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MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

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☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY-

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Jerry Isacc

OF (Organization)

Lincoln University

☐ PLEASE PHONE ►

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610-932-8300 ext. 3435

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN

☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

President + First Lady of Ghana

*Ruby - This is a dupe
I went directly
to Connie.*

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Office of the President

September 19, 1995

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

On October 25, 1995, Lincoln University, America's first college for African Americans, will have the honor of bestowing honorary doctoral degrees on the President and the First Lady of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings and Nana (Mrs.) Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings.

A special added attraction of the Convocation for the President and the First Lady will be presentations by Dr. Maya Angelou, whom the United Nations recently cited as the "Poet for the World", and Mr. Roscoe Lee Browne, the internationally acclaimed dramatist who graduated from Lincoln University in 1946.

Lincoln University's ties to the Republic of Ghana are historic. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the first Prime Minister and first President of Ghana, graduated from Lincoln University with a Bachelor of Arts degree, cum laude, in 1939 and a Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree in 1942. We bestowed on President Nkrumah an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1951. Some of the other Ghanaian leaders who have attended Lincoln University are the Honorable Ako E. Adjei '42, a former government minister; Professor K.A.B. "Soas" Jones-Quartey, '42, a leading educator for decades; and His Excellency Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's first Ambassador to the United Nations. The first African American to serve as Ambassador from the United States to Ghana was also a Lincoln University graduate, His Excellency Franklin H. Williams, Class of 1941.

To enhance the honor being bestowed on the President and the First Lady, we are respectfully requesting that you send a proclamation, letter, or citation for the occasion. A letter from you would add greatly to the dignity of this event.

For your information, I am enclosing some biographical material on both President Rawlings and First Lady Agyeman-Rawlings along with information on the Republic of Ghana. We plan to assemble the citations on October 20, 1995 into a special commemorative album for the President and the First Lady.

SEP 20 1995

President William Jefferson Clinton
September 19, 1995
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If we can be of any assistance as you consider this appeal, your staff may contact me or Mr. Jerry L. Isaac, Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs, for information or clarification. We would be most grateful for a positive response.

Thank you very much for your kind attention to this request and thank you for your past support of Lincoln.

With best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Niara Sudarkasa". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "N" and a long, sweeping underline.

Niara Sudarkasa
President

NS/jli
Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Alexis Herman
Colonel Joseph J. Simmons IV

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT JERRY JOHN RAWLINGS (RTD)
PRESIDENT OF GHANA

Jerry John Rawlings, 47, was sworn in as the first President of the Fourth Republic of Ghana on January 7, 1993 following a landslide victory on November 3, 1993 in the multi-party Presidential elections of Ghana. As President of Ghana, Flt. Lt. Rawlings has the constitutional responsibility of Head of State, Head of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ghana. The President is vested with the executive authority of Ghana, chairs meetings of the cabinet of Ministers, and executes and maintains the 1992 Constitution and all laws made under and continued in force by that Constitution.

President Rawlings was elected in June 1994 to the Office of Chairman of the Council of Heads of State of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which has the principal goal of building an integrated West African market.

Prior to assuming the Presidency of Ghana, Flt. Lt. Rawlings was Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), composed of both civilian and military representatives, which governed Ghana from December 31, 1981 to January 6, 1993.

As Ghana's Head of State since 1982 President Rawlings has successfully reversed the negative economic fortunes of Ghana, enabling the country to register an average growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of some 5% since the mid-1980s. Ghana has since cleared its bilateral debt with the U.S.A. and achieved a high level of credit-worthiness with both multilateral development banks and the private commercial banking community. With a stock market that has seen consistent average returns in the last few years of more than

70% per annum in U.S. dollar terms, and an accelerated privatization of state-owned industries, the Ghanaian economy under President Rawlings continues to receive worldwide acclaim. Foreign investors as well as non-resident Ghanaians have responded to these positive developments in Ghana with a wave of considerable new investments. Tourism, especially from the United States, has become a leading foreign exchange earner and may soon overtake timber products to become third after gold and cocoa.

On the political front, President Rawlings has steered Ghana to multiparty democracy through free, fair and violence-free elections monitored by the international community, at a time when other African countries are experiencing difficulty making the transition. Meanwhile, a decentralization program, begun under the PNDC, has brought about the devolution of power and responsibility to the ordinary people, and has made the new District Assemblies (equivalent to U.S. County administrations) the focal point of local authority and governance.

President Rawlings was educated at Ghana's prestigious Achimota School and upon completing his 'O' levels, enlisted in 1967 as a Flight Cadet in the Ghana Air Force. He was selected for officer-cadet training, and won the coveted "Speed Bird Trophy" as the best cadet in flying and airmanship. He was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in January 1969, and earned the rank of Flight Lieutenant in April 1978.

During his service with the Air Force, he witnessed the deterioration of discipline and morale, reflecting the moral and economic decline of the nation during this period.

On May 28, 1979, Flt. Lt. Rawlings together with six others appeared before a General Court Martial in Accra,

charged with leading a mutiny of junior officers and men. When his statement was read in court, stating the social injustices which had prompted him to act, there was an upsurge of public sympathy with his motives.

On June 4th, a day scheduled for another court appearance, soldiers broke into his cell and released him, initiating a popular uprising. Flt. Lt. Rawlings became Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council in order to curb a situation of potential destructive violence and channel it into a "house cleaning exercise" to restore moral responsibility and the principles of accountability and probity in public life.

During this period, multi-party elections were held and on 24 September 1979, the AFRC handed over to the Civilian Government of Dr. Hilla Limann, who pledged to continue the "relentless war on poverty and corruption." However, the gap between the rich and poor grew even wider as the economic decline accelerated towards national bankruptcy.

On 31 December, 1981, the Limann administration was overthrown. The Provisional National Defence Council was established with Flt. Lt. J. J. Rawlings as Chairman. The Government of the PNDC, during its eleven years in office, achieved a reversal of the earlier economic decline and established orderly programmes for growth and development.

Since becoming Head of State, Flt. Lt. Rawlings has resisted the temptation to promote himself in military rank and has been offered - but is yet to accept - several honorary doctorate degrees. He was awarded the Africa Leadership Prize for the Sustainable End of Hunger in 1991. He has also received the Clarence D. Martin Medal for his very significant contributions to the support of Higher Education in Ghana and

to the international community.

His wife, Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, graduated in Graphic Design from the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi. The couple have three daughters and a son.

As Founder and President of the 31st December Women's Movement, the First Lady has devoted herself to the empowerment of Ghana's women, especially in rural communities and disadvantaged urban areas. This work includes enhancing women's income generating capacity, improving their access to credit, training and skills, and encouraging their participation in local and national affairs.

Nana Konadu is a recipient of the African-American Institute's Star Crystal Award for her work with women's groups.

A man of the people, known for his sincerity, initiative and drive, President Rawlings hobbies include reading, building model aircraft, horse-riding and swimming.

CURRICULUM VITAE
HER EXCELLENCY MRS. NANA KONADU AGYEMAN-RAWLINGS
FIRST LADY OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA
PRESIDENT, 31ST DECEMBER WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

PERSONAL DATA

Date/Place of Birth: November 17, 1948, Ghana
Nationality: Ghanaian
Civil Status: Married with four children

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

First Lady of Ghana	Since December 1982
President of 31st December Women's Movement an Accra-based non-governmental organization	Since December 1983
President & CEO of her own Art/Designing Company	Since 1979
Group Manager, Union Trading Company (UTC)	1972 to 1979

ACADEMIC/PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

University of Science & Technology Graduated with honors in Graphic Design & Applied Arts	Kumasi, Ghana 1972
Ghana Institute of Management & Public Administration (GIMPA) (Chief Executives Program) Certificate in Women & Development	Ghana 1991
Management Development & Productivity Institute (MDPI) Diploma in Population and Development	Ghana 1988
Management Development & Productivity Institute (MDPI) Diploma in Population and Management	Ghana 1979
London College of Arts Diploma in Interior Decoration	London, UK 1975
Achimota Secondary School GCE "O" and "A" levels	Ghana

CURRICULUM VITAE
HER EXCELLENCY MRS. NANA KONADU AGYEMAN-RAWLINGS
(continued)

NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL AWARDS RECEIVED

- Fellow, West African College of Nursing
- Member, Global Commission on Health (WHO)
- Patron, National Radiotherapy Project
- Member, Association of Ghanaian Graphic Designers
- Patron, Friends of the National Zoo
- Patron, Ghana Girl Guides Association and Patron of 12 other associations

PUBLICATIONS

- *Effective Design Work and Interior Design*
- *The Development of Ghanaian Women's Attire from 1700-1973*
- *The Japanese Co-operation with the 31st December Women's Movement*

TRAVEL

Many European, Asian and African countries

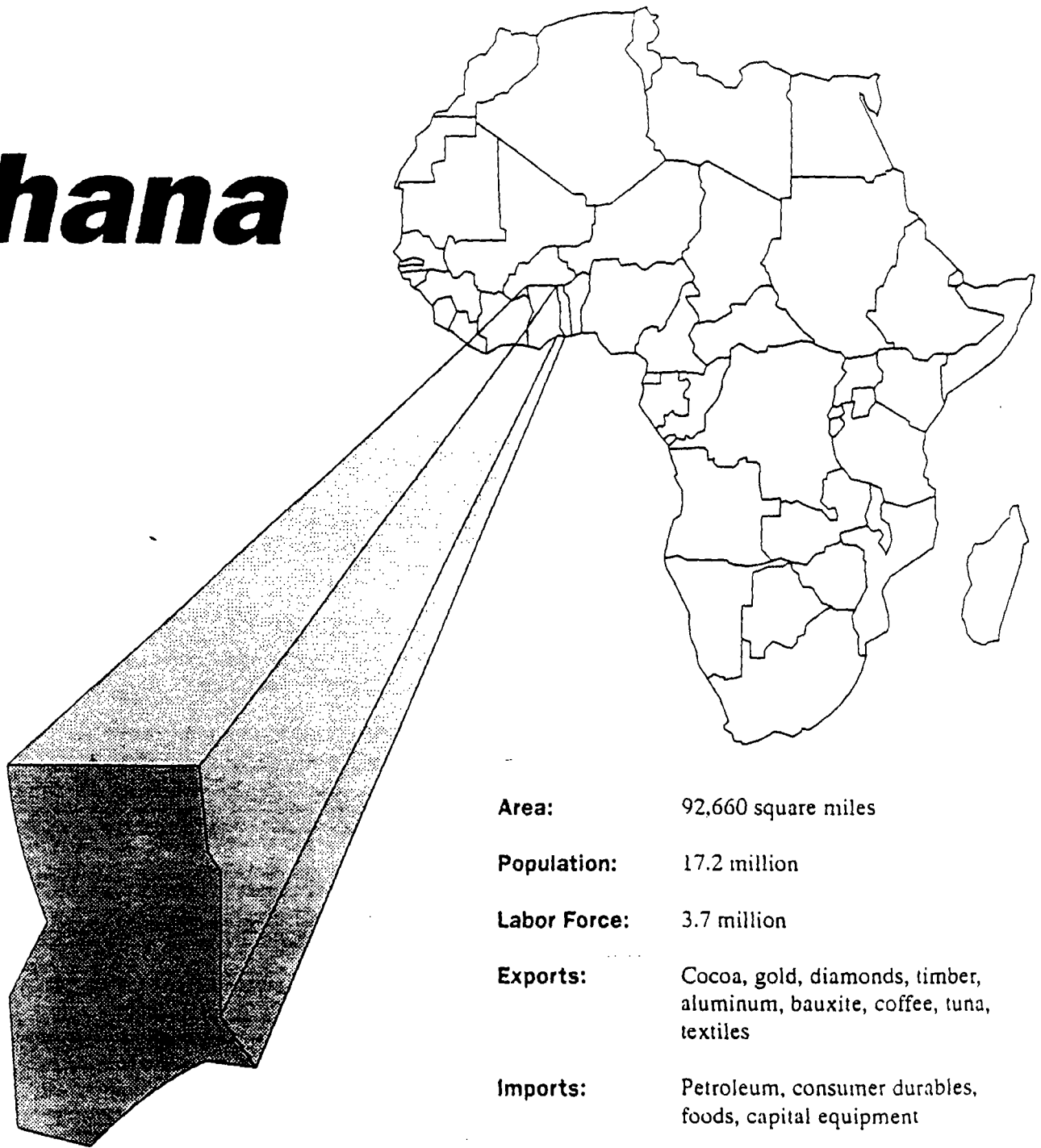
INTERESTS

Charitable work, women and development, parenting, swimming, reading, dancing, outdoor camping, and collecting dolls from various parts of the world

LANGUAGES

English, Twi, Ga, Fanti and Ewe

Ghana



Area:	92,660 square miles
Population:	17.2 million
Labor Force:	3.7 million
Exports:	Cocoa, gold, diamonds, timber, aluminum, bauxite, coffee, tuna, textiles
Imports:	Petroleum, consumer durables, foods, capital equipment
Industries:	Mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum, food processing, textiles & apparel
Climate:	Tropical
Government:	Constitutional democracy
Capital:	Accra
Head of State:	President Jerry John Rawlings (elected November 3, 1992)



GHANA -- OVERVIEW

To the average U.S. entrepreneur, Africa may not readily or often come to mind as a prime locale for business. In fact, the commonly held view is one of Africa, barring South Africa, as virtually an impossible place to contemplate trade or new investment. The usual disincentives cited include poor infrastructure and services, cumbersome and bureaucratic procedures and a litany of other such setbacks.

Ghana arguably illustrates the inaccuracy of such hasty generalizations. Not only do Ghana's political and economic successes provide an ideal opportunity to dispel such misconceptions, but they also showcase an African country that has clearly excelled on all fronts and one that has undoubtedly positioned itself as a very logical center for new investment on the continent. The country's profile tells its own success story.

Africa's first independent nation has led the way in both political and economic reform. The country's successful transition from military to civilian rule under internationally endorsed free and fair elections in 1992 makes for one of Africa's most stable democracies and creates a sound enabling environment for commercial activity. And, indeed, the well-known exhortation of Ghana's founding father, late President Kwame Nkrumah, has been proven only too true. Nkrumah called on Ghanaians in the early 1960s to "seek first the political kingdom and all else will follow." The country's commitment to political reform has certainly steered it in the right direction.

Economically, Ghana also has made giant strides, moving from inappropriate economic policies in the 1970s and early 80s to increased terms of trade and a healthy investment climate since the early 90s. This has been due, principally, to the country's steadfast adherence to structural adjustment reform over the past 10 years. Ghana's aim is to model itself along the successful growth track of newly industrialized southeast Asian nations, and the country's target is to achieve 8 percent annual growth rates by the turn of the century. Ghana has been highly commended by international donor countries and financial institutions, and its economy received a clean bill of health in 1993 from the Consultative Group for Ghana, which comprises representatives of 11 developed countries and multilateral institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Gross national product per capita in 1993 was \$400 million. In the same year total exports to the United States amounted to \$208,556,000, a significant part of which included industrial diamonds, oil (not crude) from petrol and bitumen mineral, as well as raw and roasted cocoa beans and other agricultural products. Ghana's 1993 imports from the United States totaled \$214,471,000, a substantial part of which included wheat, meslin and construction and machinery parts.

Ghana's agricultural sector has generally dominated the economy, accounting for 43.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1993 while the industrial sector accounted for 14 percent. Services, (essentially trade and government services) accounted for 42.5 percent of GDP. Mining, however is steadily on the rise, and privatization of Ghanaian gold and diamond mines already has attracted big investments from companies such as de Beers, Lonrho and a number of others.



A substantial inflow of foreign capital continues to reflect investor confidence in Ghana, and recent amendments to the country's 1985 investment code open up a wide range of opportunities for new investors. Passage of the Ghana Investment Promotion Act in August 1994 is significant in this regard. Foreign investors are now guaranteed unconditional transferability in any convertible currency of: dividends or net profits attributable to their investment; payments in respect of loan servicing, fees and charges in respect of any technology transfer agreement registered under the new Act. Above all, investors are now free to venture into almost any sector of the economy with the exception of four low technology-oriented areas reserved for Ghanaians. Lucrative opportunities available to potential foreign investors include fruit and vegetable farming, food processing and fish canning, production of agro-chemicals and pharmaceuticals, information technology and tourism to name just a few areas.

The attraction to tourism deserves particular underscoring, for set on West Africa's sunny Atlantic coast line, this land of warm and hospitable people simply beckons the willing tourist. The friendliness of the people, the dazzling beauty of Ghanaian culture and the vivid and colorful rhythms of Ghanaian life all embrace the newcomer to Ghana with great spontaneity. From the beaches of Accra and the castles and historical museums of Cape Coast to the lively and colorful markets of Kumasi, Ghana offers a splendid welcome to Africa.

It is one of Africa's safest destinations in terms of personal security, health and political stability, with a low crime rate and very low cases of serious disease. In 1992, Ghana attracted close to 200,000 tourists of whom 60 percent were holiday-makers while 40 percent belonged to the business sector. Given the priority the Ghanaian Government is giving to tourism, areas currently requiring key investment attention include: tourist accommodation, particularly beach resorts; tourist transportation; catering enterprises; night life and leisure; and tourist servicing enterprises such as souvenir production, specialized shops, market gardens and others. Aggressive marketing of Ghana is definitely assured, and investors are guaranteed a sustained enabling environment.

The words of the British Minister for Overseas Development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, aptly capture the sense of confidence felt by Ghanaians and foreigners alike about the country.

"Ghana is very much a number one country, and we want her to be an even stronger number one in setting a very fine example, which she has already begun to do for other African countries who will always look at the success of Ghana with pride and inspiration because Ghana did it first and will go on doing its best."

*Remarks by Baroness Chalker in her opening address to the Confederation of British Industry (CBI)/West African Committee Investment Seminar. London, 1993.



REPUBLIC OF GHANA FACT SHEET

Economy

Overview:

- Ghana has been implementing a steady economic reconstruction program since 1983, including moves toward privatization and relaxation of government controls.
- The economy receives a substantial in flow of capital and development assistance from the United States, other Western countries, the World Bank and the private capital markets.
- Ghana opened a stock exchange in 1990.
- The privatization of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, with the sale of half of the government's 55 percent ownership, successfully completed in 1994, was the largest corporate equity transaction in sub-Saharan Africa outside of South Africa. Gold production has tripled since 1986, surpassing cocoa as the largest export revenue earner. Lonrho, a London-based conglomerate with extensive holdings in mining, agriculture and hotels throughout Africa, is now a majority shareholder in the Ashanti Goldfields.
- In August 1994, Parliament passed the Ghana Investment Promotion Center Act designed to restructure a governing body that oversees and enhances the investment climate for Ghanaian and non-Ghanaian companies. The new Act offers additional new incentives to foreign investors.

Gross National Product:

US \$7.9 billion (1993 est.)

GNP Growth:

5 percent (1993 est.)

Foreign Debt Service:

(% of total exports): 19 percent

Inflation Rate (current):

12 percent

Unemployment Rate:

10 percent

Total Exports:

\$1 billion (1993)

Commodities: Gold, cocoa, diamonds, timber, tuna, bauxite, coffee, textiles and apparel

Exports to the United States:

\$208.6 million (1993)

Total Imports:	\$1.5 billion <i>Commodities:</i> Petroleum 16 percent, consumer goods, foods, intermediate goods, capital equipment
Imports From the United States:	\$214.5 million (1993)
Industries:	Mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum, food processing
Agriculture:	Accounts for 43.5 percent of GNP. The major cash crop is cocoa; other principle crops include rice, coffee, cassava, peanuts, corn, shea nuts. Ghana is virtually self-sufficient in food.
Currency:	1 new cedi (C)= 100 pesewas
Exchange Rates:	New cedis per U.S. \$1- 945.00 (September 1994), 713.00 (1993), 437.09 (1992)

Government

Type:	Constitutional democracy
Capital:	Accra
Independence:	March 6, 1957 (from United Kingdom)
Constitution:	New constitution approved April 28, 1992
Legal System:	Based on English common law and customary law
Executive branch:	<i>Head of state and government:</i> President Jerry John Rawlings (elected on November 3, 1992) <i>Vice President:</i> Kow Arkaah <i>Cabinet:</i> President nominates members subject to approval by the Parliament
Legislative Branch:	Unicameral National Assembly: Elections last held December 29, 1992
Judicial Branch:	Independent local, district and regional courts headed by a Supreme Court
Major Political Parties:	National Democratic Congress (NDC) – the majority party New Patriotic Party (NPP) People's Convention Party (PCP) National Convention Party (NCP)
Last Elections:	November 1992 (presidential); December 1992 (legislative)
Next Elections:	Due to be held in 1996 (presidential and legislative)



Demographics

Population:	17.2 million (July 1994 estimate)
Population Growth Rate:	3.09 percent (1994 estimate)
Ethnic Divisions:	Black African 99.8 percent (major tribes- Akan 44 percent, Moshi-Dagomba 16 percent, Ewe 13 percent, Ga 8 percent), European, Middle Eastern and other 0.2 percent
Languages:	English (official), Ghanaian languages (including Fanti, Twi, Hausa, Nzema, Dagbani, Ewe, and Ga, among others)
Labor Force:	3.7 million <i>By occupation:</i> Agriculture and fishing 54.7 percent; industry 18.7 percent; sales and clerical 15.2 percent; services, transportation and communications 7.7 percent; professional 3.7 percent

Geography

Location:	Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Togo
Area:	<i>Total area:</i> 92,660 sq. miles <i>Comparative area:</i> Slightly smaller than Oregon
Coastline:	348 miles
Climate:	Tropical
Natural Resources:	Gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, rubber
Environment:	<i>Current issues:</i> Deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching and habitat destruction threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; limited supply of drinking water outside urban areas <i>International agreements:</i> party to- Endangered Species, Environment Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands



Current Issues

- Ghana's army has earned an international reputation as one of Africa's best peacekeeping forces with experience around the world since its independence, and most recently as part of United Nations forces in Somalia and Rwanda.
- President Rawlings, as current chairman of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), was able to bring three of the main warlords in Liberia together to sign a peace plan in September 1994. Violence, while abated, continues. President Rawlings has raised the possibility of Ghanaian troop withdrawal from Liberia in December 1994, unless there is a complete cessation of hostilities by year's end.
- Reform of electoral laws and procedures in preparation for 1996 elections.