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APARC Communiqué: Spring 2004

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APARC-HBCU COLLABORATIVE
SPECIAL REPORT



SPRING 2004

APARC Communiqué

BOSTON UNIVERSITY AFRICAN PRESIDENTIAL ARCHIVES AND RESEARCH CENTER NEWSLETTER



Boston University and Morehouse College Inaugurate New Partnership

USAID funds Collaborative between APARC and The Leadership Center to provide students access to APARC programs.

Caption goes here- still not clear on who everyone is

The African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University and The Leadership Center at Morehouse College inaugurated a year long collaborative on November 18, 2003 when former Zambian President Kenneth D. Kaunda, First Balfour African President-in-Residence, began a residence at Morehouse College. The Collaborative is designed to give Morehouse students access to the full range of programs offered by APARC. The Collaborative is funded by a grant from USAID. *(story continued on page 2)*

"A Message to My People: Africans in the Diaspora and the Renewal of Africa"

Presented by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda
First President of Zambia

Balfour African President-in-Residence at
Morehouse College, Sale Hall in Atlanta, Georgia
on November 19, 2003

It is an honor and rare privilege for me to be here at Morehouse College to deliver my last major address of my residence. For this place is of historic importance in the United States of America. It has been the cradle of positive activism and creativity among our people. Indeed, it is the citadel of African American educational achievements. Morehouse College has given black America and America, in general, some of its most outstanding leaders; first and foremost, moral leaders like Martin Luther King, Jr.

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Looking Ahead: The Future of Africa

Presented by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda
First President of Zambia

Balfour African President-in-Residence at
The Carter Center Atlanta, Georgia
on November 20, 2003

My friends, I welcome this opportunity to be here at the Carter Center, an Institution, which under the guidance and dynamic leadership of President Jimmy Carter has been a blessing to humanity. Since he left office more than 20 years ago, President Carter has definitely not been in retirement. He has continued to serve the human race in many ways that are truly meaningful to ordinary people. President Carter and his wife, Rosalyn, have touched millions of people in developing countries through their involvement in the fight against river blindness and malaria.

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African Presidential Archives and Research Center

Name: African Presidential Archives and Research Center

Director: Ambassador Charles R. Stith
former US Ambassador to Tanzania

Founded: April 2001

Location: Boston University

History:

Ambassador Stith was appointed by the Chancellor of Boston University to establish the African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) as a compliment to Boston University's fifty-year commitment to African studies. A one million dollar grant from the Llyod G Balfour Foundation, managed by Fleet National Bank to the African President-in-Residence program solidified APARC's programmatic base. In thirty-two months, APARC has quickly been established as an epicenter for the discussion about the important economic and political trends and developments in Africa.

Mission:

Africa is undergoing a profound period of change. In the 1950's and 60's that change was from colonization to independence. In the 1990's and into this century, the change is equally profound. The change is the trend toward democratic and free market reform. APARC's mission is essentially pedagogical hence the Center will (i) chronicle this phase in Africa's development, (ii) encourage a multidisciplinary approach to thinking about Africa, and (iii) establish a forum for African leaders to engage other political, business, academic, and public sector leaders in regards to Africa's global relationships.

Core Programs:

The Balfour African President-in-Residence Program, Papers/Private Conversations Project, The African Leaders State of Africa Report, African Presidential Roundtable and Historically Black Colleges and Universities Collaborative

Contact Information:

APARC

Boston University, 141 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02135
phone: (617) 353-5452 fax: (617) 353-1969
www.bu.edu/aparc

The Leadership Center

Name: The Leadership Center

Director: Dr. Walter Flucker

Founded: 1995

Location: Morehouse College

History:

The Leadership Center at Morehouse College, established in 1995 with a generous grant from The Coca-Cola Foundation, was created to reflect the ideal of the The "Beloved Community" embraced by former Morehouse College President Benjamin E. Mays, Howard Thurman, Martin Luther King Jr. and other distinguished Morehouse alumni. "Beloved Community" provides the context for the cultivation of compassion, integrity and courage as primary values in the development of leaders.

Mission:

To build a state-of-the-art facility at Morehouse College to house the academic departments, institutes and projects that will be part of a comprehensive interdisciplinary leadership program featuring the latest technological resources and strategies.

Core Programs:

Leadership Studies Curriculum Planning, The Coca-Cola Leadership Lecture Series, The Howard Thurman Papers Project, The Faith Communities and Urban Families Project, The Public Influences of African-American Churches Project, The Coca-Cola Pre-College Leadership Program, International Curriculum Development Initiative, Student Leadership Institute, Customized Leadership Training Modules and Programs, International Youth Development, Steppin' Up to Solutions

Contact Information:

The Leadership Center

Morehouse College, 830 Westview Drive, SW, Atlanta, GA 30314
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APARC-HBCU COLLABORATIVE

Atlanta, Georgia
November 18-22, 2003

Tuesday, November 19, 2003

6:00 pm: President Kaunda's Arrival in Atlanta
Hartsfield International Airport

Wednesday, November 19, 2003

8 am - 9 am: Breakfast meeting with Dr. Walter Massey (President, Morehouse College), Dr. Willis Shefall (Vice-President, Morehouse College), Dr. Walter Earl Fluker (Executive Director, The Leadership Center) & Ambassador Charles Stith (Director, APARC)
Morehouse College -Davidson House

4 pm - 5 pm: Meeting with members of Ethical and Emerging Leaders Program
President's Dining Room - Kilgore

5 pm - 6 pm: Lecture

A Message to My People:

Africans in the Diaspora and the Renewal of Africa
Sale Hall Chapel

Thursday, November 20, 2003

1:30 pm- 3:30 pm: Delta Airlines Tour
Delta Airlines Headquarters

5 pm - 6 pm: Reception (By Invitation Only)

The Carter Center

6 pm - 8 pm: Public Lecture

Looking Ahead: The Future of Africa

The Carter Center

Friday, November 21, 2003

11 am - 11:45 am: Meeting with African Students from Morehouse and Spelman
The Presidents Board Room

12 noon - 2 pm: Brown Bag Lunch with

Morehouse College Faculty and Administrators

on Integrity and Leadership

Morehouse College - African American Hall of Fame

3:30 pm-4:30 pm: Meeting with

Southern Medical Systems

The Four Seasons Atlanta

9:30 PM: President Kaunda's Return to Boston

Logan International Airport



Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda greeting students and faculty

"Partnership" continued from cover page

The African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University is a university-based institute devoted to chronicling the present period in Africa's development, encouraging a multidisciplinary approach to thinking about African issues and establishing a forum for African leaders to engage other political, business, academic, and public sector leaders regarding Africa's global relationships. Ambassador Charles Stith, the APARC director, served as U.S. Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania during the Clinton Administration.

The Leadership Center at Morehouse College, established in 1995 through a grant from the Coca-Cola Foundation, is dedicated to strengthening civil society through the development of ethical leaders by cultivating compassion, integrity and courage as the primary values in Morehouse students. Morehouse College, based in Atlanta, Georgia, enrolls over 3,000 students and is the nation's only private, historically black, four-year liberal arts college for men. Morehouse College has a history of producing such distinguished international leaders as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., The Hon. Maynard Jackson, Dr. David Satcher, Dr. Louis Sullivan, James Nabrit, Esq. and The Hon. George Haley.

To welcome President Kaunda, Morehouse President Walter Massey, PhD, hosted a private breakfast at his residence for the former Zambian head of state. Also attending the breakfast was Dr. Willis Shefall, Vice-President of Morehouse College, Dr. Walter Flucker, Executive Director of The Leadership Center and APARC Director Ambassador Charles Stith.

President Kaunda's inaugural address of the Collaborative was delivered on Wednesday November 19, 2003 at 5 p.m. in the historic Sale Hall on Morehouse's campus. The address was entitled "A Message To My People: Africans in the Diaspora and the Renewal of Africa." It charted a new course for Africa's advancement and was in the tradition of such landmark speeches as Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream", Booker T. Washington's "The Atlantic Compromise" and Malcolm X's "The Ballot or the Bullet". The four-day residency also included an address delivered at The Jimmy Carter Center titled, "Looking Ahead: The Future of Africa" and private meetings with local students and faculty about the importance of honest leadership in Africa's development and the political and economic dynamics on the continent.

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Dr. Preston King, Scholar in Residence
 Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda
 Dr. Walter Earl Fluker, Director of the
 Leadership Center outside of
 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Chapel

"Message to My People" *continued from cover page*

Morehouse has also provided: spiritual leaders like Howard Thurman; educational leaders like Benjamin Mays; artistic leaders like Samuel Jackson and Spike Lee; medical leaders like Louis Sullivan and intellectual leaders like Lerone Bennett.

It is, in view of what I have just said, fitting that this be the place of my last major address as the Balfour African President-in-Residence because of the historic connections between Boston University and Morehouse College. Martin Luther King, Jr. is an alumna of both institutions. Howard Thurman's spiritual legacy imbues both institutions. Dean Lawrence Carter and Dr. Walter

Fluker are the latest extensions of this ongoing connection. And, of course, given my residency here this week and my primary residency at Boston University, I complete the circle.

My residency has provided me with a unique opportunity to know America, more so than any African head of state, past or present. No other African head of state has had so intimate and intense an experience with the African American community in so short a time. I have traveled from Boston's Roxbury to South Central Los Angeles. I have spoken at Texas Southern University and Benedict College and places in between. I have experienced worship in a "silk stocking" black Baptist Church. I have also had a holy ghost shouting good time on Good Friday at a black Pentecostal Church.

I have had the opportunity to talk to some of the African American community's best minds and walked city streets where I have seen homeless people talking to themselves as if lost in their own minds. What I have seen and done over the past year has uniquely qualified me to deliver this message to you, my people.

I must add that my residency has been most fulfilling, humbling and uniquely instructive. It has been a memorable experience, which I will treasure for the rest of my life. I wish, in this regard, to once again thank Ambassador Charles Stith for his lofty initiative to establish this program for former African Heads of State to come and share their experience and insights with Americans. Charles, you are a pioneer, and we are deeply indebted to you. We have an obligation to support this program whole-heartedly.

This is a critical time for African people all over the world. We are at a unique place in our journey to claim our place in the sun as equals as God created us all. In South America, African peoples are dealing with the disparities defined by race in ways they never have before. In

Europe, you see the same. In the United States, African Americans have reached a status unimaginable fifty years ago. There are nearly 9,000 African American elected officials. There is an African American Secretary of State and National Security Advisor in a Republican administration. No less, African Americans have an aggregate income of \$640 billion. If you were a separate nation, you'd have the ninth largest economy in the world. In Africa, we are moving beyond the days of despair and deprivation and embracing dreams we will no longer be content to defer. For my generation, from Martin to Mandela, the challenge was to redefine the political landscape of our time. A word for you Martin: Your dream has been born. It grows bigger by the day. Do I need to tell you that your type never die? For this generation, the challenge is to build on our efforts and fashion new vistas of economic hope and opportunity.

Africa has been central to the global economy for the last 400 years. Black gold, in the form of our ancestors torn from the motherland, helped build the agrarian economies and industrial foundations of the New World and Old Europe. The colonialization of Africa provided the raw materials and minerals that literally fueled the expansion of western economic preeminence. The high tech economies of the present would not exist without Col-tan from the Congo, so essential to making computer chips. The most highly educated immigrant group in America, which add to the talent pool essential to running modern economies, are Africans. A new generation of corporate leaders like Ken Chenault, Stanley O'Neal and Dick Parsons represent infusions of new blood and ideas that keep America's economic engine humming.

Africa and African peoples have been (and are) essential to the vitality and growth of

the global economy. The only issue is will we benefit from what we bring to the table! The central question of our time is: What do we need to do to ensure that we take our place as equals, as God made us, with the other peoples of the world?

First, this mission starts with how you understand yourselves as African people. Several months ago, my young brother, Reverend Ambassador Stith, preached a sermon at Harvard (or the Morehouse of the north as it is also known). He said, "Black people in America need to appreciate that you come from a place worth remembering!"

He was talking about Africa. You come from a place worth remembering. At one level this is a black thing. At another level, it is more than a black thing.

There is much about Africa's past that none of us remember (or don't have recorded). But, having said that, what we do know about Africa is significant.

We do know that it is the birthplace of the human race. We do know that Egypt, which some try to deny is in Africa, provided the foundation upon which the Greeks built what we now call western civilization. You come from a place worth remembering.

If we move from past times to the present time, we know that Africa is a place of unbelievable beauty. In my country, Zambia, there is Victoria Falls, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Oh God, my God, it is beautiful! I really would like to take you there. In one of our local dialects, we call it "mosi oa tunya," meaning the smoke that thunders. During the rain season, the sound of the water falling 457 meters (1,500 feet) is unbelievably enormous with the rising vapor creating beautiful patterns of rainbows during the day.

Africa is a beautiful place. But, beyond its beauty it is also a place where some of the world's most promising young democracies are taking root in places like Benin, Botswana, Ghana, Nigeria, Cape Verde, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, Senegal and South Africa. As a matter of fact, the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University released a report earlier this year that details these miraculous and monumental changes:

South Africa

When the first democratically elected government took office, (they) inherited a treasury in crisis. The fiscal deficit was over 9 percent and rising. This year's budget deficit will not be higher than 1.7 percent of GDP.

Export of fully built-up motor vehicles have grown to well over 100,000 this year. Within two or three years, South Africa will be exporting 250,000 motor vehicles annually.

In the land reform program, 444,000 hectares had been redistributed in the five years leading to the end of 1998; in the three years since then, the number has increased by 600,000 hectares, while the number of houses built or under construction currently stands at 1.2 million.

Tanzania

The GDP growth rate rose to 5.6 percent in 2001, from 4.9 percent in 2000, and is projected to rise to 5.9 percent in 2002.

The growth of the mining sector remained strong at 13.5 percent, and its contribution to GDP increased to 2.5 percent.

By the end of October 2002, the rate of inflation was registered at 4.5 percent having remained below 5 percent since October 2001.

Senegal

Senegal came to the forefront in the fight against terrorism by being the first African country to organize and host a pan-African conference on terrorism on October 17, 2001. More than thirty-six countries attended the conference and adopted the Dakar Declaration Against Terrorism.

The privatization process, which is being carried out most smoothly, Senegal now has two mobile telecommunications operators and is on its way to the issuance of a third license, which the market demands.

Tourism under President Wade has experienced an unprecedented expansion, with the number rising from 400,000 in the year 2000 to 700,000 in 2002.

Nigeria

There are other new Liquid Natural Gases as well as gas-to-liquid programs that are currently ongoing. Consequently, by 2008, exportable LNG would have increased to over 25 million metric tons, amounting to revenue of more than 50 percent more than current earnings from crude. Oil production capacity (has increased) from about 2.4 million to about 3 million barrels per day.

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"Looking Ahead" continued from cover page

In addition to the fight against river blindness, his involvement with Habitat For Humanity International, building affordable housing for the poor, has been universally recognized. In June 2003, President Carter and I joined efforts with hundreds of other volunteers from many parts of the world to build 27 houses in Valdosta, Georgia. In October of this year, many Habitat for Humanity volunteers braved the tropical heat in my own country, Zambia, to build 20 houses in 5 days.

President Carter's humanitarian work cannot be summed up in a short period of time. But I wish to mention one other important area of his work in many countries, especially in Latin America and Africa. Because he is an honest and sincere man, his involvement in election monitoring, has facilitated the peaceful conduct of elections around the world.

In December, last year, he asked me to co-lead a delegation from the Carter Center to monitor elections in Kenya. We did that, and I am happy to say the process was peaceful and the elections were free and fair. Ladies and gentlemen, President Carter is a man with rare attributes. I wish to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to this great statesman for his contribution to humanity. (Please, join me in a round of applause for President Carter).

It is important that we are meeting at this place, in order to share and exchange views and ideas on the future of Africa. I sincerely believe that Africa is of great importance to humanity in many respects especially as a reliable source of raw

materials, a significant emerging market, and a focal point for grappling with some of the world's major moral and political challenges—such as balancing the tensions between Islamic and Western values.

No matter how some people may view Africa, it is undeniable that the continent is in transition for the better. Yes, as a people, we have endured a very difficult past characterized by the dark eras of slavery, colonization, and apartheid in South Africa. It is, however, necessary to mention that although our aspirations for self-determination have already largely been fulfilled, we are yet to realize economic prosperity for Africa as a whole.

Today, African countries are at different levels of development. Most of them are facing serious challenges in their efforts to attain sustainable development. But it is important to note that we are indeed serious and determined to make a positive difference in the standard of living of our people.

Brothers and sisters, our recent history indicates that most African countries attained their independence during the late 1950s up to the 1980s. This was at the height of the Cold War era between the then, Soviet Union and the United States of America. In their unbridled race for spheres of influence and control in the world, they formed proxy wars in the newly independent African countries with no regard whatsoever for the interests of the people of the countries concerned. These wars had (and still have) serious consequences for the economies of countries concerned, as well as entire regions. For instance, in Angola and Mozambique, millions of landmines were laid in many areas during the wars there and are still there rendering the land unsuitable for cultivation. Although the warring factions have ended their fighting, these unexploded ordnances still

have the capacity to kill and maim.

It should also be noted that wars of liberation, especially in southern Africa, had serious implications for the host countries of the liberation movements. My own country, Zambia, which played host to freedom fighters from Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, was constantly attacked by the minority regimes in what was then called Rhodesia and in apartheid South Africa. Our economic infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, were targeted for bombing. Wars of liberation, especially in Southern Africa, had serious implications for the host countries. Many countries are still grappling with security issues, issues such as unaccounted for firearms, some of which have fallen into the hands of criminals. This situation continues to pose some security concerns in the region.

To address the security concerns I have referred to, the countries in Southern Africa, under the Southern African Development Community (SADC), have established a regional security forum for cooperation and action in order to effectively address matters relating to regional security and stability. The result has been encouraging.

They have recorded success in this area especially in addressing the vexing issue of trafficking in small arms, which were being used in criminal activities in national states and across international borders in the region. The police and other security agencies have, since the creation of the regional security committee, been meeting regularly to map out appropriate strategies for regional cooperation in order to address this issue effectively. They have been working in close collaboration with the United Nations. As I have already said,



Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda at The Carter Center

their efforts are already bearing fruits.

Many African countries are at the moment emerging democracies such as Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, and Zambia. While these countries are at different stages of economic development, all of them have undertaken some sort of economic reforms. For example, when the first democratically elected government took office in South Africa, the fiscal deficit was over 9 percent and growing. Yet this year the budget deficit will not be higher than 1.7 percent of the GDP. A final example I could cite, among others, is Mauritius, which has sustained a 6 percent annual growth rate for the last two decades.

To mention the obvious, Africa is endowed with enormous natural resources, most of which are yet to be

exploited. It has vast arable land suitable for agriculture and ranching. It has favorable climates and good rainfall. It is the 3rd largest continent in the world with 54 different countries, each offering unique opportunities for investment.

Africa has a population of over 750 million people. Given the fact that democracy is taking root in Africa and sound economic policies are being espoused by many African countries, the continent is open for business. We need foreign direct investment in order to boost our capacity to produce quality goods and create jobs for the people, thereby broadening the tax base to enable governments to collect more revenue for reinvestment.

For a long time now, we have noted with concern that despite the favorable conditions the continent has, Africa's opportunities for investment and accomplishments are often overshadowed by crisis, conflicts, and underdevelopment. As a result, Africa is not a

primary destination for global, and especially American, capital. We must do what is necessary in order to change this disturbing fact of the matter that prevents global capital from flowing to Africa. Africa is more than the sum total of its problems! The continent has taken and continues to make strides towards the attainment of sustainable growth and development.

It is important to mention that while we know that Africa can only be developed by Africans themselves, we need partners in this difficult journey if we are to successfully reach our destination. We need expertise in various fields as well as appropriate levels of capital flows. For this to happen, our potential partners have to be made aware of the opportunities that abound in Africa in such sectors as agriculture, banking, mining, tourism, and services, among others.

The continent has welcomed the United States efforts aimed at facilitating investment in Africa through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) of 2000. We believe that AGOA presents real opportunities for African countries to develop the capacity to produce quality goods in order to access America's markets.

I must, however, point out that AGOA is not a perfect piece of legislation. It needs to be reviewed to take into account Africa's concerns such as extending its current expiration date beyond 2008 and allowing all products from Africa to enter the United States duty free and quota free. I wish, in this regard to mention that it is important that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) should play a bigger role in supporting

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investment in Africa.

The priority for Africa today is the attainment of sustainable development. As you are no doubt aware, during the struggle for the liberation of the continent, our priority was the attainment of political independence. We can say with pride that the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which coordinated the liberation struggle for many liberation movements in Africa, was impressively successful. We now need to exert our efforts to revamping our economies. It was, therefore, not surprising that in July 2002 in Durban South Africa, at the inaugural summit of the African Union (AU), African leaders unanimously committed to giving priority to the economic development of the entire continent.

At the AU summit, the leaders endorsed a new initiative known as the New Partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD), which was presented by President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal and Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria. NEPAD has become the plan of action of the African Union.

I wish to reiterate that NEPAD is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction, that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries on a path of sustainable growth and development. Although the initial response of the most industrialized countries, the Group 8, was in support of this initiative, there is need for follow-up action on their commitments to help address the resource gap envisioned in the NEPAD initiative. It should be stressed that without significant amounts of new capital, Africa's development objectives will not be realized.

Let me also mention that in addition to the efforts I have already referred to, the Millennium Development Goals adopted by heads of states and governments at the United Nations in September 2000 contain important strategies for tackling issues of poverty, disease, and other social and economic problems faced by Africa and other developing countries. That summit recognized the need for governments, non-governmental organizations and others to work together in addressing issues of underdevelopment, diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and the environment. The commitment by our leaders must translate into concrete action.

My friends, as a way forward, I believe that there are a number of

things the people of Africa need to do to foster sustainable development. Some of these are: the need to take deliberative steps towards enhancing democracy, transparency and the rule of law, which are the pillars of good governance.

Our leaders and parties in government as well as opposition parties have enormous responsibilities to ensure that fundamental freedoms and liberties are enjoyed by all citizens without discrimination.

Our governments need to prioritize development needs. With meager resources in Africa, we need to critically look at priorities and act accordingly.

We need to promote regional trade and investment in keeping with the spirit of North-South co-operation and understanding among the people of our regions. Indeed, the regions are the building blocks to Africa's economic integration.

We need to take measures against anti-social vices such as corruption, money laundering, drug dealing and trafficking.

Africa has enormous potential for real growth and development. The partnerships we are forging with the rest of the world hold promise for a bright future. African countries need to continue in that path. It is the right direction to attain economic growth and development. We must remain focused and relentless in our efforts. I am optimistic that if we continue along this path, we will reach our destiny in a glorious manner.

I thank you.

Dr. Walter Earl Fluker, Ambassador Charles R. Stith,
Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda at The Kilgore Student Center



"A Message to My People" Continued from page 4

✦ The inflation has continued to fall since the first quarter of 2002. Inflation decelerated from about 19 percent in the first quarter of 2002 to about 14.8 percent at the end of the third quarter. We expect inflation to be around 14 percent at the end of 2002.

Mozambique

✦ The resettlement and return to normalcy of 1.7 million citizens who had sought refuge in neighboring countries for over sixteen years of destabilizing war, and of 4.5 million displaced people, are indeed among Mozambique's major political accomplishments.

✦ This stable political environment, coupled with macroeconomic reforms, has made it possible to check inflation, stabilize our currency, and maintain the economy in a continuous growth average of 8 percent per year between 1994 and 2002, with double digit growth in 1997, 1998 and 2001.

✦ We have witnessed the birth, on Mozambican soil, of a state-of-the-art aluminum smelting industry. I am talking about Mazal, a \$2 billion investment in two plants, the first one of which is in full operation, with an expected output of 500,000 tons of aluminum ingots after the completion of the second phase.

Mauritius

✦ The economy has sustained a 6 percent annual growth rate for the last two decades, first driven by sugar, then by textiles, apparel and tourism, and most recently by financial services.

✦ Mauritius is now classified as a middle-income country and ranks, on the basis of the recent Human Development Index for 173 countries, sixty-seventh globally.

✦ In 2001, 522 companies of the Industrial Free Zone employed 87,607 people. Textile exports to the United States, the European Union, and other markets generated \$1 billion in 2001.

Zambia

✦ Zambia has extensively reformed its trade regime and today is one of the most liberalized in sub-Saharan Africa. As a result, there has been a surge in imports reaching \$1,258 million by 2001.

✦ In 2001, the tourism sector grew by 24.2 percent, up from a growth rate of 12.3 percent.

✦ By September 2002, a total of 256 companies had been privatized out of a working portfolio of 280.

The point of the report in a nutshell is that Africa is more than the sum of its problems!

Why is this important to understand? It is important to understand because validating Africa and its place in the development of human culture is important if we, as the human race, are going to create a world community that is truly human.

If we can't validate Africa and African people, then the biblical dictum that "We are our brother's (and sister's) keeper" can never be fulfilled. If we can't validate, affirm, love Africa and African people we will never fulfill Jesus' call to "do unto others as we'd have them do unto us" because we will not be able to see ourselves in others (or others in ourselves). This is important for our white brothers and sisters to understand; but it is profoundly important for us of African descent to understand.

Don't be ashamed of Africa or your African roots. Africa has a rich history and an even more promising future. But, more than that, don't be ashamed because we (and Africa) are a part of God's creation, and God creates nothing but the best. Don't be ashamed; you come from a place worth remembering. If you believe you come from a place worth remembering you will acquire a greater level of respect for African people and what is important to the continent.

What you believe about yourselves, how you perceive yourselves is important because as the Bible reminds us, "whatsoever a man thinketh, so he does!" To ensure that African nations and African people take their place among the community of nations is going to require that you do some things. At the top of that list is reversing the "brain drain" that undermines Africa's ability to compete in this 21st century high tech global economy. According to one estimate 30% of Africa's professional expertise has emigrated to developed countries. I would be willing to guess that less than .1% of the professional expertise cultivated in the African American community results in any sort of value-added for Africa.

To some of the African nationals in America, some who are training in institutions like Morehouse, I say you do need to return to your respective countries and put your knowledge to work. You need to come home to the Continent and contribute to the development of the land of your ancestors. I wish, in this regard, to tell you what some white racists used to say to us after we achieved our political independence in 1964.

As you maybe aware, we did not have qualified manpower because the British colonial government, which had ruled the country for 70 years, did very little to train our people. So although we were independent politically, we did not control the

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economy. The economy was still under the control of the minority white settlers. They used to tell us in a sarcastic tone --using colloquial language-- that, and I quote: "Zambia Lo kaena, mali lo katina." end of quote. This means, Zambia is yours, but the money is ours!

This situation was a true reflection of the mentality of those folks. They did not have the interest of the country at heart but were there to make a quick buck and after having done so would seek the comfort of then-apartheid South Africa. Fortunately we are farther along now than we were then. But we still have ways to go before we get to where we want to be. You need to come home!

To some of our African American brothers (sisters) you need to consider coming home to share with us the gifts and graces with which you have been blessed. In talking about coming home, I was very intentional when I said that some of you needed to come home.

Brothers and sisters, I have a confession to make. In the past, whenever I visited the United States, I used to encourage African Americans to return to Africa, the land of their ancestors. But on reflection, I now believe that this is too simple of a solution for a complex problem. I now believe that it is important that--among other things-- we do what others are doing.

Other ethnic groups have businesses in the United States and homes in their countries of origin. Or, they have businesses in their countries of origin and homes in the United States. I therefore wish to encourage you to establish two homes. One, here in the United States and another one in Africa. I believe that this strategy

will help strengthen the people to people relations between the United States and Africa.

While everybody doesn't need to come home, everybody can use their talents to come up with creative and constructive strategies to take advantage of the opportunities that exist and help fulfill the promise and potential that are real. The greatest irony of Africans in the Diaspora not filling this gap is that it is being filled by expatriates from other countries at an annual cost of some \$4 billion! Translated this means we are paying other people money to do things we need (and can) do, with money we need to keep. This is a good transition to my next point.

Africa needs your time and talent, but also your resources. In April, under the auspices of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University, I convened a gathering of six former African heads of state (and private and public sector leaders) to talk about increasing capital flows to Africa. I convened this meeting not simply because capital is the mother's milk of economic growth; but, because Africa is being marginalized in terms of investment. Africa only attracts 4% of private global capital flows. 40% of the private wealth held by African people is located outside the continent. Despite the fact that "rates of return on investment (in Africa) are among the highest in the world." This tragic state of affairs is compounded by the fact that the enormous amount of wealth and income held by African Americans never finds its way to the continent. Let me stay with this last point for a minute.

According to a recent study conducted by the Selig Center at the University of Georgia, African Americans have an aggregate income of close to \$700 billion annually. In a few years it is projected to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$850 billion. Clearly, not all of this money

is discretionary, in terms of how it is spent. But, if 10% (or even 1%) were invested in Africa or used to purchase materials or merchandise produced on the continent, the impact would be awesome. Ten percent of the aggregate income of African Americans in today's dollars would be \$70 billion. Even 1%

would be \$7 billion. Either number is much more than the combined total of all foreign assistance given to African countries by the United States government. African Americans and Africans throughout the Diaspora have the power within their purse to significantly change Africa for the better.

Having said this, I know that there are some things that we need to do on the Africa side of the equation to make things more transparent and easier for you to invest; but let us work together to solve these problems. We need to believe in each other; we need to talk to each other! That is what is so important about this partnership between the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University and the Leadership Center at Morehouse College; it provides a context for us to have these very important conversations.

If we, as African people, in the words of the prophet, "will but sit and reason together," we can solve the riddle of Africa's neglect. I know we can! I know we can! I know we can!

Africa has had to endure some difficult days as a continent. First was the slave trade. And then, if that wasn't bad enough, we had to endure colonialism. Then, its equally ugly and exploitative system of Apartheid. And then, as if that weren't bad enough, we now have to deal with HIV/Aids. But despite these bad things, as Maya Angelou wrote: "still we rise!"

Africans, our ancestors, were stolen from the homeland and brought here as slaves. They had nothing, not even their own names. Now as a group, African Americans are among the most prosperous people on the planet. "Still we rise!"

The brothers and sisters, the ancestors you left behind, under the burden of colonialism were literally made "strangers in our own land." There was a time when the sun never set on the British Empire. There are some people

that always wanted it to be that way. But, today we are free. We are free from Cairo to Capetown. And not only do we have our countries back; but now that the Cold War is over we are starting to make them work. Still we rise!

God has blessed me to live a long life. God has blessed me to overcome some great trials and tribulations-- like being jailed for wanting to be a free man in my own country. I look around and so many of my contemporaries have passed on-- Nyerere, Nkomo, Cabral, Lumumba, Nkruma, Kenyatta and others.

Yet God has spared me. I know God is not through with me yet. I believe that -that among other things - I have been spared for this time and place to deliver this message to my people, to be a bridge.

So, I say to you that Africa's time is now; and it will be your discipline and dedication that will determine if Africa and her children, all over the world, fulfill their destiny.

*Boys of Africa rise and fight
Girls of Africa rise and shine
In the name of great Africa
We shall fight and conquer*

*Forwards ever, backwards never,
In the name of great Africa
There is victory*

*There is victory for us
There is victory for us
In the name of great Africa
There is victory for us!*

"Partnership" continued from page 2

Over the course of the 2003-2004 academic year, other significant activities and initiatives will occur as part of the Collaborative. On February 4, 2003 The Private Conversations Video Conferencing Project will be inaugurated. This project will involve Morehouse College students and Boston University students in an interactive web-cast with African public and private sector leaders. Technology will be further used during the Collaborative with a website link between The Leadership Center of Morehouse College and APARC at Boston University. Another key feature of the Collaborative is providing Morehouse students with the African Leaders State of Africa Report. On February 13, 2004 APARC will release this report, which presents the perspectives of select current African Presidents on their respective regions and countries. This report catalogues the "vision" and strategies of these leaders for future generations of scholars, policy makers and leaders.

The final major project of the Collaborative involves Morehouse students and faculty in APARC's African Presidential Roundtable 2004. In April 2004, Morehouse College students and faculty will be official observers in a trans-continental "dialogue" with nine former African heads of state, and public and private sector

leaders from around the world. The focus of these deliberations will be attracting business and increasing capital flows to Africa. President Kaunda noting that the Collaborative is part of a tradition of cooperation between BU and Morehouse said, "It is fitting, that this be the place of my last major address as the Balfour African President-in-Residence because of the historic connections between Boston University and Morehouse College. Martin Luther King, Jr. is alumna of both institutions. Howard Thurman's spiritual legacy imbues both institutions. Dean Lawrence Carter and Dr. Walter Fluker are the latest extensions of this ongoing connection. And, of course, given my residency here this week and my primary residency at Boston University, I complete the circle"

The APARC -Historically Black College and University Collaborative is a pedagogical bridge that helps close the gap between the future architects of change in the African Diaspora and the past pillars of modern Africa's independence and developments.





SAVE THE DATE
AFRICAN PRESIDENTIAL
ROUNDTABLE 2004

will convene
April 22, 2004
at Boston University's Kensington
Campus in London, England and
April 27-8, 2004
at Boston University's Charles River
Campus in Boston, Massachusetts.

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APARC-HBCU COLLABORATIVE
November 18-21, 2003

Supported by:
Education for Development and
Democracy Initiative (EDDI),
a program of USAID.



African Presidential Archives
And Research Center
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