

8th NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT 1986

Issued 26th August 1986

(Extract from PTC Bulletin No 4 of 1986)²

The Non-Aligned Movement was first established during a summit that was being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1961. The movement was first organized by Marshal Tito and other founder members.

With less than 25 members at the Inaugural summit, the agenda embodied two crucial Items and aims, namely "The establishment and strengthening of international peace and the problems of unequal development."

At the 7th Non-Aligned Summit held in India in 1983, Zimbabwe as an Independent sovereign state was present with the Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe attending as a full member of the organisation. At this summit Zimbabwe was elected to the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Bureau.

At the time of the summit membership of the movement includes 101 countries, each with different socio-political philosophies and levels of economic development. The agreed objective of the organisation being to endeavour to overcome the critical Issues caused by these differences.

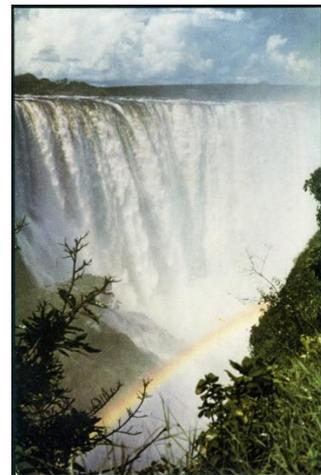
What the above extract does not say is that the principle of non-alignment was countries which did not have a close or strong alignment to the two dominant power blocks of the western government and the Soviet Union to have a platform for co-operation. Despite it's good intentions there was never the prospect of some countries not being close to either power block, Cuba, for example, has been a member from 1961.

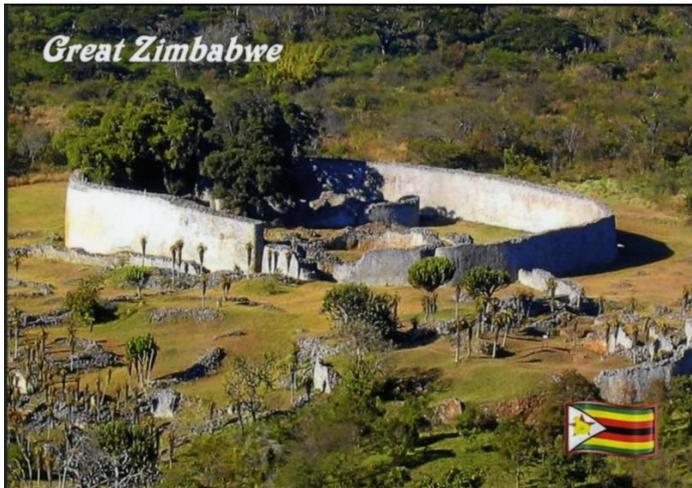
The Summit was held in Harare from 1st to 6th September 1986. At the end of it the Presidency of the Movement was placed in the hand of Zimbabwe, with the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as its Secretary-General. These posts were held until 1989 when the 9th Summit was held in Yugoslavia.

Two stamps were produced to mark the occasion of Zimbabwe was hosting the Summit, neither of which had any real significance as far as the Movement was concerned.

The 26 cent stamp shows the Victoria Falls (Mosi oa Tunya - The smoke that thunders) on the Zambezi River which forms the natural border between Zimbabwe and Zambia. The falls are one of the largest and most beautiful waterfalls in the world with a width of 1688 metres and a maximum fall of 108 metres. The name Victoria Falls was given by the explorer and missionary Dr. David Livingstone when on November 16 1855, he became the first white man to see these mighty falls.

After seeing the Falls, he wrote in his diary "Scenes so lovely must have been gazed upon by angels in their flight." During the rainy season spray from these beautiful falls often reaches a height of 500 metres.²





The \$1 stamp shows the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe, from which the country derives its name, as seen from the 100 metre high Hill Complex.

Zimbabwe's premier national monument is made up of three main groups of stone structures: the Hill Complex, the Great Enclosure and the Valley Complex. Radio carbon dating and archaeological evidence, such as ancient East Coast import goods, discovered on the site, suggest that Great Zimbabwe flourished between the 13th and 15th centuries AD., and was the work of a Shona-Karanga civilisation. It developed into a powerful prestigious state, ruled over by a succession of kings whose influence spread throughout what is now the nation of Zimbabwe.

The Great Enclosure shown on the stamp is irregularly elliptical in shape and is 106 metres across at its widest point. The massive outer wall stands over 11 metres in height and contains approximately 18,000 cubic metres of stonework, making it the largest single ancient structure in sub-Saharan Africa.²

The Stamps



Catalogue listings

SG	ZSC ¹	Value	Description
698	125	26c	Victoria Falls
699	126	\$1	Great Zimbabwe

Technical details

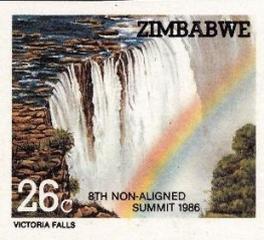
Stamp size:	26c	35 x 30 mm	\$1	66 x 26 mm
Sheet Size:	26c	50 stamps (10 rows of 5 stamps),		
	\$1	30 stamps (10 row x 3 stamps)		
		two panes per printed sheet		
Artist:		Cedric Herbert		
Paper:		ZSC paper type B – HS6, fluorescent coated paper with PVA gum with a blueish/greenish tinge.		
Print colours:		All values - Black, magenta, cyan, yellow		
Perforations:	26c	SG 14½ x 14, ZSC 14¼ x 14		
	\$1	SG 14½, ZSC 14½		
		Top margin:		Perforated through.
		Other margins:		Imperforate
Printer:		Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd., Harare, Zimbabwe		
Printer's Imprint:		Bottom Margin, imprint printed in black		
		26c below Row 10 Columns 2 to 4		
		\$1 below Row 10 column 2		
Cylinder numbers:	26c	Top margin above column 5. Colours reading from left – black, magenta yellow, cyan.		
	\$1	Bottom margin below column 1. Colours reading from left – cyan, yellow, magenta, black		
Colour register:	26c	Type TL 4– round boxed – right margin opposite R1/5.		
	\$1	Type TL 4- rounded boxed – left margin opposite R10/1		
		Colours reading down– cyan, yellow, magenta, black		
Sheet Value:	26c	Top margin, above R1/1, printed in black.		
	\$1	Bottom margin below R10/3, printed in black		
Sheet Number:		Type SN 4a with 'PTC' prefix,		
	26c	left margin, opposite R1/1, reading down.		
	\$1	right margin opposite R10/3, reading down		
Print numbers:	26c	320,000	\$1	150,000
Issue date:		26 th August, 1986		
Withdrawal from sale:				
Demonetarisat		31 st January, 1994		

Listed varieties

No listed varieties have been noted

Unlisted Varieties

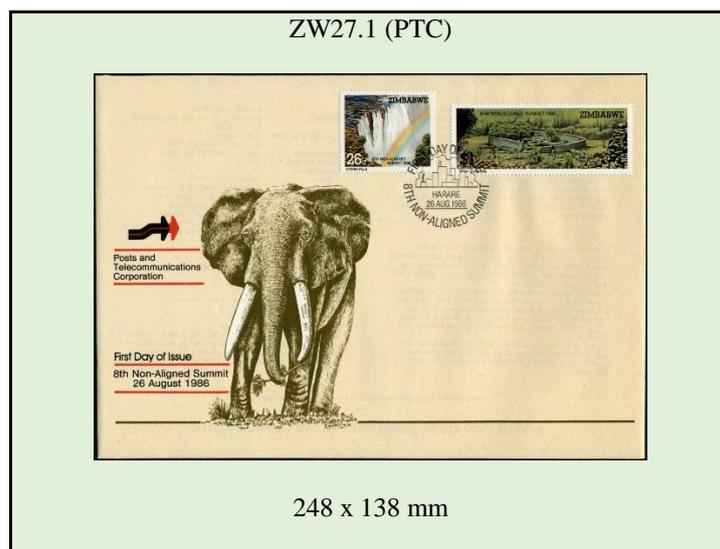
There are numerous small dots and specks in the printing of these stamps, particularly in the backgrounds. Some dots and specks shown below are a bit more distinctive, some may be constant.

		
<p>26c: Imperforate stamps (Source – eBay – right)</p>		<p>26c: Unprinted round spot bottom right of stamp (Courtesy Dave Trathen)</p>
		
<p>\$1: two red spots above trees, possibly constant</p>	<p>\$1: cyan dot to left of Enclosure</p>	<p>\$1: cyan line to left of 'Zimbabwe'</p>
		
	<p>\$1: Cyan dot to wall of Enclosure</p>	

First Day Covers

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

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



Bibliography:

1. "The Zimbabwean Concise Postage Stamp Catalogue", published by Harare Stamp Company, edited by Ken Allanson, Mike Amos and Geoff Brakspear. The catalogue continues to be updated and expanded by Geoff Brakspear
2. PTC Philatelic Bureau Bulletin No 4 of 1986.