

# TANZANIA NEWS REVIEW

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...: what chances at UN?

AFRICAN MINERALS

3/-



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Tourism is a significant foreign-exchange earner in Tanzania, and measures are being taken to enable it to generate even more of the exchange and other benefits. — Page 4.



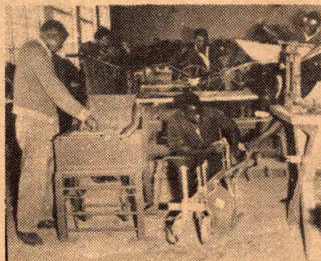
### MINERALS

Advocating the setting up of a new, more equitable world economic order is making an ambitious clarion call seeking to help make the world's poor reap more from their own resources. But it is a tough battle. — Page 5.



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## Race for UN top post

## BON VOYAGE SALIM!

News Review Writers

THE post of the United Nations' topmost administrator, the Secretary General, falls vacant as the term of office for incumbent Kurt Waldheim expires on December 31, this year.

Dr. Waldheim, an Austrian national who took over from U Thant, of Burma, in January 1972 for what were to become two five-year terms as chief executive of the world body, is out to seek re-election for an unprecedented third term.

Dr. Waldheim apart, the only name that so far stands out most prominently among contestants for the prized post is that of Salim Ahmed Salim. Salim is currently Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, having been appointed following his Cabinet reshuffle in October 1980.

Ambassador Salim (39) has already received the blessings of member-nations of the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement, all of which have registered their full support for his fight for the "high and heavy seat" in New York.

The Non-Aligned countries comprise two-thirds of the UN membership and the 50 OAU member-nations a third of the membership of the world body. Their full-force backing of Salim is, thus, a definite setback for Dr. Waldheim and cause for great hope for the youthful Third World diplomat.

As UN procedure demands, the General Assembly will appoint

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Nduku Salim Ahmed Salim: diplomat renowned as a lover of mankind.



## Race for UN post

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the Secretary General on the recommendation of the 15-member Security Council. Each of the Council's five permanent members: Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. can veto a candidate.

So, even with the mammoth support behind him, Salim is yet to repeat itself?

Trygve Lie of Norway served as the first SG of the UN, from the early 1946 to 1953.

Lie was succeeded by a Swede, Dag Hammarskjold, who held the post until his death in a plane crash in southern Africa in 1961. Then came in U Thant, Dr. Waldheim's predecessor.

Both Waldheim and Salim, and indeed all those contesting the topmost UN seat, clearly understand that as the UN's chief administrator the SG is in a hot and challenging position.

The SG is the head of *international civil servants* whose many duties and responsibilities include administering the programmes and policies laid down by the other UN organs.

This being the case, it is obvious that the right choice for such a delicate and demanding post cannot be any man. So, now, does Salim have the stuff that so suitably distinguishes him as to qualify him for the post?

Let us have a quick look at his life history, a history which has over the years put on so much good meat that it would take volumes to relate exhaustively.

Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim was born in Zanzibar, on January 23, 1942. He had his primary and secondary education in his native Zanzibar from 1948 to April 1962.

He returned home the next year, to become chief editor of a

\* near NDOLA



President Mwalimu Nyerere meets Heads of African delegations to the UN at a luncheon in New York in October 1970. Mwalimu was in New York to address the UN General Assembly. Ndugu Salim is on Mwalimu's left (black goggles).



Dar es Salaam, January 1975: Ndugu Salim (left), then Tanzania's PR to the UN, exchanging views with former Somali State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Omar Arteh Ghaleb. They were attending the 24th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee.





Mwalimu Nyerere answering from newsmen in Kingston when touring Jamaica in September 1974. Ambassador Salim is pictured second from left.

Zanzibar daily.

Salim's diplomatic career began in earnest with his appointment in May 1964 as Tanzania's Ambassador to Egypt. He was in Cairo until February 1965.

In April that same year he moved to India, as High Commissioner, staying in New Delhi until April 1968. He undertook correspondence Undergraduate studies at the

University of Delhi during the three year he was in India.

From May 1968 to April the following year, Salim was back home, this time as Director of the Africa and Middle East Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Then he was away again, as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, from April to December 1969. He was concurrently accredited to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June to December the same year.

Salim's longest stint as a career diplomat was not to come until February 1970, when he was appointed Tanzania's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. He replaced current Minerals Minister John Malecela.

His country's topmost man at the UN, Salim was concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Cuba (July 1970), High Commissioner to Guyana (December 1970), High Commissioner to Barbados (March 1971), High Commissioner to Jamaica (April 1971) and High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago (July 1971).

Salim headed the Tanzania Mission at the UN until his November 7, 1980 appointment as Foreign Minister. His successor in New York is Paul Rupia, another seasoned diplomat.

Ambassador Salim has since 1966 attended numerous international conferences, workshops, seminars, symposia and what have you, in various capacities.

These include Non-Aligned Summit Conferences, UNCTAD II, East and Central Africa Summit Meeting, OAU Meetings (including those of the Liberation Committee, which has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam), various UN and Commonwealth Conferences as well as UN General Assembly (Special, Ordinary and Emergency) Sessions.

He has at various times been Secretary General or Chairman of some of these meetings, or just Head of the Tanzania delegation.

Salim was in January 1976 President of the UN Security Council. In September 1979 he was President of the 34th Session of the General Assembly.

A veteran Swiss diplomat who was based in the U.S.A. at the time of Salim's UN General Assembly Presidency and talked to the **Tanzania News Review** in Berne recently, said the following of the young Tanzanian's diplomatic competence: "He was impressive. He was serious. He is a strict disciplinarian. For the first time ever, I heard a UN—GA President warn against

delegates' coming late to sessions, and witnessed the warning heeded. He impressed me, and everyone around."

However, the Swiss diplomat was "100 per cent sure that someone within the Security Council" would veto Salim's candidacy.

Salim had his graduate studies at the School of International Relations of Columbia University, U.S.A., from 1973 to 1974, qualifying with a Master of International Affairs Degree.

Last year, he was honoured with a Doctor of Laws Degree by the Philippines University College.

The unanimous and unqualified acceptance of Salim for UN chief administrator, as so boldly and so emphatically demonstrated by Africa, the Arab League and the Non-Aligned Group, is much more than a manifestation of mature solidarity.

For opting for this youthful, talented, education-thirsty and able lover of peace from Africa, is actually embracing a relentless and renowned lover of mankind.

No one shall again ever talk of decolonisation without devoting a word or two to the role Salim Ahmed Salim has played in efforts to transform the socio-economic climate in Africa and elsewhere into a clement enough one for mankind to thrive in freedom and dignity.

Africa's energetic endorsement of Salim must not be seen as a fit of late-day anger seeking to make the continent recapture glory for long adulterated by a cruel world of cynic monsters.

For the UN Secretary General, and indeed the whole of the UN Secretariat, "takes an oath not to seek or receive instructions from any Government or outside authority". That is exactly where the Secretariat's **internationality** lies.

By their action, Africa, the Arab world and the Non-Aligned countries have no doubt made a decisive, giant leap-forwarded. But the struggle is far from over.

Will mankind choose to see reason, and act accordingly? Or will it pretend not to see, and therefore decide to suppress the will of the majority? Only history will tell.