2008

APARC Communiqué: Summer 2008

Boston University African Presidential Center

Boston University

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Boston University
On April 13-15, 2008, the African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) at Boston University convened its sixth African Presidential Roundtable. The Roundtable brings together former African heads of state and other global leaders to discuss issues pertinent to Africa’s growth and development.

The theme for this year’s African Presidential Roundtable was “Leadership Matters More.” Against the backdrop of the February 2008 power-sharing agreement in Kenya, the event was an important reminder that while there is still much work to be done on the continent, there is also cause for much optimism.

Building upon last year’s highly successful multi-city format, this year’s event was again a transcontinental conversation connecting former African heads of state, diplomats, industry leaders, and international dignitaries in Johannesburg, Boston, and Los Angeles via video conference. Nearly 600 individuals participated, including the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, five former African heads of state, and five African Ambassadors to the United States, among others.

APARC honored five individuals for their leadership and commitment to Africa. Following her role in facilitating an end to the election crisis in Kenya, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr. Jendayi Frazer, was honored in Boston with the APARC Distinguished Leadership Award. In Johannesburg, His Excellency Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda was honored for the commitment to freedom and democracy that he exhibited as founding President of the Republic of Zambia. Also in Johannesburg, Madam Maria Nyerere, wife of the late Julius Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania, accepted APARC’s Distinguished Leadership Award on behalf of her late husband Julius Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania, from His Excellency Dr. Bakili Muluzi, former President of the Republic of Malawi.

APARC additionally honored former United Nations Secretary-General, His Excellency Kofi Annan, and actor and philanthropist, Mr. Denzel Washington. Mr. Annan was unable to attend due to his intimate involvement in the resolution of the election crisis in Kenya.

Continued on page 2
Kenya. Mr. Washington was also unable to attend due to conflicts in his film and production schedule. Bishop Charles E. Blake, CEO of Save Africa’s Children, accepted the award on Mr. Washington’s behalf.

The Roundtable 2008 was moderated by Ambassador Charles R. Stith, along with Mistresses of Ceremonies Ms. Charlayne Hunter-Gault in Johannesburg, Rev. Liz Walker in Boston, and Ms. Tanya Hart in Los Angeles.

In addition to the video conference and awards program, this year’s Roundtable included a leadership workshop in Boston for the students and faculty of APARC’s American-African Universities (AAU) Collaborative and Macy’s Fellows Program, led by Dr. Walter E. Fluker, Executive Director of The Leadership Center at Morehouse College. In Johannesburg, AAU Collaborative student and faculty participants from the University of Ghana, the University of Dar es Salaam, and the University of the Witwatersrand took part in a “Consciousness, Agency, and the African Development Agenda” seminar under the auspices of the Steve Biko Foundation, as well as a Roundtable-style breakfast with former African heads of state His Excellency Pierre Buyoya of Burundi, His Excellency Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, His Excellency Bakili Muluzi of Malawi, His Excellency Karl Auguste Offmann of Mauritius, and His Excellency Frederick Sumaye of Tanzania.

Under the sponsorship of USAID and Macy’s Inc., 59 students and 15 faculty attended the Roundtable, representing nine universities as part of the AAU Collaborative and Macy’s Fellows Program. The participating universities of the AAU Collaborative included: Boston University; the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania; the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa; Elizabeth City State University in North Carolina; the University of Ghana at Legon; Morehouse College in Georgia; and North Carolina A&T University. The participating universities of the Macy’s Fellows Program included: Medgar Evers College in New York; Philadelphia University in Pennsylvania; and Talladega College in Alabama.
## THE AFRICAN PRESIDENTIAL ROUNDTABLE 2008: SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
Boston, Los Angeles, and Johannesburg

### Monday, April 14, 2008

**TRANSCONTINENTAL VIDEOCONFERENCE**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Welcome Remarks</strong> Ambassador Charles R. Stith, Director of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center</td>
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<td>Hilton Sandton Hotel (Johannesburg, South Africa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>APARC Video Presentation</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Awards Presentation</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>APARC Distinguished Leadership Award</strong> presented by HE Pierre Buyoya, Fmr. President of Burundi, to HE Kenneth Kaunda, founding President of Zambia</td>
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<td>Hilton Sandton Hotel (Johannesburg, South Africa)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>APARC Distinguished Leadership Award</strong> presented by HE Bakili Muluzi, Fmr. President of Malawi, to HE Madam Maria Nyerere, wife of the late Julius Nyerere, founding President of Tanzania</td>
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<td>Hilton Sandton Hotel (Johannesburg, South Africa)</td>
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<td><strong>APARC Distinguished Leadership Award</strong> presented by Ambassador Peter N.R.O. Ogego, Kenyan Ambassador to the U.S., to Dr. Jendayi Frazer, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs</td>
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<td>Boston University School of Management, Trustee Ballroom (Boston, Massachusetts)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>APARC Distinguished Leadership Award</strong> presented by Ms. Tanya Hart to Bishop Charles E. Blake, CEO of Save Africa’s Children, on behalf of Mr. Denzel Washington</td>
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<td>The Millennium Biltmore (Los Angeles, California)</td>
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<td><strong>APARC Distinguished Leadership Award</strong> presented by Rev. Liz Walker to Dr. James Pritchett, Director of Boston University’s African Studies Center, on behalf of HE Kofi Annan, Fmr. UN Secretary-General</td>
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<td>Boston University School of Management, Trustee Ballroom (Boston, Massachusetts)</td>
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<td><strong>Closing Remarks and Acknowledgements by Ambassador Charles R. Stith</strong></td>
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<td><strong>AAU COLLABORATIVE-MACY’S FELLOWS STUDENT EVENTS</strong></td>
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#### 9:00 AM-11:00 AM

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 AM-11:00 AM</td>
<td>AAU Collaborative leadership seminar led by Dr. Walter E. Fluker, Executive Director of The Leadership Center at Morehouse College</td>
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<td>Boston University School of Management (Boston, Massachusetts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 AM-12:00 PM</td>
<td>Seminar on “Consciousness, Agency, and the African Development Agenda” presented by the Steve Biko Foundation for AAU Collaborative students and faculty</td>
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<td>Hilton Sandton Hotel (Johannesburg, South Africa)</td>
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<td>1:30 PM-3:30 PM</td>
<td>Tour of Apartheid Museum and viewing of “Bantu Stephen Biko, Quest for a True Humanity” Exhibition for AAU Collaborative students and faculty</td>
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<td>Johannesburg, South Africa</td>
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<td>2:30 PM-3:30 PM</td>
<td>Ambassadorial Forum with AAU Collaborative students and faculty and Macy’s Fellows</td>
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### Tuesday, April 15, 2008

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 AM-10:00 AM</td>
<td>Breakfast on Leadership with former African Heads of State HE Pierre Buyoya; HE Bakili Muluzi; HE Karl Auguste Offmann; HE Kenneth Kaunda; and HE Frederick Sumaye with AAU Collaborative students and faculty</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hilton Sandton Hotel (Johannesburg, South Africa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 AM-11:00 AM</td>
<td>Breakfast on Leadership with AAU Collaborative students and faculty and Macy’s Fellows</td>
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<td>Colonnade Hotel (Boston, Massachusetts)</td>
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**His Excellency Pierre Buyoya, Republic of Burundi**, served two terms as President of Burundi, the first from 1987 to 1993, and the second from 1996 to 2003. Between his presidential terms, he created and served as head of the Foundation for Unity, Peace, and Democracy—a nonprofit organization dedicated to studying the institutional, judicial, and security systems of Burundi, as well as issues related to peace and reconciliation in Burundi. He has also served as a member and advisor of the Council for Africa, which studies African development at the World Bank. In 2005, he served as a visiting senior fellow at the Watson Institute of Brown University.

**His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, Republic of Zambia**, led his nation to independence and served as the first President of the Republic of Zambia from 1964 to 1991. In addition to his efforts in Zambia, Dr. Kaunda was at the forefront of the efforts to liberate all of Africa, serving as President of the Pan African Freedom Movement for East, Central, and Southern Africa (PAFMECSA) in 1962 and as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) from 1970 to 1973. President Kaunda served as the first Balfour African President-in-Residence at the African Presidential Archives and Research Center.

**His Excellency Bakili Muluzi, Republic of Malawi**, became President of Malawi following a popular ballot in May 1994. In June 1999, he was reelected to a second five-year term. In 1975, Dr. Muluzi entered politics as a Member of Parliament from Machinga and soon moved up the political ladder, becoming Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports, Minister of Education, Minister without Portfolio, and Secretary-General of the ruling Malawi Congress Party. In 1991, he was elected Chairman of the underground United Democratic Party (now United Democratic Front).


**His Excellency Frederick Sumaye, Republic of Tanzania**, is the former Prime Minister of Tanzania. He was elected Prime Minister during the first multi-party elections on November 28, 1995, and served until December 30, 2005. After leaving office, in 2006 he enrolled in the Edward S. Mason Program at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University (he received an M.A. in Public Administration).
DISTINGUISHED LEADERSHIP

His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda
APARC Distinguished Leadership Award
Acceptance Remarks

I am greatly honored and privileged to be here tonight on this auspicious occasion when you are recognizing those who made their humble contribution to our beloved continent. Africa is a continent that has, in the past, suffered some of the most cruel practices known to humanity.

Sadly, Africa experienced the slave trade. Africa experienced colonialism. Indeed, Africa experienced the abominable system of Apartheid. We should, however, not forget that during these dark periods, there were many voices of reason by people of conscience in Europe and America who rose up to speak against these inhumane systems. The Africans themselves also mounted protests at various levels during the slave trade, colonialism, and Apartheid. Those of us who are being honored, therefore, represent a small number of the many who contributed so much to the cause of Africa.

I would like at the outset to convey my sincere appreciation to Ambassador Charles Stith for his commitment to the interests of Africa. The Roundtable conferences that he has organized since April 2003 under the auspices of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) at Boston University attest to this fact. There can be no doubt that these events have helped raise awareness of the continent’s place in the world today. The theme for this year’s Roundtable, “Leadership Matters More,” which the delegates discussed at length during the day, aptly captures the essence of the letter and spirit of our event.

As one who was privileged to serve as the first African President-in-Residence at APARC under the Balfour Foundation, I am pleased to note that the Roundtable series is continuing with amazing momentum and success. In my humble view, this is a positive development that we all should encourage in the interest of Africa’s development and prosperity.

The quest for freedom is inherent in every human being. Freedom and liberty are fundamental human rights. They are inviolable and therefore cannot be taken away by anyone or any force. For our Creator, the Lord God Almighty, has endowed each one of us in our one world with these rights, which include the right to life, liberty, and many others. Many international instruments and national constitutions duly recognize the sanctity of these rights. Indeed, the observance of human rights contributes to peace and harmony among the people of our one world. For peace contributes to harmony and justice. Let me refer to a statement by my longtime friend, comrade, and dear brother, that great son of Africa and statesman, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who said, “Peace is the product of justice. Without justice, there can be no peace.” Indeed, there can be no justice without peace anywhere in this world.

During the dark days of colonialism and Apartheid, we had leaders who sacrificed their blood and life for the sake of freedom for all on our beloved continent, Africa. They abhorred injustice and therefore took up the challenge to campaign for change. They mobilized their people to rise up against injustice, racism, and racial discrimination. They were leaders with extraordinary...
conviction and inner decisiveness.

Let me, therefore, talk about some of these leaders, talk about our struggle as a people against colonialism and Apartheid, and talk about some of the early freedom fighters who, against all odds, challenged the status quo.

I will talk about my friends, who inhabit this glorious past. Their names are prominently chronicled in the scrap books and historic documents of Africa; noble people that built the continent. Indeed, courageous people who provided impeccable and exemplary leadership to us all.

I wish to tell you that the people I mention were selfless leaders who sincerely believed that leadership was about sacrifice, and that is why I viewed them as my heroes and friends. Sadly, I would like to note that these leaders are no longer with us. To some, they were terrorists and trouble makers. But to the oppressed majority, they were heroes, liberators, and great leaders. Allow me to mention some of these leaders: Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Ahmed Ben Bella, Patrice Lumumba, Julius Kambarage Nyerere, Sékou Touré, Eduardo Mondlane, Amílcar Cabral, Samora Machel, Gamal Abdel Nasser, and Oliver Tambo, to mention but a few.

During the struggle for change, our priority was to ensure that the continent of Africa was liberated in keeping with the vision of Kwame Nkrumah, who proclaimed that the independence of Ghana was meaningless until the rest of the continent was liberated.

In keeping with this vision, when Zambia attained independence in 1964, my Government and the people of Zambia fully supported the freedom struggles being waged in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa; countries that were still under colonial administrations. Due to our belief in the biblical teaching of love thy neighbour as you love thyself and to do unto others as you would have them do unto you; we supported those who were advocating for change so that all people in those countries could live in harmony as non-racial societies enjoying their God given rights to the full. We pursued this path with determination until change was attained. And, today we are happy to note that the entire continent has been liberated.

I was brought up in a Christian home. My father David Julizya Kaunda was a reverend and my mother Helen Tengwera Nyamu-nyirenda Kaunda was a devout Christian and a teacher. My parents taught me Christian values which I have cherished and greatly valued to date. They were humble servants of the people and through them, I learned that leadership was about service to the people; that leadership was about sacrifice for the greater good of society; that leadership was about perseverance and commitment; that leadership was about understanding one’s humble role in society; and, that leadership was about patience and listening to the views of others and using those views for the good of society at large.

The visionary leaders I have mentioned above were those who inspired most of us to join the freedom struggle. I feel the enormous contributions of these leaders resonating so loudly in this great hall. I feel their presence. My memory of them has come back so vividly; for they were our revered leaders, our heroes, our pioneers, and our statesmen.

I stand in your midst as one of those whose humble contribution to Africa is being recognized, yet I know that there are many others whose contributions deserve mention and recognition, for they were visionary and exemplary leaders. I therefore wish to accept this award in their honor. Indeed, in the name of these great freedom fighters and many foot soldiers whose names may never find mention in any of our history books; in their name, I wish to accept this award with a deep sense of humility and appreciation.

May the good Lord God Almighty continue to bless and guide you all.
DISTINGUISHED LEADERSHIP

Mr. Charles Nyerere
APARC Distinguished Leadership Award
Acceptance Remarks on behalf of His Excellency Julius Nyerere

On behalf of the family of the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the first president of the United Republic of Tanzania, the following is a short speech on the note of thanks and acceptance remarks.

The family of the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere feels extremely honored and moved by the African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) at Boston University for paying tribute to his vision, his values, and for his contribution to change and development of the continent of Africa during the period of his lifetime.

The family is also very grateful for the invitation extended to our mother, Mama Maria Nyerere, his widow, to be present and accept this award on behalf of our late father, beloved Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. Mwalimu Nyerere championed African leadership, pan-Africanism, unity, justice, freedom, and equality. He chose to pursue a development strategy aimed at self-reliance and African socialism. His main objective was to eliminate poverty, disease, and ignorance, while building the structures essential for a law-abiding society.

He encouraged and supported the liberation movement that eventually eliminated the vestiges of colonialism, Apartheid, and racism, while promoting democracy and aspiring to bring about social change and economic revisions. He was indeed a leader who led by example and never amassed wealth at the expense of national interest. Mwalimu Nyerere, throughout his political life, proved to be a man of principle who understood Africa and the world. He acknowledged limitations regarding political groups and failure wherever mistakes occurred in his commitment to organize and develop the people of Africa. He understood the causes for the democracy deficit that were demonstrated by the numerous coups that during the period of his administration swept across Africa — a continent inspired by opportunists and generals who reigned while stripping the African masses of the opportunity to develop because they were interested in enriching themselves instead of saving the people of Africa.

Reflecting on what was going to be Africa’s context in the 21st Century, he cautioned, “It appears that in the world of tomorrow, there are going to be three centers of power — political, economic, and military power, to be concentrated in North America (namely the United States of America), Europe, and Japan.” He cautioned leaders to build a common market (or bloc) in order to force development. He considered such a move as vital to development.

The challenge, therefore, remains how to promote inter-African trade and build roads linking African countries in order to organize local populations to develop, while promoting the cooperation of the people of Africa, not simply the individual countries, to get rid of Africa’s marginalization. His contribution included education for self-reliance and commitment to freedom, unity, and people’s sense of development. In concluding my acceptance remarks on behalf of our beloved mother Mama Maria Nyerere and the rest of the family, I wish to again thank APARC for this honor and recognition of our father’s contribution to the development of Africa and the good governance he cherished, stood for, and exercised during his whole life as leader of Tanzania and Africa. Again, on behalf of my mother, I wish to wholeheartedly pronounce the acceptance of this posthumous Award of Distinguished Leadership to our late father, beloved Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. May the Lord rest his soul in eternal peace and the African people come forward to continue implementing the ideas he stood for.
DISTINGUISHED LEADERSHIP

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Dr. Jendayi Frazer
APARC Distinguished Leadership Award
Acceptance Remarks

I’m very honored to receive this award. I was well-raised by my parents, who always told me that the younger you are, the less you have to say. So, I will make my acceptance speech very short, remembering my family’s guidance, but also in order to take a couple of questions before I have to go back to Washington to deal with the Zimbabwean electoral crisis. I am indeed very honored to receive this recognition. Ambassador Stith, I want to thank you and APARC; it is particularly special to be recognized and honored with such great leaders as the great Kenneth Kaunda, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, my friend Kofi Annan, and Mr. Denzel Washington. I’ve come to appreciate more than ever the importance of leadership, vision, integrity, and persistence to move Africa forward. I therefore wholeheartedly support the vision and mission of the African Presidential Archives and Research Center. I especially want to underscore the archives, because those archives will remain a tremendous treasure for all of the young people here today who will become tomorrow’s great leaders who will move the continent forward. I accept this award with great humility and tremendous pride, and I thank you very much.

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DISTINGUISHED LEADERSHIP

Letter of Thanks and Acceptance from His Excellency Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations

Kofi Annan Foundation

Geneva, 26 June 2008

Dear Ambassador Stith,

I would like to express to the African Presidential Archives and Research Center (APARC) at Boston University my sincere appreciation for having been honored with APARC’s Distinguished Leadership Award at the African Presidential Roundtable 2008 on April 14 in Boston. My schedule, unfortunately, precluded me from accepting the award in person.

By all accounts, the African Presidential Roundtable 2008 was a great success. I feel incredibly honored to have included in this year’s proceedings. I am both humbled and inspired that I was selected to receive APARC’s Distinguished Leadership Award in the company of the other notable and deserving awardees. This recognition expresses your high expectations of me during my time as Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as my current work in support of various humanitarian issues across Africa.

APARC and its African Presidential Roundtable, once again, reinforced my belief in the important role that former African leaders can play in securing a successful future for the continent. Thank you again for your kind and thoughtful consideration and APARC’s continued good works.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kofi A. Annan
QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION WITH DR. JENDAYI FRAZER
Transcontinental Videoconference, April 14, 2008

Joanna Widmann
Boston University
AAU Collaborative
Student Representative

With your experience as Senior Director for African Affairs on the National Security Council, in addition to your work resolving conflicts in the wars in Sierra Leone, Congo, Liberia, and Burundi, you are certainly aware of the increasing importance of U.S. policy on U.S.-African security issues. With Africa’s growing importance in the global arena, the continent cannot be overlooked. We have witnessed a wave of U.S. soldiers’ presence on the continent with an emphasis on intelligence gathering, securing ungoverned places, and pre-positioning soldiers in order to deter the spread of al-Qaeda in Africa. What is your analysis of the progress that has been made in these efforts? In addition, the prior are all preventative measures, which obviously are beneficial to U.S.-security interests. Have these measures been beneficial to actually promoting conflict resolution within the continent? If not, is there a way for the U.S. to integrate the two, or should they be seen as separate?

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
Dr. Jendayi Frazer:
Thank you very much for that question. It’s a major question. I do think that we need an integrated, holistic approach to addressing the issues of conflict and the spread of terror in Africa. The Bush administration has tried to address this approach holistically on the conflict resolution side by focusing especially on building and strengthening the capacity of Africans themselves to address these conflicts. Regarding U.S. troops in Africa, we have been working on significant peacekeeping training; consequently, there are more U.S. soldiers and former U.S. soldiers in Africa training new peacekeeping troops. We have implemented the Global Peacekeeping Initiative, which is focused on trying to train up to 40,000 Africans over five years at a cost of $600 million dollars. The fact is, African countries are providing over 30 percent of peacekeepers globally, and so, they are very much carrying the burden not only in Africa, but worldwide.

So, yes, our military is part of that, not only in terms of intelligence gathering but also in terms of supporting and working side-by-side with African soldiers. However, we also have to deal with African diplomats. Our approach has been to work with lead African mediators, as we did in Kenya with Kofi Annan, President Benjamin Mkapa, and Madame Graça Machel, and working with multilateral organizations such as the UN and African Union (AU). In the Kenyan case, again, we had

President Kufuor who went there as the head of the AU and was eventually followed by President Kikwete after the transition in the AU presidency. Kikwete helped close the deal for Kenya. So, we have a diplomatic approach to conflict resolution on the continent as well.

Indeed, we have to deal with the root causes of conflict, and that is why we have very robust engagement. We are now at $6.7 billion dollars in official development assistance. We’re also trying to build African economies by canceling the debt for their countries. We’re trying to strengthen societies through educational programs, in addition to dealing with health crises such as HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. We have major programs in those areas in order to deal with the root causes of problems and build strong economies and democratic governments, all the while working with an approach that always looks to African capacity and African leadership.
I actually had the great fortune to design the Bush administration policy during his campaign (when he was Governor Bush); and so, my hopes for our policy have largely been realized. I recently went back to look at what our platform for Africa was during that early campaign in 2000, and, I’m quite proud to say that we’ve pretty much accomplished everything.

First, we were very focused on resolving the conflicts. We’ve ended wars (and helped to end wars) in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Congo, and Burundi. And, I think what’s important here, as I said, we had an approach working with African mediators, working with African leaders. In each one of those cases you had African mediators, you had African peacekeeping troops. I’m very proud of our approach on resolving these conflicts. We still need to deal with Eastern Congo. We have two agreements, Nairobi and Goma, that were recently developed, but both need a lot of work. Hopefully, we can build an institutional mechanism for confidence building among the countries of the Great Lakes region. We also had as one of our goals in 2000, dramatically changing the fight against HIV and AIDS. We took very bold steps from the outset, by funding a global fund for HIV and AIDS, TB, and malaria. The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) provided $15 billion for HIV/AIDS and malaria relief over five years and has been responsible for bringing anti-retroviral drugs to about 1.4 million Africans.

I remember traveling with Secretary Powell in 2001, and at that time most Africans were not receiving anti-retroviral drugs. Now, it’s an entirely different day because of PEPFAR and because of the global mobilization of resources under the global fund. We’re also, with the President’s malaria initiative, trying to reduce the mortality rate from malaria by 50 percent. But, the point is, when the President took his recent trip in February to five countries in Africa, as we went from Benin, to Tanzania, to Rwanda, to Ghana, and ending in Liberia, I felt the President’s goal shifting from reducing it to 50 percent mortality to the complete and total eradication of malaria in Africa; and, I think that’s the right one. As the President has said, “No baby should die by being bitten by a mosquito.” That’s one area where I think we have more work to do. We have these great health initiatives, but part of his platform in 2000 was also to build the health infrastructure of Africa. In regard to the economy, we’ve cancelled debt, we’ve increased our official development assistance, we’ve reauthorized and extended the AGOA legislation that was developed under the Clinton administration, and we’ve promoted private-sector led development through the Millennium Challenge Account. So, I feel very proud, again, on that front. And then, finally, I would say, “What would I hope a new President carries on from this Presidency?” Most importantly, respect for African leadership and for African capability. I’m a little nervous that we have three Senators as our Presidential candidates, and Senators sometimes have the view that we should just intervene in everything. Every time I go up to Congress, they’re always saying, “Well, what has America done lately to stop this or solve that?” I have been working very closely with African leaders. We’re working very closely with African mediators. We saw it work in Kenya. Hopefully it will work in Zimbabwe. Clearly it’s working across the continent. The continent over the last 10 years has just boomed. I think Charlayne said it right. This is one of the most hopeful periods that I’ve seen in Africa’s history, and I’ve been working on these issues for almost 30 years now. And, I think that we really are at a unique moment. Congress, as well as our Presidential candidates, must respect African leaders; and secondly, give the State Department and USAID more money. Taking it back to the first question about more U.S. soldiers in Africa; they have an important role to play. We can never get to the point where they are leading our diplomacy; where they are leading our foreign policy. We need to strengthen the State Department; we need to strengthen U.S. Agency for International Development. I think that Senators know how the budget works, and it’s very clear that they need to put far more money into foreign affairs, not just into military and security affairs.
**HIS EXCELLENCY JULIUS NYERERE (1922-1999)** served as the founding President of Tanzania and previously Tanganyika, from the country’s founding in 1964 until his retirement in 1985. Nyerere was born on April 13, 1922. In 1949, he received a scholarship to attend the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1952 with a Master of Arts degree in Economics and History. On his return to Tanganyika, Nyerere took a position teaching History, English, and Kiswahili at St. Francis College. In 1953, he was elected president of the Tanganyika African Association (TAA), a civic organization dominated by civil servants that he helped to establish while a student at Makerere University. Nyerere entered the colonial Legislative Council in 1958 and was elected chief minister in 1960. In 1961, Tanganyika was granted self-governance and Nyerere became its first Prime Minister on December 9. A year later, Nyerere was elected President of Tanganyika when it became a Republic.

**DR. JENDAYI FRAZER** was sworn in as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs on August 29, 2005. Prior to becoming Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr. Frazer was Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for African Affairs on the National Security Council, as well as the first woman to serve as U.S. Ambassador to South Africa. Before entering government in 2001, she was an Assistant Professor for Public Policy at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University from 1995 to 2001. She graduated from Stanford University with a Ph.D. in Political Science. Most recently, Dr. Frazer played a significant role in advocating for the recent power-sharing agreement in Kenya.

**HIS EXCELLENCY KOFI ANNAN** served as the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1997 to 2006 and was the first Secretary-General to emerge from the ranks of the United Nations staff. Mr. Annan studied at the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana, and completed his undergraduate work in economics at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1961. In 1961, he undertook graduate studies at the Institute of International Affairs in Geneva, and in 1972 earned a Master of Science degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Sloan School of Management. In 2001, he received the Nobel Peace Prize in conjunction with the United Nations. Annan was born in Kumasi, Ghana, in 1938, and is fluent in English, French, and several African languages.

**MR. DENZEL WASHINGTON** is an American actor, director, and philanthropist. He has garnered much critical acclaim for his work in film since the 1990s, including his portrayals of real-life figures, such as Steve Biko, Malcolm X, Rubin “Hurricane” Carter, Melvin B. Tolson, Frank Lucas, and Herman Boone. He has been awarded three Golden Globe awards and two Academy Awards for his work. He received an Academy Award for Best Actor for his role in the 2001 film *Training Day*. Mr. Washington grew up in Mt. Vernon, New York, and attended Fordham University, graduating with a B.A. in Drama and Journalism in 1977. Washington has invested a significant amount of time and effort to numerous philanthropic endeavors, such as providing housing for injured soldiers through the Fisher House Foundation. He is also a spokesperson for the Boys’ and Girls’ Clubs of America, lifetime founding member of the Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund, and an honorary chairperson of Save Africa’s Children.
**MS. CHARLAYNE HUNTER-GAULT** is an award-winning journalist with more than 40 years in the industry, extending her work at various times to all media. In 2005, she returned to NPR as a Special Correspondent after six years as CNN’s Johannesburg bureau chief and correspondent. She joined CNN in April 1999 from National Public Radio, where she worked as the network’s chief correspondent in Africa. Hunter-Gault joined NPR in 1997 after 20 years with PBS, where she worked as a national correspondent for The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer. She began her journalism career as a reporter for The New Yorker; then worked as a local news anchor for WRC-TV in Washington, D.C.; and as the Harlem bureau chief for The New York Times. In August 2005, she was inducted into the National Association of Black Journalists Hall of Fame. She holds some three dozen honorary degrees and is on the board of The Carter Center, The Committee to Protect Journalists, The Emory University Advisory Board for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA), The Root, and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. She is the Africa bureau chief for Essence Magazine and is the author of *In My Place*, a memoir of the civil rights movement, fashioned around her experiences as the first black woman to attend the University of Georgia. Her latest book is, *New News Out of Africa: Uncovering the African Renaissance*, published by Oxford University Press.

**REV. LIZ WALKER** is an ordained minister, an award winning television news journalist, a human rights activist, and documentary film producer currently working in the Sudan, scene of the 21st century’s first genocide. A 2005 graduate of the Harvard Divinity School, Reverend Walker first traveled to Sudan in the summer of 2001 with Reverend Dr. Gloria White-Hammond to investigate a controversial slave trade that was a part of the country’s 21-year civil war. Outraged by what they saw, Reverend Walker and Reverend White-Hammond co-founded My Sister’s Keeper, a humanitarian group currently building a girls’ school in the village of Akon, South Sudan. Walker, who shot much of her own footage in Sudan, has produced a documentary profiling Reverend White-Hammond called *A Glory From The God*. Reverend Walker is the host and executive producer of *Sundays with Liz Walker* on WBZ-TV in Boston. She is a co-founder of the Jane Doe Safety Fund, a multi-million dollar project to support domestic abuse shelters and safe houses around the Commonwealth. She currently sits on the Board of Trustees for Andover Newton Theological Institute and the Advisory Board for the New England Chapter of the United Nation’s International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF).

**MS. TANYA HART** is a veteran host and commentator with a wide range of broadcasting experience. Currently she is the host of *Hollywood Live with Tanya Hart*, a syndicated program on American Urban Radio Networks’ 500 stations. Her company also produces the daily AURN prep sheet Show Props for those same radio stations. Hart is a producer and guest D.J. on *Live in Hollywood*, a syndicated television show, which airs weekly in most of the country. Hart has been recognized with numerous awards, including four Emmys, eight Emmy nominations, and five medals from the International TV and Film Festival of New York. In addition, she has received the prestigious Peabody and Ohio State Awards for her documentary films. Her undergraduate degree is from Michigan State University’s College of Communication Art and Sciences, where she started her radio career on WKAR-FM and has been recognized as an Outstanding Alumnus. She earned a Masters Degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Education.
A TEACH-IN ON LEADERSHIP
At the Intersection Where Worlds Collide

On April 14, 2008, emerging leaders from colleges and universities in Africa and the United States provided the catalyst for launching a “structured teach-in” utilizing the Ethical Leadership Model™ developed by Dr. Walter Earl Fluker. In using this theoretical approach, a workbook — At the Intersection Where Worlds Collide — was created to provide navigational tools for leaders seeking an enlightened sense of values coupled with the courage for decisive action.

A primary method highlighted from the workshop mirrored the recent APARC publication edited by Charles R. Stith, For Such a Time as This: African Leadership Challenges, by encouraging leaders to share their stories. This process introduced participants to the following three elements created for ethical leaders based on narrative-based ethics: memory (remembering your story), vision (retelling your story), and mission (reliving your story). In recognizing the myriad of problems in contemporary leadership, especially regarding ethical behavior and political decisions, Stith’s work provides examples of narratives from African leaders responsible for shaping the destiny of their countries. Leaders such as Kenneth Kaunda, Daniel arap Moi, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Khetumile Masire, Karl Offmann, and Aristides Pereira shared personal narratives reflective of the pressing challenges African leaders face seeking to revolutionize and transform the social and political cultures of their countries. Adding to the historical foundation, Jerry Rawlings, Navinshandra Ramgoolam, Nicephoro Soglo, Antonio Monteiro, Benjamin Mkapa, and Pierre Buyoya shared personal statements supportive of their fellow leaders.

These examples shared the perspectives of past African presidents in addressing political scandals, ethnic and tribal conflicts, leadership acts of incivility, class divisions between rich and poor, education, religion, health, sexuality, and a host of issues embedded in threatening world security and communities. These first-hand narratives of African leaders remembering, retelling, and reliving their personal accounts captured the hope, passion, and empathy reflective of leaders with memory, vision, and mission. In acknowledging the leadership problems of African nations and analyzing the origin of these problems based on global action and inaction, participants discussed how leaders could solve these problems utilizing exercises and components from the workbook section entitled, The Way of the Story Teller: Narrative Based Ethics.

Current research shows civil society organizations as key providers in taking personal accountability regarding globalization. Fluker described the following five key challenges that confront civil society in its engagements. The first challenge is the challenge of power and power imbalances between different organizations. The second challenge is in how civil society seeks to bridge the gap between narrow interests and broader goals. The third challenge is to ensure that civil society can articulate a coherent vision for a more just and equitable global system. The fourth challenge is one that comes from outside of civil society; this is where many governments charge that civil society is undermining the democratic systems by short-circuiting established procedures of decision-making. The fifth challenge brings focus to legitimacy as well as fostering transparency, representation, and accountability within civil societies. After describing these five key challenges, the facilitators presented examples from the narratives in For Such a Time as This: African Leadership Challenges. One such example was how Dr. Bakili Muluzi, former president of Malawi, introduced the Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF), a non-governmental organization with the mandate to plan, implement, and deliver poverty alleviation projects.

In summary, “At the Intersection Where Worlds Collide” is an appropriate metaphor for the challenges confronting not only African leaders, but all leaders engaged in the struggle of balancing personal and public lives. According to Fluker, the basic argument underlying our interventive strategy is that leadership at this intersection requires an ethical anchor, a values-based structure in which leaders themselves must be central participants. While the decision to act is personal, leaders must “stay awake” in acknowledging the leader’s action in public space often determines the direction of families, communities, businesses, nations, and the larger global society.

Dr. Melvinia Turner King,
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Phone: (617) 353-5452
Email: egriffin@bu.edu
www.bu.edu/aparc

African Presidential Archives and Research Center
141 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215