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2006

The Lloyd G. Balfour President-in-Residence Annual Report 2006

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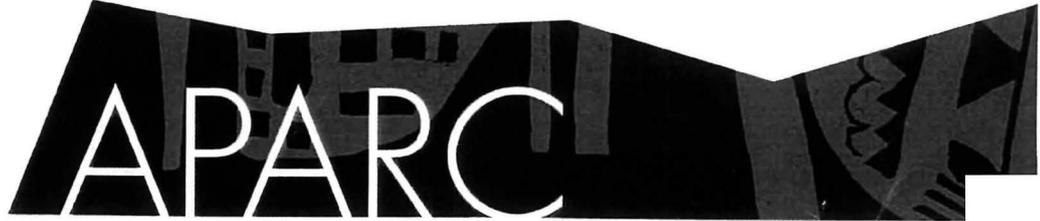
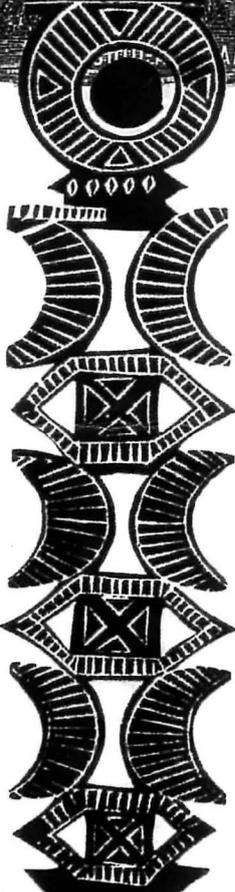
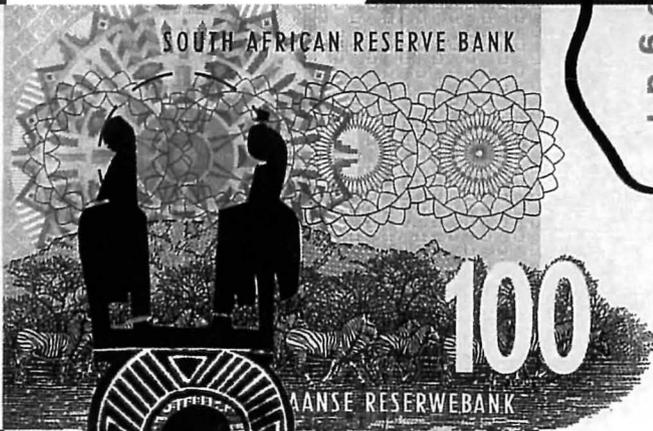
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Boston University

**THE LLOYD G. BALFOUR
AFRICAN
PRESIDENT-IN-RESIDENCE
PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT
2006**



ONE HUNDRED RAND
100



African Presidential Archives
and Research Center



African Presidential Archives and Research Center

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*Prepared by: Joseph Phommasith
Balfour African President-in-Residence Attaché*



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

5 May 2006

Dear Ambassador Stith,

I very much appreciate your willingness to come to New York to brief me on the African Presidential Archives and Research Centre's (APARC) recently concluded African Presidential Roundtable in Johannesburg and other activities of the Centre. Hopefully, the focus of the deliberations will yield some strategic responses to the urgent challenges of peace, security and development facing Africa.

As I indicated, beyond the Roundtable, APARC's mission to chronicle contemporary trends and developments in Africa by engaging former African heads of state is a unique and important contribution to encouraging democratization on the continent. I commend Boston University and you for this exemplary initiative. I look forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Annan', with a stylized 'K' and a long horizontal stroke.

Kofi A. Annan

His Excellency
Mr. Charles R. Stith
Director
African Presidential Archives
and Research Centre
Boston University
Boston

**THE LLOYD G. BALFOUR AFRICAN
PRESIDENT-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT
2006**

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**I. THE LLOYD G. BALFOUR AFRICAN
PRESIDENT-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT
2006**

The Balfour African President-in-Residence Program was designed for two purposes. First, the residency program provides Boston University and the broader community with access to a leader whose experience and position gives him/her a unique perspective on the political and economic dynamics in Africa. The second purpose of the program is to create an opportunity for democratically elected leaders to transition to civilian status by providing a venue that will value and utilize their experience and expertise.

This report covers the tenure of His Excellency Sir Quett Ketumile J. Masire as the Balfour African President-in-Residence, which began March 2005, through lectures by current Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete as the Balfour Leadership Lecturer, September 2006.

His Excellency Sir Quett Ketumile J. Masire, Former President of the Republic of Botswana, Balfour African President-in-Residence, March 2005 – April 2006

The tenure of His Excellency Sir Q. Ketumile J. Masire began on March 10, 2005 with a dinner at the home of Ambassador Charles R. Stith and Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith, welcoming His Excellency to Boston. Attendees included a number of civil leaders from the Boston community, including Dr. Barry R. Bloom, Dean of the Faculty and Joan L. and Julius H. Jacobson Professor of Public Health, Harvard University; Dr. Irene Tilenius Bloom, Professor Emerita, Barnard College (Columbia University); Cleve L. Killingsworth, President and Chief Operating Officer, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts; Dan Scully, Executive Vice President, *Boston Magazine*; Giancarlo Esposito, Actor and Producer, Lyrallyn Productions; and Maggie Williams, former Chief of Staff of the First Lady Hillary Clinton and most recently the Chief of Staff of the William J. Clinton Foundation.

The following week, APARC hosted a working luncheon with several prominent Boston University faculty and staff members. Invitees included Dr. James Pritchett, Director, the African Studies Center, and Associate Provost; Dr. Barbara Brown, Director, African Outreach Center; Joanne Hart, Program Administrator, African Studies Center; Gretchen Walsh, Head Africana Librarian, African Studies Library; Dr. Diana Wylie, Professor of History; Dr. Edouard Bustin, Professor of Political Science; and Dr. John Thornton, Professor of African American Studies. This luncheon provided an opportunity for President Masire to become acquainted with the resources available at

Boston University, as well as a chance for faculty and staff members to brief the *Balfour African President-in-Residence* on their areas of focus and major projects.

The following day, March 17, His Excellency addressed a student assembly at Newton North High School. The title of his address was "An Overview of Botswana, Nation Building and Conflict Resolution Experiences." President Masire opened with a brief summary of political developments before independence and post-colonial challenges related to nation-building in Botswana, and of conflict resolution experiences specifically in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mathematics teacher Joellen Hillyer was particularly moved by this event. Ms. Hillyer was a Peace Corp volunteer in Botswana shortly after independence in 1966, and had the pleasure of meeting President Masire as a member of the first Peace Corp volunteer group in Botswana. At the end of the presentation, Ms. Hillyer shared the following comments with respect to the leadership of President Masire and her experiences in Botswana.

Rather than exploiting the country for personal gain, Sereste Khama, the first president of Botswana, and Masire provided the leadership to help Botswana thrive and flourish (Berger, "Country's Values" 11).

To the President she shared, "I thank you for taking great care of a place that is so close to my heart" (Berger, "Country's Values" 11).

President Masire traveled to Washington, D.C. on March 21 to participate in a one-day seminar entitled "*Examples of Reconciliation: Africa's Contributions to the Global Community*," sponsored by the Library of Congress African Section and the John W. Kluge Center. His Excellency participated in a panel discussion entitled "Reflections of Former African Heads of State on Reconciliation." In his address, entitled "Reconciliation: Basis for Sustainable Peace and Development," President Masire discussed the causes of conflicts, how to avoid them, and strategies for resolving disputes and achieving reconciliation. His Excellency referenced examples of conflict and reconciliation processes in South Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda. In his concluding remarks, the President "emphasiz[ed] the fact that every conflict situation is different and may thus require a particular reconciliation approach" ("Reconciliation" 4). President Masire shared the panel with His Excellency Pierre Buyoya, the former President of the Republic of Burundi. Other notable names present included Her Excellency Edith Ssempala, Ambassador Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary of Uganda to the United States of America; and H.R.H. King Kigeli V Ndahindurwa, the King of Rwanda. A web cast of the seminar and the panel discussion featuring President Masire can be viewed on-line at:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/amed/africanreconciliation/cybercast.html>

On the morning of March 22, President Masire met with Dr. Michael Lomax, President and Chief Executive Officer of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. (UNCF). UNCF provides operating funds and technology enhancement services for thirty-nine (39) historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), scholarships and internships

for students at about nine hundred (900) institutions, as well as faculty and administrative professional training. His Excellency and Dr. Lomax discussed opportunities for partnerships between UNCF and higher education institutions in Botswana. The President's visit to Washington, D.C. concluded with a luncheon hosted by the Embassy of Botswana, welcoming President Masire to the United States.

An APARC initiative for which President Masire provided leadership in his capacity as the *Balfour African President-in-Residence* was the annual *African Leaders State of Africa Report 2004*. His Excellency made opening remarks during the press release for the *Report*, the mission of which is to provide African leaders with an opportunity to express their perspectives and articulate their agendas to western policy-makers and opinion leaders. The report also serves as a resource for students, academics, and policy-makers alike. The President validated the *African Leaders State of Africa Report 2004* with the following comments:

As a former head of state, I can attest to the importance of African leadership having a platform to clearly articulate our agendas. I am pleased that such a platform exists in the form of the *State of Africa Report*. In carrying out this mission, the *State of Africa Report* creates a better understanding of the African continent in the United States and Europe ("State of Africa Report" 4).

As the *Balfour African President-in-Residence*, His Excellency was also responsible for writing the forward for the upcoming *African Leaders State of Africa Report 2005*. In his remarks, President Masire took the opportunity to once again express his appreciation of and support for the *Balfour African President-in-Residence* program, the *African Leaders State of Africa Report*, and the *African Presidential Archives and Research Center*.

My tenure has proved to be fulfilling in many respects. In particular, it provided me with the environment and the opportunity to interact in matters of mutual interest with a wide spectrum of American society. It was an honor for me to work, for a common purpose and with a variety of personalities, on diverse issues of interest to humanity. My tenure as the *Balfour African President-in-Residence* has enabled me to have an even greater appreciation for the need for a volume like APARC's *State of Africa Report* to fill the gaping holes in Americans' perspective about the African continent ("State of Africa Report" 4).

Another major responsibility of President Masire was to convene the *African Presidential Roundtable 2005*, the first of three major international engagements attended by His Excellency during his residency. The annual *African Presidential Roundtable* is one of the signature programs of APARC. The purpose of the initiative is to convene

former democratically elected African heads of state for deliberation on issues that impact U.S.–Africa relations. As explained by APARC Director Ambassador Charles Stith, “the Roundtable is an opportunity for these former heads of state, each with tremendous stature in their respective countries, to engage key private and public sector leaders on subjects of importance to Africa” (“APARC Communiqué” 1). During the *Roundtable*, “they are creatively and constructively engaged outside of office, in much the same way Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton and other U.S. presidents have used their stature to continue to affect policies around the world” (“APARC Communiqué” 1).

The *Roundtable* complements APARC’s other major initiatives, namely the *Balfour African President-in-Residence Program* and the *African Leaders State of Africa Report*. In doing so, it offers opportunities to ensure that the “African point of view” is disseminated throughout the United States. Also, the *Roundtable* represents a way to consistently involve former African heads of state that seek out or have established a relationship with APARC. Finally, the initiative ensures continuity in the involvement of African leadership with the work of APARC.

The *African Presidential Roundtable 2005*, held in Johannesburg, South Africa from April 7 - 9, 2005, and in Boston, Massachusetts from April 10 - 13, 2005, was one of the most ambitious initiatives in APARC’s brief history. A transcontinental conversation that started at the University of the Witwatersrand and ended at the John F. Kennedy Presidential Museum & Library in Boston, the *Roundtable 2005* marked many milestones. It entailed bringing together eleven former African heads of state with public and private sector leaders to deliberate on issues of growth and development as they pertain to the continent. The inaugural *Roundtable 2003* featured the support of six former African heads of state. In 2005, that number nearly doubled. In addition, for the first time, students and faculty from three African and three American universities attended the event as part of the *APARC American-African Universities Collaborative (AAU)*, a USAID funded initiative. An additional eight university students observed the high profile dialogue as Federated Department Stores Fellows. Central to the *Roundtable 2005* discussions were how the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, “Our Common Interest” - the Blair Commission for Africa Report, the New Economic Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), and the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) interrelate, complement, and contradict each other.

The schedule for the Johannesburg *Roundtable* was as follows:

Thursday, April 7, 2005

6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

African Presidential Roundtable 2005 Public Reception
Hosted at the residence of United States Consul General
David Dunn

Friday, April 8, 2005

8:30 AM - 9:00 AM

Former Heads of State presented at African Union's Pan-African Parliament
Hosted by Her Excellency Gertrude Mongella, President of Parliament

9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

African Presidential Roundtable 2005 Registration & Breakfast
The Historic Wits Club, West Campus, University of the Witwatersrand

10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Session I – Commission for Africa Report
His Excellency Trevor Manuel, Finance Minister, the Republic of South Africa; Member of the United Kingdom Commission for Africa.

Mr. Tim Williams, Senior Governance Adviser, Africa Policy Department, Department for International Development (DFID)

Ms. Cecily Smyth, Seconded to the Commission for Africa

12:00 PM - 1:15 PM

Working Lunch

1:15 PM - 3:30 PM

Session II – Perception and Coverage of Africa in the Media

Ms. Hope Zinde, Host, "180 Degrees," South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)

3:30 PM - 4:45 PM

Press Conference

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

African Presidential Roundtable 2005 Dinner
Hosted by Councillor Amos Masondo, Executive Mayor of Johannesburg; and Professor Loyiso Nongxa, Vice Chancellor & Principal, University of the Witwatersrand

Saturday, April 9, 2005

9:00 AM - 11:00 AM

African Presidential Roundtable 2005 Breakfast
Hosted at the residence of United States Ambassador to South Africa Dr. Jendayi Frazer

The former African heads of state who participated in the *African Presidential Roundtable 2005* were:

- Nicéphore D. Soglo of the Republic of Benin
- Sir Q. Ketumile J. Masire of the Republic of Botswana

- Pierre Buyoya of the Republic of Burundi
- António Mascarenhas Monteiro of the Republic of Cape Verde
- Aristides Maria Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde
- Flt. Lt. Jerry J. Rawlings of the Republic of Ghana
- Daniel arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya
- Karl Auguste Offmann of the Republic of Mauritius
- Joaquim Chissano of the Republic of Mozambique
- Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania
- Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia

In addition to the eleven former heads of state committed to the discussions, other distinguished attendees at the closed-door deliberations included key U.S. and global business and political leaders, and policy-makers. Participants included:

- Mr. Joseph C. Ackon, Minister-Counselor, Embassy of the Republic of Ghana
- The Honorable Professor Peter Anyang' Nyong'o, Minister for Planning and Development, Government of Kenya
- Professor Peter Berger, Provost's Council on Africa, Boston University
- Mr. Ilyas Bhatti, President, The Bhatti Group, Inc.
- The Honorable Yaw Bimpong, Consul General, Consulate-General of Ghana
- Professor Edouard Bustin, Department of Political Science, Boston University
- Mr. Anthony Carroll, Consultant, Merck & Co.; Managing Director, Manchester Trade Ltd.
- Mr. James J. Colantino, President, Coler & Colantonio, Inc.
- Mr. Jeffrey Collins, Vice President, Wellington Management Company, LLP
- Dr. Saundra Copeland, Global Leadership Academy, Elizabeth City State University
- Mr. Edward Goldberg, Chairman of the Board for the Retail Council, Federated Department Stores, Inc.
- Mr. David Hampshire, Chairman, Diageo Africa
- Mr. Ludwick Hayden, Manager, International Government Affairs, ChevronTexaco
- Ms. Andrea Hestermann, International Equity Department, Evergreen Investments
- Mr. Stevens K.M. Ahiawodor, Political Science Department, University of Ghana
- Professor Rok Ajulu, Department of International Relations, University of the Witwatersrand
- Dr. Margery Coulson-Clark, Global Leadership Academy, Elizabeth City State University
- Dr. Urbain DeWinter, Associate Provost, Boston University
- Ms. Eve Dmochowska, Concept Facilitator, Idea Bank

The schedule for the Boston *Roundtable* was as follows:

Tuesday, April 12, 2005

- 8:15 AM - 9:00 AM *Registration and Continental Breakfast*
School of Management, Boston University
- 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM *Session I – UN Millennium Challenge Goals*
Professor Adil Najam
Associate Professor of International Negotiation and
Diplomacy, The Fletcher School, Tufts University
- 12:00 PM - 1:30 PM *Working Lunch*
- 1:30 PM - 4:30 PM *Session II – Update on the Corporate Council on Africa*
Mr. Stephen Hayes
President, Corporate Council on Africa
- 6:00 PM - 7:30 PM *African Presidential Roundtable Public Forum*
Sponsored by Federated Department Stores, Inc.
*“African Perspectives: Integrating Africa Into the Global
Economy”*
- Featuring a panel discussion and question and answer
session with the former African heads of state
- Moderator: Ms. Liz Walker, CBS Channel 4 Boston
- 8:00 PM - 10:00 PM *Private Dinner for Roundtable 2005*
Hosted by Dr. Aram V. Chobanian,
President-ad-interim, Boston University

Wednesday, April 13, 2005

- 8:15 AM - 9:00 AM *Registration and Continental Breakfast*
School of Management, Boston University
- 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM *Session III – Report on NEPAD*
Ambassador Joseph Diatta
Former Ambassador of Niger to the United States
- 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM *Working Lunch*
- 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM *Press Conference*
- 4:00 PM - 5:00 PM Private Meeting with the Honorable Paul Applegarth, Chief
Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation
Four Seasons Hotel

6:00 PM - 9:30 PM

African Presidential Dinner honoring the Former African Heads of State

MC: Ms. Phylcia Rashad

International Host Committee Chair: Mr. John Hamill,
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Sovereign Bank New
England, John F. Kennedy Museum and Library

The *African Presidential Roundtable 2005*, under the leadership of President Masire, provided an opportunity for the former heads of state to engage themselves as well as U.S. and global business leaders and policy-makers, around issues that impact U.S.-Africa relations. An example of an important issue discussed during the 2005 *Roundtable* was Africa's image in the Western media and its relationship to foreign aid and investment on the continent. President Masire initiated the discussion, commenting that "Africa's image in the American media has a profound relevance to the world considering Africa as a worthy investment venue and viewing Africa as a valuable trading partner" ("APARC Communiqué" 1). The discussion continued, exploring how negative perceptions of Africa lead to negative outcomes, such as lower levels of foreign aid and investment.

In contrast to negative images in the Western media about Africa, the *African Presidential Roundtable 2005* provided President Masire and his fellow African leaders with an opportunity to familiarize themselves with Western initiatives that promote development in Africa. A meeting of particular importance occurred between the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Chief Executive Officer, the Honorable Paul V. Appelgarth, and the eleven former African heads of state in Boston. The Millennium Challenge Corporation administers the Millennium Challenge Account, which provides development assistance to those countries that rule justly, invest in their people, and encourage economic freedom. In his own words, the Honorable Applegarth "used the occasion to speak broadly about international development and specifically about the work the Millennium Challenge Corporation is undertaking in Africa" ("APARC Communiqué" 13). The Honorable Applegarth noted that more than half of the countries selected as qualifiers for MCC funding were African. In addition, since the time of this meeting, the MCC board has approved over \$600 million in funding for Madagascar, Cape Verde, Ghana, Lesotho, and Senegal.

At the conclusion of the *African Presidential Roundtable 2005*, President Masire continued to meet with local leaders and policy-makers to discuss issues that impact U.S.-Africa relations. On April 20, the President made a courtesy call to Lieutenant Governor Kerry Healy at the Massachusetts State House, where he engaged her on ways to increase capital flows to Botswana from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The month of April also included a meeting with Professor Charles Ogletree of Harvard University's School of Law regarding the issue of reparations in the United States and its impact on U.S.-Africa relations.

The month of April concluded with President Masire delivering two addresses outside of Boston. On April 27, His Excellency traveled to Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts to deliver a speech at the Center for Development

Economics. The presentation, entitled "Experience of Establishing Democracy in Botswana," began with President Masire reviewing his previous association with Williams College. In 1980, President Masire was awarded an Honorary Degree of Laws from Williams College. He continued, mentioning certain personalities from the college that had completed projects in conjunction with the Botswana Government. Former Center for Development faculty members Stephen Lewis and Earl McFarland were consultants to the Botswana Government for over twenty-five (25) years.

President Masire also discussed the arduous task of establishing the state of Botswana. In describing the influence of traditional systems in this process, His Excellency highlighted the role of the *kgotla* system, a tradition of consultative decision-making in Botswana. The *kgotla*

...was also a place where the Chief did not come to impose anything on the people, but where he came, if he wanted to consult them about a matter. It was rare for the Chief to summon people to the *kgotla* and simply dictate to them his demands. He might ultimately take a decision that was contrary to the views of the majority, but he would have consulted before doing so ("Democracy in Botswana" 6).

President Masire used these words to emphasize how such "cultural traditions of political participation and tolerance" facilitated the process of establishing a democracy in Botswana ("Democracy in Botswana" 6). His Excellency concluded his address by acknowledging the problems that still confront Botswana, which he considers as development challenges any given country has to respond to when engaged in nation-building and democratic processes.

Shortly following his presentation, President Masire dined with thirty (30) fellows from the Center for Development Economics, providing him with a chance to informally engage members of the Williams community from Botswana and other invited guests.

The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) invited His Excellency to deliver an address at the University of Connecticut (UConn), the second of his two addresses at the end of April. Entitled "Democracy and Human Rights in Botswana," President Masire's address discussed his experience in the process of creating the state of Botswana based on principles of democracy and universal human rights. His Excellency offered a number of examples of how the principles of democracy and human rights manifest themselves in Botswana. The existence of "local human rights organizations including Ditshwanelo and Emang Basadi are a case in point" ("Human Rights" 6). The President also pointed out how the Government of Botswana has "reviewed the laws of the country to ensure that they are gender-neutral and that they are not discriminatory – be it on the basis of ethnicity or race" ("Human Rights" 7). President Masire concluded his presentation with the following comment.

Just to demonstrate how democracy and human rights happens to be an integral aspect of our life in Botswana, after my retirement from public office, I continue to live freely in Botswana, as the first surviving former Head of State -- without any restrictions whatsoever, or any threats of inquisition hanging over my head ("Human Rights" 8).

The President's speech was followed by a small luncheon hosted by Dr. Ronald Taylor, Vice-Provost for Multicultural and International Affairs, to conclude the activities at UCONN.

President Masire returned to Boston on the afternoon of April 29. That evening, he made a brief appearance at a reception hosted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) held at the Harvard University School of Business. His Excellency and Julian Bond, Chairman of the board of the NAACP, briefly exchanged greetings and discussed programmatic ideas for President Masire during his residency.

The President began the month of May engaged in a number of activities and meetings in Boston. On May 2, His Excellency was the special guest on a tour of Boston University's African Studies Center, led by Dr. James Pritchett and Dr. Barbara Brown.

The next day, President Masire delivered an address for a course entitled "HIV/AIDS: Sectoral Impacts and Social Response to the Pandemic," taught by Professor Jonathon Simon, Chairman of the Department of Health, and Director of the Center for International Health and Development at the Boston University School of Public Health. In his presentation, His Excellency described how he managed information from his Ministries in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Botswana. Other topics included how he interacted with multilateral agencies and his thoughts about ways in which national leaders need to respond to the pandemic. There were thirty-eight (38) students enrolled in Professor Simon's class.

On May 4, His Excellency visited the Roxbury Boys and Girls Community Club to speak on the topic of "What it is Like to Be President." The presentation covered general topics such as education and leadership skills, as well as specific issues of governance in Botswana. Additionally, His Excellency encouraged the audience to work hard and become positive and effective leaders, despite their socio-economic circumstances. After the presentation, President Masire addressed questions from the audience, mostly composed of about sixty (60) young people of color from kindergarten through grade twelve (12) from the local community.

As was stated in the introduction, the *Lloyd G. Balfour African President-in-Residence Program* provided an opportunity for President Masire to explore issues of interest related to the development of the African continent. One such issue concerned genetically modified foods and its implications relative to food security in Africa. On May 10, His Excellency met with Dr. Roger Krueger, Vice President of Global Seed

Quality Lead, to discuss the parameters in which the two might work together regarding access to genetically modified foods and organisms in Africa.

After attending a board meeting for the African Wildlife Foundation in Washington, D.C., His Excellency departed Boston for the second of three major international appointments organized during the first half of his residency. Under the leadership of former United States President Jimmy Carter, President Masire joined former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, former Prime Minister of Tanzania Judge Joseph Warioba, and fifty (50) international observers from seventeen (17) countries on a delegation sponsored by the Carter Center to observe the May 15, 2005 national elections in Ethiopia.

In June, President Masire attended the third of his international appointments while in residence at APARC. From June 5-8, His Excellency attended the Inaugural Symposium of the African Statesmen Initiative (ASI) in Bamako, Mali, sponsored by the National Democratic Institute (NDI). Modeled after APARC's *African Presidential Roundtable*, the African Statesmen Initiative is a concept embraced by former African leaders who seek to continue their contribution to the political and economic development of the continent. His Excellency attended the meeting with Ambassador Charles Stith, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania, and Director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center, solidifying APARC's presence in this international dialogue. President Masire's speech, in addition to an interview featuring him and Ambassador Stith on the "BBC World Service: *Africa Live*" may be found on-line at: <<http://asi.ndi.org/pressroom/coverage/coverage.asp>>

In September, His Excellency was greeted with a warm reception from members of Boston's Botswana community. Hosted at the residence of President Masire (69 Bay State Rd.), the informal gathering served to inaugurate the second half of His Excellency's residency at Boston University.

On September 12, His Excellency conducted an interview with the local nightly news television show "The Chet Curtis Report" on the New England Cable News (NECN) network. NECN, America's largest and most honored regional news network, is broadcast to more than three (3) million people in the six New England states and New York. Chet Curtis, one of the most recognizable and well-respected journalists in New England, interviewed President Masire on issues facing Botswana and his work at Boston University. The interview took the format of a one-on-one discussion and aired live and unedited.

On September 14, President Masire departed for an address at New York University. Sponsored by the New York University History Department and the Africa House Initiative, His Excellency was invited to give the keynote address at "Fighting World Poverty: A Conference on the Occasion of the United Nations General Assembly Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals." In his address, entitled "Global Action, Local Leadership: External Agencies Can Best Support Strong Local Governance and Leadership," the President referred to Botswana as an example of an African country

in which economic and political challenges of nation building tested its leadership. He also outlined a continental mechanism designed to improve good leadership and governance in Africa. Finally, His Excellency described an initiative by former African heads of state and government to help consolidate the on-going effort. The audience totaled more than one-hundred and fifty (150) students, faculty and staff, and community members from New York University, including top economic scholars Dr. Nancy Birdsall, the Center for Global Development; Professor Michael Kremer, Harvard University; Professor Angus Deaton, Princeton University; and Professor William Easterly, New York University.

The month of September continued with President Masire visiting Paine College in Augusta, Georgia on September 19. The schedule of events began with a welcome luncheon at the residence of Dr. Shirley A. R. Lewis, President of Paine College, and her husband Dr. Ronald M. Lewis, Professor of Sociology. Invited guests included prominent students, faculty/staff, and alumni of the institution, including Dr. Judith Little, Vice President of Institutional Development; Mr. Sean Palmer, Director, the Office of Student Activities; Ms. Thelma Williams, President, Augusta Chapter of the Alumni Association; and Ms. Zebra Jefferson, President, Student Government Association of Paine College.

The luncheon was followed by a short tour of Paine College, a historically Black institution established in 1884 to train preachers and teachers to educate formerly enslaved men and women. In his speech, entitled "Creating Sustainable Leadership in Africa," His Excellency summarized the challenges of leadership development in contemporary Africa. These included the legacy of colonialism, the "mineral curse," and the efforts of destabilized countries to undermine the democratization process in the region.¹ To illustrate the latter concept, His Excellency cited the experiences of Botswana. President Masire stated:

...for us in Botswana, creating a nation and establishing sustainable leadership was, in many ways, a monumental task. There were many problems. The South African apartheid regime was a major destabilizing factor. The South African military carried a series of commando raids into Botswana and other neighboring territories, destroying property and killing people. The purpose of these commando raids was to demonstrate the military might of South Africa and to coerce us into accepting South Africa's demands. However, we persevered ("Sustainable Leadership" 2-3).

His Excellency concluded his address by outlining two initiatives currently in place whose objectives are to ensure Africa's renaissance by improving political leadership and governance. The address was attended by over one-hundred and fifty (150) members of the Paine College community. Distinguished guests included a

¹ The "mineral curse" refers to the process by which a country's wealth in natural resources can lead to conflict.

number of local political, religious, and community leaders, such as the Honorable Willie H. Mays III, Interim Mayor of Augusta; mayoral candidates Helen Patrice Blocker-Adams and Edward Tarver; Commissioners Betty Beard and Barbara Sims of the Augusta Commission/City Council; and Reverend Otis Moss, III of Tabernacle Baptist Church and Reverend Renea Slater of St. Johns United Methodist.

On September 20, upon completion of his duties at Paine College, the President traveled to Talladega College in Talladega, Alabama. Dr. Oscar Prater, President of Talladega College, greeted His Excellency, and the two discussed ways in which the institution could further globalize its curriculum. Shortly thereafter, President Masire participated in a press conference covering his visit to the Talladega community. The President fielded questions about how Botswana grew from one of Africa's poorest nations to a middle class country and the world's largest exporter of diamonds. An excerpt from his remarks follows.

We just honestly applied ourselves to the task of meeting the needs of departments of the country ... and didn't try to be a poor imitation of another state," he said, referring to his accomplishments in Botswana. "... We fashioned programs fit for our country and opened the country for exploration. The good Lord answered our prayers and we discovered some diamonds (Casciaro 8).

Members of the press in attendance included staff from the *Talladega Daily Home* and the *Anniston Star*.

Following the press conference, His Excellency delivered an address entitled "Conflict Resolution in Africa and Development of Sustainable Peace" at Deforest Chapel, as part of Talladega College's weekly convocation series. In his address, His Excellency explained his personal involvement in the efforts to bring about a new political dispensation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President's visit to Paine College and Talladega College preceded his participation in another APARC signature program, the *APARC American-African Universities (AAU) Collaborative*. The *APARC AAU Collaborative*, an expansion of the successful *APARC Historically Black Colleges and Universities Collaborative*, is a joint effort between APARC, Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia; Elizabeth City State University (ECSU) in Elizabeth City, North Carolina; the University of Ghana at Legon; the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania; and the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa. The collaboration provides an opportunity to use American and African university communities as focal points in a trans-continental conversation about African policy issues, particularly those that focus on democracy, free market reform, and globalization.

APARC directs its efforts toward engaging its partner institutions in the following elements of the *APARC AAU Collaborative*:

- 1) Development of the *Private Conversations Video Conferencing Project*, involving prominent African public and private sector leaders and collaborating institutions. This program entails producing an interactive web cast, featuring a prominent African leader. The web cast links to multiple sites;
- 2) Participation in *African Presidential Roundtable* symposiums by representatives of the partnering institutions;
- 3) A *website link* between APARC and the partnering institutions;
- 4) Coordination of the *Short Term African Presidential Residency*, an annual three-four (3 – 4) day residency of an alumnus of APARC's *Balfour African President-in-Residence Program*, and/or the *African Presidential Roundtable*, at partnering African universities. Potential appointees for the *Residency* are former, democratically elected, African heads of state;
- 5) Coordination of the *APARC Fellows Program*, in which an elite group of students from each participating institution is appointed for one year to participate in all APARC activities;
- 6) Facilitation of the *Policy Working Group*, which will convene faculty members from partnering institutions on an annual basis. This assembly will serve to facilitate the development of a policy paper(s) relative to specific aspects of democratization and free market reform on the continent; and
- 7) Provision of an allotment of the annual *African Leaders State of Africa Report* for African Studies faculty, students, etc. at partnering institutions.

President Masire traveled to Atlanta, Georgia as part of the *APARC AAU Collaborative* September 21 - 22, to complete a *Short-Term African Presidential Residency* at Morehouse College. His Excellency's duties commenced at a welcome meeting with Dr. Earl Fluker, Coca-Cola Professor of Leadership Studies and Executive Director of The Leadership Center at Morehouse College; and Dr. David Taylor, Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs. This meeting was followed by a short tour of the Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel, led by Lawrence Edward Carter Sr., Dean of the Chapel.

His Excellency departed Morehouse College later that morning to attend a private meeting with President Jimmy Carter at the Carter Center. At the meeting, the former Presidents discussed a number of issues relating to current affairs in Africa, including the elections in Ethiopia the two had recently observed as part of the Carter Center delegation in May, and the political situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). President Masire lunched with members of the Carter Center staff, where he shared more in detail his experiences working in the DRC and his feelings about elections in the central African country.

In the afternoon of September 21, President Masire returned to the Morehouse College campus to take part in a private reception, preceding the first of two public addresses to the Morehouse community. At the private reception, His Excellency socialized with the Leadership Fellows; which included twenty students from Morehouse

College who participated in the *African Presidential Roundtable 2005* in Johannesburg and Boston.

Following the theme of leadership, His Excellency delivered an address entitled "Leadership Challenges in Botswana: HIV/AIDS and Social Response to the Pandemic" following the reception. In his presentation, President Masire acknowledged that "one of the greatest single challenges the African continent faces is the HIV/AIDS pandemic," and despite its economic and political success, "Botswana has not escaped the effects of the pandemic" ("Leadership Challenges" 2). He continued, discussing the ways in which HIV/AIDS challenges the development of sustainable leadership in Botswana.

Scores of skilled people, educated at great expense to the nation continue to die with their skills and experience. AIDS puts unbearable strain on communities and their ability to care for the ill and dying, the elderly and the increasing number of orphans. Women are the hardest hit. They have to cope with their own illness; care for other family members who fall ill and shoulder a disproportionate burden of household work for as long as their health permits. The losses are felt both within the Government and the private sector as institutions find it ever more difficult to replace lost staff and care for those who are sick. The capacity of the Government to provide essential social services - health and education for instance - is being reduced. The combination of declining labor, productivity, and rising labor costs damage the country's competitiveness, future growth and development prospects ("Leadership Challenges" 2).

The President concluded his speech by acknowledging failures that occurred under his leadership with regard to addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic. However, he praised President Festus Mogae, the current president of Botswana, and the efforts of his administration to address "the issue as a very broad-based political and social one, not simply a medical or health problem" ("Leadership Challenges" 4).

The morning of September 22 proceeded with a classroom lecture in which President Masire delivered a speech entitled "Personal Experience in the Establishment of Democracy in Botswana." His Excellency began with a historical background regarding the origins of Botswana. He continued by highlighting "what Botswana selected as its own national principles for creating a nation," namely "democracy, development, national unity, self-reliance, and social justice" ("Personal Experience" 2).

The presentation ended with President Masire offering his definition of good leadership.

Effective leaders are visionaries... [They] are democratic by design and expression, and their visions can be seen to further the prospects of individuals within the state as well as the state itself... From a political perspective, good leaders deliver security of the state and of the person, the rule of law, good education and health services, and a framework conducive to economic growth... It is inherent in my definition of a leader that such people are persons of integrity and honesty, are clear-minded and strong of character, without being overbearing. They are respected for their personal qualities as well as for their actual political attainments... Ultimately, the best of these leaders are gentle teachers willing to instruct and guide their fellow citizens without compelling them to obey orders. They rely on persuasion rather than coercion ("Personal Experience" 5-6).

The classroom talk was the first of two lectures for President Masire on September 22, the second of which took place at the Carter Center. Shortly following a small reception in the Rotunda, His Excellency spoke about "Democracy and Human Rights in Botswana." In this presentation, the President pointed out how "through such institutionalized arrangements as [sic] Vision 2016 Council, the High Level Consultative Council, the Village and District Development Committees and many other stakeholder consultations, as well as [sic] traditional consultative forum (the kgotla), [sic] democracy is enriched through a constant process of dialogue" ("Democracy and Human Rights" 4). The President's lecture, delivered before an audience of fifty (50) members of the Carter Center community, concluded his residency at Morehouse College.

Immediately following the conclusion of the short-term residency at Morehouse College, President Masire traveled to Washington, D.C. to participate in the "Foreign Affairs Braintrust on Africa: Africa Matters," an annual braintrust sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus during its Annual Legislative Conference. This event featured a number of esteemed guest speakers, most notably the Honorable Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General, who served as the keynote speaker. Other distinguished speakers included Representative William J. Jefferson, Congressional District number Two (2) of Louisiana and Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation; and Dr. Jendayi Frazer, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs, United States Department of State.

President Masire participated on a panel of former African presidents, including His Excellency Antonio Manuel Mascarenhas Monteiro, former President of the Republic of Cape Verde, and His Excellency Mahamane Ousmane, former President of the Republic of Niger. His Excellency and his fellow African statements addressed an audience of well over five hundred (500) people, which included elected officials, educators, policy practitioners, students, as well as clergy, community leaders, business professionals, industry representatives, retirees, youth, and local citizens interested in

policy issues affecting the African-American community. A web cast of President Masire's remarks during the conference can be viewed on-line at:
<http://www.broadcasturban.net/webcast/cbcf2005/fri_africa.htm>

Following the panel discussion, Their Excellencies took part in a press conference organized by Voice of America (VOA), a multimedia international broadcasting service funded by the U.S. government through the Broadcasting Board of Governors. VOA broadcasts more than one thousand (1,000) hours of news, information, educational, and cultural programming every week to an estimated worldwide audience of more than 100 million people.

President Masire's participation in the events of this weekend marked the second occasion in which the *Balfour African President-in-Residence* was invited to give an address during the Congressional Black Caucus's Annual Legislative Conference. His Excellency President Karl Offmann, former President of the Republic of Mauritius, also participated in this event during his tenure in 2004 as the *Balfour African President-in-Residence*.

Upon his departure from Washington, D.C., President Masire traveled to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, to complete the second of two short-term residencies under the auspices of the *APARC AAU Collaborative*, at Elizabeth City State University (ECSU). Scheduled from September 25-28 as a part of ECSU's *African Introspection Week-2005*, the short-term residency began with His Excellency attending the Freshman Candle Lighting Service, an event organized to induct incoming first-year students into the ECSU community. This event was followed by a reception in honor of President Masire, welcoming him to the ECSU campus. The President delivered his first address, entitled "the Future of Africa and the African Parliament," at a luncheon attended by members of ECSU's Global Leadership Academy and special guests from ECSU's faculty/staff. As was the case at Morehouse, this luncheon provided an opportunity for President Masire to reconnect with members of the Global Leadership Academy who participated in the *African Presidential Roundtable 2005* in Boston and Johannesburg. In his presentation, His Excellency provided a historical background regarding the causes of conflict across the African continent and development of the African Union as a continental organ created to address these issues. The presentation continued with a brief summary of the institutional arrangements implemented by the African Union to address conflict, specifically the Peace and Security Council, the African Court of Justice, and the Pan African Parliament. As President Masire concluded his remarks, he entertained questions from the audience of thirty five (35) members regarding the African Union and its vision for the African continent.

On September 27, His Excellency presented a public address open to the broader ECSU community, entitled "The Challenges and Promises of Africa in the 21st Century." Before an audience of fifty (50) students, faculty, and staff, President Masire discussed the difficulties Africa faces in terms of development, including "challenges of increasing marginalization in the process of economic globalization" ("Challenges and Promises" 1) Moreover, the President stated:

...many sub-Saharan African countries struggle under a heavy burden of debt repayment obligations, thereby shifting already limited resources away from vital health delivery services, education, clean water, poverty eradication and infrastructural development (“Challenges and Promises” 1).

In an attempt to exemplify Africa’s potential for progress with regard to development, His Excellency’s presentation referenced the creation of the New Economic Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). To promote development across the African continent:

...NEPAD calls for a cancellation of Africa's foreign debt, the improvement in its terms of trade, the expansion of development assistance, and better access to foreign markets for African goods. It calls for Africa to embrace the positive aspects of globalization by attracting capital and investment with which to develop their economies (“Challenges and Promises” 2).

In addition to NEPAD, the President made mention of the success of Botswana in an attempt to show another example of Africa’s promise in the twenty-first (21st) century. This presentation concluded His Excellency’s duties as the *Balfour African President-in-Residence* relative to the *APARC AAU Collaborative*.

During the first week of October, the President traveled to St. Paul, Minnesota in preparation for a series of lectures in the Twin Cities and in Northfield, Minnesota. On October 3, His Excellency gave an address at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota. Entitled “Building a Successful Democracy in Botswana,” His Excellency spoke before an audience of seventy-five (75) students, faculty and staff, and community members about the process of guiding the country from a protectorate of the British government, to self-rule in 1965, and eventually to complete independence from British colonial rule in 1966. President Masire highlighted a number of strategies employed during this process, including the “establish[ment] [of] a two-tier system of Government comprising Central and Local Government” (“Building a Successful Democracy” 2). The purpose of this system was to facilitate the provision of services at the local level, specifically with regard to “primary education, health, water supply, refuse collection, [and] rural roads” (“Building a Successful Democracy” 2). Other strategies included the formation of the Botswana Association of Local Authorities (BALA) with the objective to create a strong, democratic and development-orientated Local Government in the country. Finally, the President acknowledged the consultative custom of Botswana, the *kgotla*, and its role in helping to continue a solid democratic tradition after independence.² Remarks from His Excellency’s presentation can be heard on-line at:

<<http://www.macalester.edu/whats happening/audio/>>

² The *kgotla* refers to a tradition of consultative decision-making in Botswana.

The following day, His Excellency made remarks before the Minnesota International Center, located in downtown Minneapolis. The mission of the Minnesota International Center is to inspire the local community to understand global issues and cultures in an ever changing world. President Masire delivered an address entitled "Building a Successful Economy and Economic Management in Botswana," before an audience of 100 guests representing the Minnesota International Center membership. In his remarks, the President acknowledged that...

...Botswana's economic success can largely be attributed to the discovery and subsequent exploitation of minerals. Most important, however, it has been prudent management of the economy that has enabled the country to avoid the downturns that have afflicted many other mineral-led economies around the world ("Economic Management" 3).

To conclude his address, His Excellency summarized key prerequisites for Botswana's success, which included, among others, "recognition of the need for national priorities" and "management of disagreements so that they do not degenerate into irreconcilable differences over protracted periods of time" ("Economic Management" 3-4).

President Masire's visit to the Midwest ended with a series of events at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota. Similar to his visit to Macalester College, His Excellency presented public remarks about creating a democratic society in Botswana after independence. In addition, the President was afforded an opportunity to address a class taught by Professor Jamie Monson, entitled "Survey of South African History." His Excellency informally presented to a class of about forty-five (45) undergraduate students about his life story, and how it connects to the history of Botswana.

The President made a quick trip to Washington, D.C. following his visit to Minnesota, to attend two engagements on October 7. The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) hosted another board meeting requesting the President's presence in the morning. Shortly following his morning commitment, His Excellency presented a talk at the African Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defense University. Entitled "Cultivating a Culture of Peace in Africa," the lecture began by posing to the audience a series of questions concerning the causes of conflict and what could be done to address them. The President offered very succinct and clear solutions.

Conflict may arise due to a number of factors. These include border disputes, land pressure, ideological differences, repression of personal liberties, and the absence of the rule of law. The persistence of conflict and political instability are, in the majority of cases, a result of political exclusion, abuse of human rights, and poor governance. If one adds modern weapons to this volatile mix, the results can be disastrous -- displacement, dispossession and degradation, both of people and property,

and of the lands in which they live. When ethnic hatred is fostered in this already impoverished climate, the result can be unprecedented loss of life (“Culture of Peace” 2).

President Masire concluded by discussing methods for resolving conflicts once they have started, including the development of “political models that facilitate consensus building and include marginalized groups” (“Culture of Peace” 2). Selections from His Excellency’s speech may be viewed on-line at:

<http://www.africacenter.org/Dev2Go.web?anchor=ACSS_home>

Upon his return to Boston, His Excellency engaged members from the local Boston community through presentations at Roxbury Community College and Primary Source on October 11. In the morning, President Masire addressed an audience at Roxbury Community College regarding “The Emergence of Sustainable Leadership in Africa.” In addition to explaining how he defines effective leadership, the President made reference to Botswana to illustrate how, through good leadership, African countries can make enormous strides in socio-economic development. Elaborating on a key factor to Botswana’s success, President Masire stated:

...the leadership, [which] was, and remains, genuinely committed to development. It has always been responsive to the needs of the people through an inclusive political process. Furthermore, there has always been national cohesion around the development agenda (“Sustainable Leadership” 5-6).

In concluding his presentation at Roxbury Community College, the President entertained questions from the audience composed of students, faculty and staff, and local community members.

That evening, President Masire spoke with a group of forty-five (45) K-12 educators from across the state of Massachusetts interested in incorporating the study of Africa into their curriculum. The event took place at Primary Source, a local organization that provides learning opportunities and curriculum resources for K-12 educators. For the presentation, as opposed to a traditional lecture style, His Excellency gave brief opening remarks about “The Development of Sustainable Leadership,” and proceeded to interact with the audience in a question-and-answer format for the majority of the program. The topics of conversation ranged from female education and literacy in Botswana, to the political state of affairs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As a former educator himself, President Masire commended the concept of professional development for teachers, and shared how he had benefited from opportunities to engage with colleagues as a teacher. Accordingly, the President expressed his support for the work of Primary Source, “reminding the audience that the old adage, ‘Once a teacher, always a teacher,’ applies to him” (Cunningham, “Evening of Conversation”).

The month of October continued with President Masire conducting a West Coast tour, visiting five institutions over the course of two weeks throughout the state of California. The trip began with the President delivering an address at California State University, Sacramento (CSUS), sponsored by the Center for African Peace and Conflict Resolution (CAPCR). His Excellency's lecture, entitled "Contemporary Leadership Challenges in Africa," drew a crowd of close to five hundred (500) members of the CSUS community. In addressing the broad topic of his speech, the President "decided to confine [him]self to conflict management and prevention in Africa, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic – two of the most afflicting challenges to sustainable leadership" ("Contemporary Leadership" 1). With regard to conflict management, his remarks included an appreciation of the fact that "lately, the African leaders have decided that they should prevent future intra-state crises from escalating into massive threats to local and regional peace" ("Contemporary Leadership" 2). President Masire proceeded to lay out the institutions currently in place throughout the continent of Africa to address issues of conflict resolution, namely the African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

After briefly explaining how these institutions manage conflict, the presentation moved to a discussion regarding challenges to sustainable leadership resulting from HIV/AIDS in Botswana. In lieu of the difficulties, President Masire stated:

...the government is being relentless in its campaign against the spread of infection and in caring for the infected and those affected. The issue is a very broad-based political and social one, not simply a medical or health problem. My successor, President Mogae, has spoken out regularly and forcefully about the realities, and he has also been very effective in bringing partners from other countries to assist in combating the disease. However, HIV/AIDS is clearly our greatest challenge ("Contemporary Leadership" 5).

His Excellency ended his presentation by expressing his hope that "the future will show that we [Botswana] were up to that challenge" of combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic ("Contemporary Leadership" 5).

President Masire departed Sacramento for Stockton, California, to make an address at the University of the Pacific on October 19. Sponsored by the School of International Studies in conjunction with CAPCR, the President's lecture again drew a large audience, with more than three hundred (300) members of the Stockton community in attendance. Similar to his address in Sacramento, His Excellency discussed "Contemporary Leadership Challenges in Africa," focusing on conflict resolution and HIV/AIDS.

Immediately following the address at the University of the Pacific, the President departed for Santa Clara University in San Jose, California. At the request of the Markkula Center for Applied Ethics, His Excellency delivered an address entitled "Key Ingredients for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development." President Masire again made reference to the example of development in Botswana to highlight important elements for socio-economic progress.

We sought resources from wherever we could, expanding the base of our donors, inviting foreign investors, and gaining the maximum benefit from the minerals, mainly diamonds, which were discovered after independence. Our strategy was to reinvest any increased revenues in social and physical infrastructure. We tried to be sure all our projects were sound. We avoided prestige projects, and we were prudent in our spending ("Key Ingredients" 16)

His Excellency concluded the presentation by noting that the World Bank and Transparency International have praised Botswana for the achievements it has made with regard to socio-economic development since its independence. The audience for the President's speech numbered one hundred (100) students, faculty and staff, and community members from the Santa Clara University community.

The next day, President Masire departed for San Francisco, California, to address the World Affairs Council of Northern California. The World Affairs Council of Northern California is a regional member of the larger World Affairs Council System, with a membership of ten thousand (10,000) members. One of the biggest international affairs speakers' programs in the country with over two thousand and five hundred (2,500) events each year, the World Affairs Council of Northern California has hosted notable speakers including Willie Brown, former Mayor of San Francisco; Graça Machel, President, Foundation of Community Development (Mozambique); and Desmond Tutu, Archbishop, among many others.

President Masire joined this elite group of speakers with his presentation "Key Ingredients for African Democracy: Building a Sustainable Democracy and Successful Economy in Botswana." In addition to the key ingredients mentioned in his previous speech at Santa Clara University, the President highlighted the importance of setting priorities. To illustrate his point, he offered the following example from Botswana.

We set priorities when it came to government spending. For example, despite the need to provide universal education, we lacked citizens for the vast majority of senior civil service positions in the government. So, we deliberately spent resources increasing the number of high school and university graduates, despite the fact that the same resources might have given many more students a place in primary school. We made difficult choices

because we knew we could not do everything. In making the choices, we used the best analysis we could to inform our decisions (“African Democracy” 4).

His Excellency’s presentation concluded with him fielding a number of questions ranging from the role of opposition political parties in democratic affairs in Botswana to the plight of the San people from the Kalahari Desert. The President’s lecture can be heard in its entirety on-line at: <<http://wacsf.vportal.net/?fileid=4105>>

President Masire was afforded a brief rest of about three days before making his final presentation on his West Coast tour. The Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice (IPJ) invited His Excellency to present at the University of San Diego October 26-27. The IPJ’s mission is to foster peace, cultivate justice, and create a safer world through education, research, and peacemaking activities relative to conflict resolution and human rights. The President’s speech, entitled “Peace Negotiations and Nation Building,” made reference to President Masire’s experiences with conflict resolution in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The presentation drew parallels between the process of conflict resolution in Botswana and Rwanda, where citizens “believed in indigenous institutions for, and approach to, dispute resolution and reconciliation of parties” (“Peace Negotiations” 4). As with the *kgotla* system in Botswana, President Masire explained how the Rwandans employed the traditional system of the *Gacaca* toward the process of national reconciliation and nation building.³ The crowd for His Excellency’s lecture numbered two hundred and fifty (250) members of the University of San Diego community. It is available on-line at: <<http://www.uctv.tv/series/index.asp?show=show&number=40>>

The month of November began for the President with an address at Cornell University, where His Excellency presented on the topic of “The Development of Sustainable Leadership and Democracy.” Sponsored by the Institute of African Development, President Masire addressed a crowd of seventy-five (75) members from the Cornell University community. In his lecture, His Excellency explained what he considered to be the core values of democracy, including

- Upholding the rule of law;
- Adhering to the principle of separation of powers, including an independent judiciary and an effective parliament (legislature);
- Promoting the equality of all citizens before the law, including equality of opportunity for all;
- Safeguarding individual liberties and collective freedoms; and
- Acknowledging the inalienable right of the individual to participate, by means of free, credible and democratic processes, in periodically

³ The *Gacaca* refers to a tradition of consultative decision-making in Rwanda.

electing leaders for a fixed term of office
("Leadership and Democracy" 1).

In addition to the public lecture, President Masire also participated in a press conference with members from the local media during his visit to Cornell University.

The following day, the President traveled to Springfield, Massachusetts to deliver a similar address at the World Affairs Council of Western Massachusetts before a lunchtime audience of fifty (50) organization members.

President Masire's final public lecture occurred November 3 at Boston University. Co-sponsored by the Minority Engineers Society and the African Students Organization, His Excellency addressed a crowd of three hundred (300) members of the Boston University community regarding "Perspectives into Conflict Resolution and Peace Negotiation in Africa." In his presentation, the President discussed in detail his participation in conflict resolution and peace negotiations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). After providing an overview of the conflict, His Excellency described lessons he learned from his experiences in the DRC. Specifically he stated:

...on the domestic level, one can say that the security of any regime is linked, in the long term, to the democratic and economic governance of the country and security of the population. The challenge of running the State effectively goes beyond developing physical infrastructures and putting the police on the streets. It is imperative that regimes build strong institutions for participatory democracy and good governance to meet people's legitimate expectations ("Conflict Resolution" 6).

With these comments, President Masire ended his talk and took questions from the audience.

On November 4, His Excellency was the guest of honor at a farewell dinner at the home of Ambassador Charles Stith and Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith. Invited guests included Lieutenant Governor Kerry Healey of Massachusetts and her husband, Mr. Sean Healey; Mr. Melvin B. Miller, Editor and Publisher, *The Bay State Banner*; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Megan Julian; and Dr. Stephen Lewis, President Emeritus, Carleton College. This event marked the completion of United States segment of President Masire's residency as the *Balfour African President-in-Residence* at APARC.

President Masire's last official act as the Balfour African President-in-Residence was to serve as convener of the *African Presidential Roundtable 2006* in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Roundtable was held April 20-21, 2006. In collaboration with the University of the Witwatersrand, the Roundtable was the fourth APARC has sponsored. It was attended by ten (10) former African heads of state:

- Nicéphore D. Soglo of the Republic of Benin;
- Sir Q. Ketumile J. Masire of the Republic of Botswana;
- Pierre Buyoya of the Republic of Burundi;
- Aristides Maria Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde;
- Flt. Lt. Jerry J. Rawlings of the Republic of Ghana;
- Daniel arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya;
- Karl Auguste Offmann of the Republic of Mauritius;
- Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Benjamin William Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia.

The African Presidential Roundtable 2006 Schedule of Events:

Wednesday, April 19, 2006

6:30 PM – 8:30 PM The African Presidential Roundtable 2006 Opening Reception
 Hosted by U.S. Consul General Steven P. Coffman
 Opening Remarks: His Excellency Daniel arap Moi
 Former President, the Republic of Kenya
 Residence of Consul General Steven P. Coffman
 54 Sixth Street, Houghton

Thursday, April 20, 2006

9:00 AM – 10:00 AM Registration & Continental Breakfast
 University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
 The Historic Wits Club, West Campus, University of the Witwatersrand, Yale Road, Braamfontein

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM Session I: Africa's Image in the American Media
 Welcome: His Excellency Sir Q. Ketumile J. Masire
 Former President of the Republic of Botswana
 Moderator: His Excellency Benjamin William Mkapa
 Former President of the Republic of Tanzania
 Discussant: Ambassador Charles R. Stith
 Director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center, and Former U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania
 Discussant: Ms. Phylcia Rashad, Actress

12:00 PM – 1:15 PM Working Lunch

1:15 PM – 3:30 PM Session II: Engaging the Diaspora in Africa's Development
 Moderator: His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda
 Former President of the Republic of Zambia

Discussant: Dr. Christopher Fomunyoh
Senior Associate for Africa; Regional Director for Central
and West Africa, National Democratic Institute
Discussant: The Honorable Dr. Ewart Frederick Brown
Deputy Premier, Minister of Tourism and Transportation,
Bermuda
Discussant: Patrick R. D. Hayford
Director of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa,
United Nations

7:00 PM – 8:00 PM

Reception
Residence of Professor Loyiso Nongxa Vice Chancellor &
Principal, Savernake, University of the Witwatersrand

8:00 PM

Private Dinner (closed)
Hosted by Professor Loyiso Nongxa
Remarks: His Excellency Karl Auguste Offmann
Former President of the Republic of Mauritius
Residence of Professor Loyiso Nongxa Vice Chancellor &
Principal, Savernake, University of the Witwatersrand

Friday, April 21, 2006

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM

Continental Breakfast
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
The Historic Wits Club, West Campus, University of the
Witwatersrand, Yale Road, Braamfontein

9:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Session III: Facilitating Private Capital Flows to Africa
Moderator: His Excellency Nicephore D. Soglo
Former President of the Republic of Benin
Discussant: Mr. Joseph Huggins
Corporate Council on Africa

11:30 AM – 12:15 PM

African Presidential Roundtable 2006 Press Conference
Introductory Remarks: His Excellency Aristides Maria
Pereira
Former President of the Republic of Cape Verde

12:15 PM – 1:00 PM

Working Lunch

1:15 PM – 2:15 PM

African Presidential Roundtable 2006 Public Forum
Closing Remarks: His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi
Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania

Saturday, April 22, 2006 Johannesburg

9:00 AM– 11:00 AM

African Presidential Roundtable 2006 Breakfast

Hosted at the residence of Donald G. Teitelbaum, Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of the United States of America in Pretoria

The Residence of Donald G. Teitelbaum

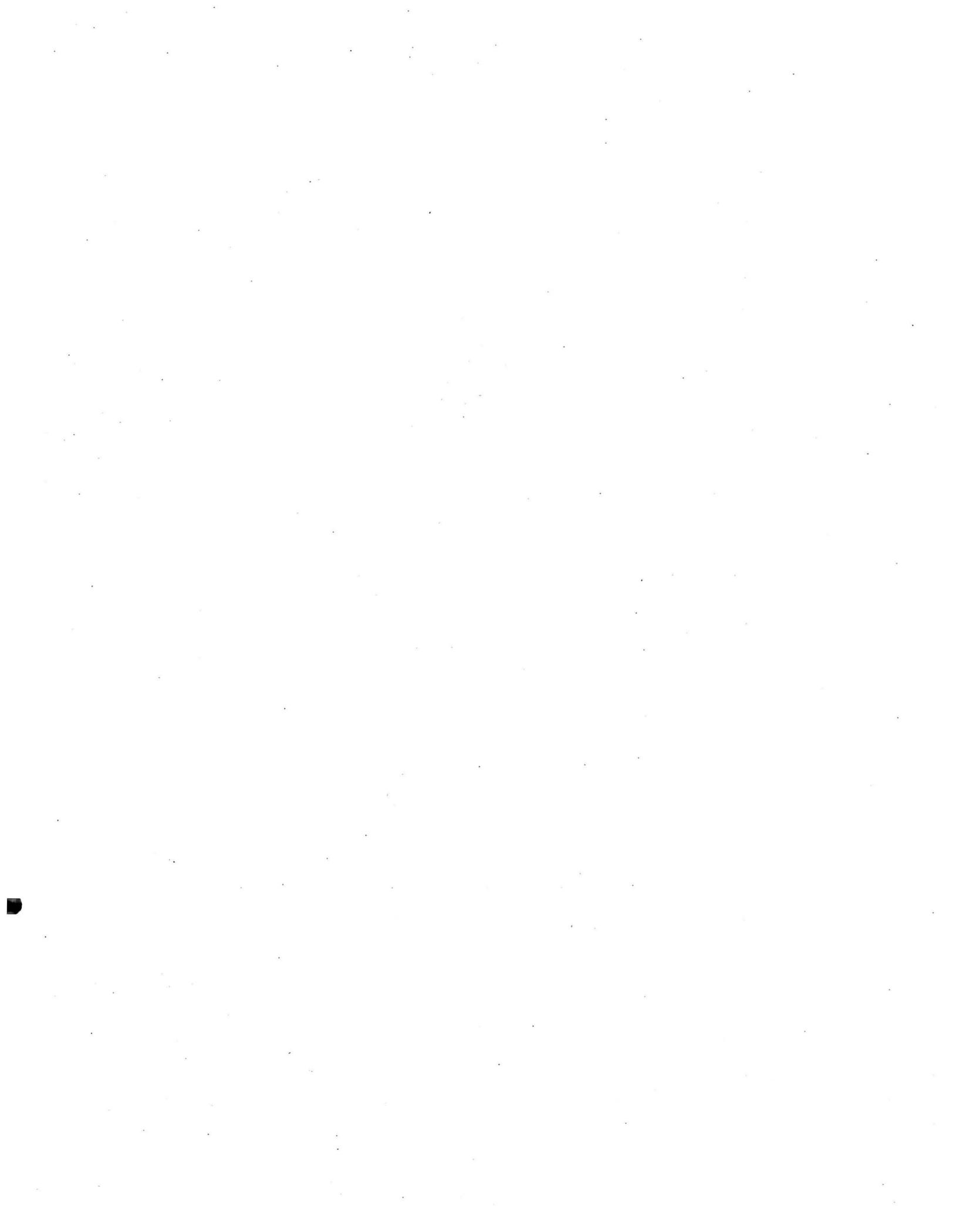
The *African Presidential Roundtable 2006*, under the leadership of President Masire, provided an opportunity for the former heads of state to engage themselves as well as U.S. and global business leaders and policy-makers, around issues that impact U.S.-Africa relations. Topics of discussion included *Africa's Image in the American Media*, *Engaging the Diaspora in Africa's Development*, and *Facilitating Private Capital Flows to Africa*. Presentations were made by Ambassador Patrick R.D. Hayford, Director of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa at the United Nations Headquarters; Mr. Ronald Gault, former Managing Director at JP Morgan South Africa; The Honorable Dr. Ewart Frederick Brown, Deputy Premier and Minister of Tourism and Transportation of Bermuda; Dr. Chris Fomunyoh, Senior Associate for Africa at the National Democratic Institute; Ms. Phylcia Rashad, star of the *Bill Cosby Show*; and Ms. Charlayne Hunter-Gault, former CNN Bureau Chief Johannesburg.

The *African Presidential Roundtable 2006's* primary focus was to ask Africa to reach out to the Diaspora. Examples of the Chinese Diaspora were given, pointing out the amount of investment that is received from nationals living abroad. The former African heads of state called on the African leadership to encourage their nationals to do the same. It is estimated that the African Diaspora has a total annual income of \$750 billion per year. This money could go a long way if it were invested properly on the continent. The Press Statement released by His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire and His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda at the conclusion on the *African Presidential Roundtable 2006* affirmed this commitment: "We [the former African heads of state] intend to make a greater effort as African leaders to engage brothers and sisters throughout the Diaspora; and we will encourage our successors to do the same".

His Excellency Jakaya M. Kikwete, President of the Republic of Tanzania, *Balfour Leadership Lecturer*, September 24 – 26, 2006

As we have done historically when there is a gap between President-in-Residence appointments, we have hosted a Balfour Leadership Lecturer. The first was Gertrude Mongella, President of the African Union Pan-African Parliament. Her Excellency's lecture entitled "The African Union Parliament and Its Relationship to the Process of Democratization and Free Market Reform in Africa" was given at Boston University on November 10, 2004. This year, we were able to secure His Excellency Jakaya Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania to give the Balfour Leadership Lecture.

On September 25, 2006, His Excellency Kikwete delivered the Balfour Leadership Lecture at Boston University. The topic of his address was "Bridging the Divide Between the West and the Islamic World". In today's tense political environment, against the backdrop of the Pope's recent remarks, Kikwete offered insight reflecting his experience as the Muslim leader of a peaceful democratic country that is 40% Christian, 40% Muslim. Attendance was significant and the Boston University Trustees Ballroom reached capacity (approximately 300 people). Following the lecture, His Excellency was invited by President Brown of Boston University to a private dinner at the Sloane House. On September 26, His Excellency met with the editorial board at the Boston Globe followed by a meeting with Boston business leaders at the State House where he received an official welcome by Governor Mitt Romney and Lt. Governor Kerry Healy. His Excellency's visit ended at APARC, where he met and had a valuable exchange with the undergraduate class that Ambassador Stith was teaching at Boston University, IR430; *Africa and Globalization: Opportunities and Obstacles*. It must also be noted that Mr. Alexander Julian, a noted fashion mogul, hosted a welcome dinner at his private Connecticut residence to honor His Excellency Kikwete on September 24. Guests included actors Phylicia Rashad of *Cosby Show* fame, Giancarlo Esposito, as well as Kerry Kennedy, the daughter of Robert Kennedy, and Fox TV personality Uma Pemmaraju . They were joined by an array of guests representing such sectors as finance, manufacturing, and tourism. Press Coverage was extensive and included The Boston Common Magazine, The Boston Herald, The Bay State Banner, Danbury News, Hersam-Acorn, Town & Country, Connecticut Cottages & Gardens, DNR, MR Magazine, Connecticut Magazine, BU Today, BUiverse, the Daily News (Tanzania), The Guardian (Tanzania), and NPR Radio.



II. Appendix A

News Coverage about the activities of His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the second *Lloyd G. Balfour Leadership Lecturer*

DNR, October 9, 2006 – “Power brunch”

Boston Herald, September 28, 2006 – “Tracked down”

Daily News (Tanzania), September 28, 2006

BU Today, September 27, 2006 – “Tanzanian president offers formula for West-Islam peace”

Daily News (Tanzania), September 27, 2006 – “JK for global religious bliss”

The Guardian, (Tanzania), September 27, 2006 – “JK tips Americans on religious diversity”

Nipashe (Tanzania), September 27, 2006 – “Dunia lazima ikabiliane na tofauti za kidini-JK”

Daily Free Press, September 26, 2006 – “African leader shares value of world democracy”

The News-Times, September 25, 2006 – “Presidential party”

BETWEEN THE LINES

GALACTIC GIFT: For the 80th edition of its famous holiday catalog, Neiman Marcus has some gift ideas that are out of this world—literally. The luxury retailer is offering a flight on Sir Richard Branson's Virgin Galactic spacecraft for a mere \$1.76 million, for a journey 63 miles up into the heavens. Following the voyage, each astronaut and a guest will be invited for four nights of all-inclusive festivities on Branson's private island retreat in the British Virgin Islands. Those seeking a slightly less expensive gift can opt to bid on the Dream Package where four guests win VIP trips to six pro sports events: the 2007 NHL All-Star Game, Super Bowl XLI, the 2007 NBA All-Star Game, the 2007 MLB All-Star Game, the 2007 U.S. Open Tennis Championships Women's Final, and a surprise event. At each event, the winning bidders will share a personal meal with a living sports legend, including hockey great Wayne Gretzky, quarterback Troy Aikman, basketball legend Magic Johnson, baseball pitcher Bob Gibson and tennis pro Chris Evert. Proceeds from the auction will benefit the Joe Torre Safe At Home Foundation. Bidding starts at \$250,000, but the experience is sure to be priceless.



A Virgin Galactic craft



Meagan and Alexander Julian, Kikwete and Stith

POWER BRUNCH: Designer Alexander Julian and his wife, Meagan, renewed an old friendship recently when they hosted a brunch at their sprawling Ridgefield, Conn., estate for His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Charles Stith, the former U.S. ambassador to that country. The designer and the diplomat met in 1992 when Stith was the keynote speaker at the International Development Center

for Africa. "He was actually wearing an Alexander Julian suit, and the two of them hit it off right away—they both share the same love for clothing and wine," recalled Meagan. But there's more to the story: Not only did Stith marry the Julians, he and his wife, Deborah, are the godparents of the Julians' daughter, Lucy. Also on hand at the Julian brunch were actors Phylicia Rashad and Giancarlo Esposito, and pianist Eric Lewis who tickled the ivories through the afternoon.

RETAIL RANKING: Esquire's retail marketing unit has long published in its pages a directory of the finest American specialty stores, but now archival GQ has taken the idea a step further. This month, GQ.com launched a permanent feature detailing its picks for the top 100 men's stores in the country. The "GQ 100" was exhaustively reported by associate editor Candice Raihey and a team of 11 writers and researchers for the past year, with GQ visiting stores in over 26 cities and writing reviews of each. The mag plans to update the list as new stores open and others fall out of favor. "We highlight some great classics like Brooks Brothers, but also the coolest, newest stores," explained Raihey. Among those that made the cut are New York's Barker Black, Seattle's Blackbird and Honolulu's Aloha Rag. Stores on the list receive a special sticker to display. No word on whether the sticker has to be returned if a store gets cut.

CAUSE CÉLÈBRE: Luxury shopping was an act of giving back at the Madison Avenue Men event last month, a benefit staged by Esquire and the Madison Avenue Business Improvement District. Seven leading men's stores on the posh shopping thoroughfare threw simultaneous parties, each hosted by a dashing leading man, including Valentino's Chris Meleni and Domenico Vacca's Antonio "L.A." Reid. Proceeds from the events raised funds for charities like the New Globe Theater, the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and City of Hope. Celebs like Russell Simmons, Jane Krakowski, Mariska Hargitay and Michael McGlone all showed up to support the cause, partying at stores like J.M. Weston, de Grisogono, Joseph, Paul & Shark and Beretta.



Krakowski, Meleni and Hargitay with friends

PHOTO BY KEITH SMITH

Kitson Opens Men's Door

Hot L.A. retailer expands into 3,000-square-foot space

BY ADAM TSCHORN

LOS ANGELES — Fraser Ross, the Robertson Boulevard shop owner whose ability to spin celebrity clientele into retail gold has made his six-year-old Kitson boutique a must-shop destination, has opened Kitson Men, an approximately 3,000-square-foot space one block north at 146 North Robertson Boulevard.

The store could see \$5 million in sales its first year, or approximately \$1,667 per square foot. "It'll probably take three months or so to get the inventory right," Ross told DNR. "But I think that's about right—somewhere between \$4 million and \$5 million from this November to next November."

Ross said that over the last year his men's apparel and accessories business (which takes up roughly 300 square feet of the 5,000-square-foot store at 115 South Robertson) has almost tripled. "It's exploded. It started with all the women's contemporary lines adding men's, but things are changing. Now, instead of buying one pair of jeans, men will buy four."

"[Men's has] exploded. Now, instead of buying one pair of jeans, men will buy four."

—Fraser Ross

Ross has consolidated all his men's product in the new shop, including premium denim from Habitual, GoldSign, Monarchy and 1921; hoodies by Amal Gheouss; Morphine Generation and Raw 7; screened T's from Junk Food, Trunk Ltd. and Rye; and assorted offerings from Lacoste, John Varvatos for Converse and Robert Graham. He's adding a few new lines (including Mare by Marc Jacobs) and beefing up others (like Great China Wall, whose pricey jackets, hoodies, T-shirts, polos and accessories occupy a great wall of their own—almost the entire southern wall of the store). Accessory offerings include the launch of Great China Wall's appliqued leather wallets.

The store also boasts a large apothecary section stocked with men's colognes and shaving creams from brands like Creed, Molton Brown and Malin + Goetz, a selection of books, CDs and gifts such as Scent of



The store is located on North Robertson Blvd.

Scandal candles—labeled with irreverent "scents" like "Casting Couch" (leather), "Stoner" (grass) and "Two-Timer" (chocolate and vanilla)—and drug-dealer refrigerator magnets (depicting joints, a brick of cocaine and a triple-beam scale). It's all part of Ross's attempt to "Kitsonize" the retail experience—his term for the apparel/pop culture merchandise mix that's as entertaining to browse through as it is to buy.

But Ross is perhaps better known for the starlets that walk in his door as the product on his shelves—Paris Hilton, Jessica Simpson and Lindsay Lohan among them—a fact that made headlines of its own when it came to light that he's part owner of paparazzi agency Sunset Photo. More recently Ross has made headlines by suing tabloid *Us Weekly*, claiming its intentional omission of his store from its coverage is costing him \$10,000 a week.

That's why Kitson Men has its opaque, blue glass-fronted dressing rooms built out from the store's facade like oversized window boxes jutting onto the sidewalk. Since it's lit from above and behind, Ross pointed out, anyone entering the dressing room will be clearly silhouetting their assets for passersby and paparazzi. "Maybe somebody will shoot a celebrity changing in here some day," Ross said with a chuckle.

The store, which has been open since mid-September, has already hosted a pair of star-studded events drawing the likes of Kevin Federline (Mr. Britney Spears marking his stint as the face of Blue Marlin), Jeremy Piven, David Spade and Jon Lovitz (for the launch of the SuperEXcellent T-shirt line by George Clooney's actress/gal pal Krista Allen).

TRACKED DOWN:

Tyngsboro Model Club kid David Robson, 10, hanging with his celluloid "mom" Natasha Richardson on the set of "Evening" in Newport, R.I. (David also had scenes with Natasha's mom Vanessa who plays his grandmother) "This Old House" hammer honcho Norm Abram taking state Senate

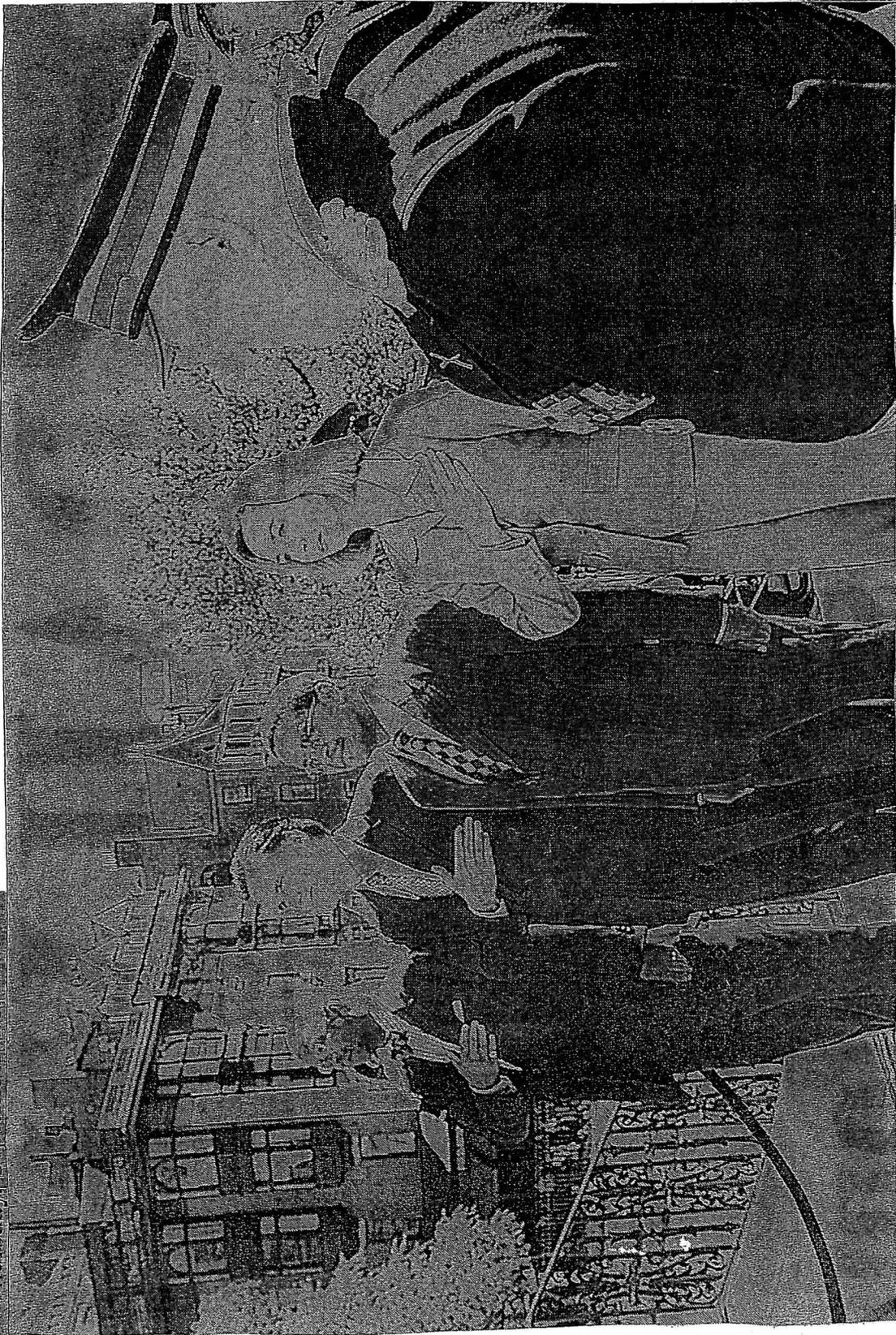
prez Robert Travaglini, state Rep. Anthony Petrucelli, City Councilor Sal LaMattina and former City Councilor Diane Modica on a tour of the show's newest makeover in

East Boston ... "Cosby" mom Phylcia Rashad, "Homicide" hottie Giancarlo Esposito, REK daughter Kerry Kennedy, FOX Newsgal Uma Pemmaraju, Harvard's Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith and her hubby, former Ambassador to Tanzania Charles Stith, feigning Tanzanian president Jakaya Kikwete at a swish bash thrown by fashion farouk Alexander Julian and Stith's African Presidential Archives and Research Center at BU, at Julian's Ridgfield, Conn. estate ... Boston Bruins Brad Boyer and coach David Lewis saying hey to Mayor Menino to boost the Mayor's Cup Youth Ice Hockey Tournament, which begins Saturday ...

Drop dimes to trackgals@bostonherald.com or 617-619-6488.

DAILY NEWS

Thursday, September 28, 2006



PRESIDENT Jakaya Kikwete (third left), Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney (Second left), Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor Keny Heatley (fourth left) and the Director of African Presidents Archives at Boston University Ambassador Charles Smith (left) pose as American and Tanzanian national anthems are being played during the formal reception held at Boston State House yesterday morning. (Photo by Freddy Maro of State House).

BU Today

News & Events for the BU Community

University Headlines

September 27, 2006

Tanzanian president offers formula for West-Islam peace

Speech marks fifth anniversary of APARC

By John Thompson

As reports of a widening divide between the Islamic world and the West dominate headlines, Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, offered a recipe for peace Monday night in a speech at the Trustees Ballroom in the School of Management. Kikwete, who leads a peaceful democratic country that is 40 percent Christian and 40 percent Muslim, cited educational reforms, policies promoting equity, and the reorganization of the tripartite system inherited from colonialism as three achievements that have encouraged the easy coexistence of Christians and Muslims. "Diversity is beautiful," commented Kikwete. "It is not necessarily threatening."



President of Tanzania, Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, offers a recipe for peace.

A foundation for equality and peace was laid, the president said, by educational reforms instituted by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, a devout Roman Catholic who became Tanzania's first president in 1962. At the time, Tanzania's best schools were Christian, and Muslims were lagging behind in both education and job opportunities. Nyerere, whom Kikwete cites as a mentor, took the step of making all the private Christian schools public, and he ensured that they gradually became interdenominational. By 1969 all nonstate schools—most belonging to Christian missions—were nationalized so that Muslim families would feel comfortable sending their children to school.

"Mwalimu Julius Nyerere believed strongly that policies promoting equity would be the most effective weapons to address and dampen the politicization of religious identities," explained Kikwete. "Schools, health facilities, and residences were integrated."

Next came the reorganization of the tripartite system inherited from colonialism, which divided the courts along ethnic lines, into a single-tier judicial system.

A media campaign was also conducted to unify the country. "Tanzanians of different generations were constantly bombarded with political messages—in the media, at the workplace, and in schools—that emphasized national unity and the celebration of diversity."

Lastly, Tanzania's constitution maintains strict separation between politics and religion, banning any political parties that campaign on religious lines, while also providing strong protections to religious expression. "Propagation of religion is allowed; insulting other religions and violent proselytizing is not," said Kikwete.

These foundations have borne fruit in mostly peaceful relations between Muslims and Christians, according to the president. Although there has been some fundamentalist agitation on both sides, advances have also taken place, such as the Commission on Peace and Reconciliation, recently put together by Muslim and Christian leaders. Kikwete's government has created the office of

minister of social and political affairs, whose primary responsibility is the promotion of harmony and dialogue between Tanzania's ethnic and religious groups.

We must make sure, Kikwete emphasized, that religion is not "the only vehicle for aggrieved people to seek comfort or relief from real or perceived injustice." He added, "We have to pray and work hard for understanding and dialogue. Christians and Muslims will not disappear, and their differences will remain different."

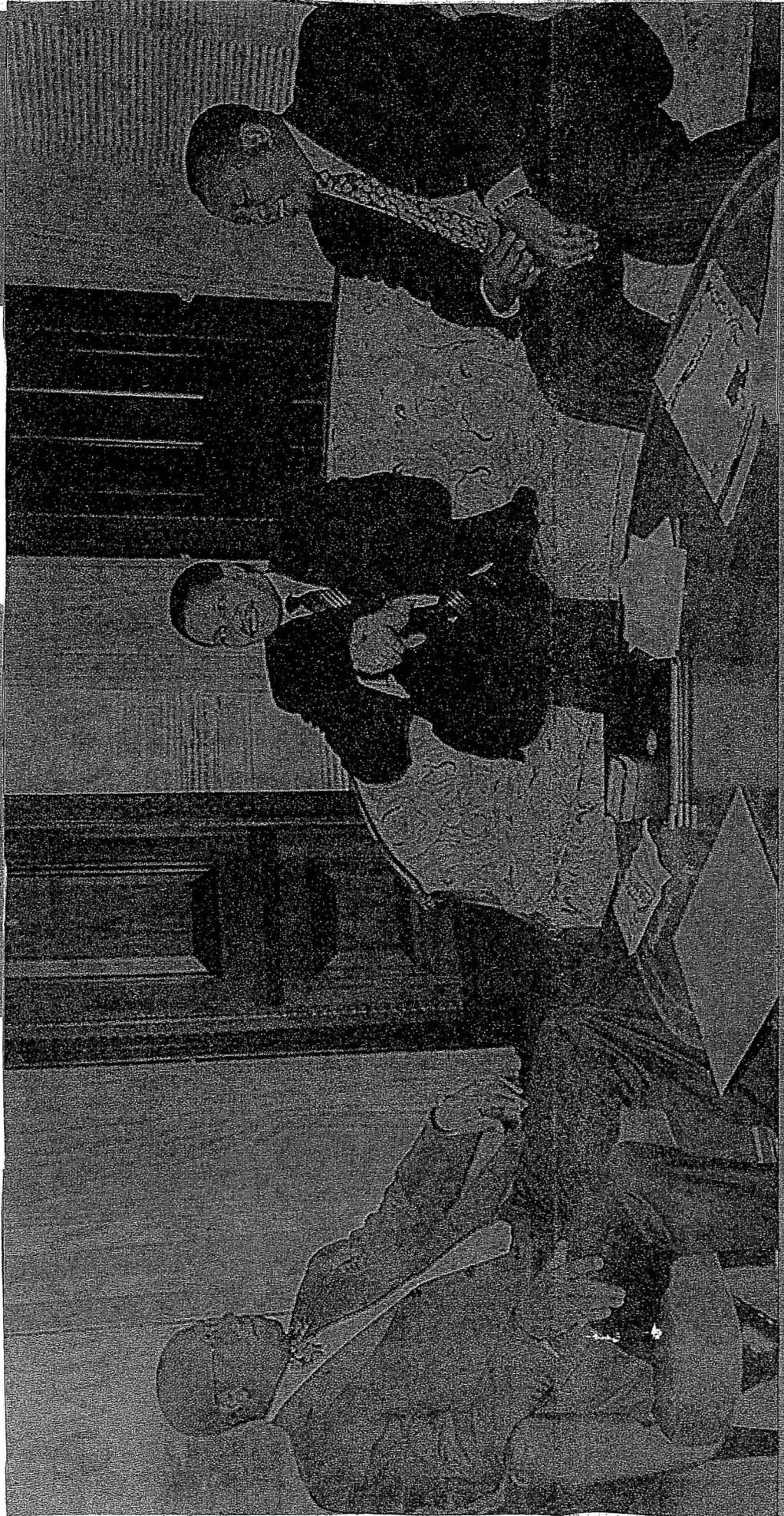
Kikwete's appearance was the first of several special events marking the fifth-anniversary celebration of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) at BU. APARC was established by Charles Stith, former US Ambassador to Tanzania and director of APARC, to chronicle developments related to democratization and free-market reform in Africa.

JK for global religious bliss

DAILY NEWS

Wednesday, September 27, 2006

www.dailynews-ken.com



PRESIDENT Jakaya Kikwete and former prime minister Frederick Sumaye chat with the Director of Boston University's African Presidential Archives and Research Centre, Ambassador Charles Stith, before the president delivered a speech at the university on Monday. Reverend Stith is former US ambassador to Tanzania. (Photo by Freddy Muro of State House)

By DAILY NEWS Reporter

PRESIDENT Jakaya Kikwete has called for religious harmony in the world, saying that intolerance is fuelled by ignorance of what other faiths stand for.

Addressing a special forum with the theme 'Managing Religious Diversity in a Democratic Environment' at the Boston University in the US on Monday, Mr Kikwete said it is possible for America to advance and maintain good relations with countries that have big Muslim populations.

President Kikwete said that the world has to pray and work hard for understanding and toleration across the religious divide.

He said the world must avoid, at all costs, debasing, ridiculing, belittling, speaking down upon or looking down upon the faiths of others, adding: "We should even try to avoid to be perceived to do that."

"At times, it is merely a matter of perception than anything else: people have emotional attachment to their religions and, as a result, they tend to react emotionally or even irrationally when they perceive their religions as being demeaned," he added.

President Kikwete called on the world nations, including Tanzania, to continue avoiding mixing politics with religion at all costs.

He said in countries with large numbers of both Muslims

something that is inevitable and that religious diversity is not inevitably a source of conflict or destabilisation.

"It is my strong considered view that whenever it happens, it is a sign that something has gone wrong and that the political and religious leaders need to do more

to rise to the challenge. In most cases, it has to do with the way people relate to each other in the name of their religions", he said.

He also discounted the notion that the religious, ethnic or cultural make-up of a society has a bearing on the propensity of that society to be democratic

Muslims and Christians, it necessary to avoid acrimony and conflict.

Mr Kikwete said that the so-called clash of civilisations that many contend dominates global politics is not

JK tips Americans on religious diversity



President Jakaya Kikwete meets with former prime minister Frederick Sumaye and former US Ambassador to Tanzania Rev Charles Richard Smith (left) after delivering a paper on managing religious diversity in a democratic environment, at Boston University in US on Monday. (Photo: Fred Maro, State House)

By Special Correspondent, Boston

PRESIDENT Jakaya Kikwete said yesterday that managing religious diversity is one of the greatest challenges that individual nations and the world at large face.

The President made the remarks in a public lecture he delivered at the Boston University, US, on Monday.

The theme of the lecture was 'Managing Religious Diversity in a Democratic Environment'.

Kikwete, who is on official two-week tour of the US, where among other things he attended the UN General Assembly meeting was invited to lecture by the African Presidential Archives and Research Centre at Boston.

He said: "Managing religious diversity is perhaps one of the greatest challenges we face now, nationally and internationally. We have no choice but to work harder to promote inter- and intra-religious tolerance and understanding as we deal with religious-motivated terrorism and political violence."

He said faith-related issues have the tendency to divide believers in groups and if not

understood and managed properly, the differences can become wide.

"We have to pray and work hard for understanding and tolerance across the religious divide because Islam and Christianity will remain different," Kikwete said.

He said Americans and other nations all over the world should learn from a Tanzanian experience in managing religious diversity while maintaining vibrant democracy.

President Kikwete noted that a country which is substantially Muslim could maintain a system of governance that is truly democratic.

"There is no fundamental contradiction between the religion of Islam and the principles of democratic governance," he said, adding:

"It is possible for the United States to advance and maintain

Continues on Page 3

From Page 1

a relationship with a country that has a substantial Muslim population. The friendship and good relations that so happily exist between Tanzania and the United States attests to that fact. Fairness and mutual respect in bilateral relations can go a long way in bridging the so-called division between the West and the Muslim world."

He added in a country with both a large number of Muslims and Christians there need not necessarily be acrimonious relations or conflict. "The so-called clash of civilisations that many

contend dominate global politics, is not something that is inevitable," he said.

"Religious diversity is not inevitably a source of conflict or destabilisation. It is my considered view that whenever it happens, it is a sign that something has gone wrong and that the political and religious leaders need to do more to rise to the challenge. In most cases this has to do with the way people relate to each other in the name of their religions," President Kikwete noted.

He insisted that the religious, ethnic or cultural composition of a society has a bearing on the propensity of

that society to be democratic or otherwise.

"There are nations that are pre-dominantly Muslim or non-Christian which are vibrant democracies. There are nations that are pre-dominantly Christian which are not democratic. And Tanzania with its ethnic, religious and cultural diversities is a vibrant democracy," observed Kikwete.

He concluded: "You should respect each other and refrain from disputes; you should not like water and oil, repel each other, but should, like milk and water, mingle together."

Dunia lazima ikabiliane na tofauti za kidini-JK

Na Mwandishi Maalum, Boston

Rais Jakaya Kikwete amesema dunia hivi sasa inakabiliwa na changamoto kubwa ya namna ya kukabiliana na tofauti za kidini kuliko wakati mwingine wowote.

"Hartuna chagyo jingine zaidi ya kufanya kazi kwa bidii kuhimiza na kuendesha miadala ya kazi ya dini na dini na kuhimiza kuvumiliana na kuelewana wakati kutishughulikia mataruzo yanayotokana na vitendo vyenye dhati za kigaidi na mifarakano ya kisiasa," alisema.

Akiwa akifoa mhadhara katika Chuo Kikuu cha Boston, Boston, nehami Marekani, mhadhara uliohusu Menejimenti ya Tofauti za Kidini katika Mazingira ya Kidemokrasia; Uzoeti wa Tanzania.

"Chuo Kikuu cha Boston ni kati ya vyo vikuu vinne vikubwa vya binafsi nehami Marekani, kina wanafunzi 35,000, miungoni mwa watu mashuhuri waliopata kusoma hapo ni Dk. Martin Luther King Jr.

Rais Kikwete alisema masuala yanayohusu imani mara zote yamekuwa na mwelekeo wa kuwagawa watu katika misingi ya wao na sisi na mbaya zaidi katika

misingi ya wale na wanaoamini wasioamini." Alionya kuwa kama misawanyo hiyo baiba eleweka na kuche kulikwa vizuri, inaweza kuwa mihakiki. Alisema kwamba ni lazima watu wasali na kuomba kufanya kazi kwa bidii ili lauzielewa imani nyingine na kuvumiliana kati ya dini na dini.

Aliongeza kuwa, Uislamu na Ukristo daima utendelea kuwa tofauti. Dunia inayo mengi ya kujitunza kuoka kwa makabihu Thomas Aquinas, mwameteolojia na mwanafalsafa wa kitaliano ambaye alisema, "ni lazima tuwapende wote, wale wote ambao tunaunga mkono na mavazo yao na wale ambao tunapiga mavazo yao, kwa sababu, wote wameitoka jasho katika kuatafuta ukweli na wote wametusaia sisi katika kuatafuta ukweli huo."

Alisema kutokuwepo kwa uvumilivu kati ya dini na dini kumachangwa zaidi na kutofahamu vema misingi ya dini nyingine inasimama katika nini "kama aliyoisema Dalai Lama, pale ambapo kutofahamu ndio kunakotitawala halakuna kutungoza, halakuna uwezekano wa kuwa na amani." Alisitiza kuwa



Rais Jakaya Kikwete akazungunza na Waziri Mkuu msiajhi Frederick Sumaye (kulia) na Mkuugenzi wa Kinoo cha Utajiri Chuo Kiluu cha Boston Balozzi Charles Stith juu ya masuala ya Afrika, muda mfupi kabla Rais hajahutubia chuo hicho jama. (Picha na Fred Muro)

dunia lazima ijepushe na vitendo vya kudharauliana, kukashifiana, kuwaangalia wengine kwa dharau, lazima pia tujitepushe kulazimishwa kufanya huyo."

Alisema wakati mwingine ni suala la kimbizamo kwamba watu wanagusa sama na masuala yanayohusu imani zao, na wakati mwingine miguho huyo inakwenda mbali zaidi hasa pale wanapoamini kwamba

dini yao inakandamizwa. "Tanzania, lazima tuendele kujitepusha kuchanganya dini na siasa kwa gharama yoyote ile," Alisema kuchanganya dini na siasa kumaweza kulicumbulsiza taifa katika mataruzo makubwa bila sababu za msingi.

Alisitiza kwa kufanua kwamba kimsingi, siasa ni mamlaka. Na kama dini inajungwa katika masuala ya siasa, kama njia ya kujipatia

mamlaka au kuendelea kuwa mamlakani basi kuna hatari kubwa ya kulicumbulsiza taifa katika jama kubwa.

Rais Kikwete ambaye hii ni mara yake ya kwanza kutoa mhadhara katika Chuo Kikuu cha Kimataifa tangu alipolingia madanakani, alisema kwamba imani na dini ni suala la uchaguzi wa mtu na pengene ndiyo chombo kilichopo ambacho watu hukituma kutafuta

faraja, na matumaini kutoka na mataizo ya mbalimbali wanayo kumbana nayo yakwamo ya kutotendewa haki. "Wote tunalambua kwamba tumalishi katika dunia isiyozingatia usawa wala haki, kitalifa ama kimataifa, Hebu tuangalie kama wote wote ambao wamadhani hawakitendewa haki na usawa, na wangeamua kukimbilia katika dini kutahia faraja dunia imekwaje. Ni ukweli uliowazi kwamba katika dunia ya leo matumaini ya watu kupata maisha mazuri baadaye yanaendelea kupungua siku hadi siku. Watu wanataka maisha mazuri sasa na si baada ya kutoka kwao duniani alifanua. Alifika siku mtu awajitoke kitarifa na kimataifa katika kutafuta ufumbuzi wa watu kutotendewa haki. Kwani kwa kufanya hivyo kutawanyima nafasi watu wenye misimamo mbali kutumba udhabitu huo kufanya vitendo viovu kwa kisingizio cha kutafuta haki. Mhadhara huo pia ulihitimuwa na Waziri Mkuu wa Senali ya Awamu ya Tatu, Bw. Frederick Sumaye, ambaye yuko masomoni nehami Marekani.

African leader shares value of world democracy

Daily Free Press

Malinda Gilbert

Issue date: 9/26/06

United Republic of Tanzania President Jakaya Kikwete spoke at the School of Management to an audience of more than 100 BU community members last night as the fifth-annual Lloyd G. Balfour Leadership Lecturer for the Boston University African Presidential Archives and Research Center.

Tanzania is an east African nation that is 40 percent Muslim and 40 percent Christian. Even with 120 different tribes, it is a hallmark of "unity and social harmony," Kikwete said. Diversity has created a "young and vibrant democracy."

Kikwete's speech was titled, "Managing Religious Diversity in a Democratic Environment: Overcoming the Divide Between the West and the Islamic World."

Tanzanian governmental policies were designed to enable equality and instill values of tolerance among its people, Kikwete said. He said it is up to leaders to move in the direction of unity and harmony.

"Religious diversity is not necessarily a cause of political unrest," he said.

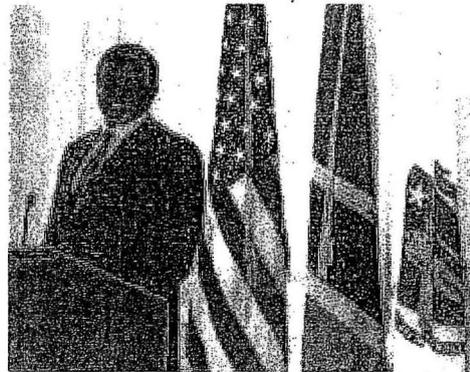
The Balfour Lecture is sponsored by APARC. This year is the center's fifth anniversary.

APARC Director and former U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania Charles Stith said the center focuses on African leaders who are the "architects of change."

"Tanzania is one of the most stable countries on the continent and in the world," he said.

Stith said Kikwete's speech serves as a model of a country that has successfully managed religious diversity in a stable democratic society.

"Lessons learned in Tanzania might be applicable to the rest of the world," he said.



Media Credit: Martin Hojny
Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete discussed accomplishing unity in the world yesterday.

Stith pointed to recent controversial remarks made by the pope about Islam as an example of tension existing between the Western and Muslim worlds. He said the incident highlights the importance of studying religious tolerance and tension.

Religion is respected and supported in Tanzania, although religion is strictly separated from Tanzanian government and politics.

"Religious institutions in Tanzania continue to work side by side with the government to combat three enemies: poverty, disease and ignorance," Kikwete said.

He said when religion enters politics, it is misused and will often "create an explosive mixture."

He traced the history of Tanzania's successful cohesion of its people across faiths and ethnicity. He accredited the foundation of the country's success to President Julius Nyerere, who led the government of what was then Tanganyika, after British colonial rule ended in 1961. Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar in 1964 to form Tanzania.

Nyerere made many changes in Tanzania to create and sustain a united and harmonious country, Kikwete said, and he believed the "best way to offer equal opportunity to all was to achieve equality in educational opportunities."

After the speech, students said Kikwete was an impressive speaker. Students enrolled in Stith's "Africa and Globalization: Opportunities and Obstacles" class were required to attend last night's speech.

College of Arts and Sciences sophomore and Africa and globalization class member Anna Jensen-Clem said Kikwete's speech was "easy to relate to."

Tanzania has proven it is a flourishing country, Kikwete said in his speech.

"Protection of religion is an integral part of human rights in Tanzania," he said. "Democracy is about freedom of association and freedom of expression, [but lack of tolerance among religions] tears nations apart."

Kikwete said he discounts the notion that certain religious, ethnic or cultural identities have bearing on the ability of a country to be democratic. He said all nations have the ability, under the right leadership, to have diverse and peaceful democratic societies.

"We are different -- we live in the same world, in the same space," he said. "We have to learn how to live together."

Sep 25 2006 4:15 AM

Presidential party**Ridgefield couple plays host to leader of Tanzania**By Nanci G. Hutson
THE NEWS-TIMES

RIDGEFIELD -- Fashion designer Alexander Julian's zebra-striped shirt from his signature collection -- inspired from a visit to Tanzania -- seemed fitting attire for the host of an afternoon party in honor of the east African nation's president on Sunday.

Julian and his wife, Meagan invited a select number of political, fashion and celebrity guests to meet and mingle with Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete at their 33-acre country estate on the southern edge of town.

Their friend, and the former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, Charles Stith helped organize the event on behalf of the African President Archives and Research Center at Boston University, where Stith is on the faculty and Kikwete, who attended opening sessions for the United Nations General Assembly in New York City, will lecture today.



The president of Tanzania Jakaya Kikwete, right, chats with Meagan Julian, left, and her son Will Julian, and the wife of the former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, Deborah Prothrow-Stith, at a reception Sunday in the president's honor at the Julians' home in Ridgefield.

From 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., the Julians served wine and hors d'oeuvres -- all the food prepared by his wife in their chef-style kitchen and served by the couple's children and their Wooster School classmates -- to guests on their brick back porch overlooking a pond complete with swans and a fountain. Not even a few rain dribbles were able to disrupt the select group of about 60 or so people representing a diverse group of designers, politicians, celebrities, and family friends all eager to greet Kikwete and his Tanzania delegation of government officials.

Among the celebrity guests who attended were actor Giancarlo Esposito and jazz musician Eric Lewis.

The ambiance was relaxed and friendly, the Julians' hospitality assuring no guest was neglected, with those who might have come as strangers to other guests quickly being introduced so as to encourage the forging of new friendships. Other than the presence of Secret Service agents, Kikwete roamed about easily, the 56-year-old's cordial demeanor quickly breaking the ice as he and his fellow Tanzanians conversed with guests about everything from fashion to his country's desire to encourage more U.S. investment in their country, everything from business development to tourism.

In his visit, Kikwete said he hopes to share how his country is an example of religious tolerance between Muslims and Christians, as well as those of other beliefs, and to encourage U.S. business to consider Tanzania as a possible investment prospect.

Though one of the poorest nations in the world, Kikwete said his country located in eastern Africa bordering the Indian Ocean between Kenya and Mozambique holds much promise and beauty, with some of the world's greatest natural sights within its borders, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Lake Victoria and more than 1,000 miles of the most beautiful beaches anywhere, he proclaimed. It is an ideal place to go on safari where visitors will marvel at some of the world's most rare animals in their home environment.

Julian noted that it was a thundering herd of zebras that inspired him to create a collection of animal print fashions.

Danbury businessman and community activist Sam Hyman and his wife, Alice, were on the guest list,

and Hyman said it was a much appreciated invitation.

"I'm overwhelmed by the whole thing," said Hyman, who as a trustee for the Hord Foundation is an advocate of cultural diversity as well as educational and business opportunities for African-Americans.

Ridgefield First Selectman Rudy Marconi was clearly impressed by Kikwete and members of his Parliament, most wearing business suits though a few adorned themselves in traditional African gowns and head dress, and even brought a remembrance gift on behalf of the town.

"It is wonderful for me to get to speak to someone of his stature," Marconi said. "It is an event I will certainly never forget."

III. Appendix B

News Coverage about the activities of His Excellency Sir Quett Ketumile J. Masire, the fourth *Lloyd G. Balfour African President- In-Residence*

The Vista (University of San Diego, San Diego, California), November 3, 2005 - "Former Botswana President visits USD"

Inside Morehouse (Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia), October 17-30, 2005 - "Former Botswana President Talks About HIV/AIDS, Human Rights"

Northfield News (Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota), October 8, 2005 - "Former president of Botswana visits Carleton"

The Mac Weekly (Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota), October 7, 2005 - "African Leader Discusses Development, Democracy"

The Maroon Tiger (Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia), September 28, 2005 - "Former President of Botswana Visits Morehouse"

The Daily Home (Talladega, Alabama), September 21, 2005 - "Former Botswana president visits Talladega College"

Mmegi (Botswana), July 26, 2005 - "A great son of the soil"

The Boston Globe, June 25, 2005 - "Africans must save Africa"

Daily News (Botswana), June 3, 2005 - "Masire to attend ex-leaders summit in Mali"

B.U. Bridge, April 22, 2005 - "African statesmen: Western media should look at continent's bright side"

Newtonite, April 1, 2005 - "Former Botswana president cites country's values"

The Botswana Gazette, March 23, 2005 - "Masire begins his work in Boston"

Daily News (Botswana), March 23, 2005 - "Masire to boost student's knowledge"

AllAfrica.com, March 14, 2005 - "Botswana Former Leader Ketumile Masire is Newest African President-in-Residence at Boston University"

B.U. Bridge, March 11, 2005 - "Former Botswana leader Sir Ketumile Masire new African President-in-Residence"

The Boston Globe, March 11, 2005 - "Former Botswana president at BU Accepts invitation to fellowship"

The Botswana Gazette, February 16, 2005 - "Masire to be Balfour African President in Residence at Boston University"

Daily News (Botswana), February 11, 2005 - "Masire appointed president-in-residence"

Former Botswana President visits USD

ELYNN MCBRIDE
STAFF WRITER

es surrounding the 1994 Rwanda Genocide.

Botswana has an impressive economic situation. Since its independence, Botswana has had the fastest growth in per capita income in the world. Masire maintained a frugal fiscal policy and small amount of foreign debt. DeBeers, a diamond mining company operating in Botswana, produces half of Botswana's revenues. When asked about the relationship with DeBeers, Masire explained that Botswana had received its fair share of revenue from the company in exchange for



COURTESY OF ISSAC JACKSON

On Oct. 29 the former President of the Republic of Botswana, Ketumile Masire, spoke as part of the Distinguished Lecture Series.

See Masire, Page 2

Distinguished lecture by Masire

ent. from Masire, Page 1
ing them the opportunity to mine there. This fair trade Masire helped cultivate has proved a great economic asset to the country. With his vast experience in conflict resolution, many questions directed toward Masire dealt with the skills required of a mediator. Masire stressed the importance of gaining respect from all parties and employing coercive mediation while ensuring people seated at the table to talk. Many different strategies were needed to deal with different types of parties, he emphasized. For leaders to be successful in Africa, they must take into account others' views if everyone feels respected. Masire's background con-

tributed significantly to the type of leader he became. Growing up very poor, Masire learned to become frugal in the use of resources. He applied these principles learned as a youngster to his presidential

"Sometimes the spirit is willing but the pocket is weak."

policies. Perhaps this is why he succeeded in generating such a successful Botswanian economy with so little debt. Masire expressed his hope

that the United Nations would increase military involvement in African conflict. He explained that the African Union has a program of action and is attempting to help Darfur but they do not have the resources required of them to do all that they want to do. "Sometimes the spirit is willing but the pocket weak," Masire said. The African Union is doing as much as they can but Masire hopes the rest of the world will lend a helping hand.

In the final question of the night Masire addressed what he would communicate to students about peace building if he were in a teaching position. He began by saying that no man is an island and the Monroe Doctrine has failed. (The Monroe Doctrine, as Masire interprets it, developed an isolationist

policy for the United States in dealing with world affairs.

Masire hopes the world will become a common village where all countries bear one another's responsibility. He highlights the fact that there are several countries where only 40 percent of the children receive an education. He believes that humans should be invested in each other and develop a common responsibility for other countries.

The IPJ holds weekly talks on a variety of topics. This event was one of many more to come. In the future, the IPJ will explore such topics as surviving torture, pioneering democracy in Zimbabwe, and conflict behavior in the workplace. A list of IPJ events can be found at <http://peace.sandiego.edu>

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INSIDE MOREHOUSE • OCT. 17-30, 2005



Joel Cowan, a member of the advisory board of the Leadership Center at Morehouse College (LCMC) and president of Heberham & Cowan, Inc., along with Walter E. Fluker, LCMC executive director, former first Lady Rosalynn Carter and former Botswana President Sir Kolumela Masire attended a reception in Masire's honor at The Carter Center.

Former Botswana President Talks About HIV/AIDS, Human Rights

Sir Kolumela Masire, the former president of Botswana, gave two lectures in September. Visiting the College for three days as the African President-in-Residence, a joint program between the Leadership Center and the African Presidential Archives and Research center at Boston University, Masire lectured on "HIV/AIDS: Sectoral Impact and Social Response to the Pandemic" and "Democracy and Human Rights in Botswana" at the Carter Center. In addition, he lectured to students in the Leadership Studies Program.

Walter E. Fluker, executive director of the Leadership Center, said, "Ethical leaders must listen carefully and hear deeply. We are fortunate to sit in the presence of [Masire], an 80 year-old man who has a big heart. We are entertaining angels unaware." ■

Inside MOREHOUSE

Division of Career Help
Leadership Center
College of Arts and Sciences
Carter Center
Community Outreach
Student Services

James M. Moxley
James M. Moxley

James M. Moxley, publisher, and other members of the staff of the Leadership Center are available to provide information and assistance to students and faculty members.

ALUMNI LECTURE SERIES

Inaugural Lecturer John Mims '82 Says Failure is Valuable Teacher

By Rori Fratelle Blakeney

Reflecting upon his four-year tenure at GetAsia.com, a network of Asian web sites, John Mims '82 said, "Failure is sometimes a better teacher than success. As chief operating officer of GetAsia.com, I failed. I couldn't get the vision to the customer."

A business and marketing graduate, Mims believes failure makes the next success even sweeter. Last November, he was tapped to serve as senior vice president of worldwide sales for Starwood Hotels and Resorts, owners of brands including Sheraton, Westin and W hotels. On campus for the Maynard Jackson Lecture Series, which is a part of the Alumni Executive Lecture Series, in September, Mims told faculty, staff, students and alumni that there are a number of things that make great leaders—including failure.

"Integrity, the ability to communicate a vision with passion and using the network of people that you meet throughout your life are a few of those things," he said. "In addition to family, school is one of those networks."

According to Henry M. Goodgame '84, director of Alumni Relations, Special Events and the Annual Fund, the Alumni Executive Lecture Series seeks to provide more interaction between alumni and students. Mims' presentation was the first of six lectures in the Alumni Lecture Series that will be held throughout the academic year.

At Morehouse, Mims remembers the influence of visionaries such as John Williams '69, dean of the Division of the Economic and Business Administration, Martin Luther King '48 and Benjamin E. Mays, all of whom set the standard for success for his career. He credits Ben McLaurin '69, director of Career Services, for securing his first interview.

Mims credits Williams and McLaurin with helping him get his career started.

"It's important to reach back that we may move forward. Morehouse is an experience, not just an education. It was more than school; it was a preparation for what it's like out here," he said. ■

MIMS' STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS:

- Integrity
- Ability to communicate a vision with passion
- Long-term focus
- Teamwork
- Network



John Mims '82 shares a moment with a student after his presentation.

PHOTO BY JAMES M. MOXLEY

Northfield News

Former president of Botswana visits Carleton

Saturday, October 08, 2005

By EMILY ZIMMER
Staff Writer

NORTHFIELD -- Carleton College President Robert Oden referred to former Botswana President Ketumile Masire as "one of the democratic heroes of the 21st century," when introducing him Wednesday night and he added that Masire's visit was a significant event for the college.

Masire was warmly welcomed by both the current Carleton President Oden and Carleton President Emeritus Stephen R. Lewis Jr. who has known Masire for about 30 years.

Lewis met Masire when he worked as a economic consultant for Botswana and he called him "the Hercules of his country."

"He is courageous," Lewis added.

Masire, on his third visit to Carleton College, addressed students and the public about the issues Botswana has overcome and the issues all of Africa is battling today. His speech, which was titled "Building a Democracy in Botswana," reflected his experiences as a former leader and native.

Masire was president of Botswana from 1980 to 1998, and he played a crucial role through the years in making Botswana a democratic nation. Masire told Wednesday's crowd of the difficulties he and his fellow countrymen faced establishing a democratic nation in Africa.

"None of us had any experience with a democratic government as voters or as officials," Masire said.

Masire said Botswana had to overcome racism and tribal conflicts to unify as a nation. "We preached the unity of the nation," Masire said.

Although at time difficult, Masire said working together has helped keep the country from corruption.

"It has been our commitment to free discussion, free speech and free press that we have kept corruption in check," Masire said.

Botswana is one of the fastest growing African countries and continues to flourish economically.

Masire said the country's biggest industry is mining and that the tribes of the country had to come together for the common good.

"The tribes saw a reason to surrender minerals to the central government for the common good," Masire said. "We knew the people needed certainty in their lives."

During his speech Masire also addressed current issues , such as the AIDS crisis in Africa.

"Botswana has not escaped the effects of the disease," Masire said. "Thousands of people are dying."

Masire said the Botswana government is working to educate its people on the deadly epidemic and is promoting safe sex.

After Masire's speech members of the audience were allowed to ask him questions. Masire answered a variety of questions dealing with economic issues, relationships with neighboring nations and AIDS.

Lewis complimented Masire saying he could handle questions from an audience better than anyone else he knew.

While in Northfield, Masire also spoke to history classes and informal discussion groups.

President Oden said he was pleased to have Masire again and added that Carleton works hard to get such distinguished guests.

Masire visited Northfield in 1992 and in 1996. In 1996, he received an honorary degree from Carleton.

After his retirement from office in 1998 Masire continues to be active in humanitarian efforts. He is also the co-chairman of the Global Coalition for Africa.

-- Emily Zimmer can be reached at 645-1114 or ezimmer@northfieldnews.com.



The Mac Weekly

OCTOBER 7, 2005

THE STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF MACALESTER COLLEGE SINCE 1914

VOLUME 99, ISSUE 4

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African Leader Discusses Development, Democracy

By SARA NELSON

MANAGING EDITOR

Former President Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana addressed a full Weyerhaeuser Memorial Chapel Monday on the topic of Peace and Development in Africa.

Ketumile's speech traced his political career from Botswana's independence in 1966 through his presidency. He also discussed the evolution of democracy in Botswana and the connections between a democratic society and economic growth.

Ketumile, widely recognized as one of Africa's greatest leaders, served as president of Botswana from 1980 until 1998. He was heavily involved in post-colonial politics in Botswana before becoming president.

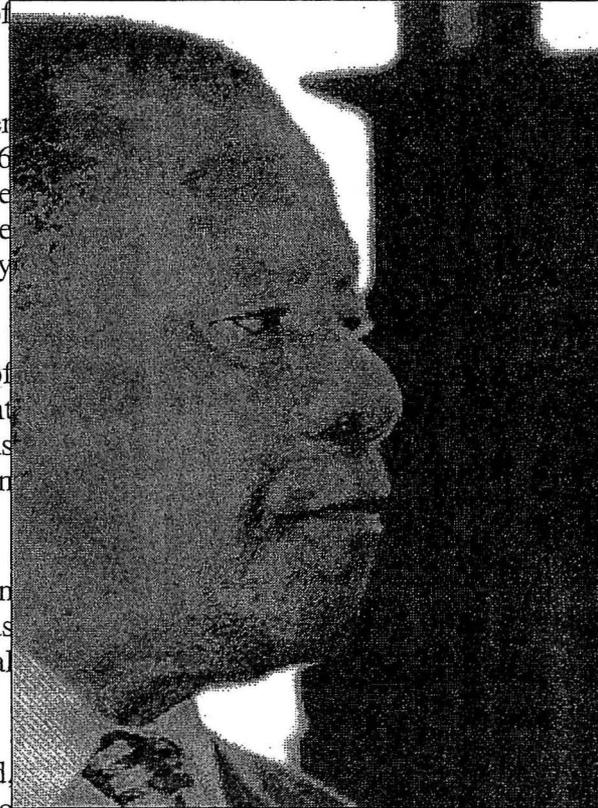
Botswana, he said, is the oldest democracy in Southern Africa. From its beginning, it was designed so that no one racial group or tribal faction was favored in the political process.

At its independence, Ketumile said, Botswana had little infrastructure and no experience with democracy.

"None of us had any experience with an elected form of government, either as voters or leaders," Ketumile said. "Our task was to create a single unified nation from many tribes and ethnic groups."

Ketumile said he believed economic development to be an essential part of democracy.

Before and during his presidency, Ketumile put much effort into building Botswana's



diamond economy and invested revenue from diamonds into social and physical infrastructure.

"From self rule until 1998, we achieved the highest economic growth in the world," he said. "This sustained our democracy."

Transparency International, a non-governmental organization dedicated to combating corruption in government, has ranked Botswana second among developing countries on its 2004 corruption perceptions index. Ketumile attributes this ranking to the open discussion that takes place in Botswana as well as provisions that limit the political power of any one person.

Ketumile said that the greatest challenge the continent of Africa faces is the HIV/AIDS pandemic, particularly because most of its victims are relatively young. Botswana is one of the most affected nations, with a prevalence rate of 36.5 percent.

"Botswana has not escaped [AIDS]," he said. "Every sector of our economy is affected."

He advocated a solution that is broad based and includes social and political factors as well as medical.

"I hope the future will show that we are up to the challenge," he said.

Masire is currently living and studying in the United States until November as a part of Boston University's Balfour African President-in-Residence program. The Minnesota International Center, Carleton College and Macalester College sponsored the event.

Sara Nelson can be reached at scnelson@macalester.edu

Former President of Botswana Visits Morehouse

ANA PINNOCK

Former president of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, made a special visit to Morehouse this past week. On Sept. 28, Masire visited Morehouse College's recently opened Leadership Center facility, his first visit to the United States since his presidency, presented a lecture on the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Botswana.

Opening his lecture with the statement that, "HIV/AIDS can test the leadership of any administration," Sir Masire went on to explain that the African continent accounts for nearly 70 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases globally, with Botswana accounting for 10 percent of the total cases. He also stated that by the year 2010, in Africa more people would have died of HIV/AIDS than the combined casualties of World War II.

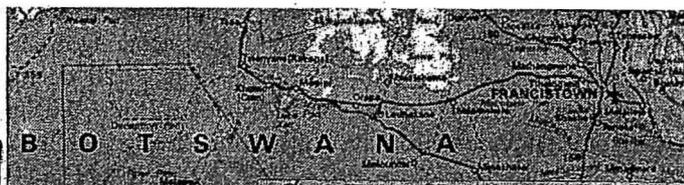
The nation of Botswana has the second highest HIV frequency in Sub-Saharan Africa. To help reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS in the country, there are programs directed towards prevention of HIV-positive mothers transmitting

the virus to their unborn child, educating young people on how to prevent contracting the virus, and encouraging understanding by those who have contracted the virus. As indicated by Masire, the HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention programs in Botswana provides about 36,000 people with antiretroviral therapy.

Masire explained that "The current President, Festus Mogae, whom has served as the head of government since April 1998, has been effective in bringing about other countries for assistance in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic." Mogae set out on a venture to emulate other countries such as Uganda and Senegal that have had steady declines in their HIV/AIDS rates in the recent years.

Nevertheless, the good effects would have been better if it were not for the stigma people have about others with HIV/AIDS," continues Masire. "The HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens

continued on page 4



Cape Town, along with fellow students, traveled to three different HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention organizations the same day that visited the U.S. Embassy. Two of the three organizations claimed that they had never received any aid from the U.S. because they promoted abstinence, as well as condom usage—which is against the primary guidelines of PEPFAR. The last organization could not receive aid because technically they could be seen as an orphanage since its main focus was

to house children who lost their parents to HIV/AIDS."

Former President Masire believes that African-Americans should seek to help the blacks of Africa. Moore concurred with Masire, stating that, "there are not many differences between those of the United States and those of Africa. To progress as a people we have to look beyond our differences and embrace our similarities."

Sir Ketumile Masire Visits Morehouse

The Maroon Tiger (Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia) Wednesday
September 28, 2005

continued from front page

ANA PINNOCK

roy [Botswana's] economic, political and social progression."

Botswana, many people do not realize that they are HIV-positive to their sexual partners, or others, for fear they may be seen as promiscuous, and will be shunned by society. Striving to contest this stigma, the government placed anonymous testing facilities over the country in a program initiated and entitled "Know Your Status."

When questioned by an audience member on what the United States government was doing to fund the HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Botswana, Sir Masire candidly replied, "Botswana has received very little aid from the United States government as a whole, but we have received help from private sectors."

This comes as a major surprise to those who are aware of President Bush's global HIV/AIDS initiative,

which was proposed during a trip to Uganda in January 2003. "A work of mercy beyond all current international efforts," as it was referred to by the President, is given the appellation, PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief).

The fund's main objective is to combat AIDS by injecting \$15 billion over a five-year period into Africa. While this idea may have been filled with promise, Bush had not implemented the plan until a year and a half later. In addition, Bush requested the \$2 billion for the fund in its first year, one billion less than what would have been expected. Subsequently, Congress chose to approve \$400 million more than the president requested, and Bush unsuccessfully contested this increase.

In Geraldine Sealey's June 2005 Rolling Stone article, she said, "PEPFAR is fast becoming equated with a notorious emphasis on abstinence education — nearly \$1 billion of Bush's

global AIDS pledge is earmarked for abstinence promotion. Bush's plan calls for an ABC approach to HIV prevention — which stands for 'Abstinence, Being faithful, Condom use,' but the administration is stressing the 'A.'

"Bush is using AIDS funds to place religion over science, promoting abstinence and monogamy over comprehensive sex education that includes information about and access to condoms. In its first year, PEPFAR spent more than half of the \$92 million earmarked to prevent sexual transmission on promoting abstinence programs. Not all of the afflicted countries are receiving the substantial aid deserved, due to the Bush administration's emphasis on morality driven by social conservatives.

Morehouse College student, William Moore, observed occurrences of the issue firsthand during his voyage to the capital of South Africa, Pretoria, and the cities of Johannesburg and

SPORTS: 2005 a special season for Winterboro's Calhoun

OUR LIFE: Love of horses has lasted a lifetime

Tide fans excited about defeated season
Page 1B



Pell City: Traffic lights operating 3A
Talladega: GUILTY pleas entered 3A
Sylacauga: Bond issue for schools OK'd 5A

Weather
High: 93 Low: 67

Opinion
Talladega better off with city manager
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The Daily Home

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

50 cents

Your hometown paper for Talladega and St. Clair counties

Former Botswana president visits TC

College seeks to globalize curriculum

By Amanda Casciaro
Home staff writer

TALLADEGA — In the United States, high gas prices, a weakening economy and the destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina have gripped national attention in recent months. The events have sparked concern and even a rethinking of the family budget in many American homes.

But while the issues dominating everyday life in the United States are unprecedented, the battles fought in Africa on a day-to-day basis are drastically different.

Thanks to Talladega College and a new effort to globalize curriculum, students and faculty got a taste of how a soaring HIV/AIDS rate, rampant genocide and government corruption in Africa differ from the struggles afforded American people.

Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, former president of Botswana, spoke to students Tuesday in DeForest Chapel concerning "Conflict Resolution and the

Development of Sustainable Peace Throughout the African Continent," a topic many people only know from news broadcasts and history textbooks.

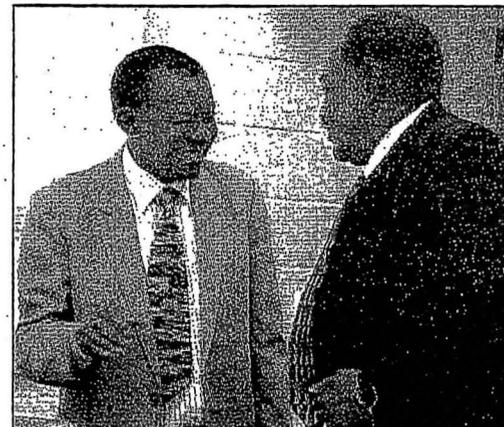
Masire, who retired from the presidency in 1998 after 18 years in the position, is now a Balfour president in residence at the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University.

After helping Botswana grow from one of Africa's poorest nations to a middle class country and the world's largest exporter of diamonds, Masire spoke about how democracy and leadership can bring any

country or institution out of trouble.

"We just honestly applied ourselves to the task of meeting the needs of departments of the country ... and didn't try to be a poor imitation of another state," he said, referring to his accomplishments in Botswana. "... We fashioned programs fit for our country and opened the country for exploration. ... The good Lord answered our prayers and we discovered some diamonds."

Two Talladega College students, Kim Murphy and Joseph Mingo, president of the Student



Botswana's former president, Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, left, with TC president Oscar Prater.

See College, Page 8

Jerry Martin/The Daily Home

College

From Page 1

Government Association, recently accompanied Masire to Johannesburg, South Africa, to an annual roundtable discussion among African heads of state.

The accomplishment, accompanied by the push to "globalize" curriculum through political science and business courses at the college, is "a noble objective," Masire said.

"We need to have a pool of experienced people who can lend advice where advice is needed," he said. "It would be counterproductive to force ourselves down the throats of people who aren't interested."

But with a packed crowd at DeForest Chapel Tuesday morning, the interest would appear to be there.

Through increased knowledge of current events and the emphasized role of democracy used in the rebuilding of African nations, Masire said, students and blacks in the United States

can do their part to advance the socioeconomic and political environment throughout the continent.

"The more knowledge you have about these issues in Africa, the Middle East or even New Orleans, the better off the world will be," said Michael Taku, dean of the Division of Business Affairs. "You may be called one day to help."

The political climate in Africa has changed from one of corruption and genocide to one of hope, Masire said, and researchers and ambassadors are still discussing where blame for years of decline and conflict lies. The African Union, of which Masire is a member, is looking into genocide on the Ivory Coast and in Rwanda, conflicts in Sudan and how to prevent such catastrophes from reoccurring.

"We are not to dwell in the past but take solace in what is happening now. We have cause to hope in the leadership now,"

Masire said. "... The leadership is becoming cognizant to establish first of all they are there for the service of the people."

In keeping with leadership, Talladega College has spawned its own efforts to spearhead global curriculum such as securing a Title VI grant through the U.S. Department of Education and a Ford Motor Company grant to help with a pilot project to promote post secondary education to first generation minority youths.

The school has also established a Business and Education Advisory Council, secured a partnership with Georgia Tech and formed a topics course on South Africa taught by Bernie Bray, professor of political science.

"This opportunity presents enormous areas of interest not only for our community but for our students," Taku said. "... It helps them learn that the world is not just Talladega and not just the United States."

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Tuesday 26 July 2005

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News

A great son of the soil

A great son of the

Editorial

RYDER GABATHUSE

Staff Writer

7/26/2005 9:09:30 AM (GMT +2)

Opinion/Letters

FRANCISTOWN: Those close to Botswana's retired second president, Sir Ketumile Masire, speak of his good humour and generosity. Others describe him as a noble statesman of outstanding ability. He is widely read on governance and economic issues.

Cartoon Strip

Business Week

Technology

Features



He is quick-witted and industrious. He stands in the same pantheon with the great sons of Africa like Nelson Mandela, Joachim Chissano, Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda. "At the mention of their names, a face beams with pride and satisfaction because of their achievements," Kondwani

Arts/Culture Review

Runthuli writes to the BBC online from Lilongwe, Malawi about Masire and his soulmates.

Sport

University of Botswana academic Dr. Zibani Maundeni describes Masire as a very intelligent leader. "I had the opportunity to interview him immediately after his retirement in 1998. This was part of my research for my PhD," says Maundeni. "He proved to me to be a very intelligent person. He also proved that he was widely read on governance."

Part of Maundeni's research was to find out from Masire how Botswana was managing its economy while the rest of Africa was failing.

"I look at him as the architect of the Botswana system. He excelled in all positions as the Vice President, Finance

Minister and finally the President." He credits Masire as the man who engineered Botswana's development.

"The kind of stories that he told me showed me that Botswana believed in good economic management. It was during his tenure that the country managed to scout for good planners around. When all the African countries were chasing whites away, Botswana welcomed them. In fact, Botswana went looking for good planners." Maundeni says Masire struck him as a very forthright leader, who could be an example to the rest of the new generation of African leaders.

His wish is to see the African Union using to impart good leadership skills and not just in conflict resolution. He said Masire is a very wise old man.

Past immediate Commissioner of Police, Norman Moleboge describes his former boss as a fair and careful leader. He adds that once Masire is unhappy with something, he will say it straight away without hiding his feelings. "He would swallow his pride if he has judged someone wrongly and apologise. He is the one who appointed me as Commissioner of Police. I wish many leaders could emulate him. But one thing good about him is that if he realises that he has made a wrong decision, he would come back to you and say I am sorry," says Moleboge who is now Botswana's High Commissioner to Namibia.

Molepolole South legislator and former cabinet minister, Daniel Kwelagobe says Masire is outstanding for his consultations with the people. He worked with Masire for 29 years in both the BDP and government. "He was and is still an industrious person with a quick wit." Kwelagobe stressed that Masire was firm in the decisions that he took. He said he is down to earth and was never drunk with power during his tenure as president. "He had deep respect for the constituents and that is why he strongly believed in touring the whole country addressing Kgotla meetings as a consultation process. This he did every year." Kwelagobe says it was this closeness with the people that endeared Masire to the constituents. He said the former president was not troubled by those who differed with him. "Botswana is where it is today because of commitments of people like Masire. He has done a lot in terms of developing the country."

Former cabinet minister, Kematlamang Morake says Masire's leadership prowess is beyond reproach. "He was an understanding leader and was always willing to absorb ideas from the rest of his team. It was encouraging to work under such an able leader given his calibre. The way he responded to questions during official

meetings, he would exercise patience and leave attendants in stitches as he was fond of passing jokes." Morake says Masire is very good in Setswana idioms and phrases. He says during his tenure as ruling party leader, there was stability and internal differences were handled well. He was a sharp-minded leader and really understood his job. He was very considerate and intelligent."

Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Specially Elected MP, Botsalo Ntuane, describes Masire as an accommodationist and inclusionist, "because he knew that each and every member of the party was important for the success of the party." Ntuane worked with Masire after he nominated him to the party central committee in 1995 and when he was the party senior political officer and executive secretary.

Finance Minister, Baledzi Gaolathe regards the former president as a self-taught economist. "He is a self-educated person who left the Ministry of Finance almost an economist. When we worked with him in the management of the economy of Botswana, we were a very good team. His ability to listen to other people made him a strong leader. He would also seek advice from others without any fear that some would differ with him."

Masire was born in 1925 at Kanye and was trained as a teacher in 1949 at Tigerkloof in South Africa. He founded the Seepapitso Secondary School in 1950 and took up farming in 1965. He joined journalism in 1958 the year he entered politics. He was elected an MP in 1966 and was appointed Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning.

In July 1980, he succeeded the late Sir Seretse Khama as the second president. In 1984, he won the presidential elections with a landslide 77 percent. He retired in 1998. He was appointed the facilitator of the DRC peace talks. He co-chairs the Global Coalition for Africa. He has received awards from governments, institutions and organizations. In 1989, he got the African Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger. Other honours are the honorary Knighthood of the Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George (GCMG) UK (1991) and Namibia's Order of the Welwitschia (1995). He received the Gandhi award in recognition of the dedication, energy and patience with which he has addressed important issues in Africa in support of peace and recognition (2004).

Since his retirement from public office, he has been actively involved in conflict resolution and prevention; promotion of good governance and representative

democracy, as well as capacity building for young African leaders.

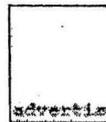
In 1998-2000, he was chairman of Eminent Personalities of the OAU, now AU investigating the circumstances surrounding the 1994 Rwanda genocide.

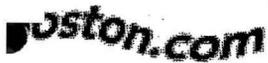
In 2001, Masire was among a group of leading international political and intellectual figures that came together under the patronage of former South African President, Nelson Mandela to sketch a vision of a 21st century free of racism. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights established the group which included Mikhail Gorbachev, Jimmy Carter and Nobel Prize laureates like Elsie Wiesel and Oscar Arias.

Masire is currently the Boston University Balfour African President-in-Residence. After reviewing some 2,700 reports in major American newspapers over the past 10 years, Masire found coverage of the continent to be anything but fair and balanced. "The findings of this and other surveys indicate that coverage of Africa by the leading sources of American media is, at best dismissive of the continent's progress and potential," Masire was quoted by the Bolton University Bridge. He was speaking at a conference sponsored by the University's African Presidential Archives and Research Centre, at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

Masire celebrated his 80th birthday last weekend. He is married with six children. He maintains a keen interest in farming and humanitarian issues.

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KETUMILE MASIRE

The Boston Globe

Africans must save Africa

Ketumile Masire | June 25, 2005

THE PRESIDENTS of Africa need immediately to resolve the bitter conflict in Darfur. Too many people -- upwards of 400,000 to date -- have died needlessly, and 10,000 more are dying each month. We need the kind of African diplomacy that so effectively quelled mayhem in Burundi, Ivory Coast, and Togo.

The leaders of Africa must not permit the Darfur crisis to come close to imitating the genocide in Rwanda in 1994. Too many of us avoided action when Hutu were slaughtering Tutsi. Now it is incumbent on Africa to act -- to show that Africans can end their own hostilities without outside intervention.

Togo, the Economic Organization of West African States brokered an agreement to avoid bloodshed and encourage a peaceful transition after the death of President Gnassingbe Eyadema. In Burundi and Ivory Coast, Africans led by South Africa arranged cease-fires and peace agreements that led to a peaceful shift in governance in Burundi and seem to be smoothing inter relations between north and south in Ivory Coast. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, too, South Africa helped operationalize an accord that is beginning to bring stability to that massive and conflicted country.

Disturbances in Darfur, the Sudan's westernmost province, have continued for far too long without vigorous African action. Fewer than 2,300 African Union monitors are now on the ground, attempting forlornly to observe and prevent depredations in a province the size of France. Africa can do better.

We need a new burst of internal African diplomacy to eliminate all remaining barriers to peace in Darfur. We must together overcome the obstacle of sovereignty. When vast humanitarian emergencies occur, we as Africans must invoke the emerging world norm of protection. As African leaders, we have an important responsibility to protect the weak and underprivileged.

Several critical steps are essential. First, an emergency African Union heads of state meeting could quickly authorize a quadrupling of the number of monitors on the ground, to at least 10,000. That is roughly the number now demanded appropriately by the United Nations.

Second, the monitors will require a much more robust mandate than they now enjoy. They will need to be authorized to prevent attacks, either by the so-called rebels of the Sudan Liberation Army or the Justice and Equality Movement or by irregular militia loyal to the government of the Sudan, or even Sudanese troops themselves. Only a force capable of interposing itself, under African command, between the contending warriors will save lives and permit several million refugees to return to their homes.

Without both of those initiatives, the clashes in Darfur that have left so many dead will recur and the innocent people of Darfur will be too frightened to return home to plant crops. As African leaders, we have a responsibility to restore freedom from fear to all of the people of Darfur.

Western logistical help and air support will be necessary. I am confident that NATO, the EU, and the United States can supply that assistance. But African determination must be demonstrated first if the death rate in Darfur is to be brought much closer to zero.

Third, the leaders of Africa can play a strong, supportive role in encouraging the representatives of the rebels and the Sudanese government to forge a peace agreement. Current negotiations have produced little result; it is well past time for the benevolent brokers among our African leadership ranks to persuade both sides to understand how continued conflict in Darfur harms all of Africa as well as all Sudanese.

Remembering the lessons of Rwanda, and remembering what so many of us did to support the African National Congress struggle against apartheid-dominated South Africa, we must now exert our moral and political authority collectively for peace in Darfur.

Ketumile Masire was president of Botswana from 1980 to 1998. ■

Tourism

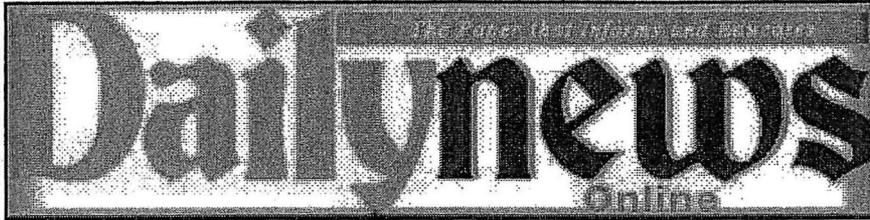
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NDP 9

Masire to attend ex-leaders summit in Mali
03 June, 2005

the Web
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GABORONE - Former president Sir Ketumile Masire, who is currently the Balfour African President resident at Boston University, will next week attend a summit on leadership and democratic governance in Mali.

Search

Other former African heads of state will also attend the summit to be hosted by Malis President Amadou Toumani Toure.

AIDS Talk Back

Eighteen former heads of state and government from 15 different African countries have confirmed their participation, a statement from Masires office says.

Dula Sentle

The main objective of the summit is to highlight the former leaders accomplishments and their willingness to leave power after their constitutional mandate expired.

swana Guardian

The summit will also launch the African Statesmen Initiative, a project supported by the Democratic Institute of International Affairs (NDI) and the Club of Madrid, of which Masire is a member.

Gazette

Midweek Sun

The Club of Madrid has indicated that it is developing a proposal to do work beyond the summit, focusing on African leadership and engagement of Africas democratic leaders in efforts to further promote sustainable democracies and economic development on the continent.

Mmegi

The African Statesmen Initiative is cognisant of the leadership role of former African heads of state who bring a unique and powerful perspective to challenges of security and conflict management across the continent.

The Voice

Their leadership experience on the continent could assist in overcoming obstacles to human security, including endemic poverty, widespread disease, weak governance and environmental neglect, the statement says.

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Participants at the summit will meet in panel discussions on democratisation and security, conflict management, economic development, health challenges affecting Africa, elections, democratic governance, parliaments and civil society. BOPA

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African statesmen: Western media should look at continent's bright side

By Tim Stoddard

Sir Ketumile Masire, former president of Botswana and BU's current Balfour African President-in-Residence, called upon the Western media to be more fair and balanced in coverage of Africa at an April 13 press conference at SMC concluding the African Presidential Roundtable 2005.

Sponsored by BU's African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC), this year's conference of former African heads of state took place at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, on April 8 and 9 and continued on April 12 and 13 at Boston University. The 12 other former leaders were Nicéphore Soglo of Bénin, Major Pierre Buyoya of Burundi, António Monteiro and Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Bakili Muluzi of Malawi, Karl Auguste Offmann and Navinchandra Ramgoolam of Mauritius, Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. Kaunda and Offmann are former Balfour Presidents-in-Residence at BU.

After reviewing some 2,700 reports in major American newspapers over the past 10 years, Masire said, "we found [media] coverage of the continent to be anything but fair and balanced." Absent from the record, he said, were any stories about South Africa's sustained economic growth, Botswana's soaring literacy rates, and the steady enrollment of children in primary school in Kenya. "The findings of this and other surveys indicate that coverage of Africa by the leading sources of American media is, at best, dismissive of the continent's progress and potential," Masire said, "and thus leading to continued 'exotification' and marginalization of the African continent."

"At worst, coverage disregards recent trends toward democratization," he continued, "thus betraying an almost contemptuous lack of interest in the potential and progress being achieved on the continent. Underneath the pres-

ent major American media coverage are buried stories of untold and unpublished growth, reform, and sustainability."

and critical coverage does not have to be cynical. Our point is simple: tell Africa's whole story. The problems in African countries deserve



Sir Ketumile Masire, former president of Botswana and the current Balfour African President-in-Residence at BU, speaks at a press conference concluding the African Presidential Roundtable 2005. Photo by Vernon Doucette

Masire outlined roundtable participants' three potential remedies to the problem: developing a multimedia campaign to counter Africa's negative image in the Western press, developing incentives for nongovernmental organizations to train Western and African journalists to more accurately report on news emerging from African democracies, and encouraging American schools of journalism to offer specialized programs focusing on emerging economies and developing democracies in Africa.

"We raise this concern about how Africa is covered not because we don't appreciate the need for a critical and skeptical press as a guarantor of democracy," said Masire. "Our complaint is the identical

to be brought under the light of public scrutiny, but the continent's progress and potential also deserve to see the light of day."

The statesmen also discussed issues affecting U.S.-Africa relations, such as the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, HIV/AIDS, and the recent report by the Commission for Africa, an initiative launched by U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair in 2004 to encourage international support for African economic development. "Africa's importance to global commerce and development is unquestionable," Masire said. "The issue is, will Africa ever benefit from its contribution to the global economy as much as the world benefits" from Africa?

Former Botswana president ties country's values

BY ALEX BERGER

Through four principles this world can be a moral and tolerant place, said Sir Quett Ketumile Masire, former President of Botswana.

"These values are democracy, development, self-reliance and unity," he said.

Recently, he said, Botswana has added a fifth principle, "Botho."

This one refers to one of the tenets of African culture: the concept of individuals who have well-rounded characters, are well-mannered, courteous and disciplined, and who realize their full potential as individuals and as part of the community that they belong to, he said.

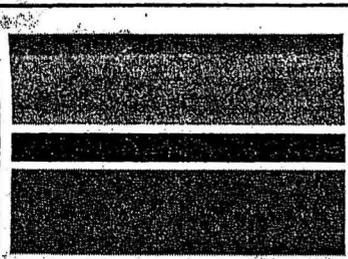
Masire, whom the March 11 Boston Globe describes as one of Africa's most respected statesmen, is the Balfour African president-in-residence at Boston University's African Presidential Archives and Research Center.

In a presentation on campus Thursday, March 17, Masire described how Botswana met developmental challenges after gaining its independence from Britain in 1966. He also talked about his work in Rwanda and the Republic of Congo.

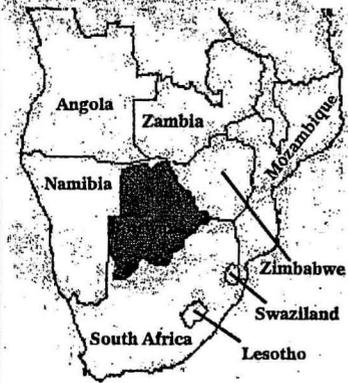
The Republic of Botswana is in Southern Africa, "nestled between South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia," Masire said. The country is a democracy with a growing economy and a stable political environment, he said.

"Botswana has some of Africa's last great wilderness, including the Okavango Swamps and the Kalahari Desert," he said.

Prospects were bleak. In September, 1966, Botswana was one of the least



Flag of Botswana



Map of Southern Africa

graphic by Nathan Schauer

on campus

and \$90 as compared to the current per capita income of more than \$2,000, he said.

There were 29,000 people in salaried employment and 30,500 migrant workers, 18,000 of them in South African mines, he said.

"The literacy rate was low, and access to health, sanitation, water, telephone, electricity,

public transportation and other services was negligible," Masire said.

"There was virtually no infrastructure and there were less than six miles of tarred roads in the entire country. The country had fewer than 50 university graduates. Almost everything had to be started from scratch.

"Whatever we found in the British administration we didn't want to reject just because it was British. We needed to see how it worked.

"We were lucky because the British administration in Botswana, given the meager financial resources with which they were provided, was as near perfect as possible, and they left us a tradition that was honorable to emulate. An efficient and corruption-free civil service was an especially valuable legacy."

Promoting peace

Masire also spoke about "the appalling catastrophe of 1994 in Rwanda."

He said the Organization of African Unity, now the African Union, called upon him to review what had happened in Rwanda in 1994 after he retired from the presidency of Botswana in 1998.

In addition, Masire said, he worked to promote peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo between 1999 and 2003.

"To the people of Botswana, peace implies respect for the rights of other people," he said.

"It denotes justice, freedom from the fear of persecution, and the peaceful settlements of conflicts. We believe that peace is the insurance for a bright future in any country."

Teacher expresses thanks

After Masire had completed his presentation, math teacher Joellen Hillyer spoke up.

She had been in Botswana as a Peace Corps volunteer just af-

ter Independence Day and had met Masire then.

"Rather than exploiting the country for personal gain, Sereste Khama, the first president of Botswana, and Masire provided the leadership to help Botswana thrive and flourish," Hillyer said.

"I thank you for taking great care of a place that is so close to my heart."

Newtonite (Newton High School, Newton, MA) April 1, 2005

Masire begins his work in Boston

Catherine Riede

FORMER President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, began his position as Boston University's fourth Balfour African President-in-Residence last week with hopes to promote students' knowledge of African and American relations.

Charles Stith, African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) director, said Masire was appointed President-in-Residence through a collaborative process, which sought input from institutions worldwide and within the BU community.

Masire, who led Botswana from

1980 to 1998, has participated in conflict resolution efforts across Africa and the investigation of the 1994 Rwanda genocide. As his BU term gets underway, Masire will work closely with APARC until November.

Promoting African and American relations is no new task for BU, which is the home of the nation's second oldest African American Studies programme, created in 1953. Masire said it was "an eye-opener" to learn that more than 70 BU professors work in African American Studies and the library holds about 200,000 books relating to Africa.

Masire emphasized the importance of teaching young students about relations between the two nations; he attended Newton North School last Wednesday to discuss contemporary political and cultural trends in Africa.

According to Masire, it is ben-

"You can't teach an old dog new tricks," he said

Stith, a former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, said students generally seem to have a good grasp of U.S.-African relations, but as APARC's "signature program," the visiting presidents work outside the university.

To help accomplish this, APARC holds an annual African Presidential Roundtable, during which former heads of state gather to make sure the "African point of view" is spread across the United States.

Masire attended the roundtable discussions in 2003 and 2004 and will be at this year's summit at BU on April 12.

Other participants include thirteen former African heads of state and student and faculty participants from five universities, including the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa and

Stith said promoting smooth ties between Africa and America is increasingly important because tension in the Middle East has made Africa a key source for oil.

"As it relates to this war on terrorism, Africa is an important strategic partner," he said.

In return Masire said Africa benefits from the United States' extensive research.

Masire, who was a teacher, journalist and farmer before his presidency, was interested in America's progress in the field of genetically modified crops.

"We don't have the capacity to analyze these things in Africa," he said.

According to a university press release, the Presidents-in-Resident programme works in tandem with the African American Studies programme and aims at democratization reform and the establishment of a market economy in Africa.



Masire

Masire to boost students' knowledge

GABORONE - Former President Sir Ketumile Masire assumed his position as Boston University's (BU) fourth Balfour African president-in-residence last week with hopes to boost students' knowledge of African and American relations.

Daily Press of Boston reports that Charles Stith, Africa Presidential Archives and Research Centre director, said Masire was appointed president-in residence through a collaborative process, which sought input from institutions worldwide and within the Boston University (BU) community.

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The former president emphasised the importance of teaching young students about relations between the two nations, and attended Newton North Wednesday morning to discuss contemporary political and cultural trends in Africa.

According to Masire, reports *Daily Press*, it is beneficial to teach those who are still in the learning process because "you

can not teach an old dog new tricks".

Stith, a former US ambassador to Tanzania, said students generally have a good grasp of American-African relations.

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on April 12.

"Other participants include 13 former African heads of state and students and faculty participants from five universities, including the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa and Elizabeth City State University in North Carolina."

Boston Press reported that Stith's work in promoting ties between Africa and America is increasingly becoming important because tension in the Middle East has made Africa a key source for oil.

"Also related to this war on terrorism, Africa is an important strategic partner," he said. **BOPA**



'Only Maun, DRMH have specialists'

PARLIAMENT - The Scottish Livingstone Hospital in Molepolole is not the only district hospital without specialists, says

impact on Botswana's primary health care delivery system.

On the negative side, there has been an increase in the number of patients visiting health care

Botswana Former Leader Ketumile Masire Is Newest African President-in-Residence at Boston University

Boston University (Boston)

PRESS RELEASE

March 14, 2005

Posted to the web March 14, 2005

Will use as one-of-a-kind platform to promote better relations between Americans and Africans

Ketumile Masire, a political reformer in Botswana since it gained independence from Britain in 1966 and the country's leader from 1980 to 1998, has been named the next Balfour African President-in-Residence at Boston University. Masire, who will hold the residency through November 2005, follows Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Ruth Sanku Perry of Liberia, and Karl Auguste Offman of Mauritius in the post created in 2002 by BU's African Presidential Studies and Research Center (APARC).

Masire, 79, was a teacher, a farmer, and a journalist before winning a seat in parliament in 1966, the year Botswana was freed from colonial rule. He served as a cabinet minister before succeeding the first president, Seretse Khama, in 1980. Over the next two decades, Masire led the world's fastest growing economy, thanks to Botswana's position as the world's largest diamond producer. In retirement, he has been active in conflict resolution efforts across Africa, the investigation of the 1994 Rwanda genocide, and 2001 peace talks to end civil war in Congo.

"This program affords a great opportunity for me to learn about the United States while I make myself available to answer questions that the people of the United States have about Africa," said Masire. "There are many negative stories circulating about Africa, but I am able to share the positive stories about Africa."

The residency enables democratically elected former African leaders to spend up to two years at Boston University gaining insights on their countries and on contemporary trends in Africa. Masire will lecture, visit APARC partner institutions in North Carolina and Georgia, and host other former heads of state in April for APARC's third annual African Presidential Roundtable to discuss foreign investment in Africa and mass media portrayal of the continent.

"We are fortunate to have someone of Ketumile Masire's stature in the Balfour African President-in-Residence program," said Charles Stith, APARC director and former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania. "He is the living embodiment of Africa's past struggle against colonization, and his commitment to democracy and free-market reform makes him a symbol of Africa's present and future challenge to live with globalization."

APARC was established to complement BU's African Studies program - one of the nation's oldest, established in 1953 as a resource for fostering efforts at democratization and free-market reform in Africa. It also serves as a repository for the documents of democratically elected African leaders, and organizes lecture series, academic conferences, and a visiting professors program. The President-in-Residence program is funded by a grant from the Lloyd G. Balfour Foundation, which is administered by trustee Fleet National Bank, a Bank of America company.

Boston University, with an enrollment of more than 29,000 in its 17 schools and colleges, is the fourth-largest independent university in the United States. For more than five decades, BU has established an international reputation for excellence in teaching and conducting research on Africa.

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

B.U. Bridge

Week of 11 March 2005 • Vol. VIII, No. 23

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 Poetry reading by
Aaron Fogel, a CAS and
GRS associate
professor of English, at
5 p.m. Friday, March
18, at CGS Auditorium

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Former Botswana leader Sir Ketumile Masire new African President-in-Residence

By David J. Craig

Botswana has polished itself into a shining exemplar of democracy and prosperity since gaining independence from Britain nearly four decades ago. In contrast to some of its neighbors in southern Africa's diamond belt, which have been beset by civil war or plagued with corruption, the country has been led since its independence by liberal presidents chosen in free and open elections. And during that period, the country has evolved from one of the world's most desperately poor nations into a relatively modern egalitarian state.



Former President of Botswana Sir Ketumile Masire. Photo by Kalman Zabarsky

A key steward of Botswana's makeover, Sir Ketumile Masire, who led the country from 1980 to 1998, will be working and studying in the United States until November as BU's new Balfour African President-in-Residence. Masire will share with scholars, policy makers, and students in Boston his experiences solidifying Botswana's sovereignty, helping create its open, multiparty government, and guiding its dramatic socioeconomic development. Masire, who has been active in conflict resolution efforts across Africa, also will discuss his role in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) investigation of the 1994 Rwanda genocide and his experience as the principal mediator in the 2001 and 2002 peace talks to end the civil war in Congo, as well as the importance of promoting sustainable development in Africa.

"Sir Ketumile Masire is the personification of good governance," says Rev. Charles Stith, former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania and director of BU's African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC), which coordinates the residency program. "Because of his exemplary record as president and his experience in regional conflict resolution, Masire is one of the most respected leaders on the continent of Africa."

Born in 1925 in Kanye, in the southern district of what was then the

British protectorate of Bechuanaland, Masire worked as a teacher, a farmer, and a journalist before entering politics in 1966, the year Botswana won independence. He served first as a member of parliament, then as minister of finance and development planning and vice president, and in 1980 succeeded as president Seretse Khama, who was Botswana's first leader. Over the next 18 years, Masire steered the country with the world's fastest growing economy, which expanded, on average, 7 percent a year between 1966 and 2000.

Botswana in 1966 had no electricity, telephone, or sewage systems, almost no paved roads, and a poor agrarian economy; today it has modern infrastructure, a per capita income of about \$8,800, based on a 2003 estimate, a literacy rate of almost 80 percent, and a good health-care system. The country's success is based largely on the sound management of its diamond mining industry — it is the world's largest diamond producer — but its economy is increasingly dynamic, with burgeoning telecommunications and financial sectors and a healthy stock market. Its Achilles heel is a nearly 38 percent HIV infection rate among adults, the world's highest, although the nation's antiretroviral drug treatment and AIDS prevention programs are among the most proactive worldwide.

In addition to overseeing Botswana's remarkable economic growth for almost two decades, Masire, who retired from public office in 1998, also is respected for enacting progressive social policies and for establishing among his countrymen the expectation for honest, tolerant, and visionary leadership. Current Botswana President Festus Mogae, who widely is regarded as a responsible and benevolent leader, is a member of the Botswana Democratic Party, which Masire cofounded.

During his BU residency, Masire will participate in roundtable discussions with several other former African heads of state in Johannesburg, South Africa, on April 8 and 9, and at BU from April 11 to 13. Talks will focus on encouraging foreign investment in Africa and how the mass media portray the continent. Masire also will visit APARC partner institutions Elizabeth City State University in North Carolina and Morehouse College in Atlanta.

He says he looks forward to “engaging in a dialogue in order to promote relations between Americans and Africans” during his residency and to learning about America's multiethnic heritage. “The United States has a diversity of cultures out of which evolved a people full of self-determination,” he says. “I hope to have the opportunity to explore this phenomenon in relation to our own concept of self-reliance in Botswana.”

The Balfour African President-in-Residence Program was created in 2002 by APARC to promote intercontinental dialogue and to demonstrate to current African leaders the contributions they can make as statesmen after leaving office peacefully. Previous African Presidents-in-Residence are Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Ruth Sando Perry of Liberia, and Karl Auguste Offman of Mauritius. The program is funded by a grant from the Lloyd G. Balfour Foundation, which is administered by trustee Fleet National Bank, a Bank of America

Company. For more information on APARC, see
<http://www.bu.edu/aparc>.

APARC State of Africa Report: good governance fueling growth

11 March 2005
Boston University
Office of University Relations

The Boston Globe

**Former Botswana president at BU
accepts invitation to fellowship**

March 11, 2005

By Farah Stockman, Globe Staff

BOSTON -- Former Botswana president Ketumile Masire, one of Africa's most respected statesmen, arrived at Boston University this week to take up a nine-month post as this year's president-in-residence.

His acceptance of the invitation marks a major victory for the three-year-old BU program, which provides fellowships as long as two years to former African leaders.

Masire, who counts among his peers Nelson Mandela, former president of South Africa, led Botswana for 18 years, helping to transform the arid, Texas-sized nation. Formerly one of the world's poorest countries, it now boasts a growth rate of 7.2 percent in the real gross domestic product.

Even after stepping down voluntarily in 1998, he remained busy: He worked to broker an end to a devastating war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire), earning a Nobel Peace Prize nomination last year.

Now, at age 79, he and his security detail have taken up residency in a Back Bay campus suite near the university's African Presidential Archives and Research Center.

"I hope it will give me an opportunity to look at my memoirs and to talk to other students here," Masire said in a telephone interview. Masire expressed delight about the chance to watch the Boston Marathon and dismay about the cold weather.

Conceived in 2002 by the Rev. Charles Stith, the former ambassador to Tanzania, and funded by the Lloyd G. Balfour Foundation, the presidents-in-residence program was a calculated gamble: offering fellowships to democratically elected African leaders, targeting a handful of overcommitted public figures, or possibly opening up BU to criticism by inviting less appealing leaders with unsavory pasts. Skeptics predicted at the program's inception in 2002 that the initiative would turn the campus into a retirement refuge for aging dictators.

Instead, the program has attracted benign personalities, including former presidents Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, Sando Perry of Liberia, and Karl Auguste Offmann of Mauritius. Masire is by far the most celebrated figure to date to the program.

The program's initiative has thrived in other ways. The number of former African presidents who fly to Boston annually to attend the program's roundtable discussion has increased every year, from six in 2003, to eight in 2004, to at least 13 who are expected next month.

"There's no other entity or institution that has been able to pull these guys together consistently," said Stith, who said the group represented a small fraternity of former African leaders in the new democratic era who can help tackle the continent's problems.

Merri Evans, press officer for the British Consulate in Cambridge, said: "I think the [BU program] hit on something because, for a long time, everyone knew that somehow former African leaders had to be brought into the loop, . . . but no one knew how to do that."

...sire's credentials are so good that he is also being claimed by a competing initiative at Harvard Kennedy School. That program, known as the African Leadership Council, launched in 2003 by Robert I. Rotberg, periodically brings together about a dozen current and former African leaders to discuss ways to foster better leadership on the continent.

Although the two programs deny any rivalry, they do not cooperate. Rotberg describes his program at Harvard as an academically serious approach to the "leadership deficit" in Africa, while Stith describes the BU program as an alternative to "discussing the problems ad nauseam" that instead highlights positive developments on the continent.

Basire, who was elected chairman of the Harvard initiative, laughed when asked whether the two Boston area universities were going to fight over him. "At least for the past two years I have known that I belong to both camps," he said.

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17/2005

Masire to be Balfour African President in Residence at Boston University



Masire

Bolokang Motshwane

THE Director of African Presidential Archives and Research Centre at Boston University (APARC), Charles Stith, says that former President Sir Ketumile Masire will serve as Balfour African President in Residence at Boston University starting from March this year.

He said the purpose of Masire being in residence at APARC would be to provide Boston University with access to a leader who is well versed with the economic dynamics of Africa.

He said that the residency would give Masire a platform to

public of Mauritius.

On the state of Africa report Stith, said it included contributions of select African presidents to the growth and development of their countries.

He said the insights in the report by African Heads of State Report provides information that helps provide better-informed public and private policy in the US.

"Crafting more appropriate policies relative to Africa is not only good for Africa, but also important for the United States."

He said there must be an appreciation that Africa's economic se-

Stith said this at press conference held to release African Leaders State of Africa Report for 2004 at American Embassy last Thursday.

The first African former President to be the residence at the centre is Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, according to Stith.

He said that other African Presidents who have served at the centre are Ruth Sando Perry, former interim head of state of Liberia and Karl Auguste Offman, of the Re-

Stith said as the Middle East has become muddled, there is a strategy to increase the amount of oil the US imports from Africa. America must engage Africa more fully and equitably than we did the Middle East when it became our major source of oil.

If we don't, what we will see in African states is what we face in the Middle Eastern States," Stith said.

Stith said that the report answers the question of the struggle to

make African countries work after they won their independence. He said the report compares the progress achieved after the liberation struggle and the cold war. The report, said Stith, includes countries that have made strides towards market economy and democracy.

For his part former president

Masire said he is grateful to have contributed with other illustrious Batswana to the achievement of democratic governance.

Masire ascribed the holding of regular elections to the principle of *Botho* and the visionary leadership of president Mogae.

He said he took pride in the sta-

tus of Botswana as one of the world's longest established democracies, as well as the oldest in the continent.

He said the Africa report is an important platform for African leadership and it helps to contribute to understanding of African countries beyond the frontiers of Africa.

Masire appointed president-in-residence

By Lucretia Chima

GABORONE - Former President Ketumile Masire has been appointed Balfour Africa's president-in-residence for a period of nine months commencing in March.

The announcement was made by African Presidential Archives and Research Centre (APARC) at Boston University.

The representative Ambassador Charles Stith said that they chose Masire because they believed he was a better representative selected among the 14 countries featured in this year's report.

Launched in February 2002 with US\$1 million from Fleet National Bank, the Balfour African President-in-Residence Programme is a Boston University-based initiative for former democratically elected African heads of state.

The programme is an effort to provide the American public with unprecedented access to high ranking African officials whose experiences and positions give them perspective on political and dynamics in Africa.

Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda served as the inaugural Balfour African President-in-Residence from September 30, 2003 to November 30, 2004 and was featured in APARC winter 2003 communiqué.

The other countries featured in the report were Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia.

"These 14 countries are the jewels of Africa. They reflect the continent's inherent wealth and values. To be sure, some countries shine with a brighter lustre than others do. I commend Botswana for its stability and good leaders such

as the former President Sir Ketumile Masire," said Stith at a press briefing. He said the *African Leaders state of Africa Report* was a statement that "Africa is more than the sum of its problems."

"It is a counter to much of the commentary on Africa, which focuses on the problems that obscure Africa's potential."

Stith said the report portrayed Africa as a viable potential market in Africa and the valuable partnership with the United States of America in its fight against instability, as well as its efforts to promote democracy and a free market.

For his part, Masire said he was honoured by the appointment.

"Since the report's inception Botswana has been featured among the 14 countries because of the country's commitment to democracy.

I am glad to have contributed to this achievement, together with other illustrious Batswana," said Masire.

He said the report recognised the fact that Botswana gained her independence in 1966 as one of the world's poorest states, surrounded on all sides by racist and oppressive minority regimes.

He said despite that Botswana has consistently abided by its constitutional provisions to hold regular elections and recently held its ninth consecutive general elections since 1965.

"I take pride in our status as one of the world's longest established multi-party democracies, as well as being the oldest on the continent. I can only ascribe this development to the prevailing botho amongst Batswana, as well as the visionary leadership of persons such as our first President Sir Seretse Khama and current President Festus Mogae," said Masire. **BOPA**



IV. Appendix C

News Coverage about the *African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University (APARC)*

The Daily Nation (Kenya), December 15, 2006 – “Boston sojourn for former presidents”

Chicago Tribune, December 1, 2006 – “Billionaire’s challenge: Retire for \$5 million”

Truthdig, November 28, 2006 – “The Africa you need to know”

Mmegi (Botswana), November 9, 2006 – “Mogae to venture into writing”

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, October 29, 2006 – “Tanzania is in the right path to promote growth”

BBC News, October 26, 2006 – “Prize offered to Africa’s leaders”

Wall Street Journal, October 26, 2006 – “Virtue has its own rewards”

The Boston Globe, October 10, 2006 – “Cape Verdian leader promotes involvement”

The Daily Times (Malawi), August 15, 2006 – “Muluzi leaves for SA”

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, June 29, 2005 – “Who cares about Africa?”

JET, June 19, 2006 – “National Headliners”

The Boston Globe, June 6, 2006 – “Dads honored at diabetes benefit”

The Daily Times (Malawi), May 30, 2006 – “Muluzi invited to Morocco”

Nation (Malawi), May 30, 2006 – “US university invites Muluzi to residence program”

BU Today, May 26, 2006 – “Stith Lauded by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan”

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, May 17, 2006 – “Civil rights leader gains recognition”

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, May 13, 2006 – “What wise words graduates desire”

The Boston Globe, May 4, 2006 – “Albright will be busy in Boston”

BU Today, May 4, 2006 – “APARC director will receive two honorary degrees”

Boston sojourn for former presidents

12/15/06

By KEVIN J. KELLEY

Five years after its founding, the African Presidential Archives and Research Centre, based at **Boston University** in the United States, has fulfilled an objective vital both to itself and to Africa's future, says director Charles Stith.

The centre provides assurance to former African leaders that "there is life after the presidency if you are involved in the democratic process," Mr Stith notes. "In this way, we are making an important contribution to the consolidation of democracy in Africa."

The centre's efforts are unique, says Mr Stith, who served as US ambassador to Tanzania in the aftermath of the 1998 embassy bombing. "There's no one else in the world doing what we do," he points out.

Harvard University, however, has enrolled a few high-level former African leaders in specialised courses and research fellowships.

Mr Stith's centre selects ex-leaders of African states for residencies of up to two years. The expenses-paid sojourn, financed through grants from the Lloyd Balfour Foundation, offers "an opportunity for reflection," Mr Stith says. An ex-president may consult the university's research facilities in the course of composing his or her memoirs. The centre also makes available experts whom the ex-leaders can tap for advice in formulating a programme to pursue in their post-presidential years.

Resident Scholars

Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia from 1964 to 1991, decided during his residency in Boston to concentrate on helping Aids orphans in his country. Similarly, Botswana's former president Ketumile Masire, chose genetically modified food as his special focus based on research he conducted at the centre.

While at **Boston University**, the former leaders are expected to interact with Americans interested in Africa. The resident scholars give speeches and take part in forums in the Boston area and other parts of the US.

Two other former leaders have so far been chosen for the residency programme – Ruth Sando Perry, a teacher and bank executive, who guided Liberia in 1996-97 in an ultimately unsuccessful transition from civil war to democracy, and Karl Auguste Offmann, who served as president of Mauritius for 22 months from February 2002. Mr Offman is credited with helping achieve the economic and social transformation sometimes referred to as the "Mauritian miracle".

The centre will soon announce the selection of a fifth former leader to take part in its residency programme, Mr Stith says.

Kenya's former head of state Daniel arap Moi has not been chosen for this distinction, but he did participate last year in a presidential roundtable organised by the centre.

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Billionaire's challenge: Retire for \$5 million

African leaders asked to honor term limits

By Laurie Goering
Tribune foreign correspondent

December 1, 2006

JOHANNESBURG -- African leaders don't have much of a reputation for adhering to term limits and stepping down gracefully.

So when Sudanese cell phone billionaire Mo Ibrahim announced recently he would begin awarding the world's most lucrative political prize each year to an African leader who governed well and stepped aside when the term ended, the first question was predictable: Who would be eligible, besides Nelson Mandela?

"Ten years ago, it was expected that people left office only in coffins," said Ibrahim, founder of Celtel International, one of the largest cell phone companies in Africa. But Africa, once a continent dominated by dictators and unbudging Big Men, has quietly been changing, he said.

Today hundreds of millions of Africans live in peaceful, largely democratic countries. From Mozambique to Ghana to Tanzania, "there are more and better elections. There are more people serving their terms and then leaving office honorably. Peaceful exchanges of power are happening more and more," Ibrahim said.

That means there should be at least a couple of candidates eligible each year for his remarkable new prize--\$5 million, plus \$200,000 a year for life, to one retiring African president.

The idea, he said, is to be "a catalyst to speed up [Africa's] process of change" and to offer African leaders both an incentive to stick to the democratic rules and a chance at a comfortable retirement by means other than looting the national coffers.

Five million dollars might not sound like much on a continent that has produced such corrupt and entrenched leaders as Congo's notorious dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko, and others who have socked millions if not billions away overseas. But it may well appeal to its intended target--a new generation of less corrupt, more democratically minded leaders.

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"Nothing, simply nothing, is more important to African development than good governance," Ibrahim said in October when announcing the creation of the prize. His effort, he said, "aims to change fundamentally the choices faced by African leaders and as a result recast the terms of the governance debate."

In most developed parts of the world, being an ex-president is a rewarding job. There's often a seven-figure book deal, a lucrative speaking tour, an honorary chair at a top university and a stream of offers to sit on corporate boards of directors.

Carter sets standard

Some ex-presidents also use their high profiles to pursue social or democratic goals. Since leaving office, former President Jimmy Carter has set the world standard for ex-executives by dashing around the globe overseeing democratic elections and fighting scourges like Guinea worm.

Former African leaders, for the most part, don't have such opportunities. Some, admittedly, spend their golden years living off Swiss bank accounts in Europe or evading war crimes commissions. But others, who would like to follow in Carter's footsteps, lack the cash or profile to do so.

"A lot of these guys are looking for ways to be of assistance," said Charles Stith, who heads a program for retired African presidents in residence at Boston University.

Sam Nujoma, Namibia's recently retired independence president, is interested in promoting science education, Stith said, while Kenneth Kaunda, the former head of Zambia, wants to help AIDS orphans. Others, like Q. Ketumile Masire, a former Botswana head of state who is now at Boston University, are focusing on conflict prevention and resolution in Africa.

Ibrahim's prize, which includes as much as \$200,000 a year for a retiring executive's favorite causes, should allow many of them to begin pursuing their aims.

"Giving these guys a sense there is life after the statehouse is very, very important," said John Stremmler, associate executive director of peace programs at The Carter Center. "I think there's an enormously important role for former heads of state to play."

Support from Mandela

The prize has won the backing of a host of international luminaries, including Mandela, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, former President Bill Clinton, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz and African Union head Alpha Oumar Konare.

"This is an African initiative celebrating the successes of new African leadership," Mandela said, arguing the effort "will drive Africa's political and economic renaissance."

But the prize also has come in for plenty of criticism, and not just from political analysts who argue

there won't be enough deserving candidates.

Hassen Lorgat, the South African head of Transparency International, an anti-corruption non-profit, argues Ibrahim could have done more to strengthen African democracy by contributing to civil society groups and African legislatures battling to check the continent's often all-powerful executives.

The award "reinforces the great individual, and I'm not too happy about it," Lorgat said. "It's mass civil society groups that keep government accountable, not some donor project."

Others argue the prize will do little to lure disastrous leaders like Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe from office. And some say the money could have been better spent assisting victims of fighting in Darfur or AIDS orphans.

Ibrahim argues that, in effect, the money will help those causes.

Throughout Africa, governments "are getting billions and billions for aid and for malaria and for water and power. The question is, 'How effectively is this money used?'" he said.

The award, by encouraging African leaders to avoid temptations like corruption, "will be crucial in leveraging those billions to make sure they're spent correctly and properly and efficiently," he said.

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The Africa You Need to Know

http://www.truthdig.com/report/item/20061128_the_africa_you_need_to_know/

Posted on Nov 28, 2006

By Gbemisola Olujobi

What is disaster pornography? Africans define it as the Western media's habit of blacking out Africa's stock markets, cellphones, heart surgeries, soaring literacy and increasing democratization, while gleefully parading its genocides, armed conflicts, child soldiers, foreign debts, hunger, disease and backwardness.

I recently found myself making small talk with an airport official in the United States. "I hear in Africa, people are very poor and hungry, that they don't have anything to eat," he said. "I saw a documentary on Africa a few days ago on CNN, and there were all these hungry people, dying children, with flies all over their faces...."

Yeah, I replied hesitantly, not knowing exactly what a correct response should be. My situation was not helped by 22 hours of travel, which had considerably dulled my reflexes.

"But you look well fed," he said, scanning my generous proportions.

I didn't exactly like this attention to my physical details, but I had more patriotic worries. I had to let him know that Africa is not one huge expanse of waste, but 54 countries and two islands, in different stages of development, repair, disrepair and, of course, despair. Famine in Niger does not mean hunger in Nigeria, just as war in Liberia does not mean child soldiers in Lesotho.

My short lecture had no effect whatsoever on my "student." His next question was, "But, what is the problem with Africa?" Clearly, nothing I had said could erase the "huge expanse of waste" picture of Africa from his mind.

I don't blame him. Neither do I blame another official at a different airport who asked me if Africans keep their cowries in banks. [Editor's note: Cowries are shells that were used as mediums of exchange in parts of Africa.] He was quite taken aback when I showed him a few naira notes [Nigerian currency]. I also don't blame some of my American friends when they ask me how I "picked up such good English." Far from picking up good English, I tell them, I have a background of solid British education. My country, Nigeria, was a British colony until 1960.

No one should blame these people or anyone else who displays such profound ignorance about Africa. Rather than educate and enlighten by disseminating fair, balanced and accurate information, all that the Western media seem to be keen on showing the West about Africa is backwardness, disease, hunger, want, deprivation, banditry, brigandage, slaughter fields, child soldiers, gang-raped girls, harassed mothers, wasted children, flies feasting on the living and vultures waiting to devour the near-dead. Goodness!

Africans of all leanings, from all walks of life and from every part of the continent, usually have only one question each time they are faced with these gory media depictions of Africa: "Where do they get these images?"

It is not only Africans who do not recognize their continent in the Western media. Michael Ledeen, contributing editor of National Review Online, laments this caricaturing of Africa in an article titled "Out of Africa: What the Western World Doesn't Understand About the Continent."

He says: "Those of us who love Africa almost never recognize it in the press or the movies. The racist stereotypes of Africans are so deeply ingrained in the guilt-driven worldview of Western elites that it is almost impossible to get to the truth."

So what is the truth about Africa?

Africa is not a country. It is the world's second largest continent and the second most populous, after Asia. Occupying 20 percent of the Earth's land area, it measures roughly 5,000 miles from north to south and about 4,600 miles from east to west. This makes it about four times the size of the United States.

Africa's population of about 890 million is slightly less than 14 percent of total world population. Its peoples belong to thousands of ethnic groups and clans. Some of the more widely known ethnic groups in Africa are Arab, Ashanti, Bantu, Berber, Dinka, Fulani, Ganda, Yoruba, Hausa, Kikuyu, Luba, Lunda, Malinke, Moor, Nuer, Tuareg and Xhosa.

Africans are by no means homogeneous. There is no African culture. Africans have diverse and varied ways of life. They behave differently from country to country, ethnic group to ethnic group and clan to clan.

There is also no African language. Africans speak about 2,000 languages. Among Africa's most widely spoken languages are Swahili, Hausa, Yoruba, Bantu, Akan, Arabic, Koma and Songhai.

And far from being a perpetual laggard, Africa has made and still makes quite significant contributions to the world order. History 101 says Africa provided the slave labor that developed the New World and enriched the Old World. Today, Africa provides columbite-tantalite, the mineral from which the computer chips that drive the 21st century's high-tech global economy are made.

Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Nigeria are the major petroleum and natural gas producing countries in Africa. They account for about 20 percent of the world's petroleum needs. Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa together produce 50 percent of the world's diamonds. Ghana, South Africa and Zimbabwe together produce nearly 50 percent of the world's gold.

Africa also contributes 70 percent of the world's cocoa each year, 34 percent of the coffee and 50 percent of the palm products. The United States imports 30 to 60 percent of key African products; French industry depends on Africa for over 90 percent of its uranium, cobalt and manganese, 76 percent of its bauxite, 50 percent of its chromium and 30 percent of its iron ore; and British industry depends on Africa for 80 percent of its chromium, 65 percent of its lubrication oil, 55 percent of its manganese and 54 percent of its cobalt. China imports nearly 30 percent of its oil and gas from sub-Saharan Africa.

Africa is the continent longest inhabited by human beings. There are two competing theories to explain how mankind spread across the globe from Africa.

The "Out of Africa" theory suggests that between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago, modern man (*Homo sapiens*) emerged from Africa to slowly populate the rest of the world, replacing any human species that were already there.

The other theory suggests that modern humans arose simultaneously in Africa, Europe and Asia from one of our predecessors, *Homo erectus*, who left Africa about 2 million years ago.

Proponents of each theory, however, agree on one point—that all humans alive today could share common ancestry with a being in Africa who lived 120,000 to 220,000 years ago.

History is emphatic that Africa is the cradle of civilization. Egypt, Ethiopia and the ancient empires of Mali, Songhai, Kongo, Oyo, Kanem-Bornu and Ghana are among Africa's early civilizations. The Nile Valley is also acclaimed for the inventions its African inhabitants bequeathed to modern civilization.

Africa boasts of having some of the best brains in the world. According to the United States Census Bureau, Africans are the most educated ethnic group in the United States.

But what do the Western media say Africa is?

Rod Chavis says in "Africa in the Western Media": "Nouns and adjectives like hut, dark, tribe, King Kong, tribalism, primitive, nomad, animism, jungle, cannibal, savage, underdeveloped, third world, developing, etc., are pervasive when Africa is the story. Images of Africa in the Western Media, many times, are deeply troubling

psychologically and emotionally, especially to those claiming her as primordial heritage, lineage, and descendancy. They portray a no there there: no culture, no history, no tradition, and no people, an abyss and negative void.

“With the stroke of a journalist’s pen,” Chavis continues, “the African, her continent, and her descendants are pejoratively reduced to nothing [but] ... a bastion of disease, savagery, animism, pestilence, war, famine, despotism, primitivism, poverty, and ubiquitous images of children, flies in their food and faces, their stomachs distended. These ‘universal’ but powerfully subliminal message units, beamed at global television audiences, connote something not good, perennially problematic unworthiness, deplorability, black, foreboding, loathing, sub humanity, etc.”

Hugh Hamilton in “Ownership, Diversity & Race: Confronting (Mis) Representations of Africa in the US Media” also highlights the same thread. “The dominant images of Africa in American mainstream media are of a dark and desolate continent, riven by tribal conflict, beleaguered by pestilence, poverty and disease, a place of fear and futility ... of despair and depression, of a lost people languishing in a lost land somewhere beyond the edge of modern civilization.”

This dehumanization of Africa has become a matter of concern not only to Africans, at home and in the diaspora, but also to teeming non-Africans who have suckled at Africa’s generous breasts.

Eleven former African heads of state from all over the continent rose from the African Presidential Roundtable, 2005, sponsored by Boston University’s African Presidential Archives and Research Center, with a common conclusion. While agreeing, though with nice words, that most African governments have been despotic, corrupt, capricious, inept and thoroughly useless, they lamented what they described as “Africa’s image in the American media.”

Their Excellencies examined the record of coverage of some of America’s most distinguished publications—The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, and U.S. News & World Report. They reviewed these publications over a 10-year period—from 1994 to 2004—and “found their coverage of the continent to be anything but fair and balanced.” Such an incredible labor of love, considering the fact that many of them had more than enough to do with Africa’s present sorry state.

They therefore concluded that “the findings of this (and other) surveys indicate that coverage of Africa, by the leading sources of American media is, at best, dismissive of the continent’s progress and potential, and thus leading to continued ‘exotification’ and marginalization of the African continent. At worst, coverage disregards recent trends toward democratization, thus betraying an almost contemptuous lack of interest in the potential and progress being achieved on the continent.”

How does this negative portrayal affect Africa’s fortunes? These former heads of state, who should know, because of their former and relatively still vantage positions, were unanimous that this negative portrayal “has profound relevance to everything— including the world considering Africa as a worthy investment venue and viewing Africa as a valuable trading partner ...it is reasonable to posit that negative perceptions lead to negative outcomes, namely, lower levels of aid and lower levels of investment.”

Facts are sacred and the truth must be told. Despite generous human and natural endowments, Africa is home to 32 of the 38 highly indebted countries of the world and remains the only continent where the proportion of the population in extreme poverty is growing. Thirty-six and two-tenths percent of Africans live on less than a dollar a day. Most African countries are at the bottom of the United Nations’ overall human development index, which also measures education, life expectancy, gross domestic product and other indicators of development. The overwhelming majority of African countries are not on target to meet any of the Millennium Development Goals agreed upon at the United Nations in 2000. Sad, but all true.

But those who make a living out of showing Africa’s soiled behind to the world should also be fair enough to show her fair side. Ignoring one side of the story means readers and viewers are getting only half of the story. And half-truth, as the saying goes, is half-lie. To bring it home, it is like saying all there is to America is Hurricane Katrina, Skid Row, the Oklahoma City bombing, congressmen and congressional pagers, serial killers, child molesters and snipers. It is like airing only “American Justice,” “America’s Most Wanted,” “Dark Heart: Iron Hand,” “Lock-Up,” “Skeleton Stories” and “To Catch a Predator” in Africa and implying somehow

that this is America. Yes, bad things happen everywhere, not only in Africa!

Carol Pineau highlights this lopsidedness in the documentary "Africa Open for Business": "Yes, Africa is a land of wars, poverty and corruption. The situation in places like Darfur, Sudan, desperately cries out for more media attention and international action. But Africa is also a land of stock markets, high-rises, Internet cafes and a growing middle class. This is the part of Africa that functions. And this Africa also needs media attention, if it is to have any chance of fully joining the global economy."

Ezekiel Makunike addresses the same concerns in "Out of Africa: Western Media Stereotypes Shape Images." "We hear about famines and coups, but not the rejuvenation of its cities and the cultural vitality of its village life ... about oppression and massacres, but not education, economic self-help and political development ... about poaching and habitat destruction, but not ongoing active efforts at conservation, reforestation and environmental awareness."

The TransAfrica Forum, a body which aims to influence U.S. policy on Africa and the diaspora, surveyed two of the most esteemed newspapers in the United States—The New York Times and The Washington Post—between March and August 2000. Its study showed that the vast majority of news stories fell within only three categories—AIDS, development and conflict. The study found no reports on regional economic or political cooperation in Africa, nor one article on the private sector.

The study concluded that "one would have expected the New York Times and the Washington Post to make an effort to inform American citizens and policymakers in a much more balanced, detailed, and fair manner. Failure to address this issue will contribute to an increase in Afro-pessimism in America."

The 2005 study by Boston University of Africa news coverage also revealed nothing about fewer civil wars, economic growth or increased access to education on the continent. Disasters in Somalia, Rwanda and West Africa dominated, while transitions to democracy in Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique and elsewhere were ignored.

Also grievously ignored by the Western media is the fact that a good number of African countries have made real progress over the last few years. In 2005 alone, Africa posted an unprecedented growth of 4.5 percent, which prompted Haiko Alfeld, Africa director at the World Economic Forum, to declare that the African continent has "emphatically and irreversibly turned the corner."

In its review of 2005, a year widely acclaimed as "The Year of Africa," the World Economic Forum reports "a new resolve [by Africans] to promote the African business and investment climate. Many African countries extended economic reforms and put in place structures to fight corruption." Really? Will someone please tell the whole world that Africans are capable of helping themselves, and that they are not helpless, hapless and hopeless?

The report goes on to say: "A key development on the business front was the rapid increase in Chinese and to some extent Indian investment in African countries. In just a few years, trade and investment between China and Africa has tripled, with the pace of such engagement becoming particularly vigorous during 2005.

"The trend has continued into 2006, as has the phenomenon of South African business expansion into the continent." And what is more, the report says, "These positive trends seem set to continue beyond 2006, given their long-term nature." Is anyone listening?

Africa indeed has turned the corner. In the last five years, Mozambique has reduced its poverty level from 70 percent to 55 percent and has doubled the number of its children in school. Kenya has introduced free primary education, which has brought 1.2 million children back into school there. In Tanzania, 1,000 new schools have been built and 18,000 teachers recruited to enable the nation to achieve the goal of primary education for all in 2006—nine years before the target date of 2015.

Uganda has reduced HIV from 20 percent in 1991 to about 6.5 percent in 2001, showing that with political will, the tide of an epidemic can be turned. In 1973, only three African heads of state were elected. Today, 40 countries have had multiparty elections. Two years ago major conflicts affected 19 countries in Africa. Today they affect only three countries.

The World Bank reports that countries like Senegal, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Uganda and Ghana are on course to meet the target of halving poverty by 2010—five years ahead of schedule. Botswana, with soaring literacy rates, has doubled, some say tripled, its school enrollment figures. South Africa boasts of sustained economic growth. Rwanda has the highest number of women in parliament in the whole world. Even war-torn Liberia achieved the distinction of putting the first elected African female head of state into the global club of female heads of government.

These giant strides are, however, lost in what has been described as “disaster pornography,” a disturbing trend in Western media tradition, which tallies with Ezekiel Makunike’s assertion that “for American readers or viewers to be interested, news out of Africa must be negative. It must conform to the traditional stereotypes in its spotlight on grotesque and sensational events. It must show misery, corruption, mismanagement, starvation, primitive surroundings and, as in the case of Somalia, chaos and outright anarchy.”

Rakiya Omaar and Alex de Waal in “Disaster Pornography From Somalia” tell of “pictures of grotesque human degradation, with foreign angels of mercy ministering to starving children, juxtaposed with images of trigger-happy teen-age looters.”

Putting an indelible question mark on disaster journalism, they say, “Reduced to nameless extras in the shadows behind Western aid workers or disaster tourists, the grieving, hurting and humiliated human beings are not asked if they want to be portrayed in this degrading way.” Has anyone ever considered this?

They also reveal that “Somali doctors and nurses have expressed shock at the conduct of film crews in hospitals. They rush through crowded corridors, leaping over stretchers, dashing to film the agony before it passes. They hold bedside vigils to record the moment of death. When the Italian actress Sophia Loren visited Somalia, the paparazzi trampled on children as they scrambled to film her feeding a little girl—three times. This is disaster pornography.”

Richard Ngamba, in “Reporting Africa in Western Media Style,” also relates an interesting experience that he had while collaborating with some Western journalists during the filming of the documentary “Darwin Nightmare” in Mwanza City, on the southern shores of Lake Victoria. He says: “... in the documentary, it is claimed that the presence of the fishing industry has caused the outbreak of street children in Mwanza, with most of them eating packing materials used by fish processors to pack their fillets, because they can’t afford to buy fish.

“Yes, in this documentary you can see street children gathered at Kamanga ferry area in Mwanza, trying to cook their food with their faces showing sorrow and grief, but this is a fiction which was directed and paid for by the authors of this documentary.

“The facts is that all street children seen in this film cooking food were paid between Tshs 1000/- and Tshs 5000/- by the producers of the film and then directed to do what they are doing, paving the way for my guests to film what they then termed ‘striking images.’”

Strange and disturbing revelations indeed! Are these “striking images” of disaster actually man-made “pseudo-events,” planned, contrived, concocted and synthesized for believability? Daniel Boorstin describes pseudo-events as “more vivid, more attractive, more impressive, and more persuasive than reality itself.”

So what is the cost of these attractive, impressive, persuasive, enticing and highly believable “pseudo-events” to Africa?

Wilson Rutayisire, post-genocide director of Rwanda Information Services, says “the way Africa is covered in the international media is not only charged with a partisan view but also responsible, to no small measure, for the perpetuation of prejudices that exacerbate Africa’s problems.

“Although the media coverage Africa receives is not the principal cause of the problems Africa faces, it provides the superstructure within which Africa is perceived and foreign policies on Africa are prescribed.”

According to Carol Pineau, it “comes at a high cost, even ... the cost of lives. Stories about hardship and tragedy aim to tug at our heartstrings, getting us to dig into our pockets or urge Congress to send more aid. But no

country or region ever developed thanks to aid alone. Investment, and the job and wealth creation it generates is the only road to lasting development. That is how China, India and the Asian tigers did it.

“Yet while Africa, according to the U.S. Government’s Overseas Private Investment Corporation, offers the highest return in the world on direct foreign investment, it attracts the least. Unless investors see the Africa that is worthy of investment, they won’t put their money into it. And that lack of investment translates into job stagnation, continued poverty and limited access to education and health care.”

Rwandan President Paul Kagame says: “The constant negative reporting kills the growth of foreign direct investment. There has even been a suggestion that it is meant to keep Africa in the backyard of the global economy.”

According to Charles Stith, former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, “One thing blocking a fuller perception of Africa’s progress may be implicit racism. There is a historic framework that by definition sees Africa ... and Africans as inferior and negative and makes most stories about the continent negative. By contrast, China has problems, but we see and hear other things about China. Russia has problems, yet we see and read other things about Russia. That same standard should apply to Africa.”

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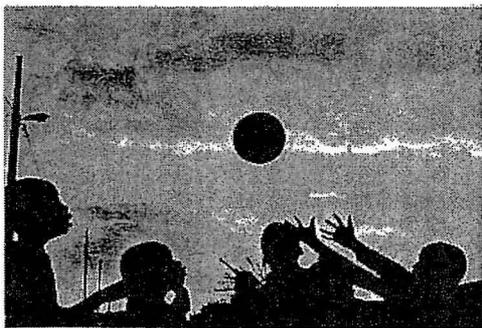
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AP Photo / Denis Farrell

Children play in a Soweto street.

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News

Mogae to venture into writing

RYDER GABATHUSE
Staff Writer

11/9/2006 3:41:31 PM (GMT +2)

FRANCISTOWN: President Festus Mogae is likely to venture into writing books when he steps down in 2008, his press secretary, Dr Jeff Ramsay said yesterday. "He (Mogae) is telling everybody that he would be writing books on his perspectives based on the experience that he has amassed," said Ramsay, who also felt that it was too early to talk about Mogae's retirement. "I think it is too early to start speculating what Mogae will be doing when he retires."



Ramsay did not say whether Mogae will venture into farming like his predecessor, Sir Ketumile Masire. "You will never know. But, I don't think he is much of a farmer. Like I said, it is premature to rush to any conclusion as he never talks about these things openly," Ramsay pointed out. Mogae is expected to

retire on March 31, 2008.

Ramsay said normally on retirement, former presidents continue playing a positive role in international affairs. He cited programmes like the one at the Boston University where former presidents are given a fellowship for a certain period. He stressed that there are other bodies internationally that bring retired presidents together.

University of Botswana academic, Dr Zibani Maundeni, has no slightest idea what Mogae could

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Opposition react to new security proposals

Mogae to venture into writing

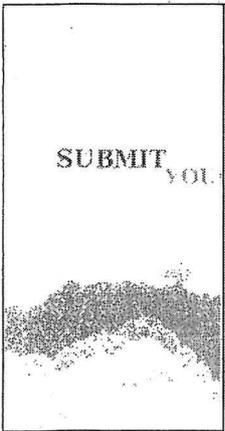
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venture into after retirement. "I don't know what businesses he is currently engaged in if any. What I know is that he has been a civil servant all his active life," Maundeni asserted. The political analyst has never heard of a farm in the name of the President and finds it difficult to think he could venture into farming of any sort. "In this modern age, having run a country with a good economy within the region, Mogae would definitely be listed among the eminent persons of this world," said Maundeni. He indicated that there are chances the President could be used as a model to lecture to the Third World on issues of prudent economic management and good governance.

Another UB academic, Log Raditlhowa, said that the President is likely to be engaged by international organisations after retirement. "Mogae has done very well in his anti-HIV/AIDS campaigns. He has demonstrated tremendous passion for HIV/AIDS (war) and this makes him a favourite for the international organisations to engage him," he stressed. He has no idea of what business Mogae could engage in on retirement.

Raditlhokwa asserted that the President is generally regarded as a good leader with very good economic policies that have kept Botswana ahead. For this, he said, some international organisations are likely to keep him busy with lectures on economic policies.

"Another area where he could keep himself busy are gender organisations as Mogae has shown that he is one leader that pays special attention to women as he has given them a platform to prove themselves through influential positions." Raditlhokwa stressed that Mogae may prove very important to some of the gender organisations. The President is an alumnus of the universities of Sussex and Oxford, where he graduated as an economist. He has also served at the IMF and the Bank of Botswana. He has spent most of his time as a civil servant.

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The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

'Tanzania is in the right path to promote growth'

October 29, 2006

By Silas Bwena

RECENTLY, business community in the country gathered in Dar es Salaam to witness the launching of the World Investment Report-2006 where Executive Director of Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), Emmanuel Ole Naiko delivered his speech and herein below is that speech:

Your Excellency UNDP Resident Representative;

Excellencies Ambassadors and High Commissioners; Members of Diplomatic Corp; Members of Tanzania Business Community; Members of the Press; Ladies and Gentlemen

I wish first of all to thank very much Dr Kweka for a job well done in highlighting the contents of the World Investment Report 2006 (WIR06). I used to do this work in the past years for the press and invited guests and I know how daunting the task is.

I would like to focus my remarks this morning on Africa and Tanzania's abilities in attracting Foreign Direct Investment FDI. But before I do that, let me start with a quotation from the speech of Geoffrey Lipman, Special Advisor to the Director General of United Nations, World Tourism Organisation when he was addressing the World Association of Investment promotion Agencies (WAIPA) in Geneva March 9, 2005.

He said quote: "I make no apologies today for focusing my remarks on Africa:-It is a region of greatest relative poverty in the world; It has the vast majority of LDCs; It has the lowest scores in the MDGs ratings; It is slipping further behind in virtually all the critical poverty nourishment and mortality areas; Its workforce and intellectual motor is crippled with HIV and AIDS" end of quote.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, whether we like it or not that is how Africa is viewed outside and this propaganda is made worse by the Western media and on many occasions by our own African or National medias as well.

The intensity of negative media goes a long way to deter Foreign Direct Investment to the Africa and in that regard Tanzania. The WIR-06 states although the Global FDI-inflows reached USD916bn in 2005 only USD31bn came to Africa.

The subject of Africa's poor performance in attracting FDI has been a matter of discussion in many foras involving Heads of States and Business executive. To date, no clear solution has been found to resolve this unfortunate affair.

But recently researchers of the African Presidential Archives of Boston University shed some light on what could be the source of this marginalisation of FDI inflows to Africa.

The report was presented to the past African Presidents/Head of States Round Table meeting in April 8, 2006 held at Johannesburg South Africa . The report presented the findings of survey results conducted between 1994-2004 on American Media coverage of African Democracies.

The survey covered five Printing media namely; The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, USA Today and USA News & World Report.

The survey captured the following among other things for a period of 10 years of which a total of 2706 headlines appeared in those papers. The details of those headline news items were as follows:

Total Headline	
Conflict/Corruption/Crime	773
Election/Politics	583
Travel/Tourism and Sports	269
Visual Arts/Music/Culture	223
Education	20
Etc.	

Among these headlines, Tanzania appeared in only 94 headlines. Among samples of negative articles highlighted by the report was an article written by USA Today of May 31, 1994 which said; quote; " South Africa : Open for business but foreign investors remain wary!"

The survey concludes its finds by stating that; quote; "The finds of this survey indicate that the coverage of Africa by the leading sources of American Media is at best; dismissive of the continents progress and potential and thus leading to continued "exotification" and a marginalisation of African continent. At worse, it disregards progress being made in the continent like the unpublished growth, reforms and sustainability," end of quote. Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On that note, I would now like to turn on Tanzania . It is because of such reason and others that Tanzania has taken measures to develop strategies to remove some of the major investment barriers on one hand and develop strategies to deal with negative perceptions that will enable us market our country more effectively.

Let me start with; Investment Barriers

October 6, 2006 President Jakaya Kikwete launched the book published the World Bank Titled "Doing Business 2007 How to Reform".

It is gratifying to note that Tanzania was ranked among top 10 reformers in the world but the report went on to discuss the following remaining major areas of weakness patterning to Tanzania.

Doing Business

We are not among the top 30 countries of Doing Business. Only South Africa appeared on this list from the Africa continent. We are ranked no. 142 far behind Botswana no. 48, Kenya no. 83 Ghana no. 94, Uganda no. 107.

Dealing with Licences

We ranked no. 172 in dealing with licences. This is an area, which need urgent reforms. The Business licenses ACT No. 25 of 1972 and that of Local Government Business Licensing Act of 1981 need to be urgently replaced.

We are happy that this being taken care of by the BEST programme but the speed of doing so need some push so that by the end of the year we can have a new Business Licensing Act in place.

Employing Workers

We are viewed as a difficult country to allow the importation of skilled labour as such we were ranked no. 143. The report rates Tanzania as one of only four countries with highest possible value for difficulty of hiring index.

This is despite the Amendment made on the Immigration Act of 1995 Section 18 to allow importation of skilled labour up to five persons automatically and no restrictions are imposed on the lead sectors. We are striving to strike a balance between the needs of investors and our objective to create employment for Tanzanians.

In order to strike this balance, we have already made consultations with institutions like VETA to develop curricular that will train their students to suite the needs of today's industries so that they can be employable.

We are in the meantime facing challenges in the Tourism, Finance, ICT, Mining, Petroleum and Gas sectors to get enough suitable Tanzanian that meet the needs of investors.

Other challenges are mobility of people with skilled labour. They move from one company to another without notice hence causing a lot of problem in sourcing replacement. Consultations will be initiated between the Government and Private Sector to see how this negative situation can be handled.

Getting Credit

Access to finance is an area where we have been working hard to motivate the Banks to charge affordable interest rates and offer better repayment periods. We are ranked no. 117.

But we believe now since our commercial Banks have established a Credit Reference Bureau, the risk of compliance will be minimised and thus motivate the Banks to offer better lending terms. Positive response has started are being realised as we see interest rates slowly going down. The convention of Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) into a full Development Bank will go a long way to improve credit availability.

Paying taxes

We are ranked no. 113. The ongoing tax reforms have improved this aspect fairly favourably. The report takes note of several improvements made on cross boarder trade but show concern on import procedures that they are still considered to be expensive despite the fact that imports period have been cut down from 51 to 39 days.

I wish to take this opportunity to call upon Tanzania's Regulatory Agencies to cooperate fully with TIC and the Private Sector to remove investment barriers I have just referred to and others so that our country can get better ranking in future studies.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me now turn to how we are dealing with negative perceptions and marketing strategies.

Tanzania Brand

A presidential taskforce has been formed to draft a broad strategy of creating, communicating and managing Brand Tanzania Project.

The BEST Programme

This is a joint programme between Government, Donors and Private Sector. It has five components aimed at dealing with all investment barriers. The programme is coordinated by a Better Regulation Unit (BRU) under the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment. The programme will put in place conducive policies, legal and regulatory environment for business to operate in Tanzania .

Marketing Programme

A global marketing company has been engaged to assist Tanzania in the design and launch targeted country investments in Tanzania . The Consultant's report will recommend key Priority Areas for Promotion on Targeted Sectors and Investment Constraints that should be addressed and removed.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, what are our ACHIEVEMENTS

The strategies I have just outlined coupled with Tanzania 's attractiveness have yielded impressive achievements and this has been acknowledged by reports prepared by re-knowned worldwide Economic watchdogs such as the World Economic Forum, UNIDO and UNCTAD.

The World Economic Forum

The World Economic Forum report of 2006 titled "The Global Competitiveness Report 2005-2006" which was launched in Cape Town South Africa in June 2006 ranked Tanzania no. 71 in the World's Growth competitiveness index. This was a jump of 10 points from no. 81 recorded in 2004.

The Analysis of the growth competitiveness index in African context, shows that Tanzania performed very well compared to many African countries. In this regard, Tanzania was no. 8 in Africa behind Tunisia , South Africa , Botswana , Mauritius , Egypt , Ghana and Namibia .

UNIDO

The UNIDO report of Sub Sahara African Foreign Investor's Survey 2005 places Tanzania as no. 3 in sub Saharan Africa on Future Sales Growth behind Nigeria and Ghana . The same report placed the TIC as the Number one Investment Promotion Agency in Africa .

UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2006

The report states that Tanzania attracted USD473m in 2005. The analysis of the report show that Tanzania was among the top 11 African countries recipient of FDI making a jump of 2 ranks from no. 13 in the 2004. A further analysis of the report show that Tanzania was surpassed only by oil producing countries and more developed Africa economies like South African and Egypt.

The ranking was as follows;

1. South Africa USD6379m
2. Egypt USD5376m
3. Nigeria USD3403m
4. Morocco USD2933m
5. Sudan USD2305m
6. Equatorial Guinea USD1860m
7. DRC USD1344m
8. Algeria USD1081m
9. Tunisia USD782m
10. Chad USD705m
11. Tanzania USD473m

In conclusion, we note with satisfaction that Tanzania has done well in attracting investments in African. But we believe we can do much better in terms of the amount of FDI coming into our country.

We are very much encouraged by the investment inflows being registered at TIC because between January - June 2006 TIC registered 357 projects worth USD1,047m compared to 266 projects worth 857m registered under a similar period in 2005.

The projects registered between January - June 2006 alone will create 33,722 jobs.

Further analysis of our data between 1990 - June 2006 show that the UK leading in terms of FDI inflows into Tanzania following by Kenya, India, China, South Africa, The Netherlands, Canada, USA, Germany and Italy being the top 10 countries that have invested in Tanzania.

May therefore conclude my remarks by stating that Tanzania is in the right path to promote growth, development and social harmony. This is true and its good for our country.

Having said that it is now my single honour and pleasure to announce that the World Investment Report-2006 is now Officially Launched. I thank you all.

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Prize offered to Africa's leaders

A \$5m prize for Africa's most effective head of state is being launched by one of the continent's top businessmen.

UK-based mobile phone entrepreneur Mo Ibrahim - who was born in Egypt - is behind the plan to rate governance in 53 African countries each year.

The contest, launched in London, will award winning leaders \$5m (£2.7m) over 10 years when they leave office, plus \$200,000 (£107,000) a year for life.

"We need to remove corruption and improve governance," Mr Ibrahim said.

'No life after office'

Then the continent would not need any aid, said Mr Ibrahim, who sold Cel Tel, his pan-African mobile phone company, to MTC in Kuwait for \$3.4bn (£1.8bn) last year.

HAVE YOUR SAY

The intention is good but I do not think it will promote good governance

Wanjiku Kagira-Kargbo

"The day we do not need any aid will be the most wonderful day in my life."

The Mo Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership is being launched on Thursday.

The award will go to African heads of state who deliver security, health, education and economic development to their constituents.

In an interview with the Financial Times newspaper, Mr Ibrahim, 60, said leaders had no life after office.

"Suddenly all the mansions, cars, food, wine is withdrawn. Some find it difficult to rent a house in the capital. That incites corruption; it incites people to cling to power.

"The prize will offer essentially good people, who may be wavering, the chance to opt for the good life after office," said Mr Ibrahim.

Support

BBC Africa analyst Martin Plaut said it would be the world's richest prize - exceeding the \$1.3m (£700,000) awarded by the Nobel Peace Prize.

The people who are doing badly and are killing their own people or stealing state resources are going to carry on doing that

Patrick Smith
Africa Confidential

It will be available only to a president who democratically transfers power to his successor.

Harvard University will assess how well the president has served his or her people while in office.

Nelson Mandela, former US President Bill Clinton and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan are among those who have welcomed the initiative.

Mr Mandela described it as an example to the world. Mr Clinton said he wished Mr Ibrahim and his foundation "much success in its important work".

Differing opinion

And Mr Annan thanked the businessman for "establishing such a generous prize as an incentive".

But not everyone agrees.

Patrick Smith, of specialist publication Africa Confidential, said: "The people who know what to do and have done well are already doing it.

"And the people who are doing badly and are killing their own people or stealing state resources are going to carry on doing that."

Africa has one of the world's richest concentrations of minerals precious metals, yet 300 million of its residents live on less than a dollar a day.

Story from BBC NEWS:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/6086088.stm

Published: 2006/10/26 08:34:34 GMT

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Virtue Has Its Own Rewards

10/26/06

Cellphone entrepreneur Mohamed Ibrahim is funding a \$5 million prize to reward African leaders who rule wisely, govern honestly and leave peacefully.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation will award the Prize for Achievement in African Leadership based on an objective index that measures how well a former head of state or government promoted, among other things, sustainable economic development, democracy, human rights, the rule of law and clean government. Ibrahim said he expects to name the first winner of the prize—billed as the world's most lucrative—in a year.

“We want to give the message to our leaders in Africa that there is life after office,” said the Sudan-born Ibrahim, who founded Celtel International B.V., which has spread mobile phones across African countries where telephone lines never took solid root. Kuwait's MTC Group bought Celtel in April 2005 for \$3.36 billion, but Ibrahim remains its chairman.

Each year's winner will receive for personal use \$500,000 annually for 10 years, dropping off to \$200,000 a year for life. The winning former leader will also get \$200,000 a year to spend on good works.

In an interview, Ibrahim laughed at the notion that the prize might constitute delayed gratification for leaders who restrain themselves in a continent plagued by plundering kleptocrats. “I hope it is not only that,” he said. “I hope it is also for the guys who took their people out of poverty, who delivered in terms of living standards, clean water, health and education.”

Ibrahim cited the influence of his business experience in Africa. If companies reward executives based on performance, he asked, why shouldn't his foundation do the same for leaders? “I'm trying to bring the issue of governance to center stage,” he said.

Ibrahim wouldn't list possible candidates, saying he wants to let the index—which will be developed over the coming months—speak for itself. “There are a few people who did well,” he said of the current crop of former African leaders.

Among those on the foundation's board are former President of Ireland Mary Robinson and Mamphela Ramphele, a longtime anti-apartheid activist and former World Bank managing director.

The idea mirrors Boston University's Balfour African Presidents in Residence Program, which provides up to two years of academic respite for those who leave power voluntarily and democratically—still a relatively rare event south of the Sahara. — *Michael M. Phillips*

The Boston Globe

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2006

Cape Verdean leader promotes involvement

Prime Minister Jose Maria Neves of Cape Verde visited Boston yesterday in a bid to strengthen ties to his expatriates living in Boston.

"Boston is another Cape Verde island," Neves said during remarks he made to a crowd at Boston University's African Presidential Archives and Research Center.

"The most important thing for us is to work for our community to exercise its role as citizens and to

become socially integrated."

Neves said almost as many Cape Verdeans are living in the United States as live in the island nation off West Africa. Nearly half a million people live on Cape Verde.

Neves said he expects the United States — and Cape Verdeans living here — to act as anchors for the island nation as it continues to grow.

SUZANNE SMALLEY



JUSTINE HUNTI/GLOBE STAFF

Prime Minister Jose Maria Neves of Cape Verde yesterday urged expatriates to work with the community.



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Muluzi leaves for SA

BY Frank Namangale

05:51:52 - 15 August 2006

Former president Bakili Muluzi leaves the country Tuesday for South Africa for medical check up following a major operation he had in UK after his spinal discs slipped.

His newly appointed spokesperson Enoch Timpunza Mvula confirmed Monday that Muluzi leaves at 6 am to meet a neurologist on recommendation from doctors in the UK who treated him.

"The specialist who will review the health progress of Dr. Muluzi in South Africa is the same one who had scanned, examined and diagnosed his spinal problem in 2003," Timpunza Mvula said.

Timpunza Mvula said the UDF national chairman returns home on Thursday after a three-day medical review.

Coincidentally, Muluzi, who returned home from the UK on July 9 where he spent six months receiving medical attention, was supposed to leave for USA where he was invited at Boston University to do a residence programme called Balfour African President-in-Residence.

The Balfour African President-in-Residence of Boston University makes it possible for former African heads of state and their spouses to go and live at the university itself in order to interact directly with both the faculty and the students.

But Timpunza Mvula declined to comment on the USA trip, saying he just read about it in the papers before he was appointed.

He said it was an issue that was communicated to media by a UDF party official.

But an insider disclosed that Boston University gave the former president a chance to shift the dates when the days of his visit to the USA coincided with his medical review dates.

"He should be going there sometime later," he said.

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Long dis



"This is not about charity or graciousness or Bush's payback to Blair; this is the world's payback to Africa."

CHARLES R. STITH
Former U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania and head of the African Presidential Archive and Research Center at Boston University and Morehouse College.

Who cares about Africa?

Summit, activists push West to help

By DAN CHAPMAN
dchapman@ajc.com

Who cares about Africa? Most Americans, it seems, do not.

They're too worried about war in Iraq, illegal Mexican immigration and an ascendant China to fathom the mind-numbing array of social, economic, military, health and political problems bedeviling a continent half a world away.

That, at least, is the opinion of Tejan Muata, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Togo who laments that Africa gets short shrift from Americans whose IQ — International Intelligence Quotient — is already sorely tested.

"You can't care about something that you don't know about," said Muata, an Africa expert with the American Friends Service Committee in Atlanta.

But British Prime Minister Tony Blair, Irish rock star Bono and others are working feverishly to educate Americans and the rest of the world about Africa, and why the West must care about the continent.

As host of next week's Group of Eight summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, Blair has put African development atop the agenda.

Saturday, Bono and other music industry notables host a series of Live 8 concerts in London, Philadelphia, Rome, Tokyo and beyond to raise awareness about Africa.

Blair and Bono speak of the West's "moral obligation" to help Africa, a continent riven the past century by colonial subjugation, Cold War machination and natural-resource exploitation.

➤ Please see DEBT, F2

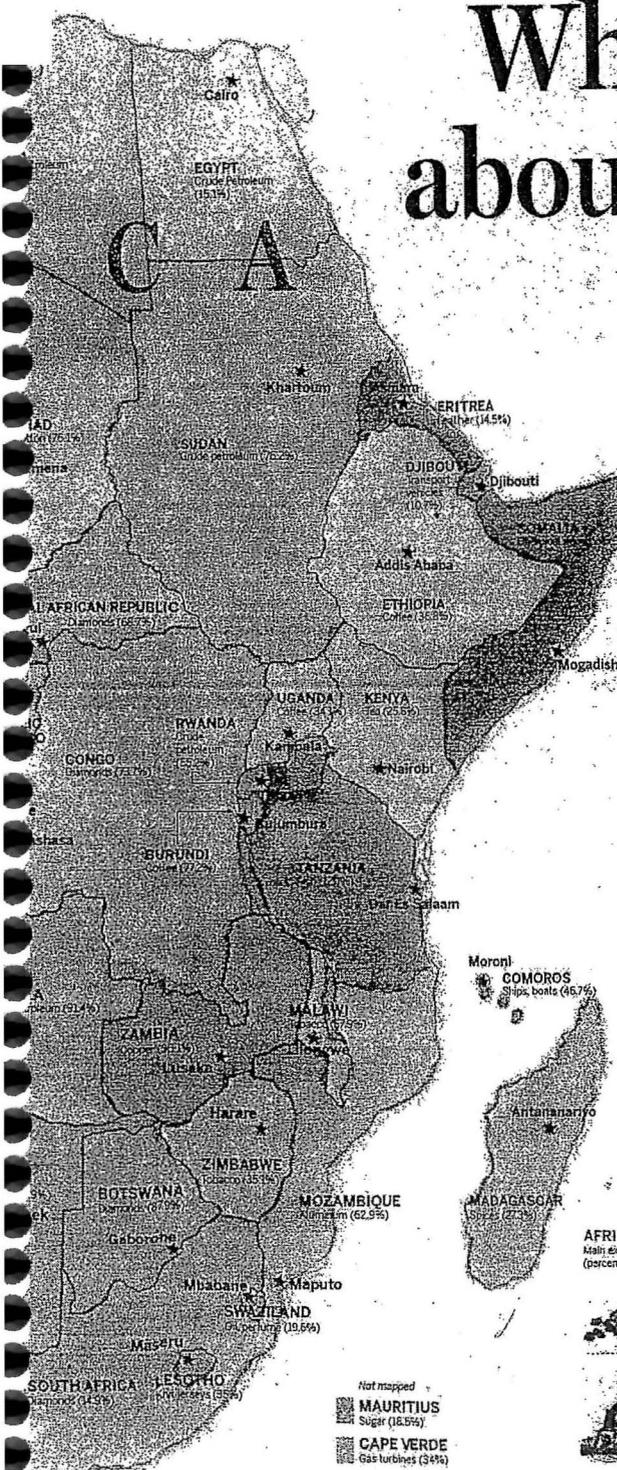
INSIDE

➤ Kenyan coffee growers reflect the poor plight of African business. F3

➤ An unlikely religious-based coalition spearheads the fight for African debt relief. F3

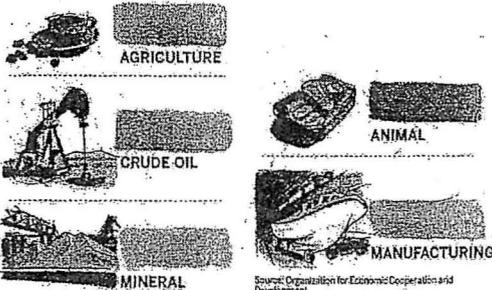
➤ What is debt relief? How does it work? F4

➤ The head of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Account speaks out before stepping down. F4



AFRICAN EXPORTS

Main exports for each country (percentage of overall exports)



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Not mapped
MAURITIUS
Sugar (18.5%)
CAPE VERDE
Gas turbines (34%)



"When we plant trees, we plant the seeds of peace and seeds of hope. We also secure the future for our children."

WANGARI MAATHAI
2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner

WHO CARES ABOUT AFRICA?

Debt: Summit to address 'payback'

Continued from F1

Kenneth Kaunda, a Zambian president for 27 years, said it's America's duty to help the world's destitute, wherever they may be.

"Most of Americans are Christians," Kaunda said by phone from South Africa last week. "Believers are required to love thy neighbor as thyself and to do unto others as you would have others do unto you. . . . Even if your neighbor is an ocean away, a mountain away or a desert away, she is your neighbor."

She may also be a top economic basket case of a rigorously corrupt, a place where previous amounts of Western largesse have disappeared down a foreign-assistance sinkhole.

"What happened to the more than \$450 billion from rich-country donors that went to Africa over the last several decades?" asked Jan Vlasquez, an economic-development expert with the Cato Institute in Washington. "Africa is the least economically free region in the world, and that's the main reason why it is the poorest region in the world."

Focus of attention

Most of the new-found attention is focused on sub-Saharan Africa below the better-off, largely Muslim North Africa of Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

This is predominantly black Africa, too, the source of 8 million slaves imported to the Western Hemisphere by European and American traders starting in the 16th century.

Soon thereafter, European powers Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands and Belgium discovered the continent's natural wealth. They colonized the region and exported gold, diamonds, copper, cotton and coffee.

The world wars of the 20th century forced the Europeans

to relinquish their colonies. Independence, though, meant that weak governments in Kinshasa, Khartoum and Addis Ababa governed ethnically diverse populations within arbitrarily drawn boundaries. Civil wars ensued.

The West, though, wasn't done with Africa. Oil and minerals proved too valuable to be left in the hands of Africans. Cold War exigencies also forced the United States to counter Soviet influence continentwide.

"The U.S. has played an unproductive role in Africa, as a matter of policy, since the dawn of independence," said Bill Fletcher Jr., president of TransAfrica Forum, a non-profit education and advocacy group in Washington. "We need to clean up the mess we've created."

Charles Stith, a former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, labels as "foreign neglect" the American policy on Africa for the past 15 years. Washington, though, gets credit for establishing the market-opening African Growth and Opportunity Act.

It was during that period, though, that genocide claimed more than 800,000 Rwandans as the West slept.

The United States and Europe, Stith says, must make financial amends for centuries of slavery, exploitation, geopolitical shenanigans and blind-eye policies.

"This is not about charity or graciousness," said Stith, who directs the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University. "This is the world's payback to Africa."

Abysmal development
"It won't come cheap. Virtually every indicator of African development, according to the United Nations and the World Bank, is abysmal.

Half of Africa's 870 million people survive on less than \$1 a day, it is the only region of the world where food production has decreased the



A child in the Sudan waits for food. Half of Africa's 870 million people survive on less than a dollar a day. It is the only region of the world where food production has decreased the last two decades. Thirty-four of the world's 48 poorest countries are African.

last two decades. Sub-Saharan life expectancy - 46 years - has declined to levels not seen since the 1970s largely because of AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases. About 2.3 million Africans died of AIDS last year. Twelve million children have been orphaned by the disease.

Dr. Eugene McCray, with the Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, says Africa's ill may one day reach the United States.

"A perfect example is the recent outbreak of the Marburg virus in Angola, where there are huge U.S. interests," said McCray, acting deputy director of the CDC's Coordinating Office of Global Health. "And there are direct flights to Houston three days a week. Someone could get exposed in Angola, come back to the U.S., get sick and spread the disease."

Thirty-four of the world's 48 poorest countries are African. Thirty percent of its children don't attend school. The continent's share of world trade declined from 6 percent in 1980 to 2 percent in 2002. "From a moral standpoint, to have a whole continent submerged in chaos is just not in the interest of humanity," said Seyoum Tesfaye, an Eritrean native and Atlanta transportation company executive.

Civil, ethnic and tribal confagurations rage in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan, where 300,000 have been killed and 2.4 million displaced since early 2003.

"When you have people impoverished, they are quite

susceptible to terrorist recruiters," said Kwaku Danso, a former health minister in Ghana who teaches at Clark Atlanta University.

The State Department, for example, cites Somalia, which collapsed into anarchy in the early 1990s, as a haven for Islamist extremists. A Black-Commissioned report on Africa states that "we are storing up trouble for the future" due to the West's lukewarm embrace of Africa.

More assistance

Blair will ask Bush in Scotland to at least double the amount of foreign assistance. Washington aims to add \$1.5 billion annually by 2010 to alleviate the continent's ills. Opening up export markets for African goods is another of Blair's goals.

"Debt relief is just the tip of the iceberg," said Mohamed Bah, a native of Sierra Leone who processes tax returns for an Atlanta accounting firm. "But it would be a mistake for Western readers to look at this as the Western world is finally solving the problems of Africa."

Bah, like Blair, Bono and a growing number of African advocates, wants Washington to boost aid and investment.

Congress authorized \$1.2 billion in development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa the last fiscal year - triple the amount in 2000. Two-thirds of the money fights HIV/AIDS and hunger. Bush has also pledged an additional \$674 million to fight hunger, mainly in the Horn of Africa.

Since then, Congress has demanded that African governments embrace democracy and account for the money. In 2001, the World Bank studied how 10 African countries used U.S. development assistance. Only two countries, Ghana and Uganda, received high marks for furthering democracy and properly spending the money.

"If you look at the past 25 years of aid to Africa, almost all of the aid has been conditioned on policy reform, and it hasn't worked," said Vasquez with the fiscally conservative Cato Institute. "You can't bribe a country to do something it doesn't want to do. We shouldn't keep looking at aid as the answer."

This month, fresh from his maiden voyage to Africa as president of the World Bank, Paul Wolfowitz said that "Africa is our first priority." "I would like to see increased levels of U.S. aid by

whatever means," he told British reporters after visiting Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda and Burkina Faso.

Critics, though, doubt the former Pentagon official's sincerity. They note that Bush pledged in March 2002 to increase foreign aid worldwide by \$3 billion by 2007. Only a fraction of that amount has been spent.

That same year, Washington signed the Monterrey Consensus pledging that 7 percent of GDP would be spent on development assistance by 2015.

"Washington currently spends 16 percent of GDP on this type of aid, a percentage significantly smaller than most developed nations, and Bush hasn't committed to the full amount either."

"The level of our assistance right now is really so extraordinarily small compared to what the need is and compared to the possibilities of dramatic use of such aid," said Columbia University professor Jeffrey Sachs, an expert in development economics. "All governments around the world are saying to the United States: (It's time. We can do a lot more.)"



ALAN SOLOMON / Chicago Tribune
An elephant in Kenya uses its head and trunk to rattle a date tree and bring down a snack.

Trade instead of aid

Bush prefers trade instead of aid and the power of the marketplace over the hand of the government's pocketbook when helping developing countries. The United States ran a \$32.3 billion trade deficit with Africa last year due largely to American consumers' insatiable appetite for oil.

Europeans bought nearly \$40 billion worth of African

oil, diamonds and coffee last year, yet exported almost as much to the continent. In all, Africa accounts for 2 percent of the merchandise imported into the United States and Europe, according to the World Bank.

TransAfrica's Fletcher notes Washington's "duplicitous" policy of the billions of dollars of trade-distorting subsidies given to U.S. cotton growers. The United Nations estimates that African cotton exports would rise 38 percent if U.S. export subsidies disappeared.

"For the West African producers, cotton is a far more important proportion of their economy than it is for the United States," Fletcher said. "That's why this notion of 'trade not aid' is sophistry. The countries need not only advantageous trade agreements, but major infusions of capital too."

U.S. companies invested \$11.5 billion in Africa in 2003, after two years of decline, according to the Department of Commerce. Most of the investment went, not surprisingly, to oil producers Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Chad and Nigeria.

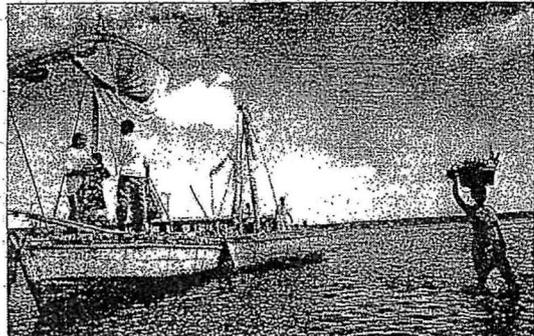
Two dozen African countries, including Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Senegal and Ghana, notched growth rates exceeding 8 percent in 2003, the United Nations reports. Mozambique, after years of civil war and misguided economic policy, built 2,500 schools and vaccinated 600,000 children against measles the last five years.

Success is "hard to find in Africa. South Africa - a middle-income emerging market" with a per capita income of \$11,100, according to the CIA - ranks with Brazil and India as development darling. Two-thirds of African nations have held multiparty elections since 2000. The World Bank predicts total economic growth of 3.7 percent next year across sub-Saharan Africa.

"With roads, ports, electricity, health and an increasingly literate labor force, Africa would have the same kind of development that Asia is having right now," said Sachs. "These basic steps are what make a business environment attractive to the private sector."

"We have promised time and again to help," he confessed. "Unfortunately, we haven't followed through. Fortunately, the G-8 summit is the opportunity where we can finally match our commitments and our actions."

Staff writers Mark Blaker, Sheila Poole, Mary Lou Pickett and researcher Alice Wertheim contributed to this article.



JORDAN NOB / New York Times
Merchants in Inhambane, Mozambique, transport goods on Arabic boats called dhows. U.S. aid to Africa today is far short of the amounts that were dispensed during the 1980s Cold War.

BY THE NUMBERS

46

Sub-Saharan life expectancy has declined to levels not seen since the 1970s largely because of AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases.

2.3 million

Died of AIDS last year on the continent. Twelve million children in Africa have been orphaned by the disease.

34

Of the world's 48 poorest countries are African.

30

Percent of African children don't attend school.

435 million

Half of Africa's 870 million people survive on less than a dollar a day.

JET

TICKER TAPE

By Simeon Booker, Washington Bureau Chief

TICKER

Confidential: A strange paradox in American politics concerns the more than half a million citizens who are denied their full voting rights. They cannot elect lawmakers who can vote in Congress. Oddly, this disenfranchised lot live closest to the White House and Capitol Hill, right in the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. It appears few U.S. leaders care about erasing this glaring defect, perhaps because mostly Black citizens are involved. Seeking to arouse voters to face up to the challenge, D.C. Delegate **Eleanor Holmes Norton**, the city's non-voting attendee in the House of Representatives, launched a new campaign to change the current law. With the Congressional Black Caucus considered the most effective Black political organization, many supporters are paying attention to the efforts of several

members to succeed current chairman Rep. **Mel Watt** of North Carolina. As both political parties seek to attract minority voters for this fall's election, and a presidential election two years hence, the Caucus chair will be a key figure in setting up the parties' race relations framework. Odds favor a woman and a Southerner for the Caucus Chair post. High on the list of favorites are Texas Rep. **Sheila Jackson Lee**, Michigan Rep. **Carolyn Kilpatrick** and South Carolina's Rep. **James E. Clyburn**... Most talked-about Black woman on the campaign trail this year is **Andrea Steele**, wife of Maryland Lt. Gov. **Michael S. Steele**. The once shy and retiring housewife suddenly has become the central figure in a flock of backers dubbed "The Women of Steele," even with T-shirts advertising their presence

National Headliners



Eleanor H. Norton

Former U.S. Ambassador **Charles Stith**, director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University, received honorary degrees this year from the Universities of South Carolina and Clark Atlanta. He served as envoy to Tanzania... Former Time Magazine columnist **Jack E. White** will not return to Hampton Institute next year to teach journalism... A possible best-seller? U.S. Sen. **Barack Obama** has



Barack Obama

a new book. The *Audacity of Hope* is scheduled for the stands this fall... **Daryl Armstrong** of Citigroup, Inc., is described as the top analyst in the telecom equipment group in the Wall Street Journal... New four-star general of the U.S. Army is Gen. **William (Kip) Ward**, deputy commanding general and chief of staff of the U.S. Army in Europe and the Seventh Army.

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NAMES

The Boston Globe

Casey Affleck, Summer Phoenix tie the knot

By Carol Beggy & Mark Shanahan, Globe Staff | June 6, 2006

Now we know why **Ben Affleck** gave his brother **Casey** the weekend off from filming "Gone, Baby, Gone." Casey Affleck and his girlfriend of six years, **Summer Phoenix**, got married over the weekend, *People* magazine reported yesterday. Affleck, 30, is Ben's younger brother; Phoenix, 28, is the younger sister of actors **Joaquin** and the late River Phoenix. The couple met through Joaquin Phoenix, whom Affleck worked with on "To Die For," and became engaged in New York City over the 2003 Christmas holiday. The couple's son, **Indiana August**, was born in Amsterdam in 2004. . . . Actresses **Amy Madigan** and **Amy Ryan** are expected to join the "Gone, Baby, Gone" cast today when the film's stars -- Casey Affleck, **Michelle Monaghan**, and **Ed Harris** -- return from their long weekend. Filming resumed in Dorchester yesterday, with Ben Affleck, extras, and crew taking advantage of the nice weather. Madigan was nominated for an Oscar for her role in "Twice in a Lifetime," and Ryan was recently in "War of the Worlds" and "Capote."

Casting about for fans to cheer on The Rock

They're looking for "hundreds of extras" to play sports fans in the new Disney film "The Game Plan," starring **Dwayne "The Rock" Johnson**. Boston Casting will hold an open call on June 17 for those older than 18 who are available for eight days of shooting in July, some of it at Boston College's Alumni Stadium. The film is about a pro quarterback (The Rock) living the bachelor life when he discovers he has a 7-year-old daughter. The movie was previously called "Daddy's Little Girl," until it was changed to "The Game Plan" last week. Another film, by writer-producer-director **Tyler Perry**, is using the name "Daddy's Little Girl" (as have eight previous films). Perry's film stars **Gabrielle Union** and **Louis Gossett Jr.**

Winkler gives Emerson a hand

Actor and director **Henry Winkler** returned to Boston to help his alma mater Emerson College the other day. Winkler served as auctioneer at an event that drew some 300 people to raise money for scholarships. The MC was **Eddie Brill**, who serves as **David Letterman's** warm-up comic, and there were a slew of other notables on hand including "America's Funniest Home Videos" producer **Vin Di Bona**, Comedy Central prez **Doug Herzog**, Oxygen exec **Linda Corradina**, and screenwriter **Kate Boutilier**. . . . New England Patriots player **Randall Gay** was spotted picking out a new Cadillac Escalade at **Ray Ciccolo's** Cadillac/Hummer Village of Norwood.

Lieutenant Governor **Kerry Healey** participated in a ceremony with Boston restaurateur **Joe Milano**, who serves as chief military aide to the governor, and Colonel **Elmar Maeder**, commander of the Pontifical Swiss Guard, to mark the Swiss Guard's 500th anniversary.

The sports radio and TV guys turned out yesterday for the John Hancock Fantasy Day at Fenway to benefit the Jimmy Fund. The event had been postponed a day because of rain. Among those on hand were NESN's **Paul Devlin**, CBS4's **Dan Roche**, WCVB's **Mike Dowling**, WLVI's **Jim Smith**, and WHDH sports producer **John Zannis**. They all took turns at bat trying to hit the Green Monster. During Fantasy Day, John Hancock gives \$1,000 to the Jimmy Fund each time a batter hits the wall. This is the 15th year of the event, and with the money raised this year, it will have raised more than \$5 million for cancer research and care at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute.

Romney meets with Giuliani

Governor **Mitt Romney** and his wife, **Ann**, had a power dinner at Davio's Sunday night with former New York mayor and fellow Republican **Rudy Giuliani**. The gov's office made the reservation for a private room, and the politicians were joined by a few aides. The crew had dinner and met -- without interruption or any Davio's staff present -- for about an hour and a half in the wine room. And before you can say, "Wine room, eh?" the dinner tab showed only one drink ordered by the party for the night -- an \$8 glass of wine.

Dads honored at diabetes benefit

Jim Carmody, vice president and GM of Seaport Boston, was joined by Fenway Park announcer **Carl Beane**

and former Sox pitcher **Luis Tiant**, who has diabetes, at the Father of the Year awards dinner the other night to benefit the American Diabetes Association. Carmody was named as a Father of the Year along with Wheaton College prez **Ronald Crutcher**; the Rev. **Charles Stith**, director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University; and **Brian Moynihan**, president of Global Wealth & Investment Management for Bank of America. The four were honored for their commitment to fatherhood and community.

Names can be reached at names@globe.com or at 617-929-8253. ■

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Muluzi invited to Morocco

BY Frank Namangale

06:20:08 - 30 May 2008

Former president Bakili Muluzi, who was elected vice-president of Liberal International, has been invited to Morocco to address the 54th Congress of the world body.

UDF spokesperson Sam Mpasu said in an interview Monday Muluzi was definitely going to attend the Congress scheduled to take place from November 6 to 9 this year.

Muluzi, currently recuperating in the UK after his spinal surgery, would address the Congress to be hosted by the Moroccan Political Party Union Constitutionnelle under the theme; "Democracy and Development."

UDF party, where Muluzi is a national chairman, disclosed in a press statement issued earlier Monday that the former president was invited to the Moroccan City of Marrakesh in a letter dated March 15 this year from the Liberal International's headquarters in London.

"The election of Dr Bakili Muluzi to the high office of vice-president of Liberal International at the 53rd Congress was done in his absence and the communication to him through the official channels never reached him.

"However, the election was a great honour not only to Dr Muluzi personally but also to the political party he leads, the UDF, the Republic of Malawi itself and indeed to the whole continent of Africa," reads the statement in part, signed by the party's spokesperson Sam Mpasu.

Liberal International is a worldwide association of liberal and democratic political parties and institutions. The UDF joined Liberal International in the mid 90s.

Lord David Steel of Scotland, according to the statement, was once vice-president and then president of Liberal International.

In a separate press statement, the UDF disclosed that Muluzi has been invited to Boston University in US to do a residency programme called Balfour African President-in-Residence.

The statement reads that in a letter to Muluzi dated May 6, 2006; director of APARC Ambassador Charles Stith regretted that Muluzi was unable to participate in the APARC Roundtable Conference for former African heads of state, held in South Africa recently.

"The Balfour African Resident-in-Residence of Boston University makes it possible for former African heads of state and their spouses to go and actually live at the university itself in order to interact directly with both the faculty and the students," reads the statement in part.

But Mpasu said Muluzi was yet to decide whether to go to Boston University or not, depending on his health.

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NATION ONLINE

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US university invites Muluzi to residence program

by: Olivia Kumwenda, 5/30/2006, 8:13:01 AM

Boston University in Massachusetts in the US has invited former President Bakili Muluzi for a residency programme known as Balfour African President-in-Residence.

The programme, coordinated by the University's African Presidential Research Centre, enables former African Heads of State and their spouses to go and live at the institution to interact with the faculty and the students.

The objective is to share their knowledge and experiences about their countries as well as Africa.

UDF publicity secretary Sam Mpasu said Monday in a press statement the letter of invitation, dated May 10, 2006, was sent by the centre's director Ambassador Charles Stith.

Asked in an interview whether Muluzi, who is currently undergoing treatment in the United Kingdom, will be able to go to US, Mpasu said the former head of state is yet to accept the invitation.

"He will decide on when to go after accepting the invitation and as soon as his doctor sees that he has completed his physiotherapy and the doctor is satisfied, he will be released," said Mpasu.

He added that at the moment Muluzi is fine, able to drive around and anxious to come home.

Former President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda and Botswana's former President Ketumile Masire are some of the African leaders that have attended the Balfour African President-in-Residence Programme at Boston University.

In another development, Muluzi has also been invited to attend the 54th Congress of Liberal International to be held in the Moroccan City of Marrakech in November this year.

According to a press statement from Mpasu, Muluzi is the Vice President of Liberal International, which is a worldwide association of liberal and democratic political parties and institutions.

This year's session will be hosted by the Moroccan Political Party Union Constitutionnelle under the theme: Democracy and Development.

This story was printed from The Malawi Nation website, <http://www.nationmalawi.com>

BU Today

News & Events for the BU Community

About You - Staff

May 26, 2006

Stith lauded by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan

By Gillian Cohen

Charles Stith, founder and director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC), received high praise recently from U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan. Annan wrote to Stith to express his admiration for APARC's annual African Presidential Roundtable held this year in Johannesburg, South Africa in April.

"APARC's mission to chronicle contemporary trends and developments in Africa by engaging former African heads of state is a unique and important contribution to encouraging democratization on the continent," Annan wrote. "I commend Boston University and you for this exemplary initiative."



Charles Stith, founder and director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center

Stith founded the center in 2002 as a unique approach to studying current trends in democratization and free market reform in Africa. In addition to encouraging a multidisciplinary approach to teaching about Africa, APARC established a residency program on campus for former democratically elected leaders who relinquish their offices voluntarily. Through this program, APARC helps the sharing of knowledge between these former heads of state and other public and private sector leaders regarding Africa's global relationships.

Before founding APARC, Stith served as a U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, where, among many achievements, he persuaded the African state to sign the first Open Skies Agreement with the United States. He graduated from Baker University and the Interdenominational Theological Center's Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, and received a Master's in Theology from Harvard University Divinity School.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Updates

International news affecting Atlanta

Civil rights leader gains recognition

Former U.S. Ambassador Charles Stith received honorary degrees this month from the University of South Carolina and Clark Atlanta University, where he attended the Interdenominational Theological Center about 30 years ago.

Stith, director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University, was recognized for his career as a minister and civil rights leader. According to a release from Boston University, President Andrew Sorenson said Stith's contributions "represent an amalgam of service that is worthy of the persons the university holds up before its graduates and families."

Stith was the ambassador to Tanzania under President Bill Clinton and is an expert on Africa. The Boston University program, which he founded, focuses on political and economic trends and developments in Africa, organizes forums and has a residency program for former African leaders.

Among its initiatives, the research center has a program involving universities and colleges, including Morehouse College, in three African countries and three U.S. states. The collaborative also includes a short-term residency program for former African leaders.

"Atlanta is a fantastic place for young African Americans to have an opportunity to learn and grow," Stith said during his commencement address at Clark Atlanta University on Monday.

"I hope you appreciate that. For so many black kids coming of age, black achievement is a theoretical or isolated proposition. Here in Atlanta and the AUC [Atlanta University Center] you lived with it every day. For most African-American young people in America, living in a well-run city that has been grown and groomed by black leadership might be a dream, but it is not a reality."

\$1 million award for Carter Center

The Carter Center has received the \$1 million 2006 Gates Award for Global Health. The Bill & Melinda Gates



Charles Stith, a former U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, is director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University.

Foundation honored the Carter Center this week for the center's "pioneering work to fight neglected diseases." The foundation said its award is the world's largest prize for international health.

"For more than two decades, the Carter Center has worked to control and eradicate diseases that afflict the poorest of the poor," Bill Gates Sr. said in a statement. "This award is a tribute not only to the leadership of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter, but also to the center's very competent and dedicated staff."

The Carter Center counts among its health accomplishments reducing cases of Guinea worm disease from 3.5 million in 1986 to about 10,700 last year, putting that painful affliction on the path to becoming the second disease, after smallpox, to be eradicated worldwide.

The center says it also has delivered 75 million treatments for river blindness, led campaigns to control diseases such as lymphatic filariasis and schistosomiasis and established more than 4,000 prevention programs for trachoma, the leading cause of preventable blindness.

"I am honored to accept this award on behalf of our staff, partners and volunteers and, most importantly, the people we serve," former President Jimmy Carter said in a statement. "Together with our partners, we can win the battle against preventable blindness and unnecessary suffering."

> ON THE WEB: For more information about this topic: www.cartercenter.org

Compiled by Shelia M. Poole (spoole@ajc.com) and Mark Bixler (mbixler@ajc.com)

What wise words graduates desire

5/13/06

By ANDREA JONES

Most of Georgia's college graduates will be turning their tassels in ceremonies all over the state over the next several days. But what pearls of wisdom do students really want to hear from that all important commencement speaker? Here's a sampling from seniors at local colleges:

•Nicholas Austin, 22, graduating Sunday from Morehouse College, where the speaker is Ruth J. Simmons, president of Brown University:

"I'd like some tips on success. I want to know not only what I can do as a black male to be successful, but how I can help other African-American males as well."

•Sonal Chaddha, 21, graduating today from Agnes Scott College, where the speaker is U.S. Labor Secretary Elaine Chao:

"I would love for her to address her triumphs and her failures. I would like her to pump us up and make us feel good, give us encouragement."

•Courtney Roberts, 22, graduating today from Oglethorpe University, where the speakers are Pat Mitchell, president and CEO of the Museum of Television and Radio; Michelle Nunn, co-founder and CEO of Hands On Network, and former U.S. Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.). Roberts, senior class president, will be giving her own speech as well.

"I plan on talking about the Oglethorpe motto, to make a life, make a living and make a difference."

•Christiana Johnson, 22, also graduating from Oglethorpe:

"I am looking to have my faith restored in dreams, to be reinvigorated. We are rounding a nice corner, and it would be good to be told to go on to bigger things."

•Michelle Maxwell, 24, graduating Monday from Clark Atlanta University, where the speaker is Charles R. Stith, director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at **Boston University**:

"I'm looking to hear something inspiring. It's kind of nerve-racking, going from college student to the real world. We need someone to motivate and prepare us."

•Reid Erwin, 25, graduating today from the University of Georgia, where the speaker is John Huey, editor-in-chief of Time Inc.

"Git 'er done!" Erwin joked. "That's what I want to hear."

boston.com

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NAMES

The Boston Globe

An Extreme example of lucre's allure

By Carol Beggy & Mark Shanahan, Globe Staff | May 4, 2006

If agents have been after Extreme to reunite for years -- and they have -- what's lured **Paul Geary, Pat Badger, Nuno Bettencourt,** and **Gary Cherone** back now? Lucre. The Boston-based band, which broke up in '96, was offered a bundle of dough to play a few dates this summer, and they accepted. (They're at the BOA Pavilion June 30.) "We all remain good friends, so why not?" says Geary, who formed a management company after Extreme adjourned. Clients include Smashing Pumpkins and Boston's own Godsmack, whose new CD "IV" debuted this week at No. 1 on the Billboard 200. . . . Speaking of Godsmack, **Sully Erna** swears he's not the cheating kind anymore. In a revealing interview with Penthouse, the ink-stained singer says he was "de-rock-star-ized" after two weeks in the desert with Native American medicine men.

Things don't ad up for Yanks at Fenway

Fenway Park is plastered with ads -- even the visitor's clubhouse. The New York Times reported yesterday that the Yankees were amused to discover that Marquis Jet sponsors the tiny space. There are 15 signs promoting the private jet company, every player's chair and nameplate has the company logo, and the towels are embroidered with the company name. . . . Spotted entering Fenway's EMC Club last evening: former BSO music director **Seiji Ozawa**.

Filmmaker pitches '12 and Holding'

Director/producer **Michael Cuesta** was in town yesterday to promote his new film "12 and Holding," which opens in Boston on May 26. Cuesta, who previously directed "L.I.E." and several episodes of "Six Feet Under," worked on the movie with writer **Anthony S. Cipriano**, a Providence native. . . . It was the kind words -- not the \$100,000 cash -- that meant the most to **Richard Wilbur**, this year's winner of the Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize. (In announcing the prestigious award, **Christian Wiman**, editor of Poetry magazine, said: "If you had to put all your money on one living poet whose work will be read in a hundred years, Richard Wilbur would be a good bet.") Wilbur, who's lived in Cummington for 40 years, said it's "every poet's ambition to write three or four poems that are hard for people to get rid of." Now 85, the former US poet laureate and two-time Pulitzer Prize winner said he still writes obsessively. "But it's not as easy when you're an old man."

A double celebration at WCVB

Some 200 people trekked out to WCVB-TV's Needham studios Tuesday night for the annual Rosie's Place *spring gala* that also marked the 80th birthday of **Kip Tiernan**, the founder of the privately funded women's shelter. Jazz vocalist **Rebecca Parris** provided the entertainment and Channel 5's **Susan Wornick** worked the crowd as MC of the live auction. . . . **Frank Black's** become a father again. The Pixies frontman and wife **Violet** have a baby girl, **Lucy Berlin Thompson**, to go along with son, **Jack Errol Thompson**. The Boston-bred singer, who lives in Oregon these days, told the folks at FrankBlack.net that his daughter is gorgeous.

Albright will be busy in Boston

Madeleine Albright, secretary of state during the Clinton administration, will be at the Commonwealth Institute's luncheon today to sign copies of her latest book "The Mighty and the Almighty: Reflections on America, God, and World Affairs." While in town, she's slated to stop by WGBH's studios to film a segment for "Greater Boston" with host **Emily Rooney**. Speaking of Rooney, she's the keynote speaker for the New England Institute of Art's commencement on May 14. . . . **David Gergen**, US News & World Report's editor-at-large and former White House adviser, will speak at Suffolk University's commencement on May 21 at the Bank of America Pavilion. Former New York City mayor **Rudy Giuliani** will address graduates of Suffolk's law school the same day. On May 22, Giuliani will keynote the Boston Business Hall of Fame gala at the Westin Copley Plaza hotel. Conveniently, the Junior Achievement event takes place during the first of three home games the Sox will play against Giuliani's beloved Yankees. . . . It will be a busy commencement season for former US Ambassador to Tanzania **Charles Stith**, director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center at Boston University. Stith will receive an honorary doctorate tomorrow from the

University of South Carolina at ceremonies in Columbia, S.C. And on May 15, he'll deliver the graduation address and receive an honorary doctorate at Clark Atlanta University.

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BU Today

News & Events for the BU Community

University Headlines

May 4, 2006

APARC director will receive two honorary degrees

Q&A: Ambassador Charles Stith says Africa needs help from African-Americans

Former U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania Charles Stith, founder and director of the [African Presidential Archives and Research Center \(APARC\)](#) at Boston University, returned from Africa last month to learn that he had been awarded honorary degrees from two prominent Southern universities in recognition of a career as a minister, a civil rights activist, and a civil servant. Stith will receive an honorary doctorate from the University of South Carolina on May 5 and one from Clark Atlanta University on May 15.



Stith had been in Johannesburg, South Africa, attending the fourth annual African

Charles Stith, founder and director of APARC.

Presidential Roundtable, which was organized by APARC and hosted by the University of Witwatersrand. The two-day conference, on April 20 and 21, brought together former African presidents from Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, and several other countries to discuss the progress and the needs of sub-Saharan African states, with particular focus on two issues: the continent's image in the American media and the engagement of Africa's Diaspora in the development of Africa. Stith spoke with *BU Today* about APARC's mission and Africa's needs.

BU Today: What exactly is the problem with Africa's image in the American media?

Stith: The preponderance of media coverage is overwhelmingly negative. It's about disaster and disease and destruction from war. That's a problem for the continent because it's through those lenses that the average American sees the continent. So there is reluctance to invest and reluctance in terms of tourism.

Is there a disconnect between the reality of Africa and the image presented by the American media?

Well, you don't see stories about South Africa, which since elections in 1994 has experienced the longest period of sustained growth in its history. There are no stories about the increased investment in education in Ghana or Botswana or the development in downtown Dar es Salaam in Tanzania or the five-star resorts in Mauritius. And there are other opportunities for tourism people aren't aware of.

What are the reasons for this disconnect?

Part of it is the press's rule that "if it bleeds, it leads." That kind of mentality in the popular media is one reason, and the other is just laziness on the part of reporters covering the continent. It's easier to cover disaster, disease, and destruction than to battle with editors

who have preconceived notions about the continent.

What can be done about it?

I think it's important for reporters to develop strategies to counter the deluge of negative coverage, but a main goal of our conference was to look at ways to re-brand the coverage and market Africa better. It's important for institutions like Boston University and the College of Communication, which can look at training future journalists, to cover developing countries so they have a better understanding of context and the content of what's going on in some of these places.

There was a piece this week on the front page of the *New York Times* reporting on the 900 percent inflation rate in Zimbabwe. Harare is described as a place that suffers from electrical blackouts and a place where cholera and dysentery sweep through the streets. Is there something wrong with that coverage?

It's the same story. Substitute the headline, white-out the name of the country. But you don't read about inflation rates that had double digits in Tanzania in the 1980s but are in the low single digits today. There are positive economic indicators in South Africa, such as the millions of units of housing that were built for people who were displaced during apartheid, and yet we hear the same story over and over.

Why does it matter what the American media write?

It would make a difference in a way as simple as giving Americans a willingness to tour the continent. Folks don't appreciate its wonders. Tanzania's Olduvai Gorge is home to some of the oldest human remains ever found. Mount Kilimanjaro is the rooftop of Africa. That drive from Victoria Falls to Cape Town rivals a ride on the Orient Express.

The roundtable also discussed engaging Africa's Diaspora in the continent's development. What does that mean — engaging Africa's Diaspora?

It means leadership on the continent having very specific strategies. It's not enough to say, "Here's the welcome mat, come on in." It means getting people to appreciate that Africa is more than the sum of its problems. Tourism is a source for hard currency. It can significantly and exponentially grow that sector, creating incentives for investment. The African-American community has an annual aggregate income of \$750 billion a year. If one percent of that were harnessed in terms of Africa's development, it would be huge. That represents more than we send in foreign aid to the entire continent.

In what ways might it be engaged?

One thing that is critical is that as African leadership comes to this country, they make a specific effort to reach out to African-American communities. When they are in the UK they make a specific effort to reach out to Africans in London, because those folks have tremendous skills and tremendous resources.

What are the obstacles?

Understanding that is an important point of our roundtable. We began to walk leadership through the benefits, the upside of engaging the African Diaspora in development, and brainstorming about ways to do that. The primary impediment is folks' appreciating the need to do it.

What is the plan?

Our mission at APARC is pedagogical. We want to create a forum to help them engage one another. Our hope is that more former heads of state and retired senior officials in multilateral organizations engage and pick up the mantle on these issues. Our mission, in terms of providing a forum and data to discuss these sorts of things, has been fulfilled.

