survival is administered by the Zimbabwe National Conservation Trust, which is recognized by the Zimbabwean government as the umbrella co-ordinating body for the non-governmental conservation movement.

The aim of the campaign is to raise funds and equipment to combat the black rhino poaching gangs that have recently invaded the Zambezi Valley. The equipment would be used by extra staff the Department of National Parks and Wild Life management has deployed in the valley to protect what remains of the largest population of black rhino in the world.

Launching the campaign in 1985, Mr Dick Pitman, Chairman of the campaign, said, of the remaining world rhinos, a quarter were in Zimbabwe. Because of the near-extinction of rhinos in other parts of Africa, the poachers have turned their unwelcome attention to Zimbabwe. In 1960, said Mr Pitman, there were probably 100 000 black rhinos in Africa. By 1980 the number had dropped to around 15 000 and in 1984 "we were lucky if there were 8 000. While the world

has been looking at whales and pandas, the rhino has been careering towards extinction in one of the greatest conservation disasters of all time."

The rhinoceros, a native of Africa, has been in existence for nearly 60 million years and is now a threatened species with poachers bent on making it as extinct as the dinosaur.



Thanking the Wild Life Society of Zimbabwe's contribution towards the campaign, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism who is also the President of the Zim-



babwe National Conservation Trust, Mrs Victoria Chitepo said, "it will be a great shame for our children to read that in the 1980s Zimbabwe had an animal called the rhino and then they have to look at pictures of this animal like we look at pictures of dinosaurs."

Its horn, the rhino's greatest enemy, is used in Yemen as an ornament on ceremonial dagger-handles and for bogus medicinal purposes in south-East Asia and the Far East.

Prices of the horn in these areas has risen to more than US\$20 000 per kilogram—big money—which has encouraged the poaching gangs to be more sophisticated and ruthless.

To quote a report in a booklet by the Zimbabwe National Conservation Trust on the campaign: "Kenya's 1980 population of 1 500 rhinos had been reduced to 550 by 1985. In the Central African Republic, which was believed to have 3 000 rhinos in 1980, a recent survey could locate none at all. The story is the same in almost every African country that once had good numbers of black rhino: a swift and savage plunge towards extinction."

ACTION

For Zimbabwe there is only one possible immediate course of action. The rhinos must be protected in their natural habitats, and "we must hit the poachers so hard that they will never dare set foot in the Zambezi Valley again," declared Mr Pitman. He said at least 70 rhinos had been killed in the valley in 1985 for their horn and that a lot more carcasses could be lying in the bush undiscovered.

The Society hopes many organisations would take part in its Sponsor A Rhino scheme for \$1 000 or more. If sponsors could be found for "each of the 1 500 rhinos in the Zambezi Valley—that is a low population estimate, the figure may be as high as 3 000—then we will have one and half million dollars in the kit and a lot of our problems will be solved," said Mr Pitman.

DONATE

Most of the required equipment include UNIMOGS, patrol boats, one-man tents, sleeping bags and medical kits. When most of the more workday items are available, then bigger items, for improved patrol mobility and effectiveness such as a five-tonne truck, one or more Land Rover or Land Cruiser-type vehicles, canoes and a helicopter for the overall anti-poaching strategy would be sought.

To donate funds or equipment, several ways are open:

- SPONSOR a Zimbabwean black rhinoceros for a sum of \$1 000 or more. Sponsors will be listed in all future publicity by the society and will receive a RHINO SURVIVAL sponsor's certificate.
- DONATE necessary equipment.
- DONATE funds to help in the purchase of equipment.
- ADOPT RHINO SURVIVAL as a fund or equipment-raising project.

Zimbabwe, which might now be the only country in Africa where a large population of black rhino can

be found, has a mammoth task in halting the ruthless slaughtering of the rhino and avoiding its inevitable extinction . . . the rhino has to be saved!!



To: RHINO SURVIVAL

c/o The Zimbabwe National Conservation Trust
P. O. Box 8575, Causeway
Harare
Zimbabwe

Tel: Harare 700300

Organisation

Address

Name Position

Telephone Telex/Cables

We would like to sponsor a Zimbabwean rhino. Our cheque for \$ is enclosed.

☐

We would like to donate equipment as follows

☐

We enclose our donation of \$ for RHINO SURVIVAL

☐

We intend to adopt RHINO SURVIVAL as a project to raise funds and/or equipment

☐

Please contact us for a more detailed discussion

☐

(Signed)

Orange groves grace Mazowe Valley

By Mwanyanya Dhliwayo

Mazowe Valley, naturally endowed with beauty, has had colour added to it through hectares and hectares of groves of citrus trees which have been part of the scenery for over 70 years.

The history of the citrus on the Mazoe Citrus Estates, about 50 km north of Harare, is fascinating. It is said that the first citrus fruit was probably brought up the Zambezi River by Arab or Portuguese traders about 500 years ago. The fruit, the rough lemon, originally native to India, was later found growing wild along the banks of the Mazowe River. The rootstock for the Mazoe oranges, lemons, limes and other citrus hybrids, is said to have derived from this rough lemon. Today, the Mazowe Valley is "citrus country".

Memento

The first orange trees were grown on the Mazoe Citrus Estates in 1913. Some of these trees still stand mainly as a memento, producing just a few fruits. Today, the citrus on the Estates comprises oranges (majority), limes and lemons. In all, there are 165 000 trees of which 16 000 are limes and 12 000 are lemons. There are three varieties of oranges: Washington Navels, Premiers and Valencias.

The virtues of the Mazoe Citrus Estates oranges are said to be their natural colour which is perhaps not matched anywhere else in the world. Also, the oranges yield a high quality oil. On the whole, the quality of



the Mazoe Citrus Estates products, is very high, thanks to constant quality control and skilled manpower. The Estates are the fifth biggest in Southern Africa and they are the sole producers of juice concentrates in Zimbabwe.

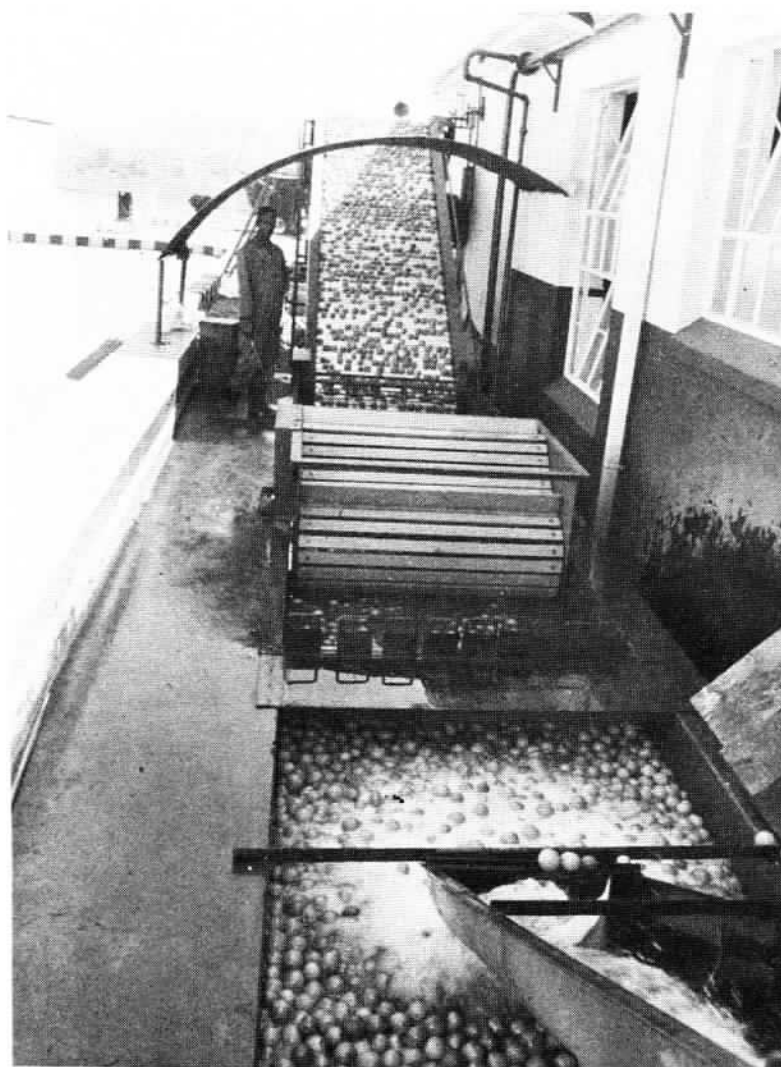
Factory

Fruit picked for eating is carefully harvested to prevent any injury to the outer skin. All fruit is processed within 24 hours of being picked. About 180 tonnes of fruit are processed in a day. The fruit for processing is brought to the factory (on the

Estates) in big trailers. It is tipped on to a wooden ramp, and goes on to conveyer belts from where sorters remove damaged and unripe fruit.

The fruit is washed and, it proceeds into machines which simultaneously extract peel, oil and juice.

The juice is screened to eliminate cell matter and, it is passed through a pasturizing plant then, to a three-stage evaporator. Here it is boiled under vacuum at a low temperature to remove water and prevent the loss of vitamin C. The juice concentrate is then cooled and a preservative is sometimes added, after which it is ready for packaging. There is a storage place next to the factory. The storeroom, whose temperature is kept at -20°C for unpreserved concentrates, can hold over 3 000 drums at one time. The fruit waste is used as a cattle feed base.



Oranges being washed before processing

Juice is canned in the company's factory while the juice concentrates are sold both locally and abroad to bottlers and drink manufacturers. The oil from the citrus is exported in its raw state to manufacturers of soft drinks, perfumes and cosmetics. Ninety per cent of the lime juice produced at the Mazoe Citrus Estates is exported. This is a major contributor towards foreign exchange earnings.

All-rounders

The Mazoe Citrus Estates are not only famous for their citrus products. They are all-rounders in the farming arena. The Estates produce other fruits like: guavas and avocados. About 40 tonnes of avocados

are harvested every year for export. The Estates run a sophisticated commercial citrus nursery.

They grow, as summer crops: Maize, cotton, soya beans, sunflowers, and sorghum, groundnuts. Wheat and barley are grown as winter crops. Even when other plains look desolate with browned vegetation from the chilly, grey days of winter, the Mazowe Valley boasts of stretches and stretches of rich green fields of wheat.

Also grown on the Estates on a small scale, are pecan and macadamia nuts. More colour will be added to the Mazoe Citrus Estates in the near future. The

Estates are enthusiastically anticipating joining the demanding but colourful industry of flower growing if the feasibility studies they are carrying out start bearing fruits.

Cattle

The Estates are into cattle farming as well. There are 3 500 herd of beef cattle on the estates. The Estates have won a number of fat stock awards over the years.

The Mazoe Citrus Estates employ 69 staff members, 1 050 workers and a large number of contract workers. There is a training school where estate workers are trained in various skills. The Estates run a fully-staffed 40 bed hospital and two primary schools. Adult literacy classes are encouraged.

The Mazowe Dam provides water for irrigation on the Mazoe Citrus Estates. The dam was completed in 1920 and its wall (33 metres high) was raised in 1961. It now holds about 40 million cubic metres of water. It has a surface area of 4.4 square km.

The rich alluvial soils which have been deposited in the Mazowe Valley over the ages, contribute a lot towards the booming farming ventures carried out by the Mazoe Citrus Estates (an Anglo-American Corporation concern) and other individual farmers and, to the luscious vegetation inherent to this area.

* * *



Cecil Square

Doing business in Harare ... mix it with fun

By Florence Whande

When in Harare for a day or two, whether on business or just stopping-by, a visit to some of the tourist attractions in and around the Sunshine City is what one needs for a memorable stay.

Harare appeals to many; those who like the urban life would enjoy the modern city and its attractive avenues lined with flowering trees. Visitors who love night-life, Harare has it all; night-clubs; cinemas, theatres and night soccer under floodlights. And still those who love the country-side would not miss out because of the woodlands, game-parks, vast gardens and beautiful resort areas in the surrounding districts.

Although one could start from anywhere, the best starting-point would be the Harare Publicity

Association offices right in the city centre. The Association's friendly staff help and advise tourists and visitors during their stay in Harare. Two publications by the Association, *Tourist Guide to Harare* and a monthly diary of *What's On In Harare* are handy when choosing what to do and see, and in finding one's way around.

The Publicity Association liaise with the United Touring Company in arranging city tours. Some of the areas included in the tours are: Epworth balancing rocks, Ewanrigg National Park, a garden of over 200

hectares of aloes, cacti and succulents; Domboshawa for the famous Bushman rock paintings; Mukuvisi Woodland—elephants only five km from the city centre; Chapungu Kraal—an authentic 19th century Shona Village with displays of stone sculpture, precious stones and jewellery; and Lake Mellwaine for sailing, boating, water-ski-ing and fishing.

With the help of the Harare Publicity Association, a visitor cannot go wrong in enjoying Harare. Just behind the publicity office is the Cecil Square which is famous for its jacaranda trees which, when they bloom, give a purple carpet to the paths and grounds within the square.

"Some people have told me they just come to Zimbabwe solely to see



The Archives building

the jacaranda trees," said the association's manager, Margaret Netsai Ganje. The many jacaranda trees, water-fountains within the square and the flower-vendours with their varied colourful display along the parallel road enhance the beauty of the place.

Another park within the city is the Harare Gardens which has a wide variety of flowers which burst into glorious colours. For visitors with children, there is an excellent play-ground within the Park and an open-air theatre and restaurant.

Every year part of the gardens are used for display of sculptures depicting the story of the birth of Christ. The City Amenities Department is in charge of the Christmas lights in the gardens, while the Harare Publicity Association sees to the fascinating lights in the Mall.

Just next to the Harare Gardens is the National Art Gallery in the Julius Nyerere Way. Behind the gallery is a sculpture garden containing several serpentine stone sculptures by prominent Zimbabwean sculptors such as John Takawira, Bernard Takawira and Thomas Mukarobgwa.

Within the gallery is a sales gallery where traditional crafts and Zimbabwe stone sculptures are on sale. On the first floor are travelling and permanent art exhibitions from various parts of the world. The National Art Gallery librarian, Jarmila Hava, said the gallery strives to be the cultural window of Zimbabwe.

Greenwood Park, another park in the city, is a popular place for both residents and visitors with children.

On week-days children enjoy playing on a well-equipped play-ground while adults enjoy the beautiful setting among the attractive gardens. On week-ends children can enjoy steam-locomotive and boat rides.

Another interesting place to visit is the Queen Victoria Museum whose eye-catching animal and insect sculptures at the entrance have drawn many visitors to explore inside. Three preserved dinosaur fossils and a collection of freshwater fish can be seen at the museum. The Shona Village, showing life at the turn of the twentieth century in Zimbabwe, is the latest display and is very informative.

The National Archives, 10 minutes' drive from Central, Harare, houses most of Zimbabwe's historical facts. After a browse a visitor would have a rough idea of past and present information on Zimbabwe.

Visitors interested in Zimbabwean traditional fashion scene would do well to visit the Harare Weaving Centre Co-operative which runs a flourishing weaving industry. The centre makes hand-woven fabrics of different colours and designs portraying Zimbabwean culture, and rugs made from sheep's



Shona Village at the museum

wool. The centre is popular with locals and foreigners.

The Larvon Bird Gardens, 17 km from Harare, run by Mr and Mrs Harry Scott, has a natural lake within the grounds and more than 400 species of birds.

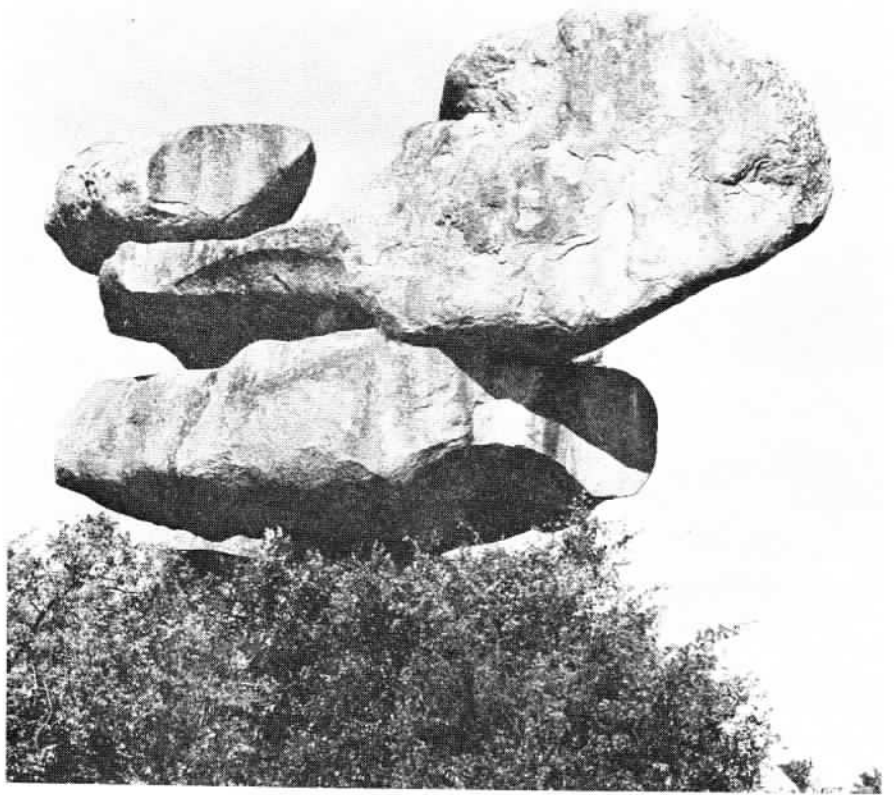
More than half the bird species of Zimbabwe have found a natural habitat at the gardens; among them are red-billed hornbill, vultures, several kinds of owls and the smallest bird in the country—the orange-breasted wax-bill.

Besides encouraging bird-preservation, Mr Scott, whose grandfather and father were also interested in birds, has a soft-spot for birds, especially the injured which he takes care of. Mr Scott keeps various species of love-birds and parrakeets from such different places as Australia, Alaska, China, India, Soviet Union, South America and Zaire.

Within the city limits is the National Botanical Garden, 68 hectares of a collection of trees and shrubs representing all the major types of vegetation found in Zimbabwe. More than 900 species of trees and shrubs from all parts of the country are found in this garden.

The atmosphere in the garden is peaceful and its beauty is enhanced by blossoming wild trees and flowers. Part of the garden is allocated to exotic plants from such regions as South America. The riot of colours in this section and the natural setting of the whole garden makes it a perfect set for picnics.

Within the Botanic Garden is the National Herbarium containing a quarter of a million of dried plant specimens and a correct-identification of plants from Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique.



Epworth Balancing Rocks

Some of the varieties of ducks in the lake at the Lavon Bird Gardens



These elephants, rhinoceros and ostriches, can be seen just 5 km from Harare city centre at Mukuvisi Woodlands



(Below): At the entrance of Queen Victoria Museum, visitors are greeted by these beautiful animal and insect sculptures



Those with a flair for horses would be happy to spend a Saturday afternoon at the Borrowdale Race Course in Harare. And every Sunday there is horse-trotting at the Waterfalls National Trotting Stadium which has an 800-metre circuit, one of the best in Africa.

For a dollar, Zimbabweans and foreigners alike can try their luck at the State Lotteries. State Lottery director Gilbert Mafico says foreigners who are lucky to win after buying tickets with foreign currency can receive their prize-money in the currency of their countries of residence.

For the good-lifer there are countless hotels, night clubs, pubs and bars offering entertainment, a wide variety of local and international cuisine and the very best of local and imported beers, wines and spirits.

All this . . . and much more . . . is what Harare offers.

* * *

Friendship through PTC stamps achieved

By David Miller

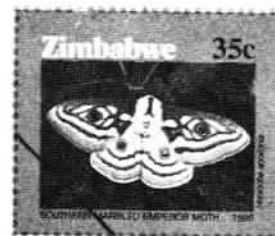
Zimbabwe's Posts and Telecommunications Corporation is winning friends for the country—and influencing people—by its fairly conservative stamp issuing policy.

During the past year Zimbabwe has issued some gems of miniature design which have appealed to collector and speculator alike.

The "bible" of stamp collectors, the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogue shows a steady if not spectacular rise in the value of both mint and used Zimbabwean stamps and certain First Day Covers have skyrocketed in price.

At local auctions the April 1980 Independence Souvenir card—on sale for a few hours only at selected post offices and not handled by the Philatelic Bureau—have commanded up to \$60. The cover cost a few cents and featured stamps with a face value of only \$5.01.

The 1984 Commonwealth Day FDC depicting Shona sculpture is in great demand although originally costing a little over \$1.50 (the face value of the actual stamps) is now regularly changing hands at \$7.50 and more—a healthy 500 percent appreciation.



On August 22, 1985, a second definitive set was released with 22 values ranging from 1c to \$5. They depicted the infrastructure of the country and the high value featured the national coat-of-arms.

With a total face value of \$11.90 and a FDC cost in excess of \$12 the set was out of the reach of many ordinary collectors, but speculation appears to have paid off with the FDC bringing \$25 the very next day and realizing between \$33 and \$40 at auction within the year.

The definitives were designed by Mrs Rose Rigden (as Rose Martin she was involved in the design of

many previous Rhodesian and Zimbabwean stamps).

Incidentally some purists would argue that the second definitive is actually the first as the original 1980 issue was merely the 1978 Rhodesian set re-inscribed!

September 1985 saw a set commemorating the 50th anniversary of the National Archives. The issue featured four values: 12c the Emperor Mutapa Gatsi Rusere (c 1589-1623); 18c King Lobengula, of Matabeleland, who ruled from 1870-1894; 26c an internal view of the Archives and 35c an external view from Gun Hill. Design was by Mr Cedric Herbert.

November 1985 was the end of the Decade for Women and Mr Herbert designed a three-value set showing women at work.

In January 1986 the Harare International Conference Centre (scene of the 8th NAM Summit Conference) was officially opened. John Akester's photographs and Cedric Herbert's designs were used for a

two value set: 26c showing the exterior's distinctive gold finish and 35c the auditorium.

John Akester's photograph was also used on the June 18 issue (Zimbabwean moths) which proved extremely popular and Cedric Herbert designed the April four value issue commemorating the sixth anniversary of SADCC.

The Eighth N.A.M. Summit Conference will be marked by a two-value set designed by Mr Herbert.

***Zimpex '88* is the name provisionally given to a national, regional and possibly international philatelic exhibition to be held in Harare in July 1988.**

A small sub-committee of the Mashonaland Philatelic Society is organizing the exhibition with help from the Manicaland Philatelic Society in Mutare and the Royal Philatelic Society of Bulawayo.

The exhibition's main theme will be Plants on Stamps but there will be competitions for more general collections, postal history and other material.

More details can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, MPS., Box 2735, Harare.

The 26c shows a really magnificent painting of the Victoria Falls with the typical rainbow and the \$1 value the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe. These were due for release on August 26.

All stamps were printed by Mardon's of Harare (who are also printing stamps for Botswana).

Full details of all Zimbabwean stamp issues can be obtained from the Philatelic Bureau, P O Box 4220, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Film industry promising in Zimbabwe

by Beverley Tilly

Three years ago, if Zimbabwe ever crossed a foreign film producer's mind he hastily discarded the idea. Such was our image abroad, thanks to mischievous elements in the US and European Press. In vain we extolled our many advantages to the film-maker: a climate second to none, with predictable rains and hours per day of sunshine, our excellent infrastructure, our varied terrain and relatively low costs. It all fell upon stony ground; until, thanks to an entrepreneur who had visited Zimbabwe once before for a commercial, Cannon began making cautious enquiries as regards a new version of "King Solomon's Mines" which they were contemplating.

Two and a half hours of smooth talking did the trick, and the following year, they were back, to pitch their tents amid the wettest wet season Zimbabwe has known for

years. The spectacular "village" Tongola which they had constructed for their main set was swamped, to the point that no vehicles at all for some days could approach it, and

stars Richard Chamberlain and Sharon Stone had to trudge shin deep in red mud to and from the main entrance and set.

Obviously our many other attributes impressed them sufficiently not to be deterred, and within four months of the ending of KSM, they were back with the sequel "Quartermain", shot mainly at the Victoria Falls, where they transformed the ruined Elephant Hills complex into a city of gold. At this time, Reno Melon moved in with the adventure story "Jake Speed"; and then Elephant Child Productions with "Fire In Eden."

"King Solomon's Mines," soon became the film you love to hate in Zimbabwe, but as far as the industry was concerned, it gave this country the much-needed boost: the worldwide publicity intrigued other big-name film-makers, and soon we were being inundated with scripts, which are arriving now at the rate of three a week. Eighteen feature films, most of them involving big studios (the majors and mini-majors of Hollywood) are expected over the next 15 months; many would have come sooner had it not been for the lack of accommodation and transport during the months July-September in Harare because of the N.A.M. Summit.

Happily, we have not become stereotyped in the minds of the moguls: the eighteen comprize the whole spectrum of movie-making, from high comedy to adventure, musical extravaganza to science fiction, political drama to Agatha Christie spectacular—they are all coming. (David Lean and Stephen Spielberg are too....)

It was a special honour, however, to be chosen by Sir Richard Attenborough (in preference to several other African countries which he had considered) for the \$24 million feature film "Asking For Trouble"—the story of the South African nationalist martyr, Steve Biko, and how editor Donald Woods, eventually at risk to his own life and that of his family, saw to it that the world learnt the truth about Biko's death and heard his message.

The script is by Jack Briley, author of the screenplay for Attenborough's previous blockbuster, "Gandhi", and is such that this film will become cinematographic history. Certainly it will do more for the cause of liberation in South Africa than a million articles and pamphlets, for few who see it will be unmoved by its portrayal of the mindless violence and continuing horror in that blood-stained country.

The Zimbabwean Government saw fit to offer itself as a partner in this epic project, in the shape of providing the local finance required—\$8.4 million. Central Film Laboratories, in which Government is the majority shareholder, have agreed to effect this, and recently signed an agreement with Universal Pictures of Hollywood, who are the other financial backers. (Universal are good at picking lucrative projects—their last one was "Out of Africa"....)

TRAINING

Thanks to certain built-in safeguards, CFL won't lose on the deal, but could make a great deal of money, which will be used in its re-equipment exercise and to further the local film industry. But this is just one aspect of the influx of foreign films. Each one brings in with it large amounts in foreign currency. Hundreds, sometimes thousands of job opportunities are created. The Minister of Information and PTC has asked film-makers to give preference to unemployed ex-combatants, and they have honoured this, not only as regards work as extras (for crowd scenes) but in a more permanent capacity as trainee artisans on set. Some are now becoming very proficient in the esoteric art of set construction—a number of carpenters on the Harare set of "Asking For Trouble" have learnt the secret of film carpentry, which, being of a necessarily temporary nature, uses glue instead of nails and screws.

Since KSM, when they were exposed to film-making on a grand scale for the first time, many others have gone from film to film, increasing their expertise in a variety of fields. There are now skilled Zimbabweans in the realms of set construction, stunts, special effects, makeup, wardrobe, set dressing, gaffer and grip work, transport fleets and production management. Now and again there is a really dramatic success story, such as the talented

young man who began as a Fourth Assistant Director on KSM, and ended up acting First A.D. on "Quartermain." Co-star James Earl Jones was so impressed with him that he flew him over to Hollywood to act as a consultant on a film about black magic in Africa; and he is now playing a dual role in "Asking for Trouble"—spending the preproduction period in the production office, and being a second A.D. "on the floor" when shooting starts.

Of course, there are always disgruntled people, especially those who were rejected, and so there have been spates of letters to the newspapers implying that the film companies have behaved like Mr. Botha on one of his off-days: racist, and exploitative, downright cruel—you name it, someone has alleged it. The Ministry has investigated every such complaint, and found 90 per cent of them to be totally unfounded. On the few occasions where a genuine grievance has been uncovered, the film companies have readily agreed to put things right at once.

FILM-MAKER

The Ministry has urged local film-makers to form a union and set down rates of pay for every possible job category. Legislation could then be passed enforcing these; but until such time as the film-makers get their act together in this regard, we have to rely on the goodwill of the companies—who again have generally been more than fair. Extras earn \$10 per day (for what amounts to about two hours of real work, if that), plus food, plus transport to and from the set—and accommodation if they have to be moved away from their home town. This is good money for sitting around in the sun looking pretty. To demand more of the companies would upset the financial ecology of the country—every second worker would be rushing off for a couple of weeks from his job to become a film extra.

There are vast spin-offs when a foreign film comes to town. During pre-production for KSM, five Harare factories were working around the clock for three months, solely occupied on large orders for Canon. Take the advent of "Jake Speed" in Chivhu (the Ministry makes a point of suggesting the smaller towns and centres to film-makers)—the local service stations, shops, cafes, traders, hotel, and the populace in general, roped in as extras, all enjoyed profits such as they had not seen in years in this sleepy little town. "Quatermain" did the same for Victoria Falls, and now

"Asking For Trouble" seems likely to give similar shots in the arm to Shurugwi, Gweru, Mutare and Nyanga. Two of the political dramas set in South Africa which are expected soon will probably use Bulawayo as their headquarters, so Harare will no longer get all the cake!

The denigrators of foreign filmmaking in Zimbabwe ignore what such mammoth projects can mean to the man or woman in the street. Take for example, the little old lady from a village far beyond Gokwe, in one of the most remote corners of our country. She had come to

Harare for medical treatment, and heard that Cannon were looking for many thousands of grass mats to use in the set construction of KSM. She was skilled at this work, so she set about making as many as she could manage. With the money she earned, she was able to buy, for the first time in her life a good quality transistor to take home.

Now the inhabitants of that little village sit round the radio each evening, listening to Radio Four; and some of them are learning to read and write. This is what the blossoming film industry can and does mean to Zimbabweans.

Peasant farmers help feed the nation

By Felicity Wood

With the spectre of famine dominating much of Africa the success of Zimbabwe's peasant farmers in the face of three consecutive years of drought is attracting keen interest throughout the rest of Africa—and abroad. Zimbabwe is producing sufficient food to feed herself and for export.

Yet at Independence in 1980 the idea that Zimbabwe's 850 000 communal farmers (supporting a population of five million) could enter the cash economy was greeted with a certain scepticism by the local and international agriculturalists.

MAIZE

Prior to 1980 the peasant contribution had been less than eight percent of total maize production. Within two years this rose by 23 percent (1981/82); five years later with the latest 1984/85 harvest in that figure has risen to 44 percent. Of the national total of 1.8 million tonnes of maize delivered to the Grain Marketing Board by the end of October last year, 772 500 tonnes came from the communal farmers.

The same success was reflected in the cotton production figures with a record crop of 290 000 tonnes of which 104 000 came from small-scale and communal farmers—and more than 23 000 from government-owned estates.

How did this all happen? To what do we attribute the success of communal agriculture causing sector's contribution to grow—and not shrink—during the three years of consecutive drought which hit Zimbabwe in the early 1980s?

In Zimbabwe it is felt much credit should go to the highly efficient State research and extension services which after 1980 focused on the needs of the communal farmer and not just on those of the 4 500 large-scale commercial farmers. Let us take a look at these two services:

The Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Research and Specialist Services is Zimbabwe's research flagship. Split into three divisions with 14 research stations in the five natural regions, backed by a number of research and service organizations, the thrust of research now mirrors the needs of the communal farmer. Some exciting results are already emerging on drought-tolerant grain crops and moisture conservation practices that are attracting interest from throughout Africa and the world.

The efficient follow-through to this research effort is supplied by a very small Government department, the Department of Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services (Agritex), staffed by a mere 2 500 people of which 1 600 are extension workers at grass-roots level.

Agritex services Zimbabwe's entire farming community with "timely appropriate advice in a way acceptable to farmers." As with research, the State's extension effort was re-directed after 1980 to cater for the needs of some 8 000 small-scale farmers and nearly one million communal farmers.

The remaining 4 500 large-scale commercial farmers still receive advice and services on request. Initial fears that the enlarged target audience would so dilute the extension message as to make it ineffective have proved groundless. A three-pronged approach of re-examination of extension strategies, intensive in-staff training and practical help in the form of transport and improved housing for grass-roots extension staff has been undertaken to enable the extension service to meet the new challenge.

WORKERS

Mobilization of the extension workers—with motor bikes funded by a World Bank loan—has done much to speed communication. The programme of improved housing is being undertaken to both retain and attract new staff at the vital grass-roots level. The present ratio of extension worker to farmer is 1:850 and it is hoped to reduce this to a more acceptable 1:600 by improving conditions of employment. (Zimbabwe also has one of the highest birth rates in the world, 3.6 percent, which means the population will have doubled by the year



2 000 resulting in a widening of the ratio between farmer and extension staff and not the desired narrowing).

The re-examination of the existing, successful extension strategies is being coupled with some project studies currently underway on new strategies. Some of these ideas have been imported from other parts of the world and are being adapted to suit Zimbabwean conditions; the majority are tried-and-proved

methods that have evolved in Zimbabwe since the late 1920s.

Supporting this is an intensive staff training plan that is paralleled by farmer training. Old and established training programmes for both staff and farmers have been updated and local training centres for farmers are rapidly being established throughout Zimbabwe's eight provinces.

RESEARCH

An integral part of the research and extension effort is the follow-through provided by the rest of organized agriculture: increased credit facilities to farmers, streamlined transport and marketing systems, better roads in remote rural areas, better communication.

While many observers—among them agriculturists, economists and politicians—in many parts of the world are asking, "What is the secret of Zimbabwe's success? Is it the blue-print for the rest of Africa?" Zimbabweans themselves are still debating the reasons for success. While there are probably as many opinions expressed as interests represented, there is an overall



agreement that it is the combination of factors ranging from research, through extension to practical considerations like credit facilities and transport that has enabled the Zimbabwean goose to keep laying the golden eggs of Africa.

Minister of Agriculture Moven Mahachi estimates Zimbabwe's current stockpile at 1,5 million tonnes of maize. He points out that a stock of this magnitude is desirable because of the recent experience of drought:

"We must appreciate that Zimbabwe is a land-locked country which results in certain disadvantages and vulnerabilities—adequate stocks of maize are essential in order to ensure our food security."

The life of Tomas Bata of Bata shoes

It was in an earlier century. An age of political, cultural and industrial upheaval. Tomas Bata initiated a revolution which was to transform the footwear industry and bring massive benefits to customers and manufacturers alike.

Tomas Bata, then aged only 18, laid the foundation of the Bata Shoe organisation in 1894 by opening his own factory. He had been born into the ninth generation of a family of shoemakers in 1876. Indeed, shoemaking, as still practised at that time, had changed little from the mediaeval days.

But it was also a time when the machine had as much social and industrial impact as the silicone chip and computer has today. Tomas Bata had a vision.

Shoes were still being made by hand in associated groups of cottage industries. Techniques were primitive. Few realised that efficient production, distribution and marketing must be combined into a single energetic enterprise. The making of shoes with such tools as the knife, the awl and the hammer, the method used since the time of the early Egyptians, must be mechanised. The days of the shoemaker producing only one pair of shoes a day were over. Already, the trade had been catapulted into a more modern age

with the invention in 1858 of a machine for sewing the soles of shoes to the uppers.

But Tomas Bata was also conscious that the machine remained the tool of man, and should not domi-

nate him. His maxim—people, not machines, build industries.

The democratic organisation he founded startled less enterprising industries by introducing incentive payments to workers and managers in the 20s, by promoting young people on merit, and by recognising a



Workers prepare leather for stitching in a leather factory

social responsibility to the community and the nation, with the building of schools, hospitals and homes as well as factories. But for the enterprising spirit of Tomas Bata, it is unlikely that factories would have been established in countries and places where people went without footwear. It is possible that even today shoes would be a rare item in many parts of the world.

Like all men of enterprise, he remained a restless spirit. In 1931, the year before his death in a plane crash, Mr Bata said: "Let us not be afraid of the future. Half the people of the world are walking barefoot and only 5 percent of mankind is well shod. How little we have done, and how great the task awaiting all shoemakers."

As Zimbabwe has marched forward from strength to strength through the dedication of an independent, hard-working government—so the country's workers have progressed to better working conditions, higher wages and improved standards of living—in a productive society, set on building solid foundations for future generations.



A Bata retail outlet

The earning of foreign currency continues to be of major importance to the country. In the interests of this fact, executives from the Zimbabwe Bata Shoe Company's export division travel the world in search of new markets.

In recognition of free trade with the outside world which dawned with the country's independence, Bata went into the 80s by exporting shoes and leather components worth more than \$32 million to a number of foreign countries.

The company is constantly exploring new ideas aimed at increasing export potential, not only on a global basis, but also to the rest of Africa.

Historically, South Africa has always been the industry's largest market. But, in the light of changing trading patterns in southern Africa, new markets are constantly sought.

Great strides have been taken to strengthen trade links and increase exports to the SADCC regions. One of the innovative ideas put into operation recently to achieve this objective was to produce shoe components, specially designed for easy

assembly and manufacturing into finished shoes in the receiving countries.

Less import restrictions are encountered on component parts than on finished goods. Therefore, the Bata idea has assisted countries who suffer from a shortage of foreign currency and whose import allocations are limited, to stretch what money is available by importing component parts.

The benefit to these countries is two-fold: it provides employment at home and meets a larger sector of their own market need for shoes.

There is no challenge to Bata's position as the largest shoe manufacturer in the country and one of the largest employers of labour.

The 105 hectare factory and head office site in Gweru is said to be the largest shoe manufacturing single complex in the Southern Hemisphere. In recent years the company has embarked in large development programmes, including the refurbishing of the tannery factory which renders it the largest and most up-to-date in Africa. At the same time a plant was constructed to treat tannery waste.

The large leather factory has been properly housed in new premises increasing production capacity by more than half. The complex of factories in Gweru is capable of 10 million pairs of shoes each year. These cater for over 600 types and styles of footwear ranging from infants' shoes to those required in heavy industry, and military footwear.

Four years ago another factory extension was completed to further improve the worker environment. In the same year a new manufacturing complex was built in Mutare, on Zimbabwe's eastern border with Mozambique.

Millions of dollars are injected into local industry every year. Three

million square metres of textiles is used in footwear production, packed into nearly nine million boxes and despatched to the market place in half a million cardboard cartoons, all locally produced.

The company is by far the largest user of cattle hides in the country. Large consignments of hides are delivered to the tannery factory in Gweru from the Cold Storage Commission where, by the most advanced technology, they are processed into high quality leather.

The distribution of merchandise to markets near and far afield and delivery of enormous consignment of raw materials to the factories, contributes substantially to the income of the transport industry.

As one of the largest industrial employers in Zimbabwe, wages and salaries earned by workers and put into circulation in their local communities, adds to the economy of the commercial sector.

The company is prepared to play its part in the development of Zimbabwe, ensuring continuing

prosperity, creating new jobs and earning foreign currency where possible.

With its Zimbabwean board of directors, it is well able to appreciate and satisfy the country's changing needs and aspirations. In addition, it will draw and capitalise on international product and marketing experience from the network of Bata companies in 92 countries around the globe.

ADVANCE

As Zimbabwe belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations, so Bata in Zimbabwe is a member of the "Bata Commonwealth", operating for the good of all—in an organisation where there has never been an obstacle to advancement.

Over the years, Bata has reinvested millions of dollars locally. It has the latest technology, managerial know-how and the training skills at all levels.

Although the shoe industry in Zimbabwe remains highly labour

intensive it must also keep pace with the rest of the world by adopting sophisticated production methods to meet world quality export demands.

The present day production and marketing techniques are those required of highly developed major industry. Every employee at Bata, from the production line worker to the executive carrying out major decisions, must have suitable skills and must therefore be trained for this in order to export a product comparable in quality and style with footwear of international standards.

Chairman of the world's largest shoe manufacturing organisation in the world, Mr Thomas J Bata during a recent visit to Zimbabwe said: "We believe we have a responsibility to the communities in which we do business. This is especially true in the developing nations where we can help them achieve a higher standard of living by creating jobs and providing opportunities for individual development."

—Isobel Humphreys

SEDCO for development

By Florence Whande

SEDCO (Small Enterprises Development Corporation) plays a major role in the development of commerce and industry in Zimbabwe's rural areas and small towns.

The corporation was set up in November 1984, following the enactment of the Small Enterprises Development Corporation Act.

SEDCO provides assistance in the establishment of co-operatives, and, small commercial and industrial enterprises. The corporation gives these organizations varying assistance such as financial, management counselling and training, information and advice. SEDCO assists in schemes related to reconstruction,

expansion and modernization of existing or new business ventures.

Emerging enterprises are SEDCO's priority area for assistance although at times help is given to ailing existing businesses. In both cases SEDCO might provide managerial, marketing or technical know-how to ensure good take-off or transform available resources into successful business.

Modest interest rates on loans advanced, and other minimal

administrative charges have to be paid by clients after grace periods ranging from three to 24 months. Short-term loans are repayable in two years; medium-term in two to five years and long-term in five to 10 years. To date, SEDCO has not experienced problems related to non-paying clients. Delays in payment has been the only major problem encountered.

If a client's business shows no progress SEDCO's consultant officers investigate causes contributing to failure. After causes and other possible constraints are identified, advice is offered and special training sessions are arranged. There are follow-up activities to see how the clients fare after the training sessions.



Supermarket/Butchery co-operative run by ex-combatants in the Darwendale area

In evaluating projects to be assisted, SEDCO establishes commercial profitability as a prerequisite. Other developmental criteria such as creation of employment; skills development; decen-

tralization of economic activities; utilization of domestic resources; promotion of national saving and foreign currency earnings and savings are all considered during project evaluation.

Most of the enterprises assisted by SEDCO have proved to be successful. Among them are the orange juice manufacturer, Sun-Splash; Kushinga metal and steel fabricators in Mount Darwin and, a commercial industry in the Darwendale area run by ex-combatants.

From December 1984 to December 1985, SEDCO approved 203 projects out of the 600 applications received. The approved projects are worth 3.6 million dollars. The corporation uses funds borrowed from Government and several financial institutions. With a World Bank loan coming, SEDCO might have foreign currency allocations for its clients. On the foreign currency issue, SEDCO encourages the use of local resources wherever possible.

SEDCO advises that people with ideas should approach the organization before putting any money into a project to avoid waste of resources.

Book review

COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE IN ZIMBABWE

Modern Farming Publications
Trust Z\$10,00

This publication is an authoritative summary of Zimbabwe's commercial agriculture, condensing into 110 pages specialist treatment of the subject by fifteen expert contributors. Numerous photographs, tables and graphs support interesting textual material that is well laid-out.

Although the book is intended to be an annual production—in order to sustain topicality—the edition under review incorporates some useful historical synopses. These

alone will serve to perpetuate the present work as a valuable reference.

A balanced introduction achieves a realistic appraisal of the agricultural industry, while sounding certain salutary warnings. One notable feature of the specialist contributions is their relative freedom from irritating vogue words and unnecessary technical jargon. In future editions it might be thought desirable to achieve consistency in the existing inclusion of scientific names. These are thoroughly worthwhile, but perhaps all should be italicized.

As a work which will indubitably attract international attention, the short but effective marshalling of relevant facts about Zimbabwe must be commended.

The publishers, compiler and contributors are to be congratulated upon a book which will be an asset to the industry, the business sector, public servants, and educational authorities. Agriculturalists would doubtless recommend the work to politicians too—if only for the frontispiece quotation.

P.T-K.

* * *

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Flying high

Air Vice-Marshal Josiah Tungamirai became the new commander of the Air Force of Zimbabwe with the rank of air marshal making him the first black Zimbabwean to hold the post.

Air Marshal Tungamirai took over from Air Marshal Azim Daudapota, from Pakistan, whose term of duty ended December 31, 1985, after two-and-a-half years as commander of the Air Force of Zimbabwe. At the end of his service, Air Marshal Daudapota was presented with the Zimbabwe Order of Merit for outstanding service by President Banda.

Ploughed home

A Zimbabwean, Mr Barry Loades, won a gold medal at the World Exhibition of Young Inventors' Achievements held in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, early in the year, for his low-cost tractor invention.

He was one of 23 participants from 14 African countries who were part of more than 4 000 competitors from 71 countries at the exhibition which was held under the auspices of the United Nations.

Mr Loades' tractor had previously won him third prize at the Rural Development Technology competition held in Zimbabwe. The tractor uses a lot of labour and it can plough half an hour non-stop when fully operational.

C.D.(E)

Cde Ben Jambaga became Zimbabwe's first Ambassador to the Holy See.

Pinta Point

The first milk collection point for small farms was officially opened at Marirangwe (near Harare) by the Minister of Lands, Agriculture, and Rural Settlement, Cde Moven Mahachi, end of January.

Immortalised

The ZANU (PF) Youth League launched the 21st February Movement for children to immortalise the ideals of Zimbabwe's first Prime Minister,

Cde Robert Mugabe. The launching of the youth movement for children between five and 14 years, marked Cde Mugabe's 62nd birthday on February 21.

Installed

The colourful installation of the first Bishop of Chinhoyi, the Right Rev. Helmut Reckter was attended by thousands of Roman Catholics in the Chinhoyi Showground, early in January this year.

Success

The Zimcare programmes to help rural mentally handicapped children learn at home has been declared a success by a team of evaluators.

The rural home-based programme was launched in Mvurwi, Bindura, Mutoko and Marondera in 1984 with its main objective being to help mentally handicapped people function better in their own community. It was also to help the community better understand and accept the mentally handicapped.

The programme presently serves 242 patients of which 63 percent are males. About 80 percent are under 15.

Cold turkey?

Drug traffickers, especially smugglers of Mandrax into Zimbabwe, risk long prison sentences if they are caught and convicted. The Judge President issued the stern warning at the opening of the 1986 High Court session in Harare.

In focus

Zimbabweans in the country's young film industry, are forming an association and believe that the country could profitably provide more services to overseas filmmakers as well as start making films locally. With already about 15 films due to be shot in the country, Zimbabwe now has the chance to create a professional film industry with benefits for both local people and investors.

Teaching

The government has begun working out the mechanics to

make all teachers in Zimbabwe public servants and a committee has been set up to look at the new relationship to be established between government-aided schools and colleges.

In the past members of the Unified Teaching Service, who form 84 percent of teachers in Zimbabwe, were not subjected to public service regulations. But the new teaching service implies that every teacher will be subject to public conditions of service and will have to set up new disciplinary committees for the whole service, said the secretary for Education, Dr Elijah Chanakira.

Warning

Addressing the 46th special congress of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde Moven Mahachi, warned farmers who do not use their land fully or failed to invest their profits in farming production. He said that now that the Land Acquisition Bill was law some farmers might face the danger of losing their farms if the land was abandoned or used too little.

More food

International experts meeting in Harare called for a new approach to the world food problem, stressing the need for systems which will ensure a sustained flow of food to all people. The call was made at the end of a week-long ad hoc panel discussion on science, technology and food self-sufficiency organised by the United Nations advisory committee on science and technology for development.

Experiment

An experiment to influence Zimbabwean mothers to use a cup-and-spoon for feeding milk to their babies instead of a feeding bottle which is difficult to keep clean, has been successful.

At a meeting of the Zimbabwe Infant Nutrition Network in Harare a report on the experiment at Harare Central Hospital said the cup-and-spoon method with milk expressed from the mother's breast was now the normal feeding method at the centre. The method was used with babies

whose mothers had died, were too ill to feed them or had been abandoned.

Traditional

The Zimbabwe College of Music has introduced a course on traditional music and hired an expert in playing the *dzavadzima mbira* (a Shona instrument).

For many years, the college has been looking for ways of expanding its curriculum to include aspects of traditional music. The college had been encouraged by the interest shown in traditional music and expected the course to be popular.

Visit

In May the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, paid a three-day friendly visit to Malawi at the invitation of President Kamuzu Banda. Cde Mugabe was accompanied by his wife, Cde Sally, and four cabinet ministers.

Frontline meets

Five leaders of the Frontline states met in Harare in July to discuss the forthcoming Commonwealth mini-summit on South Africa in London and take stock of the Southern African situation.

The chairman of Frontline States, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, President Jose dos Santos of Angola, President Ali Mwinyi of Tanzania, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Quett Masire of Botswana, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe attended the meeting alongside the President of Swapo, Cde Sam Nujoma, the secretary general of the ANC, Cde Alfred Nzo, and the chairman of the PAC, Cde Johnson Mlambo.

After the meeting it was announced that unless the British government "makes a categorical statement" before the start of the Commonwealth Games on July 24, that it will impose sanctions on South Africa, three Frontline States—Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe would (and did) boycott the games.

In a communique issued following the meeting the Frontline states leaders commended the states which by

then had announced their boycott of the games.

On tap

Harare's main water supplies were connected to Lake Robertson when government commissioned the multi-million dollar Darwendale water tunnel to the Morton Jaffray water works in July. The Darwendale tunnel was built by Harare City Council at a cost of more than \$26 million.

Largesse

On June 26 Cde Robert Mugabe started a solidarity fund for the liberation movements in South Africa when he donated \$2 000 from his salary. Cde Mugabe made the call for the fund to be established when he addressed thousands of people at Rufaro Stadium who had gathered to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto massacre.

Careless?

A mystery passenger on an India jet abandoned a million dollars' worth of Mandrax pills hidden in two bags at Harare airport on July 5. Customs officials found 100 packets, each containing 1 000 tablets, in the two abandoned bags.

The Collector of Customs (Operations) warned that sophisticated equipment was being installed to help in detecting smugglers.

Carter visits

Former United States president Jimmy Carter, accompanied by his wife Rosilyn, visited Zimbabwe in early July.

Mr Carter, an executive of a privately financed development organisation called Global 2 000, was in Zimbabwe to explore the possibility of setting up a regional training scheme. Global 2 000 is already involved in primary health and subsistence agriculture projects in Ghana and the Sudan.

On the phone

Opening the new \$6 million Chitungwiza telephone exchange, President Banana said government intends to bring telephone services to all

Zimbabweans. "Our goal is to bring the telephone services within the reach of all Zimbabweans whether they live in urban or rural areas."

He said the government also wanted to develop the postal system by establishing more post offices, mobile post offices and agencies so that people would not have to travel long distances to reach the facilities.

SADR here

The president of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), Cde Mohamed Abdelaziz, paid a three-day state visit to Zimbabwe at the end of June. At a state banquet hosted in his honour by President Banana, Cde Abdelaziz said for 13 years the SADR had been fighting for its total sovereignty and that the people of the SADR were living in the same conditions that the people of Algeria and Mozambique were living in before independence. He said SADR's struggle would continue until total independence had been achieved.

EPG report

Two members of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, charged with trying to find a formula to bring peace to South Africa, presented their report to the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe on June 25. Former Nigeria head of state Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo and former Tanzanian foreign minister, John Malecela, were accompanied by the Commonwealth deputy secretary-general, Chief Emeka Anyaoku of Nigeria.

Cde Mugabe congratulated the EPG for producing the report and for the members' commitment and patience in carrying out the exercise.

Parliament opened

On June 24 President Banana opened the second session of the Second Parliament of Zimbabwe with a call to the nation to work hard in order to achieve the objectives of the First Five-Year National Development Plan. Addressing the House of Assembly, Cde Banana said an immense outlay of national effort and resources would be required to fulfil the plan.

The Spotlight is on Kumbirai Kangai

By Mwanyanya Dhliwayo

Cde Kumbirai Kangai, albeit now the Minister of Energy and Water Resources and Development in the present cabinet, still carries his nickname—"Mr Minimum Wage" from a previous portfolio at the Ministry of Labour and Social Services where he championed the plight of workers, some of whose wages were "shamefully low".

Cde Kangai was born on February 17, 1938 and attended Makumbe Mission School, Buhera, Zimuto Secondary School and Umtali Teachers College. He taught at Zimuto and later transferred to Muchinjike and Repange schools in the Murewa District. When ZANU was formed in 1963, Cde Kangai became one of its leading activists and was arrested in 1964. He subsequently lost his teaching post. He later obtained a scholarship to study in the USA in 1965. There, he read public health and clinical laboratory pathology. While he was in the USA, he was active in ZANU politics and at one stage, he was the chief representative of the party in North America.

Back home, Cde Kangai's first cabinet post in the then Ministry of Labour and Social Services, saw him in a "hot seat". Soon after independence Zimbabwe was hit by a wave of industrial unrest. Confidence had to be created in both the workers and employers and, among the workers, there was a crisis of expectation. The crisis was real in some instances and "artificial" in other cases. Some strikes emanated from "hear-say and rumour mongering by malcontents who wanted the new government to have a bad name."

As for how he managed to deal with the strikes, he said his position in the liberation war as secretary for transport and social welfare came in handy. During the war, he was active in organizing international assistance for the party, especially for the welfare of the thousands of Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique. "Life in the (refugee) camps demanded a lot of diplomacy and skill when handling the various day-to-day chores." Also useful were his teaching experiences, his training in public health and the courses he took in psychology. "All these aspects from my background, became useful," he said. He remembers vividly the day he had to handle eight strikes simultaneously.

Why did he as minister do the negotiating? Could he not send officials of the Ministry? To this, Cde Kangai said the majority of the officers who could go were white and "race was still a sensitive issue." As minister, these negotiations also gave him a chance to learn about the issues involved. "It was very educative," he said. He also took time to plead with the workers to give the new government a chance.

This was the time workers committees were established. To the workers, Cde Kangai preached a gospel of hard work and to the employers that of reconciliation and tolerance.

Cde Kangai's time at Labour and Social Services saw the passing of legislation that changed the status of the worker. Repressive legislation such as the Master and Servant Act and the Conciliation Act, had to go. It was that time that men and women who did the same job started receiving equal pay. His ministry also found that children who were employed to do jobs normally done by adults, were being paid far less. "We argued that if they were doing what adults do then, they should be paid what adults are paid," Cde Kangai said. That ministry drafted the new Labour Bill (now an Act). Cde Kangai said with this bill, convention had to be broken. "The bill had to be discussed openly because of the magnitude of what was involved. We even held a seminar to discuss it at the university. It was debated and proposals—which we took into account—were made." He said the bill was at the third draft stage when he left the ministry. Cde Kangai heralded the formation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) as a milestone in the labour movement. The ZCTU stipulates that there should be one union in one industry. The ZCTU is affiliated to the ILO.

His ministry had the task of assisting war victims. The War Victims' Compensation Act facilitated compensation to people who were maimed in the war. The establishment of the Demobilization Directorate enabled unemployed ex-combatants to draw pay "which assisted them to stand on their own feet." The founding of the rehabilitation centre at Ruwa provided a centre for ex-combatants who had no homes.

In the Social Services department, "the whole system needed overhauling. There were glaring disparities based on race. Also delays faced by claimants in compensation cases were cumbersome. A claimant could wait for as long as two years after a claim had been filed. The machinery certainly had to change," he said.

The other challenge that he faced in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, was the drought that hit Zimbabwe for three years. "The logistics involved in moving relief food country-wide, became a mammoth task," he said. He however, was happy that the people in rural Zimbabwe who were meant to benefit from the drought relief programme "were so thankful and, will never forget it." In some cases, whole families depended entirely on the relief food and failure to deliver it in time would have meant starvation, he said.



Cde Kumbirai Kangai

From Labour and Social Services, he moved to Industry and Technology for a short time. The ministry adopted a new foreign currency allocation system, which gave emergent business people a chance. The technology wing was new. The ministry however envisaged a technology both labour-intensive and appropriate to Zimbabwe. What has he mapped out in his current ministry of Energy and water Resources and Development? He envisages moving with speed to supply rural areas with electricity. "If decentralization and rural development are to proceed fast, it is vital to take electricity to these areas," he said. He also sees his ministry popularizing new and renewable sources of energy and solar energy. Some of the ministry's pilot projects include solar energy, coal and wood stoves, sinking of boreholes and the construction of small and medium sized dams throughout the country. "Every school, clinic or growth point must have a borehole. As for the dams, once we make them available, thereafter, the approach will be inter-ministerial. They can be used for fishing and irrigation," he said.

He said the other task, is to ensure that the country has an adequate supply of "liquid" energy, which is procured outside Zimbabwe.

He is married with seven children.