

CARTON 2134

THE BLACK SCHOLAR

THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICA
(WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER)

2000

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Education ^{ultimately} environment
AI/D/health
economy, ^{peace} security
Democracy/human rights
Development national
plan of action for U.S.
Issues 2/15

Reggie Major
going to DC
for "Summit on
Africa" ~~backed by~~
CA blacks in State
Dept. Randall Robinson
in Round Amdele
will be there with
Albright & Clinton
AI/D been there

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Subj: [BRC-NEWS] Critique of the National Summit on Africa
Date: Thursday, March 2, 2000 5:51:11 AM
From: robert.chrisman@batnet.com
To: RobertA648@aol.com

Bob, this is an interesting reprot on the recent African Summit in Washington D.C.

The ritique is of "top down" theories of economc development, as well as of the Summit's management--grassrooters like Prexy Nesbitt [cited] were unhappy.

rc

>Date: Thu, 2 Mar 2000 05:27:35 -0500
>From: Progressive Response <irc@irc-online.org>
>Subject: [BRC-NEWS] Critique of the National Summit on Africa
>Sender: worker-brc-news@lists.tao.ca
>To: brc-news@lists.tao.ca
>X-Sender: Progressive Response <irc@irc-online.org>
>X-WWW-Site: <http://www.blackradicalcongress.org/>

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>The Progressive Response
>25 February 2000
>Vol. 4, No. 8
>Editor: Tom Barry
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>The Progressive Response (PR) is a weekly service of
>Foreign Policy in Focus (FPIF), a joint project of the
>Interhemispheric Resource Center and the Institute for
>Policy Studies. We encourage responses to the opinions
>expressed in PR and may print them in either the "Letters
>from Readers" or "Outside U.S." section.
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>I. Updates and Out-takes

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>*** AFRICA ACTIVISM: WHAT DIRECTION NOW? ***

>By Jim Lobe and Jim Cason

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>*** COMMEMORATIVE BOOK OF SUMMIT ***

>By National Summit on Africa

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>II. Outside U.S.

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>*** WHERE IS THE DIALOG IN THE NATIONAL SUMMIT? ***

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>III. Letters from Readers

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>*** LEBANON: NOT THE PARTY LINE ***

>*** NO REGARD FOR ARAB LIVES ***

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>I. Updates and Out-takes

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>(Editor's Note: This issue of the Progressive Response
>includes information and analysis about the National Summit
>on Africa. FPIF's Martha Honey and Erik Leaver were
>instrumental in gathering and editing the contributions to
>this PR. Readers are encouraged to link to a FPIF special
>report by William Minter of the Africa Policy Information
>Center. His essay "United States and Africa: Starting Points
>for a New Policy Framework" is posted at:
><http://www.foreignpolicy-infocus.org/papers/africa/index.html>)

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>*** AFRICA ACTIVISM: WHAT DIRECTION NOW? ***

>

>By Jim Lobe and Jim Cason

>

>(Jim Lobe is a Washington-based correspondent with the Inter
>Press Service news agency. Jim Cason is an executive
>committee member of the Association of Concerned Africa
>Scholars. Both are part of FPIF's "think tank without
>walls.")

>

>>From February 16 to 20, some 2,300 committed and energetic
>delegates from throughout the United States gathered in
>Washington, DC, for a five-day, high-profile "summit"
>dedicated to building a politically powerful coalition for
>Africa, but there was much uncertainty about how to do it.
>The official program and plenary sessions were dominated by
>U.S. and African government officials, members of Congress,
>and corporate leaders. But the energy in the workshops and
>hallways of this event, as well as the commitment of
>delegates to use their own funds to get to Washington for
>the meeting, demonstrated again the potential for Africa
>activism that still exists in the United States ten years
>after the South African victory over apartheid. Particularly
>noticeable was the high attendance--upwards of 30%--of
>Africa expatriates who established themselves during the
>conference as key players in any future constituency for the
>continent.

>

>The National Summit on Africa (NSA) was a four-year effort,
>generously funded with almost \$8 million by the Ford
>Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The NSA
>approved a 254-point platform--a sometimes-contradictory
>laundry list of policy recommendations--the "National Policy
>Plan of Action for U.S.-Africa Relations in the 21st
>Century."

>

>Beginning in May 1998, the National Summit on Africa
>convened a series of "regional summits and policy fora"
>around five broad themes in U.S.-African relations: 1)
>democracy and human rights; 2) economic development, trade
>and investment, and job creation; 3) education and culture;
>4) peace and security; and 5) sustainable development,
>quality of life, and the environment. Each regional summit
>elected state delegations who, together with 500 at-large

>delegates, participated in the deliberative process at the
 >Washington gathering. The NSA's National Policy Plan will be
 >presented to policymakers with the view that it will form
 >the blueprint for a new and broader U.S. engagement with
 >Africa in the 21st century.

>

>Among the specific proposals endorsed by the summit were an
 >urgent request for the U.S. to provide increased funding for
 >AIDS research, education, and prevention and a demand for
 >comprehensive debt relief for Africa. The final summit
 >document also calls for conditional support of the Africa
 >Growth and Opportunity Act trade bill that is currently
 >before the U.S. Congress and for a new "Marshall
 >Plan"--scale commitment of additional financial resources
 >for African development. The recommendations urge Washington
 >to support a ban on landmines, end sales of small arms to
 >Africa, and provide far more money for peacekeeping missions
 >in Africa.

>

>But the final assembly, addressed by two of the most widely
 >respected black politicians, Rev. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-IL)
 >and former Rep. Ron Dellums (D-CA), was clouded with charges
 >by many grassroots and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)
 >rooted in the antiapartheid movement that the mobilizing
 >effort put into the summit risked being hijacked by a
 >leadership with a "corporate-friendly" agenda. "Somehow all
 >the hard work we put into making our voices heard here was
 >for nothing," complained Nunu Kidane, a former cochair of
 >the California delegation. Kidane had helped organize the
 >San Francisco regional summit, but she resigned in disgust
 >because of what she characterized as the top-down nature of
 >the NSA.

>

>"Many of the people who went to Africa to do solidarity work
 >in the 1960s and 1970s, knew they would never get paid,"
 >said Prexy Nesbitt, a Chicago-based activist and educator
 >who serves on the board of the Africa Fund and has worked
 >with TransAfrica, the Washington Office on Africa, and many
 >of the other national Africa groups. "But today," Nesbitt
 >explained, "[with the emphasis on trade and investment],
 >you're getting more and more people going with a sense of
 >'what is in it for me?' This [meeting] is controlled by the
 >latter type. These are the new colonizers."

>

>Although Nesbitt didn't mention him by name, he appeared to
 >describe Leonard H. Robinson, Jr., the NSA's "president and
 >CEO", who had defended Washington's "constructive
 >engagement" policy with apartheid South Africa as Deputy
 >Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the
 >Reagan and Bush administrations. More recently Robinson
 >worked as a lobbyist for both Sani Abacha's military regime
 >in Nigeria and Togolese president Gnassingbe Eyadema, one of
 >Africa's longest ruling dictators. Robinson apparently
 >intends to transform the NSA into a permanent organization
 >directed with a board half of whose directors will represent
 >U.S. corporations active in Africa. "We're going to need a
 >board that brings a lot more to the table," said Sunni

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>Khalid, the former National Public Radio reporter who is now
>the summit spokesperson. "It takes a lot of money to do
>this."

>

>As originally conceived, the summit was to be used to
>mobilize and expand a variety of groups and interests
>worried about Africa's marginalization following the end of
>the cold war. Since the 1980s, aid to Africa has declined
>sharply, despite half-hearted Clinton administration efforts
>to increase it. After the 1992-93 Somalia debacle,
>Washington's refusal to act decisively to stop or prevent
>civil conflicts, including the 1994 Rwandan genocide, fueled
>fears, according to the summit's literature, "that the
>United States would continue to disengage" from Africa
>despite "unprecedented opportunities...to promote democratic
>values and free markets."

>

>"Little urgency is given to our problems, and when
>assistance is rendered, it is relatively too little and
>often delayed," Organization of African Unity (OAU)
>Secretary-General Salim A. Salim told the delegates during
>the opening speeches. "This is in remarkable contrast to how
>other societies are treated in this regard. It boils down to
>the fact that Africa lacks a strong constituency in the
>United States," Secretary-General Salim added.

>

>Over the past two years, the National Summit on Africa has
>convened six regional and three policy conferences--in
>Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Denver, Atlanta,
>Los Angeles, Houston, and Oklahoma City--with attendance
>ranging from a low of less than 400 in Chicago to well over
>3,000 in Atlanta. A summit press release claimed that more
>than 10,000 participated in these regional forums.

>

>Almost from the beginning, however, the NSA secretariat and
>executive committee were criticized for a "top-down"
>approach that failed to adequately consult with existing
>local groups and long-established NGOs with national
>networks. Many of the national activist NGOs, fearful of
>alienating the powerful donors who were behind the summit,
>joined the national board but confined their criticisms to
>internal discussions. From early on in the process,
>according to several board members, representatives of the
>International Human Rights Law Group, Africa Fund,
>Constituency for Africa, American Friends Service Committee,
>and Africa Policy Information Center voiced strong concerns
>about the huge expenditures (more than \$400,000 on one
>regional conference, including \$40,000 for fresh flowers)
>and the failure to adequately consult with local activists
>and groups. Salih Booker, who until recently worked with the
>Council on Foreign Relations and who drafted the original
>proposal as a consultant for Ford and Africare, resigned
>from the board in October 1998 to protest the lack of
>transparency with which the process was being conducted and
>the lack of a policy for accepting financial contributions
>from corporations with questionable records in Africa,
>including Chevron.

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>Unease on the twenty-eight member board increased last
>December when Robinson circulated an internal memorandum in
>which he laid out the case for creating a new organization
>after the summit to act as the "central repository on
>Africa-related issues and affairs." Arguing that the
>lobbying network for Africa had been "moribund [especially
>since the conclusion of the Free South Africa movement],
>largely ineffectual over a sustained period and considered a
>nonfactor by the various power centers of decisionmaking in
>Washington," Robinson asserted that "it would be a travesty
>if the summit failed to capitalize on the momentum it has
>generated to fill the void."

>
>As originally conceived, the NSA was supposed to cease to
>exist a few months after the Washington meeting and the
>formulation of the National Policy Plan of Action.
>Robinson's memo, however, went on to propose an initial
>annual budget for an "American Council on African Affairs"
>of almost \$1 million. Robinson wrote that, based on recent
>conversations "with corporate executives and with
>representatives of the foundation community"--including Coca
>Cola, Sara Lee, World Space, Carnegie Corporation,
>Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, and the MacArthur
>Foundation--"it is very conceivable that the summit will
>attract additional, substantial capital as a consequence of
>the February 2000 event." Robinson noted that the corporate
>interest in providing financial support "represents a sea
>change in attitude and receptivity and should
>mushroom--anticipating a knock-out summit in February."

>
>The following month, the six member executive committee
>endorsed Robinson's idea and called for the new organization
>to be headed by a board with 50% corporate representation.
>Though some NGOs would remain on the board, others,
>according to the memo, would shift to an advisory committee.
>"[T]he new board cannot afford to be perceived as being
>other than 'corporate-friendly,'" stated a January 18 memo
>from the executive committee.

>
>That agenda became clearer by the time the 2,300 delegates
>began arriving to hear President Bill Clinton and half a
>dozen other administration and official dignitaries kick off
>the summit with a call for participants to lobby their
>members of Congress and senators to quickly approve the
>corporate-backed Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).
>"All of the hard work we had put into trying to get a
>balanced view of the bill was excluded," lamented California
>delegate Kidane, as speaker after speaker exhorted the
>delegates to push for the AGOA. (During the NSA's policy
>sessions, the AGOA was rejected by one of the five policy
>working groups and endorsed with reservations by another.
>Yet a press statement released at the end of the summit by
>the secretariat cited "support for the Africa Growth and
>Opportunity Act" as the first of half a dozen of the major
>policy recommendations of the summit participants.)

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>More disappointments were to come. Grassroots and NGO
>delegates were incensed both about the sponsorship by
>corporate giants Chevron and Monsanto of specific events and
>about the appearance of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi as
>the sole African head of state to address the meeting.
>"Taking money from Chevron was a violation of decisions
>taken earlier in the summit process and of the people who
>are struggling in the Niger Delta," said Jennifer Davis,
>director of the New York-based Africa Fund, which played a
>leading role in the antiapartheid movement and more recently
>in the struggle against military rule in Nigeria. "I would
>have preferred to do without a couple of dinners and not
>have Chevron and Monsanto as donors," said New York cochair
>Mojubaolu Olufunke Okome, a Nigerian who addressed the final
>plenary session on behalf of many of the dissidents and won
>a standing ovation for her comments. "Chevron's policies in
>the Niger delta are morally bankrupt," she said, adding that
>a member of her own family had been killed in the violence
>that has wracked the oil-rich region.

>
>Ezekiel Pajibo, who works with the Africa Faith and Justice
>Network and was cochair of the Maryland delegation, said he
>was so outraged that Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi was
>the only African head of state on the program that he helped
>organize a demonstration outside the Grand Hyatt Hotel where
>Moi addressed a luncheon gathering. Delegates arriving for
>the luncheon not only had to walk through a line of
>demonstrators shouting "sham" and denouncing Moi as an
>"African Pinochet," they also had to cross a line of
>picketers from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union who
>were protesting the hotel's refusal to allow a union. Vice
>President Al Gore, who was scheduled to address the same
>luncheon, refused to cross the picket line, and his remarks
>were instead broadcast into the gathering.

>
>Summit dignitaries defended Moi's presence. "We invited many
>heads of state to come," said NSA cochair Andrew Young, a
>former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and ex-mayor of
>Atlanta, who stood by Moi as hecklers were led from the
>hotel banquet hall by security officials. "President Moi
>came." Still, Moi's presence was symptomatic of a larger
>problem at the summit. Although the discussion in the policy
>groups was lively and participatory, the plenary sessions
>were dominated by official and corporate voices, charged
>David Beckman, who is president of Bread for the World.
>"Whereas representation by African official and privileged
>sectors is strong," noted a petition signed by scores of
>delegates, including some board members, "representation
>within the official summit process by other Africans in the
>U.S. and by African civil society, including women's,
>farmers', labor, human rights, youth and other grassroots
>organizations is woefully inadequate. If the NSA is about
>peoples participation in policymaking, why are these views
>and voices not given (at least) equal prominence?"

>
>The petition, which charged that the summit process "has
>been concentrated in a small, centralized group," also

>called for a "full evaluation of the strengths and
>weaknesses" of the summit to date and the adoption of a
>"Framework of Guiding Principles" on governance,
>participation, and transparency before any decisions are
>taken on the organization's future. But Robinson, who agreed
>to allow Okome address the final plenary session as a
>representative of the dissenters in order to avoid a
>disruptive protest from the floor, declined to be pinned
>down on precisely what his organizational intentions were.
>Instead, he stressed that he wanted to fully cooperate with
>the NGOs and others. "As long as the National Summit on
>Africa has a nickel to spend," he said, "we guarantee that
>we will work with anybody who has Africa--not
>self-interest--in mind. ... Why can't we work together to
>make this happen?" he asked.

>
>Salih Booker remains skeptical. In a memo he sent to the
>board in early February, Booker strongly opposed
>perpetuating or transforming the organization, noting that
>Robinson's recommendations "suggest the creation of an
>entity dominated by U.S. corporations to act as a catalyst
>for working against the existing people-centered NGOs and
>their public education and public advocacy networking
>efforts. These proposals will only lead to a further
>diminution of funding possibilities for existing
>Africa-focused organizations, especially politically and
>economically progressive organizations including
>African-American ones," he argued.

>
>Others agree. "Any new organization that has that kind of
>money behind it has the potential for defunding the groups
>that have been the mainstay of Africa work generally," said
>Melvin Foote, director of the Washington-based Constituency
>for Africa (CFA). Foote, who resigned from the NSA board in
>January, said that it has been difficult for many of the
>NGOs that have participated in the summit to criticize it
>publicly for fear of offending their donors. Ford and
>Carnegie have long dominated Africa funding in the
>foundation world.

>
>Despite all the profound disagreements and criticisms, the
>National Summit on Africa demonstrated decisively that there
>is a powerful network of activists in the United States who
>are working on, or trying to work on, Africa issues and are
>not being reached by existing Africa-focused groups. With \$8
>million to spend, the NSA succeeded in drawing local
>organizers who had not been part of existing networks into
>the regional summit process and eventually to the national
>summit in Washington.

>
>But, as the protests at the meeting and the resignations
>from the summit board showed, many activists and local
>networks were not prepared to be paraded into Washington
>simply to endorse a corporate--and
>U.S.-government--dominated agenda handed down from on high.
>For every person who protested publicly at the summit, there
>were at least two more who told reporters that they saw the

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>problems but believed they would be fixed in the future.
>"They brought us together in New Jersey, and we plan to stay
>together and keep organizing, but we're not going to be
>taking orders from this crowd in Washington," said one
>delegate who asked that his name not be used.

>
>The NSA organizers have already said they are heading in a
>"corporate friendly" direction, so the question for other
>Africa-focused organizations is whether they can pick up
>some of the energy generated at the summit and channel it
>into a new movement.

>
>Ten years after the end of apartheid in South Africa there
>are still hundreds of local community groups with linkages
>to Africa, but the range of activism on Africa crosses over
>a number of issues and is much less nationally focused.
>Beyond the direct campaigns for democracy and human rights
>and against oil companies in specific countries such as
>Sudan or Nigeria, there are global coalitions on trade
>issues, debt and economic justice, landmines, and small arms
>that focus attention on Africa. In addition, more radical
>groups in the black community, such as the Black Radical
>Congress and U.S.-based activists organizing for Afrocentric
>schools, chose to stay away from this gathering but are
>passionately committed to Africa work.

>
>Whether the organizers of the National Summit on Africa
>manage to attract additional foundation or corporate funding
>for their new project, what they have done is demonstrate
>the potential for Africa organizing and present a challenge
>to Africa activists in this country. The question now is who
>will pick up this challenge?

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>*** COMMEMORATIVE BOOK OF SUMMIT ***

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>(Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from the National
>Summit on Africa's "Commemorative Book" outlining the
>history and purpose of the Summit. For more information,
>visit <http://www.africasummit.org/>)

>

>..."In 1996, the Ford Foundation, under the spirited
>initiative of Timothy J. Bork, Director for Africa and
>Middle East programs, created the Africa Policy Initiative,
>a limited constellation of targeted education and public
>outreach activities to reenergize U.S. interest in Africa.
>The National Summit on Africa was the Initiative's flagship
>activity.

>

>"The Summit concept became a reality through wide-ranging
>consultations with key organizations and individuals...
>There was a consensus that improving U.S./Africa relations
>and the broader public's understanding of the continent were
>essential to (1) enable the U.S. to be a responsible partner
>and take advantage of the tremendous opportunities on the
>continent, and (2) facilitate a better appreciation of our

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>national diversity. Inclusiveness, diversity, and broad
>public outreach were guiding principles. It was determined
>that the American people should be engaged in U.S./Africa
>relations as never before through a movement intended to
>inform and empower them. The Summit was to be a
>resource-rich organization acting as a catalyst to bring
>existing and new efforts together to ignite a new era of
>U.S./Africa cooperation.

>
>"...The National Summit on Africa set out to accomplish its
>objectives by convening a series of regional policy
>dialogues, sub-regional policy fora, and numerous local
>caucuses and educational programs....By the conclusion...the
>National Summit on Africa will have: produced a Policy Plan
>of Action for U.S./Africa relations; directly reached nearly
>20,000 Americans and many more through media coverage and
>public service announcements; helped to generate many
>locally-based Africa-focused organizations; created a
>delegate structure through the United States; and outreached
>to countless continental and U.S.-based Africans to obtain
>their views, guidance, and support....The once distorted
>face of Africa consistently painted by the media in this
>country has given way to a more positive portrayal in
>mainstream newspapers throughout the United States...

>
>"Perhaps the most powerful indicator of the Summit's
>progress is in its partnerships. Never before, with the
>possible exception of the anti-apartheid movement, have
>political figures from both parties come together to support
>a movement in the way they have the National Summit on
>Africa. ... These accomplishments have positioned a powerful
>network comprised of informed Americans and representatives
>from the non-profit, business, educational, religious,
>union, and grass-roots communities to carry forward with a
>strong and diverse voice, the clear message that Americans
>want a stronger and more positive relationship with
>Africa...."

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>Sources for More Information on Africa:

>
>African Faith and Justice Network
>Email: afjn@afjn.org
>Website: <http://afjn.cua.edu/>
>
>Africa Fund
>Email: africafund@igc.org
>Website: <http://www.theafricafund.org/>
>
>Africa News Service
>Email: newsdesk@africanews.org
>Website: <http://www.africanews.org/>
>
>Africa Policy Information Center
>Email: apic@africapolicy.org
>Website: <http://www.africapolicy.org/>
>
>Africare

>Email: africare@africare.org
>Website: <http://www.africare.org/>
>
>Amnesty International
>Email: aakewei@igc.org
>Website: <http://www.amnestyusa.org/ailib/aireport/ar99/index-afr.htm>
>
>Association of Concerned Africa Scholars
>Email: wgmartin@uiuc.edu
>Website: <http://www.prairienet.org/acas/>
>
>Human Rights Watch/Africa
>Email: hrwdc@hrw.org
>Website: <http://www.hrw.org/>
>
>National Summit on Africa
>Email: africasummit@africasummit.org
>Website: <http://www.africasummit.org/>
>
>TransAfrica
>Email: transforum@igc.org
>Website: <http://www.transafricaforum.org/>
>
>Washington Office on Africa
>Email: woa@igc.org
>Website: <http://www.woafrica.org/>
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>II. Outside U.S.
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>(Editor's Note: This section of the Progressive Response
>includes non-U.S. perspectives on the impact and directions
>of U.S. foreign policy. Article submissions no longer than
>1,000 words should be sent to: tom@irc-online.org)
>
>*** WHERE IS THE DIALOG IN THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ***
>
>The following is a portion of a petition signed by dissident
>delegates and read at the final plenary of the National
>Summit on Africa (NSA) by Nunu Kidane, a Nigerian who was
>former co-chair of the Summit's California delegation.
>
>[W]e are extremely concerned that the process has been
>organized in violation of many of the core values that
>motivate and drive our efforts to promote social, economic,
>environmental and political justice in Africa. We protest
>the use of our names and reputations of our organizations in
>ways that violate the following fundamental principles of
>democracy, transparency and accountability:
>
>BALANCED AND OPEN DEBATE: Where are the opportunities for
>diverse opinions in keynote addresses plenary sessions? If
>the goal of the deliberative process is to create a Plan of
>Action on priority policy issues, why are discussions of
>current issues affecting the continent absent? ...Where is
>the balanced dialogue?

>
 >DEMOCRATIC AND TRANSPARENT PROCESS: Decision-making and
 >communication surrounding the NSA process has been
 >concentrated in a small, centralized group without adequate
 >consultation with the participants involved - e.g. over
 >officials invited, fiscal accountability, corporate
 >sponsorships and the future of the NSA. If the NSA's ideals
 >are partnership and democracy, why would an African leader
 >who has a well-documented record of human rights abuses be
 >honored? Does the prominent role given to Daniel arap Moi
 >represent the kind of governmental partnership we want
 >reflected in US-Africa relations?

>
 >ECONOMIC JUSTICE: Why are corporate-friendly policies
 >promoted, while worker- and environment-friendly policies
 >are ignored? Why is the NSA promoting one particular piece
 >of legislation -- the African Growth and Opportunity Act
 >(AGOA) in its documents and plenaries? Why, given the rise
 >of African and global social movements for economic justice,
 >has there not been similar space allocated for their
 >proponents to examine the role and impacts of the World
 >Bank, the IMF, and the WTO? Where is the dialogue on fair
 >trade, economic reform, and developmental alternatives?

>
 >CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY: Why is the NSA funded by companies
 >like Monsanto and Chevron, known exploiters of workers,
 >communities and the environment? How were the decisions to
 >accept sponsorship arrived at? Did these contributions
 >assure a privileged position of corporate voices and the
 >absence of their critics? Where is the dialogue on corporate
 >accountability?

>
 >WORKERS' RIGHT TO ORGANIZE: Why were functions and delegates
 >booked at the non-union Grand Hyatt? Where is the union bug
 >on Summit documents? Why were African trade unionists not
 >present?

>
 >In spite of these issues and failings much has been
 >accomplished that can be built on over the months and years
 >ahead. Before any NSA continuation plans can be considered,
 >however:

>
 >* A framework of Guiding Principles that enshrines the above
 >values must be developed in a transparent and participatory
 >manner;

>
 >* A full evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses to date
 >must be completed and discussed, taking into account the
 >views of at-large delegates, marginalized and missing
 >groups, as well as those who have left or opted out. These
 >discussions should inform considerations about whether to
 >take forward the NSA and in what manner.

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 >III. Letters from Readers
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>*** LEBANON: NOT THE PARTY LINE ***

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>Excellent analysis (FPIF, "Lebanon: Key Battleground for
>Middle East Policy" posted at
><<http://www.foreignpolicy-infocus.org/briefs/vol5/v5n02leb.html>>).

>Obviously not the US party line. Different viewpoint, but an
>important cultural perspective for US foreign policy makers
>and executers. I executed that policy for 31 years in the
>Army and for the last seven taught at West Point, where I
>was an Assistant Professor of Cultural Geography. We used
>Beirut and Lebanon as one of our critical sites for cadet
>terrain and cultural analysis of a potential deploying peace
>operations force. This information would have enhanced our
>instruction. Thank you.

>

>--Michael M. Toler, LTC, US Army, Infantry, Retired <MMToler@aol.com>

>

>*** NO REGARD FOR ARAB LIVES ***

>

>As a US citizen, I have long observed the "two-faced"
>policies which the United States enforces in the Middle
>East. The US has absolutely no regard for Arab lives, but
>extraordinary regard for Israeli lives. I have NEVER in my
>life seen in a US newspaper a photograph of a Palestinian or
>other Arab victim of an Israeli bombing or assassination, or
>a photo of grieving friends or relatives; yet, every Israeli
>victim, and their grieving friends and relatives, frequent
>our media. Further, the United States uses any and all UN
>resolutions as a pretext to further bomb Iraq, and continue
>the suffering of their civilian population, but disregards
>all UN resolutions which might expect concessions from
>Israel, or attempt to obtain Israel's observance of
>international law. The US obviously believes it is
>imperative to disarm Iraq, but continues to arm Israel, even
>having provided them with nuclear weapons. And, the United
>States "bribes" some Arab nations, and uses promises of its
>military to maintain petro-monarchs in power to others, to
>insure their subservience. However, I would add that as long
>as Arab states continue to prostitute themselves to the
>United States; and as long as Arab states willingly
>sacrifice their national pride, their religion, their Arab
>beliefs, and their principles of justice regarding the
>Palestinians, for short-term financial gain, they DESERVE
>the absolute LACK OF RESPECT they get from the US
>Government, and from the US populace. Neither prostitutes,
>nor prostitute-nations are respected, nor should they be!!!

>

>-- Edward Albertini <EJALALB@email.msn.com>

>

>-----

>

>The Progressive Response aims to provide timely analysis and
>opinion about U.S. foreign policy issues. The content does
>not necessarily reflect the institutional positions of
>either the Interhemispheric Resource Center or the Institute
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>

13

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>

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>-30-

>

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>

RobertA648@aol.com wrote:

> Reggie -- FYI, Bob Allen

Thanks:

I picked that one up yesterday, and while I appreciate the input, I have to read it a couple of times to get the slant right. I'm bothered by a quote from a woman named Nunu who was cited as quitting in disgust. She did resign her position as co-chair of the California delegation, but that resignation was back in July some time, when first wave of political opportunism crested. .

Most of us who know Nunu, can't picture her giving any kind of angry interview, but if that's the content of the interview, it was dishonestly displaced in time. Nunu was working for the Summit as some kind of coordinator, and as far as I can tell performed her function throughout.

Here's another critique which you may or may not have looked at. it gets a little closer to the discontents than the one you forwarded to me. In reality, both of them are necessary for a good understanding of the dynamics involved in the Summit.

Thanks

Reggie

RobertA648@aol.com wrote:

> Reggie -- I think the main problem is that I'm using a Macintosh rather than
> a PC. If you send it as a text attachment I think I can translate it. I
> think Word would also work.
>
> Bob

I'll just paste it in below:

Subject: PANW--Whose Really Behind the US National Summit on Africa?
Resent-From: harambee@infobro.com Date: Mon, 28 Feb. 2000 14:06:49 -0500
(EST)
From: Pan-African News Wire <ac6123@wayne.edu>
To: Black Power List <harambee@infobro.com>

Distributed By: THE PAN-AFRICAN RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER
211 SCB BOX 47, WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

DETROIT, MI 48202-- E MAIL: ac6123@wayne.edu *

Pan-African News Wire, Weekly Dispatch, Monday, 28 Feb. 2000

A New Corporate Plan for Africa: Whose Really Behind the NSA?

Summit's own members express doubts and suspicions

The National Summit on Africa and the Constituency for Africa are relatively new groups that have sprung up over the last several years purporting to represent individuals and communities in the United States who support positive change and development on the African continent. However, the first criticism made of these groups is that they have consciously sought to ignore and marginalize existing organizations that have operated for many years and decades

in support of progressive and revolutionary change on the continent of Africa.

Another area of deep distrust of these groups, NSA and CFA, is their reliance on corporate interests which have not only exploited the masses in Africa but engage in oppressive policies against workers and communities in the United States and other parts of the world. Hence the NSA's endorsement of the US

Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, which has been denounced by a host of trade unions and pro-Africa organizations in the country.

When one looks at the role of people such as Rev. Leon Sullivan in the NSA, then it becomes quite clear that it is not operating with the best interests of Africa and the Pan-African community in general. Sullivan worked for many years as a General Motors board member in thwarting efforts by grassroots organizations and student movements to bring about economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa during the 1970s and 1980s.

Sullivan, who created a corporate-friendly approach known as the "Sullivan Principles", that sought to "integrate" toilets and lunch rooms in South Africa as opposed to supporting the national liberation of both South Africa and Namibia, which occurred during the 1990s. No thanks to Rev. Sullivan, who is promoted by the corporate media today as a former "anti-apartheid activist" (one of the most perverse distortions in modern US history). However, this is how the government and corporate interests distort reality and attempt to rob the masses of their own historical achievements.

Below are two letters written by people who are past and present affiliates of the CFA and NSA and now have misgivings about its purpose and character. The last letter is written, surprisingly enough, by a black official of the controversial Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Saleh Booker.

It is obvious that these individuals are promoting a program that will only lead to further indebtedness, militarization and economic exploitation of Africa by the world capitalist system. At the same time they are out to undermine the existing organizations that have supported progressive change and development in Africa for decades.

Pan-African News Wire

Where is the Dialogue in the National Summit on Africa?

[This statement, drafted by concerned delegates and distributed for signatures in the final two days of the summit, was presented at the closing session by Dr.

Mojubaolu Olufunke Okome, a professor at Fordham University who was co-chair of the New York state delegation, who also spoke of the responsibility of Chevron for the death of a family member in the Niger Delta. An open letter by Dr. Okome to the Nigerian government and to Chevron, dated October 20, 1999, is available on the Africa Resource Center web site (<http://www.africaresource.com>).]

The National Summit on Africa (NSA) has brought together thousands of individuals and hundreds of organizations to move forward the dialogue on US-Africa relations. We recognize the efforts of all those involved. However, we are extremely concerned that the process has been organized in violation of many

of the core values that motivate and drive our efforts to promote social, economic, environmental and political justice in Africa. We protest the use of our names and reputations of our organizations in ways that violate the following fundamental principles of democracy, transparency and accountability:

BALANCED AND OPEN DEBATE: Whereas representation by African official and privileged sectors is strong and African diplomatic statements were included in NSA orientation materials, representation within the official Summit process by other Africans in the US and by African civil society, including women's, farmer's, labor, human rights, youth and other grassroots organizations is woefully inadequate. If the NSA is about peoples' participation in policymaking, why are these views and voices not given (at least) equal prominence? Where are the opportunities for diverse opinions in keynote addresses and plenary sessions? If the goal of the deliberative process is to create a Plan of Action on priority policy issues, why are discussions of current issues affecting the continent absent? At the so-called Presidential Candidate's Forum, why were no opportunities provided for questions regarding the candidates' records and positions on issues affecting Africa? Where is the balanced dialogue?

DEMOCRATIC AND TRANSPARENT PROCESS: Decision-making and communication surrounding the NSA process has been concentrated in a small, centralized group

without adequate consultation with the participants involved - e.g. over officials invited, fiscal accountability, corporate sponsorships and the future of the NSA. If the NSA's ideals are partnership and democracy, why would an African leader who has a well-documented record of human rights abuses be honored? Does the prominent role given to Daniel arap Moi represent the kind of governmental partnership we want reflected in US-Africa relations? Why were alternative Kenyan views not given equal visibility? If Moi was invited in the name of the California delegates, why were most California delegates unaware of it until their arrival in Washington DC? Where is the dialogue on good

governance?

ECONOMIC JUSTICE: Why are corporate-friendly policies promoted, while worker- and environment-friendly policies are ignored? Why is the NSA promoting one particular piece of legislation -- the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)-- in its documents and plenaries? Why, given the rise of African and global social movements for economic justice, has there not been similar space allocated for their proponents to examine the role and impacts of the World Bank, the IMF, and the WTO? Where is the dialogue on fair trade, economic reform and developmental alternatives?

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY: Why is the NSA funded by companies like Monsanto and Chevron, known exploiters of workers, communities and the environment? How were the decisions to accept sponsorship arrived at? Did these contributions assure a privileged position of corporate voices and the absence of their critics? Where is the dialogue on corporate accountability?

WORKERS' RIGHT TO ORGANIZE: Why were functions and delegates booked at the non-union Grand Hyatt? Where is the union bug on Summit documents? Why were African trade unionists not present? What do these anti-union acts tell African workers? While Al Gore refused to cross a picket line, why were NSA delegates and activists expected to cross that same picket line? Where is the dialogue on worker's rights and on solidarity between workers and unions in the US and in Africa?

In spite of these issues and failings much has been accomplished that can be built on over the months and years ahead. Before any NSA continuation plans can be considered, however:

- * A framework of Guiding Principles that enshrines the above values must be developed in a transparent and participatory manner;

- * A full evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses to date must be completed and discussed, taking into account the views of at-large delegates, marginalized and missing groups, as well as those who have left or opted out. These discussions should inform considerations about whether to take forward the NSA and in what manner.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Board of Directors, National Summit on Africa FROM: Salih Booker RE: Summit Secretariat Proposals on the Future of the National Summit on Africa DATE: February 8, 2000

As a former member of the Board I am very concerned about the proposals for perpetuating the National Summit on Africa that you are currently contemplating.

I believe that these proposals represent a contradiction of the very Summit process they purport to continue and a betrayal of the original vision of the Summit. Nor do these proposals emanate from demands arising organically from successful sub-regional summit meetings during the past three years.

I strongly believe that the proposals to perpetuate the Summit as a new and permanent organization should be opposed for the following reasons:

- * They contradict the original vision of the Summit process and prejudice the Summit deliberations themselves;
- * They fail to seriously consider the desirability of ending the NSA, following its intended closure, in favor of strengthening the organizations that have a proven record of far more productive and cost-effective work on African affairs;
- * They suggest the creation of an entity dominated by US Corporations to act as a catalyst for working against the existing people-centered NGOs and their public education and public advocacy networking efforts;
- * They project a vision of a new vehicle focused on the corporate community that would itself be a duplication of other existing corporate-oriented Africa groups;
- * They fail to acknowledge that the NSA has not demonstrated that it has any comparative advantage in any of the areas it proposes to continue its work. Greater humility and a capacity for self-criticism would be welcome, as it appears that the original plans for a serious evaluation of the Summit process have -- like so many other decisions -- been abandoned;

* These proposals will only lead to a further diminution of funding possibilities for existing Africa-focused organizations, especially politically and economically progressive organizations including African American ones.

BACKGROUND

In 1993 I was contracted by the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation to undertake a review of ten American organizations and programs that focused on African affairs and to review the changes in US foreign policymaking toward Africa that were then emerging with the end of the Cold War. This study has unfortunately never been publicly released. Principal among its findings was that Africa did not lack a constituency in the US but rather that there were multiple constituencies. The report further outlined the potential convergence between African objectives of attaining security, democracy and development and

those of the US of promoting global security, enlarging the community of democracies and increasing economic growth and prosperity in the world. The report recommended -- inter alia -- working with the existing leading Africa-focused organizations to build a shared policy agenda and to develop means to increase public participation in the policymaking process. It noted that those most effective in impacting policy had historically been excluded from foundation funding. The report identified a need for greater cooperation among existing groups, based on their unique strengths and focused on a shared agenda, rather than the creation of new and competing organizations further draining scarce resources. The Summit was designed to help build such cooperation within a specific timeframe while avoiding the creation of a new and permanent diversion of the limited funds available for Africa work in the US.

In 1995 I was contracted by the Ford Foundation to develop the concept paper for the National Summit on Africa. That report was given to Africare as the organization designated by Ford to develop the concept into a funding proposal and to serve as a 'midwife' for the creation of the Summit process. In 1996 I served along with my close colleague Dr. Cherri Waters as a consultant to Africare to develop the Summit funding proposal. As the individuals responsible for articulating, in writing, the vision of the National Summit on Africa necessary for foundation consideration of the project's merit and feasibility, we know that the idea of creating a new organization, especially a hegemonic one, is antithetical to the original vision of the Summit process.

As you all know, the NSA was modeled on the United Nations World Conferences model (e.g. the Earth Summit, the Conference on Women, etc.). A secretariat supported by expert groups prepared written resource materials designed to

inform democratic debate in a series of preparatory conferences in each subregion of America. These meetings produced draft plans of action and elected

delegates to the National Summit. The deliberative process at the Summit is to produce a final plan of action with recommendations for improving and increasing US relations with Africa not only in the realm of foreign policy but among all major sectors of American society. The process was originally intended to identify priorities in US-Africa relations and to strengthen those organizations that work full-time on Africa by facilitating their use of the process to educate and engage new participants in their various programs, and to help them shape their programs to meet newly identified interests. These core organizations were seen as the institutional vehicles upon which the post-Summit

efforts would depend. Indeed, the Summit process -- as an extended educational and mobilization campaign -- was intended to help deliver new people and new resources to those organizations best able to service the needs of expanded constituencies and to cooperate with one another on specific work. Though this approach has consistently been ignored or resisted, it remains -- in my humble opinion -- the most important and still salvageable potential outcome of the Summit.

At the start of the Summit process in 1996, myself and others involved in its creation invested a great deal of personal and political capital in convincing numerous constituencies that they should participate in the Summit project and help shape it through its democratic processes. Progressive constituencies were often skeptical and claimed that there was a hidden agenda to create a new organization that would tie its fortunes to the private sector's narrow profit-making interests in Africa, and that it would be organized almost exclusively around elites and big ceremonial functions. We fought hard against such criticisms and insisted on the commitment to a people-centered process with

transparent governance and employment practices. We fought to bring representatives of the Africa-focused groups onto the Board following their initial exclusion. And we tried to direct the NSA toward helping strengthen the work of the Africa-focused organizations.

After two years on the Board of Directors, I resigned in protest over the poor governance of the process, the poor management of resources and the absence of an ethical policy on fund-raising. I became convinced that the Summit would not accomplish its original objectives and that its continuance would come to represent an enormous opportunity cost while consuming unprecedented levels of

funding in this field of work. The donors themselves became increasingly skeptical and though they continued to renew and increase grants to the Summit they lowered their expectations. One donor said that the revised objective was that "no-one gets hurt".

CONCLUSION

I now must apologize to the many whom I helped persuade to support and participate in the Summit, including several of yourselves. If the Summit perpetuates itself in the form proposed, many organizations and efforts on African affairs will indeed be hurt. We all understand that the Summit has gathered some people together, generated some interest in Africa, and even created some momentum. But anytime you spend the kind of money that was available to the Summit it is to be expected that at a minimum a number of people will respond. Well meaning constituencies may even momentarily see a need

for a continuation, but the funding available for this kind of activity has become a zero sum affair. The question that Summit leaders and leaders in the philanthropical community must ask is: given the limited resources available for work on Africa in the United States is this a good investment versus strengthening the considerable talents - and potential for cooperation and synergy -- among the existing Africa-focused organizations. The creation of the Summit itself resulted from a similar question. We should not ignore the costly lessons of the past three years.

I appeal to you, Members of the Board, to resist the temptation to support these proposals.

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4001 mx.aoi.com (vba 11) with ESMTP; Sun, 02 Mar 2003 17:12:03 -0200
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Page 4

The National Summit on Africa
Dialogue and Celebration of Africa
Preliminary Schedule of Events for Wednesday February 16, 2000

Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday

* invited

1:00-6:00 **Registration Open**
Washington Convention Center

3:00-5:00 **Delegate Orientation**
Washington Convention Center

6:00-7:30 **Roundtable with World Leaders: United States and Africa**
Constitution Hall

Welcome: Gay McDougall, Executive Director, International
Introductory Remarks: Susan Rice, U.S. Assistant Secretary
* Affairs

Moderator: Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Johannesburg Bureau

Speakers:

* H.E. Nelson Mandela, Former President of South Africa

The Honorable Andrew Young, Honorary Chair, The National Summit on Africa

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Former Presidential Candidate, Liberia (1997)

Lord David Owen, Former Labour Foreign Secretary for the U.K.

The Honorable Paul Simon, Former U.S. Senator and National Summit on Africa National
Co-Chair

An informal reception will follow

Reggie Major 2/28
Summit Drafted policy
document for U.S. policy
toward Africa
(5,000 attendees - major
Andrew Young chair
Albright, not, Gen
Sullivan (kind of not there)
big push for African Growth
& Development Act (AGOA)
NAFTA) no candidates, toward

Roundtable
by Ford/Carnegie
Foundations

Updated 2/10/00

Find Reggie's
review of major
Carnegie; Jones
bio 78-79

Trade Wagon
Africa Log ~~book to
Reggie~~

The National Summit on Africa
Dialogue and Celebration of Africa
Preliminary Schedule of Events for Wednesday February 16, 2000

Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday

* invited

1:00-6:00

Registration Open

Washington Convention Center

3:00-5:00

Delegate Orientation

Washington Convention Center

6:00-7:30

Roundtable with World Leaders: United States and Africa

Constitution Hall

Welcome: Gay McDougall, Executive Director, International Human Rights Law Group

Introductory Remarks: Susan Rice, U.S. Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of African
* Affairs

Moderator: Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Johannesburg Bureau Chief and Correspondent, CNN

Speakers:

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Lord David Owen, Former Labour Foreign Secretary for the U.K.

The Honorable Paul Simon, Former U.S. Senator and National Summit on Africa National
Co-Chair

An informal reception will follow

Updated 2/10/00

The National Summit on Africa
Dialogue and Celebration of Africa
Preliminary Schedule of Events for Thursday February 17, 2000

Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday

* invited

8:15-11:15 **Official Summit Opening Ceremony: "Welcome to Heads of State and Charge to Summit Delegates and Participants"**

Washington Convention Center (WCC)

Invocation: Bishop John Ricard, Chair, Catholic Relief Services

Master of Ceremonies: Honorable Andrew Young, Co-Chair, Good Works International

Welcoming Remarks: The Honorable Anthony Williams, Mayor of the Nation's Capitol

The Honorable Rodney Slater, U.S. Secretary of Transportation

Noah Samara, Chairman and CEO, WorldSpace Corporation

Leonard H. Robinson, Jr., President and CEO, The National Summit on Africa

Dr. Herschelle Challenor, Chair, Board of Directors, The National Summit on Africa

The Honorable Ed Royce, U.S. Representative and Chair, U.S. House Subcommittee on Africa

"I am Africa" video interlude by Discovery Communications, Inc.

Keynote Address: The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States of America

11:45-1:00 **Opening Plenary: "Africa and America: Partners in the New Millennium"**

Leaders from the U.S. and Africa will offer brief statements focusing on their vision for the future as related to one of the Summit's five thematic areas.

WCC

Keynote Address: The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. Secretary of State

Economic Development, Trade and Investment, and Job Creation

Dr. K.Y. Amoako, U.N. Under Secretary-General, and Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa

Peace and Security

H.E. Dr. Salim A. Salim, Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity

Democracy and Human Rights

Gayle Smith, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for African Affairs, National Security Council

Education and Culture

Dr. Lidia Brito, Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology, Mozambique

Sustainable Development, Quality of Life, and the Environment

Brady Anderson, Administrator, United States Agency for International Development

Thursday (cont)

- 12:00-5:00 **Africa EXPO**
WCC
- 12:00-2:00 **Cultural Interlude**
ITC Atrium
Huit Facettes Mural Painting Performance
- 2:00-5:30 **Deliberative Process: Session I**
WCC
- 2:00-4:00 **Program Sessions: Block I (click here for details)**
WCC, Grand Hyatt (GH), Ronald Reagan International Trade Center (ITC)
- 3:00-4:00 **Cultural Interlude and Exhibition**
ITC Amphitheatre
Alfred Ladzekpo rhythm workshop
- 4:30-6:30 **Smithsonian Natural History Museum African Voices Seminar and Tour**
- 6:30-8:00 **Opening Night Reception for all Summit Participants**
ITC Atrium
Welcome: Renee Poussaint, President, Poussaint Communications
Leonard H. Robinson, President and CEO, The National Summit on Africa
Noah Samara, Chairman and CEO, WorldSpace Corporation
Murch/Mann Elementary School Children's Choir
- 8:00-10:30 **Deliberative Process: Session II**
- 8:30-10:30 **Presidential Candidates Forum: "U.S.-Africa Policy in the Next Administration"**
Constitution Hall
Opening Remarks: The Honorable Jack Kemp, Co-Chair, Empower America
* The Honorable Al Gore, Jr., Vice President of the United States of America
* Senator Bill Bradley, Former U.S. Senator
* The Honorable George W. Bush, Governor of Texas

Updated 2/10/00

The National Summit on Africa
Dialogue and Celebration of Africa
Preliminary Schedule of Events for Friday February 18, 2000

Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday

* invited

9:00-11:30 **Deliberative Process: Session III**
Washington Convention Center (WCC)

9:00-11:00 **Program Sessions: Block II (click here for details)**
WCC, Grand Hyatt (GH), Ronald Reagan Int'l Trade Center (ITC)

Cultural Interlude and Exhibition

ITC Amphitheatre

Murch/Mann Elementary School Children's Choir

Taite Matine Souri of Morocco

11:30-2:00 **Luncheon: "A View from Africa's Leaders"**
Grand Hyatt

Introduction and Moderator: The Honorable Donald Payne, Ranking Minority
Member, U.S. House Subcommittee on Africa

* Invocation: Rabbi David Saperstein, National Co-Chair, National Summit on
Africa

H.E. Omar Bongo, President of Gabon

H.E. Daniel arap Moi, Chair, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

* H.E. Joaquim Chissano, Chair, Southern African Development Community

* H.E. Alpha Oumar Konare, Chair, Economic Community of West African States

H.E. Alhaji Abubakar Atiku, Vice President of Nigeria

Ambassador Idriss Jazairy, Algerian Ambassador to the U.S.

1:30-2:30 **"Mwalimu"-- A Book Exhibition Tour in Honor of Julius Nyerere**
Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress

3:00-5:30 **Deliberative Process: Session IV**
WCC

3:00-5:00 **Program Sessions: Block III (click here for details)**
WCC, GH, ITC

Cultural Interlude and Exhibition

ITC Amphitheatre

<http://www.africasummit.org/program/schedfri.htm>

Itadi K. Bonney, Togolese musician
StepAfrika!, Afro-American dance troupe

Friday (cont)

6:00-7:00 **Summit Banquet Reception**

GH

7:30-10:00 **Official Summit Banquet**

GH Ballroom

Moderator and Welcoming Remarks: Dianne Dillon-Ridgley, Vice Chair, National Summit on Africa

Invocation: Bishop Frederick James, African Methodist Episcopal Church

"A Tribute to "Mwalimu" Julius Nyerere, Former President of Tanzania"

Reflections on "Mwalimu": Dr. Herschelle Challenor, Chair, Board of Directors, National Summit on Africa

The Honorable Jakaya Kikwete, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Tanzania

"National Summit on Africa Award to the Organization of African Unity"

Recipients: H.E. Dr. Salim A. Salim, Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity

Ambassador Idriss Jazairy, Algerian Ambassador to the U.S.

"Forging a New U.S. - Africa Partnership"

Welcome and Introductory Remarks: Peter Robertson, Vice President, Chevron Corporation, and President, Chevron Overseas Petroleum, Inc.

Keynote Address: The Honorable Andrew Young, Co-Chair, Good Works International

Vivian Lowery Derryck, Assistant Administrator for Africa, U.S. AID

Dr. Dorothy Height, President Emeritus, National Council for Negro Women

Callisto Madavo, Vice President for Africa, World Bank

Updated 2/10/00

The National Summit on Africa
Dialogue and Celebration of Africa
Preliminary Schedule of Events for Saturday, February 19, 2000

Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday

* invited

10:00-12:30 **Deliberative Process: Session V**
Washington Convention Center (WCC)

10:00-12:00 **Program Session: Block IV (click here for details)**
WCC, Renaissance, Ronald Reagan Int'l Trade Center (ITC)

Cultural Interlude and Exhibition

ITC Amphitheatre

IntoAfrika Festival's Performance Art Collective

12:30-2:00 **Luncheon Tribute to the Regional Summits and Host City Mayors**
GH Ballroom

Host City Mayors from each regional summit will receive an award for their contributions to the National Summit on Africa.

Moderator: Bernadette B. Paolo, Esq., Vice-President, National Summit on Africa

Invocation: Reverend Amos Brown,

Carl Masters, Good Works International will introduce:

The Honorable Bill Campbell, Mayor of the City of Atlanta

Bill Jackson, Director of Government Relations, Africa-America Institute and Geri Sicola, Director, Global Relations and Strategic Issues Department, Catholic Relief Services will introduce:

The Honorable Martin O'Malley, Mayor of the City of Baltimore

Professor Ved Nanda, Vice Provost, University of Denver will reflect on the Mountain/Southwest Regional Summit

Justice Gregory Scott, Supreme Court Judge, State of Colorado will introduce:

The Honorable Wellington Webb, President, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Mayor of the City of Denver

James Exum, President, Africa-America Foreign Relations Council will introduce:

Alderman Dorothy Tillman, City of Chicago

Willard Johnson, Boston Pan-African Forum, will introduce:

* A representative from the Office of Thomas Menino, Mayor of the City of Boston

Marilyn Fowler, President and CEO, Women's Intercultural Network, and Dr. Caesar Churchwell will introduce:

<http://www.africasummit.org/program/schedsat.htm>

Keynote Address: Congresswoman Barbara Lee, representing the office of Willie Brown, Mayor of the City of San Francisco

Saturday (cont)

3:00-6:00 **Deliberative Process: Session VI**
WCC

3:00-5:00 **Program Session: Block V (click here for details)**
WCC, Renaissance, ITC

3:00-5:00 **Cultural Interlude and Exhibition**
ITC Amphitheatre
Kente Cloth Workshop

8:00-11:00 **Deliberative Process: Session VII**
WCC

Updated 2/10/00

The National Summit on Africa
Dialogue and Celebration of Africa
Preliminary Schedule of Events for Sunday February 20, 2000

Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday

* invited

7:30-9:00 Interfaith Breakfast Service

Grand Hyatt Ballroom

Performances and readings from different faith communities in celebration of the National Summit on Africa and in memory of the late Charles Coles Diggs, Jr., U.S. Representative (1922-1998)

Rabbi Marc Israel, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Sister Maura Browne, Sisters of Notre Dame

Vinnie Burrows, Broadway Actress, Writer, Producer

Dr. Yvonne Delk, Ordained Minister, United Church of Christ

Reverend Clark Lobenstine, Executive Director, Interfaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington

Dr. Sulayman S. Nyang, Professor of African Studies, Howard University

Ndugu G.B. T'ofori-Atta, Director, Religious Heritage of the African World Interdenominational Theological Seminary

9:30-11:30 Closing Session

Washington Convention Center (WCC)

Co-Chairs: Dr. Herschelle Challenor, Chair, Board of Directors and Leonard H. Robinson, Jr., President and CEO, the National Summit on Africa

Committee Chair Reports and Announcement of Adopted Policy Anchor Recommendations

Delegate Vote for the Adoption of the National Plan of Action

Announcement of follow-up actions for implementation of the National Policy Plan of Action

12:00-2:00 Luncheon Program: "The National Plan of Action: Prospects for Implementation"

Grand Hyatt Ballroom

Introduction and Moderator: Jim Moody, President, InterAction

* Keynote Address: The Honorable Willie Brown, Mayor of the City of San Francisco

David Beckmann, President, Bread for the World

C. Payne Lucas, President, Africare

Mora McLean, President, Africa-America Institute

Ken Ofori-Atta, Executive Chairman, Databank Financial Services, Ltd., Accra, Ghana

<http://www.africasummit.org/program/schedsun.htm>

2:30-4:00 Summit Closing Plenary: "Public Advocacy and the National Plan for U.S.-Africa Relations"*Sunday Cont*

WCC

Introduction and Moderator: Bertie Howard, Executive Director, Africa News Service

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, Chairman, Rainbow/PUSH Coalition
Judith A. McHale, President and COO, Discovery Communications, Inc.

Dr. David Satcher, U.S. Surgeon General

The Honorable Ronald Dellums, Healthcare International Management Company

Closing Remarks: Leonard H. Robinson, President and CEO, the National Summit on Africa

5:30-7:30 African Odyssey Millennium Stage Performance (click here for details)*John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts**An extravaganza event featuring Beninoise singer and pop star Angelique Kidjo, Tunisian singer Sonia M'Barek, and Broadway director George Faison, along with Beninoise dancer Koffi Koko, Taite Matine Souiri, Children of Uganda, Ekemini Theatre Troupe, and Maasai Dancers.***8:00-11:00 Summit Closing Banquet***John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts*

Welcoming Remarks and Toast Master: Timothy Bork, Director of Africa Policy Initiative, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Invocation: Rev. Dr. Mankekolo Manlangu-Ngcobo

Master of Ceremonies: Lawrence J. Wilker, President, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Keynote Speaker: Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman, America's Promise

Keynote Speaker: The Honorable Wellington Webb, President, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Mayor of the City of Denver

Closing Remarks: Leonard H. Robinson, Jr., President and CEO, The National Summit on Africa

Updated 2/10/00