

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

Staff Office-Individual:

African Affairs-Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi/Byrne, Cathy et al.

Original OA/ID Number:

2851

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
29	2	11	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Gayle Smith to NSA. Subject: FOR SRB in case. (2 pages)	05/17/2000	P1/b(1)
002. email	Robin Sanders to Gayle Smith and Jendayi Frazier. Subject: FW: Urgent on JJ and Kabila. (2 pages)	07/27/1999	P1/b(1)
003. email	Jendayi Frazer to Robin Sanders and Gayle Smith. Subject: RE: Urgent on JJ and Kabila. (1 page)	07/27/1999	P1/b(1)
004a. draft	Briefing Memorandum for Jesse Jackson from Susan Rice. Subject: Nigeria - Your Meetings in the Niger Delta. (6 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)
004b. draft	Briefing Memorandum for Jesse Jackson from Susan Rice. Subject: Nigeria: Your Meeting with Head of State Abubakar. (6 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)
005. cable	re: Reverend Jackson's Trip to West Africa. (2 pages)	12/14/1998	P1/b(1)
006. email	Erica Barks-Ruggles to Erica Barks-Ruggles and Gayle Smith. Subject: RE: Niger/JJ. (2 pages)	12/11/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi et al)
OA/Box Number: 2851

FOLDER TITLE:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

2014-0927-F

vz5242

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0006283
RECEIVED: 04 OCT 00 19

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: JACKSON, JESSE

DOC DATE: 29 SEP 00
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: IMMIGRATION LIBERIA
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: THANK YOU LTR RE POTUS DECISION TO GRANT DEFERRED ENFORCED DEPARTURE
FOR LIBERIANS IN US

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 16 OCT 00 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF: 0006230

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BYRNE

PATTEN

SCHWARTZ

SMITH, G

file

COMMENTS: _____

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OPENED BY: NSDBG

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DOC 1 OF 1

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ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 0006283

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 00100419 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

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959-00

TO NSC FOR
REPLY to handle

6283



September 29, 2000

00 SEP 29 PM 2:54

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Phone: 773-373-3366
Fax: 773-373-3571

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Washington, DC Bureau
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Fax: 202-728-1192

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Phone: 212-425-7874
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Atlanta Bureau
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100 Auburn Avenue
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Phone: 404-525-5663 or 5668
Fax: 404-525-5233

Detroit Bureau
First National Building
680 Woodward Ave.
Suite 1433
Detroit, MI 48228
Phone: 313-963-9005
Fax: 313-963-9012

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President
United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

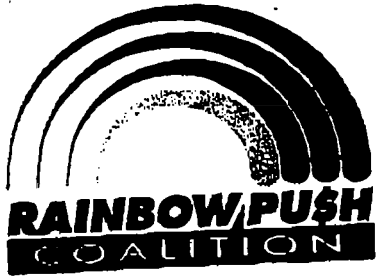
I want to thank you for honoring my request to grant Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians in the United States. As you have stated, this decision is aimed at promoting peace and stability in Liberia and the sub-region.

You have once again demonstrated your strong leadership as an advocate in promoting democratic values in Africa. As a true friend of Africa, the continent will always appreciate your support, and your administration will truly be missed. Once again, thanks for your assistance. Keep Hope Alive!

Sincerely,

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.

OCT 4 18:27



FAX COVER SHEET

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Fax: 510-488-1538

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Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404-525-5883 or 5888
Fax: 404-525-5233

Detroit Bureau
First National Building
660 Woodward Ave.
Suite 1433
Detroit, MI 48226
Phone: 313-963-9005
Fax: 313-963-9012

TO		FROM
NAME: Hon. William J. Clinton		NAME: Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.
TITLE: President		TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: USA		TELEPHONE: (202) 333-5270
FAX: 456-1210		FAX:
DATE: 9-29-00	TIME:	# OF PAGES (INCLUDE COVER) 02

COMMENTS
Re
Thank you letter

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Rev. Willie T. Barrow, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees • Dennis Rivera, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees
Janice L. Mathis, General Counsel
Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Founder & President
www.RainbowPush.org

Cooper, Colby J. (AF)

From: Shapiro, Daniel B. (LEGIS)
Sent: Thursday, October 05, 2000 1:39 PM
To: Siberell, Justin H. (NSA)
Cc: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @AFRICA - African Affairs;
@LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: Note to SRB [UNCLASSIFIED]

PLEASE PASS TO SANDY (timely)

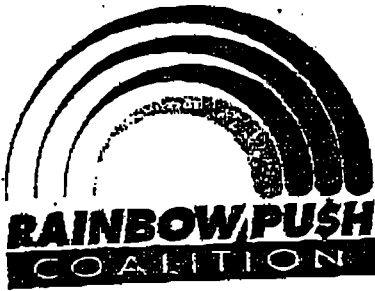
clearances: Gayle Smith, Mary DeRosa

Senators Frist and Feingold have invited Rev. Jackson to testify next week before the SFRC Africa Subcommittee in his capacity as the Special Envoy for Africa. The subject is U.S. policy toward Sierra Leone.

@Legal has confirmed with WH Counsel's office that there is no legal restriction to Jackson testifying in his capacity as Special Envoy. (Jackson is technically housed at the State Department, and his testimony would have no implications -- and set no precedents -- regarding testimony by White House staff.) Still, this is a very unusual request.

We understand that Jackson is leaning in the direction of accepting, although we have not spoken directly to him. State does not object to his testifying, but wants Susan Rice to be at the table with him, particularly to help handle thorny questions about the Lome Agreement. We would also draft/clear his testimony and Qs and As.

Do you have any concerns about this?



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CB ✓
ND ✓
return 8/8 → File
Rev Jackson

TO		FROM
NAME: Ms. Gayle Smith		NAME: Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr
TITLE:		TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: NSC		TELEPHONE: 333-5270
FAX: 456-9260		FAX:
DATE: 6/8/00	TIME:	# OF PAGES (INCLUDE COVER) 10

COMMENTS

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Rev. Willie T. Barrow, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees • Dennis Rivera, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees
Janice L. Mathis, General Counsel
Rev. J. L. Jackson, Founder & President
www.RainbowPush.org

"Raising Africa's Moral Challenge"

**Delivered by
Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.**

**at the
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations**

June 7, 2000

Over the course of the past thirty years, I have been engaged in Africa's progress toward democratization and development. Most recently, I have worked closely with the Clinton Administration as the President and Secretary of State's Special Envoy for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights in Africa.

Tonight, I want to share with you some of my observations about the major challenges facing the African continent. In particular, the crisis in Sierra Leone warrants our direct attention and engagement. We are also tasked with addressing the AIDS scourge and the urgent need for debt relief in Africa.

All you have to do is pick up any major newspaper in this country to see the disparate treatment that is handed down to Africa's fledgling democracies. Across the board, African democracies are less protected from international thugs and thieves. By virtue of the United State's relative inattention to Africa, we allow the ongoing smuggling of drugs, arms and diamonds that continue to fuel internal conflicts.

As a result of our lack of a progressive policy toward Africa, African nations are forced to make "deals with the devil." Sierra Leone is a prime example

of this. There, the conflict, which has continued for nearly eight years has claimed tens of thousands of lives and displaced over a million refugees. Peace, if it follows, will stop more needless suffering, and end the potential destabilizing of a vital region.

For the past month, pundits and so-called experts have jumped on the bandwagon, criticizing the Lome Accords, saying that Foday Sankoh should never have been bargained with. These same people were conspicuously absent with alternative solutions at the height of the atrocities. When I traveled to the region last year to help broker the cease-fire agreement, I had one simple objective – to stop the killings and maimings. I would like for all of us to flash back to January 1999, when the RUF advanced on Freetown and claimed more than 10,000 lives, not including the scores of innocent civilians whose bodies were mutilated and homes destroyed. The Sierra Leonean people wanted justice, but most of all they wanted peace.

Now, there may be some debate as to how we achieve peace in Sierra Leone, but a year ago there was little interest in getting involved. I remember hearing many of our policymakers and members of the media saying, “Sierra Leone – what a horrible situation, but we have no vested interests there.” Even today, there is a lot of misinformation regarding the process by which the Lome Accords came to pass, largely because of the lack of international attention as the story was unfolding. These accords may have been flawed and perhaps yielded only a short term solution, but the bottom line is that the international community was not willing to make the same commitment to stop ethnic cleansing in Africa as it was in Kosovo. We did what we had to in order to halt the atrocities.

The United States should be invested in the future of West Africa. This region represents one-half of Africa's population, trade routes, markets, and untapped talent.

ECOWAS states need resources and reconnaissance support to stabilize West Africa. I welcomed President Clinton's announcement of \$20 million – this is a start. Likewise, Senator Gregg's decision to finally allow the appropriation of \$50 million dollars in peacekeeping funds is the right thing. ECOWAS leaders are working actively to build the regional consensus needed to move forward in resolving the situation in Sierra Leone. During my recent trip, I observed that Obasanjo wants Lome without Sankoh, Taylor wants Lome and blames Kabbah and Sankoh jointly for the present state of affairs. Lastly, Kabbah agrees that the accords should be upheld, but sees no place for Sankoh as a leader of the RUF. Regional leaders also voiced concerns regarding the potential for the terror in Sierra Leone to have a domino effect.

Right now little is known about the lines of control and command in the RUF. It is also clear that the leadership and loyalties within the RUF are split, Bocarie with Taylor, Johnny Paul Koroma with Kabbah, Sankoh isolated and in custody, and the forces in the bush. Any attempt to fight the RUF will have to involve both regional experience and tactical and training support from the U.S. and other allies.

The world's democracies are also on trial here in this tale of two continents - Europe and Africa. In Europe, the graphic coverage of the horrors in

Kosovo helped to galvanize public concern and move the government to act. The crimes inflicted on the Kosovars are terrible in scope. So the Kosovars have the commitment of NATO, the attention of the global community, and the promise of the US and its allies for aid and reconstruction. The Congress appropriated over \$13 billion for the war on Yugoslavia and the support of the Kosovar refugees. The President pledged a Marshall Plan for the region to reconstruct what was destroyed in the fighting.

Sierra Leone shares the horrors but not the hope. There was no public outcry against the violence, no commitment for aid to reconstruct the country. The only peacekeeping forces offered were supplied by Africans themselves, with the US providing only \$15 million to help support their activities in Sierra Leone. The UN High Commission on Refugees reports that it spends about 11 cents a day to support a refugee displaced from Sierra Leone and \$1.23 a day to support a displaced Kosovar. There were special dietary provisions for refugees in Kosovo who are diabetics or require special attention. Refugees in Africa may get 3 ½ gallons of water to last a family of 10 for three days. The largest refugee camp outside of Kosovo was about 30,000. The largest in Africa is over 500,000.

Despite the President's well-publicized historic visit to Africa, for the media and for much of the Congress, Africa is still unknown territory. Not only is Africa an unknown, it appears that many of our political leaders see no reason for concern. In a recent interview, George W. Bush told reporters that "the U.S. has no vital interests in Africa," categorically dismissing a continent of 250 million people. It is the ancient home of millions of African Americans, more than 10 percent of his national constituency. It is a vital

source of oil and other raw materials. Its potential is immense. And yet, it is literally written off of the news pages and TV screens and out of the assistance budgets.

This is truly a mistake. With a little attention and a sensible investment of resources, we can help forestall terrible civil conflicts in Africa. Increased funding for regional peacekeeping forces could have far greater effect in saving lives than the billions spent on the war in Kosovo. Increased support for development will have greater return in trade and growth.

The discrepancy in treatment is noted across the world. The US undermines the edibility of its humanitarian purpose in Kosovo when it ignores worse crises in Africa. Sierra Leone provided the ancient homelands for many slaves that were brought primarily to South Carolina, North Carolina and parts of Georgia. We have as many if not more cultural and ethnic ties to Western Africa as we do to the Balkans.

Two continents, two tragedies, two treatments. And yet a much smaller investment in attention, resources and concern in Africa would have a far greater effect in saving lives and providing hope.

As Africa grapples with issues of security, it is also facing an even more daunting and insidious threat from the spread of HIV/AIDS. AIDS is a global crisis. More people will die of AIDS in the next decade than in all the wars of the 20th Century. But Africa will suffer the most. South of the Sahara more than 14 million people have died of AIDS already. In many countries - Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe -one in four young people are

HIV positive. The 21 countries with the highest HIV infection rates are all in Africa, in some of the world's poorest countries, with health systems least able to cope with the plague. In South Africa, where the plague is virulent, 3.5 million people will die of the disease in the next decade.

If not stemmed, the plague may literally roll back the advances of the past forty years. Average life expectancy has gained 20 years in four decades; that may be lost by 2010. And the legacy will be 40 million starving and destitute orphans in Sub Saharan Africa, a human horror that is beyond imagination.

This is not just a health crisis. It is a security crisis, an economic crisis, a human catastrophe. Already the disease undermines economic development and political stability. It disproportionately kills the skilled, the educated, the mobile. Countries are losing teachers, entrepreneurs, administrators, doctors and nurses, in many cases faster than they can be replaced.

Reaction to this plague has been too slow for too long. The stigma of AIDS, like any sexually transmitted disease, hampers efforts to educate people and treat the sick. "The first battle," as UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said, "to be won in the war against AIDS is the battle to smash the wall of silence and stigma surrounding it." Africa's leaders must do more. In Uganda, a concerted campaign of sex education has helped stem the spread of the disease. This must be replicated and expanded in countries through Africa. The leaders of Africa must speak loudly to their own people, through churches, schools, and the media.

The international community has also been slow to react. In January, the United States made Africa the focus of the Security Council. Vice President Gore called on the world to respond, and announced that the administration would increase by \$150 million its support for the fight against AIDS abroad. Yet, even this is, as the New York Times editorialized, "woefully inadequate." If AIDS were a communist movement threatening to destabilize sub-Saharan Africa and murder millions of people, we would spend billions to fight it. And billions are needed. Peter Piot, executive director of UNAIDS, the UN consortium coordinating the fight, told the Security Council that his program needs \$1 to \$3 billion a year for Sub Saharan Africa alone.

You cannot separate Africa's attempt to address fundamental health challenges, like AIDS, with macroeconomic issues of poverty and crushing debt. So many countries, constrained by limited national resources and significant debt repayment, are struggling just to provide basic education, clean drinking water and health care.

In America, papers celebrate the economic boom. But across the world, poverty is on the march. Earlier this year, the World Bank reported that 1.5 billion people now live in absolute poverty – defined as surviving on less than \$1 a day. 200 million more are destitute now than there were five years ago. The goal of reducing misery by half in twenty years is slipping away.

The global financial crisis contributed to the fall. In Indonesia alone, the Bank reports, over 20 million people were thrust back into absolute poverty in the last two years alone. In Russia, the figures are probably worse, as an

industrial nation is reduced to barter. And while the financial markets have calmed, the fallout continues, with Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Mexico heading into recession.

In some respects, focus on extreme poverty is misleading. The illiterate, the homeless, the destitute attract sympathy – but not empathy. They tend to be seen as separate, not related to the vast majority. But the hidden reality of the new global economy is not that it is impoverishing the few while enriching the many, but the reverse: it enriches the few, but isn't working for the vast majority.

President Clinton surely has it right when he argues that if the global economy does not provide rewards for most working people, it cannot be sustained. The leaders of the industrial nations have witnessed calls for reform in our international trade and lending systems, both in Seattle and Washington, D.C.

A good place to start is with relieving the crushing debt burdens on the poorest nations. Dozens of countries, mostly in Africa, are shackled trying to make interest payments on debt that will never be repaid. The bulk of these debts are to international development banks and public aid agencies.

The debt is a trap that erases hope. Foreign aid and export receipts are consumed in paying off interest to avoid default. Domestic spending on education and health is cut, while foreign creditors are serviced. Crops and production for domestic consumption must be sacrificed to produce anything

that might be exported. Children thus go without education, health care and decent nutrition, giving the next generation no way out.

The Bible says the test of character is how we treat the least of these. That is why churches across the world launched Jubilee 2000 – a call to mark the millennial by forgiving the debts of the poorest nations, so that the children may find hope.

You might take away from my remarks today, a sense of doom and gloom about Africa and her many challenges. But, look how far we have come as a nation in our short history. Fifty years ago, I did not have the right to vote let alone to run for the highest office in the land. At that time most of sub-Saharan Africa was still living under the yoke of colonial oppression.

Africa's challenges are not for those who see through grasshopper eyes. They require the vision of giants, the creativity of geniuses, the energy of genies.

They are beyond the scope of any one of us; but, they are not beyond the capacity of all of us together. When we come together, when our cause is just and our minds are made up, we have won. And, we can keep on winning.

So I invite you to leave this gathering with our minds made up. Let us decide to lift our sights. To revive our spirits. And, to dedicate ourselves to contributing toward a new African reality. We need to raise a moral challenge to this nation and this world.

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Byrne, Catherine E. (AF)
Sent: Friday, May 19, 2000 9:20 AM
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs; Mclean, Matthew K. (MULTI)
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
Subject: Q&A on Jackson Trip -- Note, per A/S Rice, 99 % sure he will NOT go to Freetown.
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Q: Can you give us an update on Rev. Jackson trip to West Africa?

- Rev. Jackson met yesterday with Nigerian President Obasanjo. They discussed a wide range of domestic and regional issues related to the situation in Sierra Leone.
- Rev. Jackson is going to Liberia today, where he will meet with President Taylor and other Liberian officials, as well as the UN representative on the ground.

Q: But isn't Jackson going to Sierra Leone?

- The focus of Jackson's mission is to consult with regional leaders, including President Kabbah if possible.
- From Liberia, he plans to go to Mali to consult with the ECOWAS Chairman, Malian President Konare. From there, he will go on to Guinea. He is unlikely to travel to Freetown because of security and political conditions.

Q: Will Jackson meet with Foday Sankoh?

A: No.

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Smith, Gayle E. (AF)
Sent: Tuesday, May 16, 2000 9:04 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @WHSR - WH Situation Room
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
Subject: Rev. Jackson travel ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To Jim from Gayle:

Jesse's comments to the press last night seem to have made a considerable difference. He just spoke with SL President Kabbah (who last night would not take his calls), who told him that they had been broadcasting his comments all day, and that tensions had eased considerably. Kabbah told him that he now wants Jesse to come to Sierra Leone, though they agreed that it would be best at the end of the trip, and Jesse told him that if he was to come, he wanted an invitation from the GoSL. Kabbah said he'd issue a public invitation tomorrow. We'll keep monitoring the situation. Present plan is that he would leave tomorrow evening, and do Bamako, Mali (ECOWAS chair), Monrovia and Abuja, and then take stock and - if all signs are go - go to Freetown. We'll update you in the morning and confirm that you still support this option.

Think it would be good if you could speak with him tomorrow if you have time. Will check back. GS

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E.O. 13526 5/16/2017
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VZ NARA, Date 1/8/2018
2014-0927-F

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Gayle Smith to NSA. Subject: FOR SRB in case. (2 pages)	05/17/2000	P1/b(1)

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OA/Box Number: 2851

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Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

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vz5242

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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Terms of Reference
Rev. Jesse Jackson's Trip to West Africa

Rev. Jackson has excellent contacts among West Africa leaders, including Sierra Leonean President Kabbah and RUF faction leaders. He was instrumental in negotiating the cease-fire that preceded the signing of the Lome Peace Agreement last year, and - at the request of the region - facilitated talks that led to the Peace Agreement. We believe he is uniquely qualified to help get the peace process back on track.

His trip, via special mission aircraft, will be designated as a presidential mission. He will leave CONUS on May 16 and return on May 22.

Rev. Jackson will:

- Consult with regional governments, the government of Sierra Leone, and Sierra Leonean civil society to ascertain their views on the way forward on post-Lome political arrangements and "justice."
- Press Liberian President Taylor to arrange meetings with as many Revolutionary United Front field commanders as possible, to deliver the message that they must release the UN peacekeepers and abide by the Lome Agreement.
- Press Taylor to develop a strategy for working with RUF commanders to arrange the release of UN hostages.
- Facilitate meetings among various parties to the conflict, with the aim of identifying and addressing underlying grievances that prevent them from implementing the peace process.
- Support regional leaders as needed to facilitate a return to a viable peace process aimed at restoring peace and stability.

Rev. Jackson will not plan to:

- Take the lead on negotiating the release of UN hostages.
- Renegotiate the Lome Agreement. (We do not object if the signatories act to amend the Lome Accord. Recent events indicate that it has room for improvement.)



National Office
930 East 50th Street
Chicago, IL 60615
Phone: 773-373-3366
Fax: 773-373-3571

LaSalle Street Bureau
208 S. LaSalle Street
Suite 1277
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: 312-629-0500
Fax: 312-629-2665

Washington, DC Bureau
1002 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20007
Phone: 202-333-5270
Fax: 202-728-1192

New York Bureau
Empire State Building
350 5th Avenue
Suite 2723
New York, NY 10118
Phone: 212-425-7874
Fax: 212-968-1412

Los Angeles Bureau
12021 Wilshire Blvd.
Suite 700
Los Angeles, CA 90025
Phone: 310-889-1111
Fax: 310-471-1453

San Francisco Bureau
Silicon Valley Project
100 Oak Street
Oakland, CA 94607
Phone: 510-486-1085
Fax: 510-486-1536

Atlanta Bureau
Hemdon Plaza
100 Auburn Avenue
Suite 101
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404-525-5663 or 5668
Fax: 404-525-5233

Detroit Bureau
First National Building
660 Woodward Ave.
Suite 1433
Detroit, MI 48226
Phone: 313-963-9005
Fax: 313-963-9012

December 9, 1999

Ms. Gayle E. Smith
Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for African Affairs
National Security Council
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20504
VIA FACSIMILE: 202-456-9260

Dear Ms. Smith:

I am delighted to inform you of my plans to lead a minority trade mission to Ghana, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the Republic of South Africa from February 5-16, 2000. Specifically, we are targeting the Telecommunication, Media and Information Technology industries and plan to bring 20 U.S. business executives, including several principals from the finance sector.

I am convinced of the need to convene this minority trade mission sooner rather than later given the tremendous potential for growth, free enterprise and ongoing privatization of key sectors in these countries. This mission will follow-up on discussions held with President Obasanjo, President Rawlings and President Mbeki during their recent visits to the United States.

As you well know, according to the FCC, there are 739 million people in Africa and only 14 million phone lines of which 80% are in six countries. In 1993, there were only 43 Internet hosts in all of sub-Saharan Africa compared with some 129,000 by 1998. In addition, the growth possibilities in broadcast communications and media are unparalleled. Therefore, we must seize and build on these immediate opportunities to create mutually prosperous markets here and overseas. I know you agree that we must do all we can to support small and minority businesses, and, to address roadblock issues to bilateral commercial development.

Recognizing the short time before the trip dates, I am taking the liberty of asking that your staff meet with my Planning Committee as soon as possible. If I can clarify my requests further, or be of any assistance, please feel free to contact me. Meanwhile, I kindly ask that your staff contact Ms. Marie Nelson, Washington D.C. Bureau Chief and Director, International Affairs or Ms. Dahlia Hayles, Director, Media & Telecommunications Project at (202) 333-5270.

Sincerely,

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.
JLJ/ck

Rev. Willie T. Barrow, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees • Dennis Rivera, Co-Chair of Board of Trustees
Janice L. Mathis, General Counsel
Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Founder & President

Our Recommendations to the Government

55

1. That the oil producing communities should be granted autonomy and a fair share of the income from these areas for their development.
2. That Government should scrap institutions like OMPADEC and allow ethnic based development boards to manage their affairs. These boards should be appointed/elected by the respective ethnic groups in place of OMPADEC.
3. That oil companies should be made to pay a corresponding percentage of their revenues from oil/gas to these ethnic based development boards.
4. That the provisions of the following statutes that, amongst other things, deprive the oil producing communities of a fair share of their resources should be repealed forthwith. These are:
 - (i.) The Petroleum Act 1969
 - (ii.) The Land Use Act 1978
 - (iii.) Land (Title) Vesting Decree 1993
 - (iv.) National Inland Waterways Decree 1997
 - (v.) Petroleum (Drilling and Production) Regulations 1969
 - (vi.) Oil Terminal Dues Act (cap. 338 Laws of the Federation)
 - (vii.) Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission Decree No. 23, 1991.
 - (viii.) Decree 29 of 1993
5. That the Government and the oil companies should be more responsive to solving the environmental degradation of the oil producing areas. To this end, Government should act on the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur's report on the setting up of an independent environmental audit of the Niger Delta.
6. As an immediate confidence building measure, Government should embark forthwith on projects, like electricity and water supply, which will have an immediate, positive impact on the oil producing areas.

Signed:

Fred Agbeyegbe:
Itsekiri Peoples Congress

Patrick Fregene:
Itsekiri Peoples Congress

Joshua Fumudoh:
President, Ijaw National Congress

Olua Kamalu:
Vice President, MOSOP

Ledum Mitee:
Acting President, MOSOP

T.K. Narebor:
Deputy General Secretary, PENGASSAN

November 9, 1998
Lagos

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Smith, Gayle E. (AF)
Sent: Monday, August 02, 1999 12:48 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: Bradtke, Robert A. (EXSEC); @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: Question for SRB on Jackson meeting request for former Nigerian head of state)
~~[CONFIDENTIAL]~~

Quick Question for SRB on Rev. Jackson Meeting Request

Rev. Jackson has asked that we arrange a POTUS meeting with former Nigerian head of State General Abubakar, who will attend the annual Operation Push meeting in Chicago. He has made the same request of Podesta's office. Rev. Jackson argues that we need to applaud leaders like Gen. Abubakar for handing over power to elected, civilian rule. I heartily agree, but POTUS met with Gen. Abubakar last fall, and met with President Obasanjo shortly after he was elected. We have a slot for an official visit by Obasanjo in late October, (but have not yet been authorized to offer it formally).

A POTUS meeting with Abubakar would not cause problems with Obasanjo.

I am hesitant to take up an Africa slot for this meeting, however, as our priority in the near term is a POTUS meeting with Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa (putting in SP today for Sept. 16 or 17). Mkapa has stayed out of the DROC war except to mediate, is making serious progress on the democratization and economic reform fronts, and Tanzania suffered its own losses when our embassy was bombed there last summer. If, as I assume, an Abubakar meeting would weaken our ability to get the Mkapa meeting out of the Scheduling Office, we must necessarily prioritize the Mkapa meeting.

Rev. Jackson may call you or Podesta on this. **I propose that in lieu of a meeting, we try to arrange a POTUS call to Abubakar while the latter is in town.** If you agree, I will call Rev. Jackson.

- _____ Agree that we should not schedule POTUS-Abubakar meeting
- _____ Do SP for POTUS-Abubakar meeting
- _____ Do SP for POTUS-Abubakar telephone call
- _____ Let's Discuss

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526 5/16/2017
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VR NARA, Date 1/8/2018

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9905293
RECEIVED: 13 JUL 99 08

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 12 JUL 99
SOURCE REF: 9913005

KEYWORDS: AIRCRAFT REQUEST
SIERRA LEONE

LIBERIA

PERSONS: JACKSON, J

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SPECIAL AIR MISSIONS AIRCRAFT

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 19 JUL 99 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: DAVIES

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
DAVIES

FOR CONCURRENCE
BARKS-RUGGLES

FOR INFO
BUSBY
GUARNIERI
MCCARTHY
MILLISON
SANDERS
SCHWARTZ
SMITH, G

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



5293

July 12, 1999

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Special Envoy of the President and the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights in Africa, will travel to Liberia and Sierra Leone July 25, 1999 through July 28, 1999.

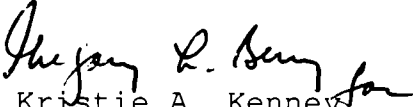
The purpose of Reverend Jackson's trip to Liberia is to attend Liberia's National Day celebrations scheduled for July 26th. At the personal invitation of President Charles Taylor, Reverend Jackson will also witness the burning of weapons confiscated at the end of Liberia's civil war. The weapons burning is an initiative the United States has long supported and one in which Reverend Jackson's personal intervention contributed significantly to its successful outcome. In Freetown, Sierra Leone, Reverend Jackson would like to meet and congratulate both President Kabbah and rebel leader Foday Sankoh on the peace agreement reached on July 7th and to urge continued cooperation in implementing this important agreement.

Reverend Jackson and his five person delegation plan to depart the United States for Frankfurt via commercial air on July 24, 1999 and return to Frankfurt on or about July 28, 1999. Milair travel is requested for Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Department requests that this trip be declared a Presidential Mission and that an appropriate aircraft be made available on a non-reimbursable basis.

A military aircraft is necessary because of the need to have secure communication links with the White House, the National Security Council and the Department at all times. In addition, awkward, unreliable and time-consuming commercial air schedules to and within Africa make it impossible for the Special Envoy to visit both countries within the timeframe Reverend Jackson is free to travel.

The point of contact in the Department of State is Ann Evans, Post Management Officer, Bureau of African Affairs. She can be reached at telephone (202) 647-1842 or fax (202) 647-0866.

This request has been cleared by the State Department's Office of the Legal Advisor.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Robin Sanders to Gayle Smith and Jendayi Frazier. Subject: FW: Urgent on JJ and Kabila. (2 pages)	07/27/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi et al)
OA/Box Number: 2851

FOLDER TITLE:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

2014-0927-F

vz5242

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Storey, Sharon V. (NSA)
Sent: Monday, July 26, 1999 11:49 AM
To: Sargeant, Stephen T. (EXSEC)
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Subject: Call to Carter [UNCLASSIFIED]

Steve, according to the schedule SRB attempted to reach Carter a couple of times but was only successful once. They spoke on February 6th. Hope that helps.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	Jendayi Frazer to Robin Sanders and Gayle Smith. Subject: RE: Urgent on JJ and Kabila. (1 page)	07/27/1999	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi et al)
OA/Box Number: 2851

FOLDER TITLE:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

2014-0927-F

vz5242

RESTRICTION CODES

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9905598
RECEIVED: 23 JUL 99 05

TO: JACOBSON

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 16 JUL 99
SOURCE REF: 9913400

KEYWORDS: AIRCRAFT REQUEST

AFRICA

PERSONS: JACKSON, J

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SPECIAL AIR MISSIONS AIRCRAFT CHANGE IN SCHEDULE FOR
REVEREND JACKSON

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 29 JUL 99 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
EXECSEC
GUARNIERI
JACOBSON
MILLISON
SMITH, G. ✓

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP

CLOSED BY: NSGP

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9905598

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 99072306 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 16, 1999

5598

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft -
Change in Schedule for Reverend Jackson

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Special Envoy of the President and the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights in Africa, will travel to Liberia and Sierra Leone July 25, 1999 through July 27, 1999.

The purpose of Reverend Jackson's trip to Liberia is to attend Liberia's National Day celebrations scheduled for July 26th. At the personal invitation of President Charles Taylor, Reverend Jackson will also witness the burning of weapons confiscated at the end of Liberia's civil war. The weapons burning is an initiative the United States has long supported and one in which Reverend Jackson's personal intervention contributed significantly to its successful outcome. In Freetown, Sierra Leone, Reverend Jackson would like to meet and congratulate both President Kabbah and rebel leader Foday Sankoh on the peace agreement reached on July 7th and to urge continued cooperation in implementing this important agreement.

While the Reverend Jackson had originally planned on travelling to Sierra Leone on July 27th, after the Liberian National Day events, this will no longer be possible as President Kabbah has informed us that he is departing for Europe on July 26th. This leaves only the afternoon of Sunday, July 25th for this important stop in Freetown.

The Reverend Jackson has previous firm commitments in Chicago on Saturday, July 24, and would not be able to depart from there before 1:00 p.m. local time (3:00 p.m. Eastern time). Should he be able to fly directly from the East Coast of the United States to either Lungi Airport, Sierra Leone or to Conakry, Guinea, the Reverend Jackson would then have sufficient time for a very important event to celebrate the Sierra Leone peace agreement with the two principal protagonists.

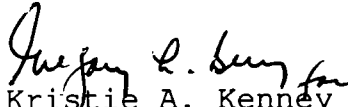
It is therefore requested that Reverend Jackson and his five person delegation depart the United States for Sierra Leone or for Conakry, Guinea on the afternoon of Saturday, July 24, 1999 via milair travel, and that they further be transported to Monrovia later that same day. The party would then return from Monrovia to the United States, either directly or through Europe, on the morning of July 27, 1999.

The Department requests that this trip be declared a Presidential Mission and that an appropriate aircraft be made available on a non-reimbursable basis.

A military aircraft is necessary because of the need to have secure communication links with the White House, the National Security Council and the Department at all times. In addition, awkward, unreliable and time-consuming commercial air schedules to and within Africa make it impossible for the Special Envoy to visit both countries within the timeframe Reverend Jackson is free to travel.

The point of contact in the Department of State is Ann Evans, Post Management Officer, Bureau of African Affairs. She can be reached at telephone (202) 647-1842 or fax (202) 647-0866.

This request has been cleared by the State Department's Office of the Legal Advisor.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4

S/S #

17 JUL '99 20:57

MESSAGE NO. 020680 CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED No. Pages 2
FROM: Kristie A. Kenney S/S 647-5301 7225
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Kenney/Davies Memorandum: Request for Special Air
Missions Aircraft (Change for Jesse L. Jackson)

TO: (Agency)

NSC

DELIVER TO:

Glyn T. Davies

Extension

Room No.

WBSITRM

Executive Secretary

DAVIES

Smith

SARGENT

BARKS-RUGGLES

PARKER

FOR: CLEARANCE ☐ INFORMATION ☐ PER REQUEST ☐ COMMENT ☐REMARKS: Advance

S/S Officer:

Gregory L. Berry



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

9913400

JUL 16 1999

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft -
Change in Schedule for Reverend Jackson

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-2-

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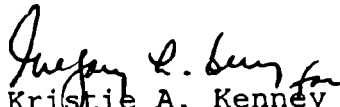
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The Department requests that this trip be declared a Presidential Mission and that an appropriate aircraft be made available on a non-reimbursable basis.

A military aircraft is necessary because of the need to have secure communication links with the White House, the National Security Council and the Department at all times. In addition, awkward, unreliable and time-consuming commercial air schedules to and within Africa make it impossible for the Special Envoy to visit both countries within the timeframe Reverend Jackson is free to travel.

The point of contact in the Department of State is Ann Evans, Post Management Officer, Bureau of African Affairs. She can be reached at telephone (202) 647-1842 or fax (202) 647-0866.

This request has been cleared by the State Department's Office of the Legal Advisor.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF)
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 1999 7:20 PM
To: Joshi, M. Kay (EXSEC)
Cc: @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary; @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: JJ plane [UNCLASSIFIED]

Kay - As requested - here are your sentences

We believe that Rev. Jackson should do a short trip to the region at the end of this month to support the recently signed peace agreement in Sierra Leone - he played a pivotal role in brokering the original cease-fire and is well respected by all parties - and to show support for President Taylor's decision to destroy a large cache of weapons left over after demobilization in Liberia. Rev. Jackson has been invited to the destruction ceremony on Liberia's National Day (June 26th) and would do a day stop the following day in Sierra Leone.

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Smith, Gayle E. (AF)
Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 1999 7:28 PM
To: Storey, Sharon V. (NSA); Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Subject: RE: Africa Trade Bill & Jesse Jackson [UNCLASSIFIED]

Sharon -- For SRB on Rev. Jackson call:

Background: Rev. Jackson's main concerns are: that the AGOA does not provide debt relief (he favors across-the-board relief); does not provide additional foreign assistance, including for HIV/AIDS; and that it violates African sovereignty by "dictating" conditions. The African diplomatic corps is **furious** with Cong. Jackson's opposition to the AGOA, on the grounds that he is claiming to speak for Africa when they, as Africa's representatives, can speak for themselves. They have gone on record several times supporting the African Growth and Opportunity Act in the strongest terms, and several have raised concerns with State and NSC about Rev. Jackson's position.

Talking Points:

- Know about your concerns that the AGOA does not do enough. We believe that it puts down a clear marker about the U.S. commitment to take Africa seriously as a trading partner.
- Your other concerns are addressed elsewhere. As you know, POTUS led the G7 to agree on a new Debt Initiative. At the OAU Summit just this week, President Obasanjo criticized the international community for not doing enough on debt, but praised POTUS for taking the lead on ensuring that debt does not prevent African countries from reaching their development goals.
- The President has asked for a 10% increase in aid to Africa. We're working on a new Africa AIDS Initiative, which Gayle and Sandy Thurman plan to discuss with you later this week.
- What you believe is a violation of sovereignty, we see as support for moves that African governments are taking in their own right. African governments have strongly supported this bill and called for its passage.
- We also need to let the Africans speak for themselves. The African diplomatic corps and a majority of African governments have called for the passage of this bill -- they said so, forcefully, at the U.S.-Africa Ministerial conference in March.
- Believe strongly that we do a disservice to Africa by fighting among ourselves about this. We need to put down a marker that we're serious about trade by passing the AGOA, and then we can work together to do more.

-----Original Message-----

From: Storey, Sharon V. (NSA)

Sent: Tuesday, July 13, 1999 7:08 PM

To: Smith, Gayle E. (AF); Lackey, Miles M. (LEGIS)

Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor

Subject: Africa Trade Bill & Jesse Jackson [UNCLASSIFIED]

One of the assistants in John Podestas office came by. Rev. Jackson was trying to reach Podesta to talk about a letter he is planning to release tomorrow indicating that he cannot support the Administrations policy regarding the Africa Trade Bill. SRB would like to talk to the Rev. but he is not available until after 7:30. Will try then.
thanks

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Sutphen, Mona K. (NSA)
Sent: Monday, July 12, 1999 1:49 PM
To: Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF); @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; Sargeant, Stephen T. (EXSEC); @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: RE: Supporting peace and Rev. JJ [UNCLASSIFIED]

Sandy agrees w/this. m

-----Original Message-----

From: Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF)
Sent: Thursday, July 08, 1999 9:12 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; Sargeant, Stephen T. (EXSEC); @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: Supporting peace and Rev. JJ [UNCLASSIFIED]

FOR SANDY AND JIM

Rev. Jackson & Sierra Leone Peace Agreement

In the next few weeks, as we work with the UN and the region to put into place the mechanisms for implementing the peace agreement in Sierra Leone, it will be important for us to be visibly supportive of regional efforts.

We think that it makes sense for Rev. Jackson to do a short trip to the region at the end of this month. His role thus far -- in convincing Charles Taylor to destroy the weapons in Liberia, on the ceasefire, and in urging both Kabbah and Sankoh towards the peace agreement -- has been very positive. He wants to do it, and State supports.

He has been invited by President Taylor to attend Liberia's National Day celebrations on July 26th, during which the containers of weapons and ammunition in Monrovia will be destroyed. He could leave Washington on July 24th to arrive in Monrovia for the 26th, attend the ceremonies and then fly to Freetown on the 27th for a day stop. His Freetown stop would include a prayer/reconciliation meeting with both Sankoh and Kabbah. This may be critical to consolidating the agreement, especially given the lack of confidence in Sankoh amongst the people of Freetown, and Sankoh's refusal after the 1996 agreement to come to Freetown - which eventually led to the breakdown of that agreement.

State Department will shortly send a request for a plane from either CONUS or EUCOM for this trip, as flights to Monrovia and Freetown are infrequent and unreliable. We recommend strongly that we support such a request and begin working immediately on plane availability.

_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ Let's Discuss

Battenfield, Pat A. (AF)

From: Barks-Ruggles, Erica (AF)
Sent: Thursday, July 08, 1999 9:12 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; Sargeant, Stephen T. (EXSEC); @EXECSEC - Executive Secretary
Subject: Supporting peace and Rev. JJ [UNCLASSIFIED]

FOR SANDY AND JIM

Rev. Jackson & Sierra Leone Peace Agreement

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_____ Agree
_____ Disagree
_____ Let's Discuss

*** TX REPORT ***

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CONNECTION ID
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UNCLASSIFIED**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

Washington, D.C. 20504

AFRICAN AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE**fax cover sheet**

Date: 6/10
Pages to follow 1

FROM: Gayle Smith phone: 202-456-9261
Robin Sanders fax: 202-456-9260
X Erica Barks-Ruggles
Jendayi Frazer

TO: KATHLEEN LIST PHONE NUMBER FAX NUMBER

1. KATHLEEN LIST
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. President:

I want to thank you for keeping the commitments you made to me on May 31.

We were pleased to hear that your Government wrote UN Secretary General Annan requesting technical assistance for the destruction of the weapons under UN/ECOMOG control. This is excellent news, and I am sure the UN will ~~act~~ promptly ~~(to)~~ establish the appropriate method for disposal of the arms and ammunition. This was a courageous decision on your part and indicates to the international community your commitment to peace in the region. We are prepared to work with you, the UN, and ECOMOG, and believe the formula you accepted - destruction of most of the weapons now and destruction of a symbolic few July 26 - is the best solution.

work with
ECOMOG
your
government
to

I've also been keeping track of your diplomatic efforts in the West African sub-region and understand you have been discussing the Sierra Leone peace process with the Togolese, Burkinabes and the Ivorians. I also understand that you plan to consult with the Libyans. I am particularly pleased to hear you had a very good first meeting with Nigerian President Obasanjo, who, as I told you, made clear he wants your countries to have a positive relationship.

We believe your actions will have a very positive impact on the region; ~~the U.S. Government views your actions with great favor.~~ I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Sincerely,

and will be well-received by the
United States and all members
of the international community.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson
Special Presidential Envoy for Democracy in Africa

Battenfield, Pat A.

From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Monday, June 07, 1999 5:06 PM
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs; @KOSOVO;
@AFRICA - African Affairs; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Subject: FW: Rev. Jackson to speak at Press Club about FRY [UNCLASSIFIED]

Met with Rev. J as planned. He did not say much about the Press Club event -- most on Africa. But he did say that he announced that they (Operation Push, I believe in tandem with some religious organizations including NCC) are setting up three containers to be filled with humanitarian assistance (particularly but not exclusively medical) to send out -- one to Kosovo within the country, one for Kosovar refugees, and one for Sierra Leone. He said that he wanted to find out how to ship them and asked that we let Atwood/USAID know about it - they also may contact NGOs. On Sierra Leone, we told him to check with InterAction in terms of an NGO link.

@Multilat: The Rev. wants to talk to Atwood about this (all three containers) to "make sure we're on the same page" - let me know if you want to pass on the message to JBA or if I should. He is not necessarily assuming USG assistance on lift or delivery but seemed sufficiently vague on the details of how these containers will get there, and who will ship/receive, etc., that we should at least be aware.

FYI - Rev. Jackson is going to Europe June 19-26, private visit, to include France, Italy (head of state and Pope) and Switzerland.

GS

-----Original Message-----

From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Monday, June 07, 1999 12:09 PM
To: Hammer, Michael A.; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @KOSOVO; @AFRICA - African Affairs; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
Subject: RE: Rev. Jackson to speak at Press Club about FRY [UNCLASSIFIED]

I am meeting with Rev. Jackson at 2:00 on Africa. One of the points he will make in terms of humanitarian response is the need for parallel humanitarian response in Africa, and particularly in the case of Sierra Leone, where political negotiations are going well, thus far, and where there will be a need for post-conflict assistance. On his recent shows, and at his briefing on the Hill (which was on Sierra Leone but also included a substantial section on Kosovo), Rev. Jackson has been doing the "tale of two countries/tale of two conflicts" piece comparing international response to the Kosovo and Sierra Leone. (Among other items on our agenda is Sierra Leone). Will let you know what he says about the Press Club event -- and let me know if there are any messages and/or points of which I should be aware for the 2:00. Thanks, GS

-----Original Message-----

From: Hammer, Michael A.
Sent: Monday, June 07, 1999 11:48 AM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @KOSOVO; @AFRICA - African Affairs; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
Subject: Rev. Jackson to speak at Press Club about FRY [UNCLASSIFIED]

FOR SRB/JS - We just learned that Rev. Jackson will be addressing the National Press Club today at noon. He apparently plans to announce that he will be returning to Belgrade to try to secure the release of the three C.A.R.E. workers. Jackson is thinking of taking a group of doctors to the refugees camps in Macedonia/Albania. The Reverend also wants to explore what can be done on the humanitarian front, including Serbia, once the conflict is brought to an end.

Battenfield, Pat A.

From: Hammer, Michael A.
Sent: Monday, May 17, 1999 8:58 PM
To: Smith, Gayle E.; @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: RE: Press guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

Super, merci. This should tide me over til dawn.

-----Original Message-----

From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Monday, May 17, 1999 8:57 PM
To: Hammer, Michael A.; @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: FW: Press guidance [UNCLASSIFIED]

Mike -- here you go if you need anything else you can contact Erica or moi, that was French and is not the president of Kenya. Good night, G

IF NEEDED FOR TUESDAY MORNING - following is guidance on Rev. JJ's stop in Lome. We will update this first thing in the morning as soon as we hear from the Rev. FYI, we believe that IF Rev. Jackson is able to convince the two sides to agree to a cease-fire, we will need to do a WH statement on short fuse. We will send you a draft in the morning and will solicit your help in moving it quickly. Thanks

Q: What is Reverend Jackson doing in West Africa? Is this an independent trip or is it official?

A: In his capacity as Special Envoy for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa, Rev. Jackson is the co-leader, along with Secretary of Labor Alexis Herman, of a Presidential Mission to the African - African-American Summit being held in Accra, Ghana.

Q: But is he mediating the Sierra Leone conflict?

A: No, he is not mediating. As Special Envoy, and building on his past efforts to help bring about a return to peace and democracy in Sierra Leone, Rev. Jackson is meeting with the government of Sierra Leone and the RUF rebels to facilitate confidence-building measures before the two parties enter into peace talks scheduled for next week.

Q: What, specifically, is Reverend Jackson pushing with the two parties?

A: We cannot comment on the details of ongoing sensitive discussion until they are completed. Reverend Jackson aims to strengthen the practical commitment of both parties to the peace talks next week.

Q: What is the Administration's position on the conflict in Sierra Leone?

A: The United States has made very clear that we cannot condone an attempt to remove the elected government of Sierra Leone by force, and has strongly condemned the horrific human rights violations that have occurred as a result of this war. We have continued to provide assistance to the regional peacekeeping forces of ECOMOG, and to support the political efforts of ECOWAS to lay the groundwork for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. We welcome the talks next week.

Q: Did the White House ask Reverend Jackson to undertake this mission?

A: Yes.

Battenfield, Pat A.

From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Monday, May 17, 1999 8:33 PM
To: Sutphen, Mona K.; Hachigian, Nina L.
Cc: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: For SRB/JS on Rev. Jackson, CNN and Sierra Leone ceasefire ~~{CONFIDENTIAL}~~

Sandy/Jim: As you know, Rev. Jackson is in Accra as co-leader of the Presidential Mission to the African - African-American Summit. Robin Sanders is with the mission. In his capacity as Special Envoy, Jesse has just completed first-round meetings with (Sierra Leone) President Kabbah. He and Kabbah will travel tomorrow to Lome, Togo for initial talks with the RUF leadership and, we hope, subsequent meetings leading to joint statements or signed documents agreeing to either/or both of the following:

- an agreement to a cessation of hostilities, without preconditions, for the duration of peace talks slated to begin next week;
- an agreement on substantive mutual confidence-building measures (the RUF to release the children it has kidnapped, release ECOMOG prisoners it is holding, and open humanitarian corridors; and Kabbah to seriously consider releasing RUF leader Foday Sankoh, now in Lome but convicted in a capital treason case by the government of Sierra Leone).

Rev. Jackson has good rapport with both parties and may well be able to come away with either or both of these. He is accompanied by our ambassador to Sierra Leone, and State/NSC have been closely coordinating this. Jesse has arranged for CNN to meet him in Lome, so we anticipate press coverage, both before and after the meeting. We're getting guidance to Press. If Jesse is able to get either agreement, we believe that he will want a WH statement welcoming the ceasefire (or other agreements). We would support, and will prepare a draft when we next hear from the Rev., most probably in the middle of the night.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526 5/16/2017
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VZ NARA, Date 1/8/2018
2014-0927-F

Battenfield, Pat A.

From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Friday, May 14, 1999 8:29 PM
To: @PRESS - Public Affairs
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs
Subject: Rev. Jackson and Sierra Leone [UNCLASSIFIED]

Rev. Jackson is leaving for the African-African American Summit and while out there will go briefly to Lome, Togo, to try to move the ball forward on negotiations on Sierra Leone. I fully anticipate that he will do press after his meetings. We will coordinate with him but we also need you in the loop. If he is able to achieve progress, we may want a WH statement, but will need to think about timing. Would like your thoughts on whether we should say anything on Tuesday morning on his efforts so that we have something coming out of here as well as something out there. We can connect on this on Monday but just wanted to let you know. Pls embargo for the moment as we are making no advance announcement as that might blow it up. Thanks/GS

Apr-22-99 03:29P L. Westbrook

Apr-22-99 03:08pm From-

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



JS

MEMORANDUM

TO : Lorraine Westbrook
Fax: 202 333-0354

FROM : Joseph Huggins
Deputy Executive Director
Bureau of African Affairs
Fax: 202-647-0866

SUBJ : Financial Disclosure Form
Reverend Jackson

DATE : April 22, 1999

Per our telephone conversation, I have attached a copy of the Financial Disclosure Form for Reverend Jackson's submission which must be completed and sent back to my office by May 6, 1999. The Department's Office of the Legal Advisor has stated that absent the submission of this form, they will not be in a position to clear future memoranda on the Reverend's use of a military aircraft for his travel as Special Envoy.

As discussed, I ask that you please sign as receiving this memo and fax it back to me at the following number, 202 647-0866.

Thank you.

Cc: L/LM:SMathias

Signature Lorraine Westbrook
Lorraine Westbrook

Date 04.22.99



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

TO : Yuri Tadesse
Rainbow PUSH Coalition

FROM : Joseph Huggins
Deputy Executive Director,
Bureau of African Affairs, AF/EX

SUBJ : Financial Disclosure Form
Reverend Jackson

DATE : April 5, 1999

In the event that you may have misplaced a copy of the Financial Disclosure Form for Reverend Jackson's submission, I have provided another copy that should be completed and returned to my office not later than April 19. The Department's Office of the Legal Advisor has stated that they will not be in a position to clear future memoranda on the Reverend's use of a military aircraft for his travel as Special Envoy.

Signature Yuri Tadesse

Date 4/4/99

Barks-Ruggles, Erica

From: WHSR
Sent: Thursday, March 11, 1999 5:04 PM
To: Babbitt, James F.; Barks-Ruggles, Erica; Sanders, Robin R.; Smith, Gayle E.
Subject: NIGERIA-JACKSON

CLASS: INTERNATIONAL
ORIG: Reuters
PREC: RUSH
TOR: 990311164433

a3213

^BC-NIGERIA-JACKSON (PICTURE)

^Jesse Jackson tells Nigeria oil firms to clean up LAGOS (Reuters) - Jesse Jackson, the Clinton administration's special envoy to Africa, attacked oil firms Thursday for not doing enough in Nigeria and singled out Royal Dutch/Shell for particular criticism.

Jackson, returning from a visit to the troubled Niger Delta, urged the incoming Nigerian government to make sure that Shell and other firms did not damage the environment and improved the lives of impoverished villagers near their installations.

"We would urge this government as a partner with Shell to enforce the law, to challenge that company to clean up...to make a real commitment to the suffering people of that area," Jackson, President Clinton's envoy for democracy in Africa, told a news conference in Lagos.

Jackson was the most senior U.S. envoy to visit Nigeria following Feb. 27 presidential elections, won by former military ruler General Olusegun Obasanjo.

During his four-day visit, Jackson was shown around Ogoniland, which gained world attention in 1995 after then dictator Sani Abacha ordered the execution of nine minority rights activists who had campaigned against Shell.

Jackson said he had been affected by the signs of environmental damage in Ogoniland and in other parts of the Niger Delta, where militant youths demanding money have severely hampered oil output in recent months.

Shell, operating a joint venture in which the Nigerian state holds a majority share, has been particularly affected by growing lawlessness in the region which accounts for 90 percent of Nigerian export earnings.

U.S. oil firms like Mobil and Chevron, which have also been criticized by human rights groups, have much of their operation offshore.

Two U.S. oil workers have been kidnapped this week although one was later freed.

"The people of the Niger Delta are in some ways kidnapped every day. Richest soil, poorest people," said Jackson who emphasized that he could not condone kidnapping and favored peaceful struggle.

"I saw the pain and agony of a people in struggle in the delta," he said.

^REUTERS

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*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

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TX/RX NO. 3750
CONNECTION TEL 97281192
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START TIME 03/02 10:34
USAGE TIME 07'00
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RESULT OK

JJ

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Washington, D.C. 20504

AFRICAN AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE

fax cover sheet

Date: 3/2/99
Pages to follow 10

FROM: Gayle Smith phone: 202-456-9261
Robin Sanders fax: 202-456-9260
✓ Erica Barks-Ruggles
John Prendergast

TO:

PHONE NUMBER

FAX NUMBER

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2. _____

3. _____

UNCLASSIFIED

[BT
 WORLDNET "AFRICA JOURNAL"
 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
 Television and Film Service of Washington, D.C.

GUESTS: James Victor Gbeho, Foreign Minister of Ghana

Reverend Jesse Jackson, Rainbow Coalition and
 U.S. Special Envoy to the President and Secretary of
 State for the Promotion of Democracy in Africa

David Miller, Corporate Council on Africa

TOPIC: State Visit of Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings

HOST: Maimouna Mills

DATE: February 25, 1999

TIME: 08:00 - 09:00 EST

PRESIDENT CLINTON (from videotape): Mr. President, you have done so much of what must be done. It will live eternally, and we will be eternally grateful for the friendship between our two nations. Let us extend it in the new century for the new millennium. Mr. President, Mrs. Rawlings, welcome to the United States.

MS. MILLS: Well, hello, and welcome to this special edition of Africa Journal today, Thursday, February 25, 1999. I am Maimouna Mills.

When U.S. President Bill Clinton began an historic six-nation tour of Africa last March, his first stop was Ghana. It marked an important step forward in the relationship between the two countries. Last month President Clinton invited Ghana's president, Jerry Rawlings, for an official state visit here in the U.S. President Rawlings arrived in Washington this past Tuesday.

And today we are honored to welcome our guest from Blair House joining us here, the foreign minister of Ghana, Victor Gbeho. Welcome to Africa Journal.

FOR. MIN. GBEHO: Thank you very much.

MS. MILLS: We are pleased to have you, and I should say of course "aqawba" (ph).

FOR. MIN. GBEHO: Thank you.

MS. MILLS: Now, when we are talking about the importance of this state visit, what is the significance in terms especially of policies concerning the relationship between Africa and the United States?

FOR. MIN. GBEHO: Well, the state visit is very important for us, because as you quite rightly put it it is a symbol of the closeness of relations between Africa and the United States, especially Ghana. As you said at the beginning of the program, President Rawlings stopped in Ghana last year on his African tour. He did so in recognition of certain achievements of the continent - the embracing of democracy, the commitment to develop in an atmosphere of good governance, the efforts being made to improve economies continent wide, and especially in Ghana where we have registered a growth rate of four or five percent of GDP over the last five years.

So in a way this is a reward for doing what is expected of Ghana. This is a reward that will encourage others. And this is also to indicate to the American people that President Clinton's new proposals on bringing the United States closer to Africa, especially in economic terms, is on track and must be supported.

Finally, I think the visit is significant because it will indicate to American private investors that Africa is the next century's continent to be watched.

MS. MILLS: Yes. But Minister Gbeho, when you look at the picture of Africa today - mainly even if you try to be "Afro optimistic," as one might say, the picture is really of continent, is of war, starvation, as President Rawlings also put

ATTN:UA

Page 2

it yesterday. So how can you convince those investors to invest in Africa? And again speaking briefly to your provisions for GDP growth in Ghana, you plan to achieve a growth rate of 5.5 percent for 1989. Is that feasible given the fact that economy of Ghana rests mainly on exports of gold, timber and cocoa, and those depend on the world market, which as you know is suffering a major recession?

FOR. MIN. GBEHO: Well, let me take your first question, and that is that the conflicts in Africa give Africa a bad image. That may be true. But beneath it all, and those who care about statistics you will find that Africa is – most countries in Africa have been making steady progress over the last five years, even over the last decade, that many more countries have embraced structural adjustment, that many more countries have embarked upon economic reforms. And indeed the future looks possible for those countries that have bitten the bullet.

At the same time, one must admit that we are ravaged by conflict. But these are transitory matters. And we are in a Catch 22 situation. What do we do? Sit down and fold our hands while conflict devours the whole continent, or should we do something about poverty, which after all is at the basis of all of it?

Now, a number of countries have failed and have even suffered conflict, domestic conflict, largely because they are poor. It is no accident that the countries that have been in the throes of conflict – Somalia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Burundi, et cetera – all belong to the league of least-developed countries in the world. And with that kind of situation conflict and historical injustices have come to the fore. But we are working on them, and we are assisting.

MS. MILLS: And indeed we have to keep optimistic.

Let me take a call, Mr. Minister, from – (inaudible) – Africa. That's of course in South Africa. We have our friend with us, Mike Mills. Mike, welcome to Africa Journal, the special edition. You might ask your question to Minister Gbeho, or give him a comment if you like.

Q Maimouna, thank you very much, and it's nice to talk to you again. We had of course been expecting the president himself. It's a pity that he's not there. But Mr. Minister, if I may put the question to you, President Rawlings has taken Ghana, with his own personal military background from when he was a child, from a military coup and a military regime situation through to a civilian regime. He has radically liberalized the economy, and Ghana appears to be doing very well in the region. He must have had to take some fairly difficult decisions; in fact, your government must have had to make some unpopular decisions perhaps to achieve this success. And neighboring you now at the moment is a similar situation happening to Nigeria, going from a military state through to civilian rule. I'm wondering if you have any thoughts on what you would tell the new civilian president of Nigeria what he must do to follow Ghana's example.

FOR MIN. GBEHO: Well, I don't think that there are too many lessons that Ghana can teach Nigeria. I think we should be modest enough to accept that Nigeria is a large country, a very resilient economy, and politically experienced people; and therefore they will find their own way of developing once military dictatorship is done away with.

But I think what is important for us all to realize on the continent is that progress, economic progress, will come only in an atmosphere of true democracy and a commitment to reform of our economies. We have gone through an experience that perhaps we could not have avoided as a continent immediately after political independence. But I think that by and large in most parts of the continent we are realizing our mistakes of the past. We are biting down on the accusations level that colonists – and admitting that our own economic policies have not been that effect. And I think that the Nigerians have realized this, and they are determined to put their house in order. I have faith in that country, and I know it will bounce back to political and economic health.

MS. MILLS: Thank you, Mr. Minister, and thank you of course Mike for calling.

We go now to – (inaudible) – in Nigeria to join our friends at Desmond (sp) TV. Welcome to Africa Journal. You're on, Desmond. All right, since we are waiting for Desmond's call, Minister Gbeho, well let me ask you this: Why should even the United States really care about Africa? – if I might ask that question bluntly. What are the interests of the United States in Africa, and namely in Ghana?

FOR MIN. GBEHO: That is a very good question. You might as well ask what are we doing here in Washington, D.C. And the simple answer is that for more than 200 years this country, this great United States, has looked inward and has been dragged into the international arena only when attacked and only when pressurized to do so. Now this happened after the First World War, and this has happened again after the Second World War. But today the United States, after the demise of communism, has become a world leader, and therefore is doing everything to preserve peace and security, as well as economic progress worldwide.

Now, it is also true to say that the statistics show quite clearly that Africa is the continent of the next millennium. Now, if you take the returns on investment by Americans all over the world, you will find that Africa currently offers the highest return on investments. It is between 28 and 30 percent in Africa, compared to 11 percent in Asia, about 18 percent in Asia and 11 percent in other parts of the world – Europe and Latin America. And therefore Africa matters to this country, which after all is a world leading economy.

But more than that, if you look at even the natural resources you will find that Africa is again the continent of the future in terms of the availability of strategic minerals. They have over 80 percent of the world's known strategic minerals – all in Africa. And if our present technological world is going to continue into the next century, then all countries, and most of all the United States, should pay attention to Africa.

MS. MILLS: Well, thank you so much, Minister Gbeho. We know you have a very full schedule today, and we appreciate you taking this time to talk to us. Of course we've missed having President Rawlings with us, but we do understand also his schedule. And we wish him a good stay in Washington, and we hope to have him maybe some other time. Thank you so very much.

FOR. MIN. GBEHO: Thank you very much. But let me explain that President Rawlings was not able to be here with you today because he is at this very moment on his way to an appointment with Vice President Al Gore. And I am sorry about that, but I hope I have been useful in answering some of your concerns. Thank you very much.

MS. MILLS: Thank you, you have been. And thank you very much, and have a good stay in Washington.

And when we come back we'll continue our discussion on the state visit of Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings. We'll look at the future of economic ties with Ghana and with Africa. Don't go away – we'll be right back.

(Announcements.)

(Begin videotape.)

ANNOUNCER: U.S. President Bill Clinton welcomed Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings to the White House Wednesday with a colorful ceremony on the South Lawn. In his welcoming remarks, Mr. Clinton praised Mr. Rawlings' leadership and Ghana's flourishing democracy and free markets.

At a news conference later in the day, Mr. Clinton pledged to broaden the United States' relations with Africa. Mr. Rawlings praised Mr. Clinton for his sincerity and determination to forge ahead with a U.S.-African partnership. The Ghanaian leader said it is unfortunate that a stereotypical image of Africa as a continent full of conflict and lacking democracy dominates the international media.

PRESIDENT RAWLINGS: There are many positive developments taking place on our continent. For example, in the past five years some 21 African countries have achieved positive GDP growth rates, with 12 of them, including Ghana, reaching 45 percent per year. Democracy has taken root in many African countries, with emphasis on good governance, and many of our countries have done the right things to create a favorable climate for foreign investment.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. Rawlings was the guest of honor at a White House state dinner Wednesday night. His visit to Washington is scheduled to last through Friday.

ANNOUNCER: Women and children are among thousands of victims killed in the brutal civil war raging in Sierra Leone. The roots of this conflict date back to 1991. Now Sierra Leone is a country in crisis, in need of humanitarian aid and solutions to a permanent cease-fire. Who has the answers, and should the U.S. intervene? Find out on the next Africa Journal next Thursday, March 4th, at 1300 Universal Time.

MS. MILLS: And welcome back to Africa Journal. We are talking about the significance of the U.S. state visit by Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings and the opportunities for trade and investment in Africa.

Joining me now from the Blair House is the Reverend Jesse Jackson, U.S. special envoy to the president and secretary of State for the promotion of democracy in Africa. Reverend Jackson, it's a pleasure to have you with us.

REV. JACKSON: Good morning, Africa, and good morning, world.

MS. MILLS: Good morning to you. Even though you can't see us, we see you very well, and it's a real pleasure to have you. Also joining me is David Miller. He is executive director of the Corporate Council on Africa. Mr. Miller is

the principal liaison between the Council and the over 200 corporate and individual members of the organization. And welcome to you, David.

MR. MILLER: Well, thank you for having me. Good morning, Mr. Jackson.

MS. MILLS: We'll go to Reverend Jackson first to talk again about the significance of this visit. And, Reverend Jackson, many observers and maybe critics have said that perhaps the lack of policy or what is perceived as the lack of policy for Africa is because of the lack of constituency for Africa here in Washington, and indeed in the United States. What would you say to that?

REV. JACKSON: Well, as a matter of fact the visibility in America for decolonization of Africa throughout this century has been led by African Americans or African descendants, which in a real sense is the African constituency in this country. We in fact led the drive during this last half of the century for decolonization — really from when Nkrumah was installed in Ghana Dr. King was present. And when Mandela was freed from jail in South Africa I was present. So we have been — we have had that connection.

I must say that President Rawlings' visit here emphasizes the historical relationship which must be changed. After all, Africa was America's first international trading partner. Africa subsidized America's development. Two hundred years of work without wages is a subsidy. Our original investment bankers were shippers who shipped African people. And our most basic raw material was from Africa at below-market value. So Africa has a substantial investment in America. In a real sense Africa subsidized America — America subsidized Europe. And so Africa's expectation for a fair and reciprocal trade relationship, Africa's expectation for debt relief and the commitment to help fight AIDS, is a very legitimate and well deserved set of concerns raised by President Rawlings yesterday.

MS. MILLS: Thank you so much. Let me ask David then when Foreign Minister Gbeho was talking about the rate of return for American investment in Africa, in saying it's one of the highest actually, is that sufficient to convince those corporate members of your council to go in and invest in Africa, and more specifically in Ghana?

MR. MILLER: Well, absolutely. It's — we estimate the average return on investment throughout Africa is 30 percent on the dollar. And I have to really agree with Reverend Jackson, and also just go a step further and say there's a very strong business constituency in the United States for Africa. And this visit of President Rawlings is tremendous, because it underscores the fact that we have a commercial relationship with the continent, and we should be really uplifting the African countries that are doing the right things, that are democratizing. And we really support what the president has done here in inviting President Rawlings. And it's just a great thing that every time when I walk past the Blair House now I think a little bit better of it since President Rawlings has stayed there.

MS. MILLS: Well, we will too. And let's go to our viewers now to get them in on this discussion. Call us with your questions and comments. And here is how to call:

ANNOUNCER: This is Africa Journal on Worldnet Presents. What's your opinion on the topic of the day? Call us direct and we'll call you right back. Or tell your operator that you want to reverse the charges and we will pay for the call. If you speak French, call 202-401-8885. If you speak English, call 202-260-3727. Now back to Africa Journal.

MS. MILLS: We are indeed back. And we are going straight to Kaduna in Nigeria to join our friends at Desmond TV. Halifa (ph), good morning — or good afternoon to you, should I say? Are you with us?

Q Yes, Maimouna. Good morning over there. It's a very hot afternoon in Africa. We actually expected President Rawlings in your studios. But I welcome Reverend Jackson and this guest.

My question is to Reverend Jackson please. Reverend, is it unusual in the African situation for a retired armed forces officer to become a civilian president, especially if the officer had led his country while in uniform? In other words, is Rawlings' own example in Ghana unusual? And please don't give me a one-word answer. Thank you very much.

REV. JACKSON: Well, I suppose it is a matter of the self-determination and choice of the Ghanaian people. In our own country our first president was former General George Washington, who embraced democracy and became a democratically-elected president. Dwight Eisenhower is a former general who became a president.

It seemed that President Rawlings made the transition from being military general to being a democratically-elected president, and then reelected, and now supporting a democratic transition. And in addition to democratic transition, we also see a level of stability, security, economic growth and security. And so it seems the people of Ghana have made a wise decision.

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I think that we should not have generals running countries in terms of military dictatorships. But they also, once they take off their military armament, and put on civilian robes and accept civilian rule, should also have the right to run.

MS. MILLS: Thank you, Halifa (ph), and I hope that was sufficient, and not a one-word answer to you.

We go to ASP (ph) in Ghana. It's a caller in Ghana. Welcome to Africa Journal.

Q Thank you, Maimouna. Good afternoon. Good afternoon to Reverend Jackson. The name is ASD, not AST. I'd like to ask as much as the U.S. is trying to go into business with Africa, and Ghana to be precise, we are celebrating our black history month in Ghana – that is, for the month of February. What is the U.S. government doing in order to bring Africa shoulder to shoulder to the world in this transaction of business? What are they doing? Are they going to for the slavery, that is the slavery that occurred some years back – are they going to pay back what – I mean, some of the damages that were caused to the Africans? I'm asking this question, because Africa has a lot of debt, and as much as Africa wants to go into business with the other parts of the world, the U.S. for instance, I believe strongly that the U.S. has to do something in order to help them. Thank you.

MS. MILLS: Thank you for calling. Reverend Jackson, you've often spoken to the issues of reparations for Africa. Is that issue still valid somehow? And also President Rawlings talked yesterday about debt forgiveness for Africa. In Ghana itself, if my figures are correct, the total national debt of Ghana is currently over \$7 billion. What do you say to that?

REV. JACKSON: What it means is that Congressman (Jesse Jr.-D-IL) Jackson has a bill, an Africa bill, the HOPE bill, and hopefully at some point it will merge with the Growth and Opportunity bill of Congressman Rangel. Clearly you must have security, stability, democracy and debt relief for development. You cannot have development if you in fact have the interest on your principals rivaling your national budget. And so debt relief is critical. And what President Rawlings continues to say is do for Africa what you have done for Southeast Asia, and Japan and Europe. It is a sound proposition.

I think during this African American history month, in this connection, there must be a greater appreciation among the masses of Americans as to what Africa means to us today, not just yesterday. If you get on a plane today and leave Kennedy Airport, fly into Ghana, and another plane flying into LA – you get there about the same time. We're not divided by the Atlantic Ocean, we're connected. And in fact there's a trade route. Today 10 percent of OPEC's oil production comes from Nigeria. Today we import more oil from Africa than we do from the Middle East. The world is still to be explored. In addition to that, about 150,000 U.S. jobs are connected directly to trade with Africa. So Africa is a strategic trading partner. It's significant, and it can only get better. That's why a trade bill that involves debt relief, and deal with AIDS I might add, and one for Africans and corporate America can share ownership with their sound proposition for both countries and continents.

MS. MILLS: And, David, Ghana is actually the third largest market for U.S. goods –

MR. MILLER: It is.

MS. MILLS: – In sub-Saharan Africa. So the market is already there. And actually yesterday President Bill Clinton said that the OPIC, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, will provide about \$7.5 million investment guarantees for privatization of Ghana's pharmaceutical companies. So is privatization on the one hand the road for economic growth for most African economies – and joint ventures?

MR. MILLER: Absolutely. Governments have to get out of the business and business, and I think it's happening in the successful African countries, the successful economic countries.

The thing about Ghana though is it's the most – what we are most interested in is the consumers. There are 8.5 million people in Ghana. They have a per capita income of 2,000 U.S. dollars per person.

MS. MILLS: But isn't it dangerous for an economy to be more based on consumption rather than production?

MR. MILLER: Well, right now Ghana's economy is based on production for export. And where the real wealth in a country comes from is value-added, where they actually make products for their own consumers. So as the Ghanaian economy begins to move forward, and more and more Ghanaians have buying power and can make choices with what to do with their disposable income, more and more Ghanaian businesses will form to meet that demand.

MS. MILLS: In joint ventures also with foreign investors?

MR. MILLER: Well, we hope, absolutely. And that's the great thing about democracy in Ghana, is that the Ghanaian is going to be able to make choices on how to spend their money and who to go into partnerships with. So American companies have to be on their toes and they have to be able to offer a better deal than the Japanese or the British or the French. And the people who ultimately benefit are the Ghanaians.

MS. MILLS: And perhaps good Ghanaians will tell you that —

REV. JACKSON: Yes, Reverend Jackson, please go ahead.

REV. JACKSON: Yesterday President Rawlings kept raising a few other very basic points. He said, for example, with all these land mines that many farmers cannot grow their product, because when they try to farm they're blown up. Land mines is a critical issue on productivity. Secondly, 75 percent of all AIDS death have occurred in sub-Saharan Africa since 1983. In South Africa, for example, the AIDS/HIV is so high the life expectancy is now 60 years. They expect it to drop to 40 years life expectancy in ten years. And the issue of land mines and AIDS, and debt reduction are critical, because you tend to invest when you have incentives to invest. And if you have OPIC, the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank loans, and IMF to hedge against risk, you in fact can invest. And so some of the prerequisites for investment likewise must be addressed. And that is this whole issue of land mines and debt reduction and the vast impact of AIDS upon the economy of the sub-Saharan countries.

MS. MILLS: Thank you. We go to Cotonou. That's in Benin. We are joined by Leshendu (ph). Go ahead please.

Q Shendu (ph). The good results in the economic area obtained by Ghana seem to be the result of democracy. So is democracy what fuels economic growth?

MR. MILLER: Absolutely. And that's one thing that people have to understand, that the largest economies in the world, the places where wealth is found the most, it's in democracies. Democracy is good for business. So we encourage everybody to — all countries to really pursue democratic reform.

REV. JACKSON: But we must also appreciate the charity and stability are prerequisites for democracy, accountability, and the transparent handling of funds. And when you have security and stability and democracy and debt relief, and begin to educate your mass public, then you become a magnet for investment, where you have investment and the investors and those investing in both growing. When both grow and everybody's a winner, that makes it real good.

MS. MILLS: Yes. And, Reverend Jackson, when we come back I would like you to talk more about that issue of democracy, especially in Ghana, in talking in detail about human rights, about journalists — of course I have to talk about my colleagues and what have you. But I'll take a call from Ghana, and perhaps even this gentleman. Mr. Kufor (ph) will already ask you that question. Go ahead, and welcome to Africa Journal.

Q Thank you. My question is I want to find out why the trade balance is going to be solved, because when — (inaudible) — the West determines the price for us. But on the other hand, we don't determine their prices for them. So I want to find out when that trade imbalance is going to be solved.

And, secondly, I want to find out why is that you take the Kosovo situation and you see that America are quick to intervene. But when there is war in Africa, for example Sierra Leone, America is hesitant to come to our aid.

And, thirdly —

MS. MILLS: Well, no, we'll have to stop you there, Mr. Kufor (ph) — sorry — so that somebody else can have a chance. But those are very interesting points, and I'll ask David to talk about the issue of trade imbalance or maybe the price of commodities, as we would say in Ghana, exports of gold, cocoa and also timber, and those are really dependent on the world economy.

MR. MILLER: Exactly. Well, yes, it's the price of raw materials and commodities are set by the free market, and it's unfortunately, especially right now with the price of oil, there are a lot of American companies who would like to be able to fix the price of oil, but that can't be done. That's determined by supply and demand.

I'd like to comment on the Kosovo situation, because it's very frustrating to the American business community

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that we see so much attention being paid to Kosovo, and not enough attention, diplomatic attention being paid to some of the crises that are going on in Africa, which really affect our business community -- and also we have such a strong cultural tie to the African continent, and you kind of shake your head and look at all the American troops in Kosovo, and you wonder. We don't have any business there, and we certainly -- and I haven't met a Kosovar American. And it's frustrating, because Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Congo -- we can play a positive role and we should step up to the plate more.

MS. MILLS: And, David, we have a caller from Liberia we are taking in a minute -- please don't hang up. But when we come back, Reverend Jackson, I would like you to speak to that issue, because yesterday President Clinton also said that the U.S. will be ready to get engaged in some peacekeeping operation in Congo. But we all know that since the Somalia debacle in 1993 the U.S. has been quite reluctant to send forces to Africa. So we would like to know the form maybe of that engagement. Let me take that call from Liberia first, if you don't mind. Go ahead please, Monrovia.

Q My name is Janet Johnson. I work for the Liberia Broadcasting System, and my question is for Mr. Reverend Jackson. The United States as we know believes strongly in democracy, presently a world power. I want to know why after winning the 1987 special presidential democratic elections in Liberia the U.S.A. is still dragging its feet in actual assistance. President Charles Taylor, in the reconstruction of Liberia, passed by several appeals made to the U.S.A. by President Taylor for assistance, especially looking at the long-standing friendship existing between the two countries that dates far back many years?

REV. JACKSON: I think that the U.S. clearly has some special obligation to Liberia, because Liberia was America's outpost historically while it was set up in some measure by repatriated Africans who had been enslaved here. During World War II Liberia was our landing port. The Voice of America was located in Liberia. And one of the tragic moments of American history was when a democratically-elected government was overthrown by Sergeant Doe, and our allies were humiliated, walking on the streets naked and killed. And then our government at that time honored the despot who overthrew the democracy by giving him a state visit in Washington.

Those days are behind us, and that's the good news. But we've had these ups and downs. Liberia deserves aid and trade in its democratization. We've spent quite a bit of time in Liberia with President Taylor, and we now have an ambassador scheduled for Liberia. We want to help get that airport rebuilt so Liberia can begin the transport, again a form of commerce. Also the role Charles Taylor is now playing in trying to bring peace in Sierra Leone -- pulling together those working with ECOMOG and Nigeria, but Charles Taylor is playing at this point a positive role in trying to reconcile for African peace. And it seems to me that kind of leadership in fact will earn support and respect from America and around the world.

MS. MILLS: And, Reverend Jackson, would you mind speaking to the issue of peacekeeping in Africa in the conflicts namely in the Congo, and President Clinton's declaration yesterday to that effect, actually following the declaration made a day earlier by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan?

REV. JACKSON: Along the lingering impacts of slavery and colonialism is seeing Africa different in the way we see Europe. Looking at Africa, as President Rawlings says, through a keyhole and not through a door. The idea of peacekeeping forces in Africa must be available as peacekeeping forces in Europe or the Middle East or anyplace else in the world. It's the right thing to do. We cannot maintain our moral authority as a country and our credibility unless we do. We had the bad experience in Somalia, but then we had bad experiences in Europe. So we cannot build a foreign policy around a bad experience. It is our interests, in our global interests, to have export and security in Sierra Leone, in the Congo, and to have a renewed commitment to democracy in Sudan. We have a true moral and economic interest in a stable growing Africa that honors human rights and democracy, because those are prerequisites to investment and economic growth.

MS. MILLS: We return to Desmond TV in Kaduna, Nigeria. Halifa (ph), do you have another question?

Q No, it's not Halifa (ph). It's Susan.

MS. MILLS: Okay, go ahead, Susan.

Q Reverend Jackson, would you tell us from your experience of democracy in Africa what challenges Nigeria would face as we go into democratic rule after several years of military rule? And do you think that after full democratization of Africa a uniform currency can contribute to economic prosperity of the continent? Thank you.

REV. JACKSON: You know, whether you are under democracy or under military rule, there is no substitute for

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Integrity and honor. And actually what has happened in Nigeria since the death of Abacha and the untimely death of Chief Abiola, Abubakar took over. He has honored his word. Exiles were allowed to return home, political prisoners set free, a date certain set for elections. Local elections have already taken place; the big election is taking place this weekend. We have observers in Nigeria on the ground even now. And so the shift from the military rule to democracy is taking place in Nigeria, and that's good news for all of Africa. After all, one fourth of all Africans are Nigerians. Nigeria's wingspread is of such that half of Africa's population is touched tangentially by Nigeria. So if Nigeria rises the entire west will rise. And so we support fervently that process.

We just hope that people will vote in great numbers this weekend in Nigeria, because if that is an open, fair, successful world-recognized election in Nigeria, it will be a step in the right direction -- a major step. The soldiers clearly with a gun can rule, but they cannot govern. They must be back in the barracks in their rightful place. And their rightful place is to be on the command of democratic leadership so they are the military of the people, not the military over the people. Their role is to protect the country from internal stability or from foreign invasion. If they play their role, their honest role as the security forces in ECOMOG for example, then they make a great contribution. But a democratically-elected government in Nigeria, with human rights observed, and it's open, fair and free, it's going to be good for Nigeria and all of Africa.

MS. MILLS: Let's go to Kampala to SANU (ph) TV. Are you with us?

Q My question is the last time when General Abacha organized elections for civilians, at the last moment he canceled his elections when Moshood Abiola was thought to have won. What can happen now in case the current general follows the same trend and cancels the elections at the last moment? What can the U.S. or the world do about it? Thank you.

REV. JACKSON: Well, my basic observation is that Abubakar is not likely to follow that tradition of canceling the elections. So far we go with what we know. And what we know is when he took over he said he was not going to be there forever, he was not going to put in some five-year plan to entrench himself. He began to see elections by a date certain. The first one of course was to allow exiles to return home without fear of persecution. That was a huge step. To free political prisoners -- he did that -- a huge step. Owning up to the press -- a huge step. Beginning to get a single currency as opposed to a single currency -- a huge step. Now of course the elections this weekend are another major step in that direction. I hope to be in Nigeria in a couple of weeks. While there I want to visit with the winner of the election and to visit the people in the delta region where there is still a lot of anxiety and some problems. But we have great hope for the success of Nigeria in what seems to be a very sound transition to democracy and economic security.

MS. MILLS: Well, thank you so much, Reverend Jackson. We'll end on that note of hope. And I am afraid the time has gone much too quickly. I'll have to say goodbye to you now. You've joined us from Blair House.

REV. JACKSON: God bless you, and keep hope alive.

MS. MILLS: Thank you, thank you. We will do that. And also we'll say goodbye to David Miller of the Corporate Council on Africa. And, David, let me just plug you in now for a quick second. You will be organizing a major forum on business in Texas I understand in April, right?

MR. MILLER: Well, every two years we organize a small, relaxed conference of African decision-makers and American decision-makers, and we honor five African countries for inter-promoting, and promoting free markets, and we call them our global marketplace awards. And Mauritius, Botswana, Namibia, Ghana and Egypt -- their heads of state will be joining us, with about five other heads of state. And --

MS. MILLS: And that's April. Give us the exact date.

MR. MILLER: That's April 24th through the 28th in Houston, Texas. And Houston, if you took a little pair of scissors and cut Houston out of the map of the United States, our trade with Africa would go down a third -- 550 Houston businesses export and import to and from Africa, and so it's the most logical place to have a commercial business conference on Africa, and Houston is a wonderful city.

MS. MILLS: And it will help also to increase the visibility of Africa.

MR. MILLER: That's what we are trying to do. We're trying to change the image of Africa from one of politics and what's going on there to business and commercial.

MS. MILLS: Wonderful.

MR. MILLER: What means the most to the United States would really make the country or continent important is a commercial relationship. Africa has had a long commercial relationship with the United States, and it's about time they get the respect they're due here in the United States. So that's what we are trying to do.

MS. MILLS: Very good. We like to hear it. David, thank you so much.

MR. MILLER: You're welcome.

MS. MILLS: After the break we'll recap what we've talked about on today's show in our reporters' wrap-up segment. So don't go away.

(Announcements.)

PRESIDENT CLINTON (from videotape): President Rawlings and I also agreed on a number of steps to increase trade and investment between our nations. Tomorrow our U.S. Trade Representative will sign a trade and investment framework agreement with her Ghanaian counterpart. It will be only our second such agreement in Africa. Our investment in Ghana and Africa is one of the most important we can make for the new century. This year we will offer over \$800 million in economic support to Africa. We will augment this with a healthy program of bilateral debt forgiveness for Africa's strongest performing economies.

Ghana is not the largest country in Africa, but it continues to lead toward tomorrow by the force of its example. By its commitment to democracy, by its steady economic progress, by its cooperation with its neighbors, by its willingness to take risks and make contributions for peace, Ghana is lighting the way forward, and we are proud to be here working to strengthen our partnership.

PRESIDENT RAWLINGS (from videotape): The statistics show that between 1990 and '94 the average annual return on U.S. direct investment to Africa was 28 percent. This compared with 11 percent in Europe, 12 percent in Latin America, and 14 percent in Asia or the Pacific areas.

Let me conclude my very brief and introductory remarks by saying that Africa is a continent in transition. It is a continent facing challenges, and some of these have their roots in the bipolar politics of the Cold War. But Africa could very well be the continent of the future.

ANNOUNCER: We want to hear from you. Tell us what you think about today's show, and give us your suggestions for the topics you think we should address. Write, fax or e-mail your comments to Africa Journal, 330 Independence Avenue, Suite 4410, Washington, D.C. 20547 U.S.A. Fax us at 202-401-8420. Or look us up on the Web, keywords "Worldnet" and "Africa Journal."

MS. MILLS: And joining me now to wrap up our discussion on President Jerry Rawlings' state visit to the U.S. and the future of trade and investment in Africa, are Deograsse Simba (ph), president of the African Correspondents Association, and Shaka Sali (ph), managing editor of the Voice of America's English Service. Welcome to Africa Journal.

Well, you were very busy yesterday. We saw you in the White House in the conference room, at the press conference, and you got to ask a question. How was the atmosphere there? It seemed very cordial between the two presidents, and indeed it seems they had already discussed a number of things, but still President Clinton managed to surprise President Rawlings.

MR. SIMBA (ph): Exactly. It was very cordial. It was in fact -- (inaudible) -- because most of the questions from our American friends were about local issues.

MS. MILLS: Of course the ruling.

MR. SIMBA: And the atmosphere after that it was very nice. It was very nice. In fact, I started on Andrews Air Force Base -- I was there when he arrived --

MS. MILLS: On Tuesday.

MR. SIMBA: -- on Tuesday. I've been following this. I will continue to follow today -- in fact, they are signing an agreement.

MS. MILLS: Right. And this is the second-ever agreement with the U.S. and a sub-Saharan nation.

MR. SIMBA: Yes, the first one is with South Africa, and the other one — there is another agreement with Mozambique, but it is not bilateral. But Ghana is the second. I think it has been a very successful visit, viewing what is happening.

MS. MILLS: But, Shaka, when President Clinton announced some of the renewed assistance to Ghana, it was mainly in peacekeeping forces, improving education, which he says already Ghana has allotted 40 percent of its budget to education, which was a surprise to me also. And also the fight against AIDS. Do you think that those meet Ghana's priorities?

MR. SALI (ph): Well, of course they don't, Maimouna. But I think the president is hoping of course to push through his thing through the House of Congress, and that is the opportunity and growth act for Africa. So I think that he had a visit to be able to put something on the table — perhaps something that is allowed by — (inaudible) — office. I know the Peace Corps is one of those things that comes to mind. And of course if you go back historically the Peace Corps actually I think went to Ghana. That was one of the countries — of course you're going to the first sub-Saharan African country to obtain political independence back in 1957. I suppose, and — (inaudible).

MS. MILLS: Yes, indeed. But then you mentioned the Africa trade bill, as we call it, in — (inaudible) — trade. Now there are two versions circulating in the House, and it seems to be a risk. Deo, you have been following that also — between the original version which as presented by Phil Crane and Rangel, and now Jesse Jackson, Jr. And so it — one tends to think this is going to undermine the whole effort. What do you think?

MR. SALI (ph): (?) It's quite possible that that move is not really going to be very helpful. I think that is why for example — and then President Jerry Rawlings suggested yesterday of inviting African Americans for example to consider dual nationality. To accept a Ghanaian citizenship is a positive step in the right direction, because you are beginning to say, Hey, we are the same people culturally and historically, and if we can work together, if we can unite our forces, we can get more things for Ghana, for Africa indeed, and for the African American population in the United States. And of course you know that people like the late Dr. W.E.B. du Bois he's buried in Ghana. He is the man who obviously was like the mother of pan-Africanism.

MS. MILLS: And the issue of dual citizenship will be taken up by the Ghanaian parliament, and hopefully it will be passed.

But moving on quickly to peacekeeping, Deo, of course Nigeria seems more and more to be pulling out of ECOMOG. Ghana is now the second major force. Do you think it will become the first force in ECOMOG?

MR. SIMBA (ph): I think so, because in my question it was also a part of that. But you were saying that it depends on how much resources the outside world gives them, because Ghana has got limited resources. I think the most important thing here, we need only a peacekeeping force. It is a very expensive operation. We need to have especially the U.N., the European Union, the United States, to join in especially in funding these operations and giving logistics to the peacekeepers.

MS. MILLS: Well, thanks so much as always — always too short. But we'll have you again with us. Next Thursday we'll continue discussing these and other issues. And thanks to all of you who have been watching Africa Journal.

Be sure then to join us next week, March 4th, at 1300 Universal Time, when we will discuss Sierra Leone, a country in crisis. That's it for this special edition of Africa Journal. Thank you, Shaka, thank you Deo. I'm Maimouna Mills. Have a good evening. Goodbye.

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February 26, 1999

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLYN T. DAVIES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Special Envoy of the President and the Secretary of State for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights in Africa, will travel to Nigeria March 7-11, 1999.

The purpose of Reverend Jackson's trip will be to visit the Niger Delta Region to seek a resolution to that ongoing conflict in the vital oil-producing area, and to meet with outgoing Head of State Abubakar, Nigeria's newly-elected president, and other senior officials of the incoming government. Reverend Jackson will also meet with Nigeria's losing presidential candidate and senior representatives of that candidate's political party.

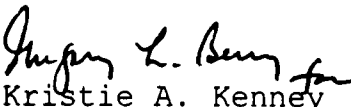
Reverend Jackson and his seven-member delegation plan to depart the United States for Frankfurt via commercial air on March 6, 1999. Milair travel is requested from Frankfurt to Nigeria on March 7, 1999, and from Nigeria to Frankfurt March 12, 1999. The Department requests that this trip be declared a Presidential Mission and that an appropriate aircraft be made available on a non-reimbursable basis.

A military aircraft is necessary because awkward, unreliable and time-consuming commercial air schedules within Nigeria make it impossible for the Special Envoy to visit Lagos, Abuja and the Niger Delta within the time frame the Reverend Jackson is free to travel. Moreover, the maintenance and safety of Nigerian commercial aircraft is questionable.

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The point of contact in the Department of State is Joseph Huggins, Deputy Executive Director, Bureau of African Affairs. He can be contacted at (202) 647-4417, fax (202) 647-6805, or pager (202) 490-0532.

This request has been cleared by the State Department's Office of the Legal Adviser.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

TO: DAVIES

FROM: KENNEY, K

DOC DATE: 26 FEB 99
SOURCE REF: 9903499

KEYWORDS: AIRCRAFT REQUEST

NIGERIA

PERSONS: JACKSON, JESSE

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SPECIAL AIR MISSIONS AIRCRAFT FOR JACKSON TO NIGERIA ON
7 - 11 MAR

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 04 MAR 99 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: DAVIES

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

DAVIES

FOR CONCURRENCE

BARKS-RUGGLES
GUARNIERI

FOR INFO

MILLISON
SMITH, G

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTSM

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

Battenfield, Pat A.

From: Smith, Gayle E.
Sent: Wednesday, January 20, 1999 9:14 AM
To: Sutphen, Mona K.
Cc: @AFRICA - African Affairs; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Subject: Message for Sandy re: Rev. Jackson/Nigeria ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mona -- heads up, we should be able to let you know by late afternoon whether or not we will need this call, thanks (SRB asked if we wanted him to call him in response to the update, so should be amenable if we need it). GS

Sandy: **Rev. Jackson may cancel his trip to Nigeria**, scheduled for this weekend. His visit is critical given the important role he can play in helping the Nigerians to foster reconciliation in the Niger delta, and because it sends a signal of high-level engagement on our side. This would be the second cancellation -- he was also to have gone in late December. If we get word that he is likely to cancel, and depending on his reasons, **we may ask you to call him at home this evening** (he is travelling today) or tomorrow morning, and will send up talking points. Thanks, @africa.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526 5/16/2017
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By VL NARA, Date 1/8/2018
2014-0927-F

TIME OF TRANSMISSION:

TIME OF RECEIPT:

JJ

**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

PRECEDENCE

CLASSIFICATION:

RELEASER: _____

IMMEDIATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE/TIME: _____

MESSAGE #: _____

FROM: ERICA BARKS-RUGGLES

PH: 456-9261

ROOM: 497

SUBJECT: REV. JACKSON PAPERS - DRAFTS

PAGES: cover +12

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DELIVER TO</u>	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
<u>STATE</u>	<u>AF/W - Denise Mathieu and David Abell</u>	<u>4250</u>	<u>647-2214</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
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SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

Lots of comments. We need to reword how we talk about decertification especially. What do we want to accomplish on the Economic front. Need to lay out for Rev. JJ what his goals are. Has Jeter seen these?

~~UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL~~
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

Initials: VZ Date: 1/11/2018

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004a. draft	Briefing Memorandum for Jesse Jackson from Susan Rice. Subject: Nigeria - Your Meetings in the Niger Delta. (6 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi et al)
OA/Box Number: 2851

FOLDER TITLE:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

2014-0927-F

vz5242

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004b. draft	Briefing Memorandum for Jesse Jackson from Susan Rice. Subject: Nigeria: Your Meeting with Head of State Abubakar. (6 pages)	12/18/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi et al)
OA/Box Number: 2851

FOLDER TITLE:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

2014-0927-F

vz5242

RESTRICTION CODES

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

WASHFAX RECEIPT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

B

98 02 14

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MESSAGE NO. 00014664 CLASSIFICATION ~~Confidential~~ No. Pages
FROM: David Abell AF/W 74567 4250
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION

[illegible]

FOR: CLEARANCE: INFORMATION: PER REQUEST: COMMENT:

REMARKS: For your clearance per our conversation

3.5 Officer:

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
Initials: v2 Date: 1/8/2018

55

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. cable	re: Reverend Jackson's Trip to West Africa. (2 pages)	12/14/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi et al)
OA/Box Number: 2851

FOLDER TITLE:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

2014-0927-F

vz5242

RESTRICTION CODES

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. email	Erica Barks-Ruggles to Erica Barks-Ruggles and Gayle Smith. Subject: RE: Niger/JJ. (2 pages)	12/11/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
African Affairs (Wilson, Ernest J./Rice, Susan/Smith, Gayle/Frazer, Jendayi et al)
OA/Box Number: 2851

FOLDER TITLE:

Jesse Jackson 1998-Present [2000] [1]

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Battenfield, Pat A.

From: Barks-Ruggles, Erica
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 1998 7:36 PM
To: Smith, Gayle E.; @AFRICA - African Affairs
Cc: Rice, Edward A.
Subject: JJ update [UNCLASSIFIED]

Latest on JJ's end of December trip plans:

(this assumes milair from Germany)

12/26 evening depart U.S. for Germany
12/27 a.m. switch to milair in Germany and fly to Sierra Leone
RON Sierra Leone
12/28 morning program in Sierra Leone
afternoon fly to Nigeria - delta region
RON Port Harcourt, Nigeria
12/29 program in delta region (possible helo lift needed)
RON Port Harcourt
12/30 morning program in delta region
afternoon fly to Abuja
RON Abuja
12/31 morning meeting with C-5 foreign ministers Abuja
meeting with HOS Abuja
evening depart for Germany - overnight flight
1/1 morning transfer to commercial flight - return to CONUS

FYI - JJ also scheduled to go to NYC on Tuesday 12/15 to do three briefings **on trip** at UN: Kofi Annan in morning, ECOWAS permreps for lunch, then UNSC member reps at USUN in afternoon.

- Erica

Barks-Ruggles, Erica

From: WHSR
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 1998 5:48 PM
To: Babbitt, James F.; Barks-Ruggles, Erica; Busby, Scott W.; Guarnieri, Valerie N.; Naplan, Steven J.; Prendergast, John P.; Sanders, Robin R.; Schwartz, Eric P.; Smith, Gayle E.; Wippman, David
Subject: REVEREND JACKSON RETURNS IN SEARCH OF

CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED
DTG: 102240Z DEC 98
MSGTO: RUEHFN/AMEMBASSY FREETOWN PRIORITY 0785
RUEHUJA/USLO ABUJA PRIORITY 1701
RUEHOS/AMEMBASSY LAGOS PRIORITY 3720
RUEHNV/AMEMBASSY MONROVIA PRIORITY 2190
RUEHAR/AMEMBASSY ACCRA PRIORITY 2155
RUEHRY/AMEMBASSY CONAKRY PRIORITY 0063
RUEHAB/AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN PRIORITY 4284
RUEHOU/AMEMBASSY OUAGADOUGOU PRIORITY 2276

ORIG: SECSTATE WASHDC
PREC: PRIORITY
SSN: 8356
TOR: 981210174609 M3597531

UNCLAS STATE 228356

LONDON FOR PELAUER, PARIS FOR WILLIAMS-MANIGAULT.

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PREL, OVIP, ECOWAS, NI, SL

SUBJECT: REVEREND JACKSON RETURNS IN SEARCH OF RECONCILIATION

1. REVEREND JESSE JACKSON, SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY FOR THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA, IS PLANNING A RETURN TRIP TO SIERRA LEONE AND NIGERIA TO FOLLOW UP ON THE PROGRESS MADE DURING HIS NOVEMBER VISIT. HE PLANS TO LEAVE THE U.S. DECEMBER 26 AND RETURN JANUARY 1.

2. FOR FREETOWN: JACKSON WOULD LIKE TO FLY TO FREETOWN DECEMBER 27 FROM FRANKFURT ON MILAIR ARRIVING LUNGI EARLY AFTERNOON. HE WANTS TO MEET PRESIDENT KABBAH SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVAL AND ADDRESS A RALLY TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEACE PROCESS EARLY MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 28. JACKSON WILL HAVE TO LEAVE FREETOWN FOR PORT HARCOURT, NIGERIA, NO LATER THAN NOON. IS THIS FEASIBLE?

3. FOR LAGOS AND ABUJA: IF THIS PROPOSED PROGRAM IN FREETOWN IS ACCEPTABLE, JACKSON WOULD ARRIVE PORT HARCOURT DECEMBER 28 IN THE LATE AFTERNOON. HE WOULD REMAIN IN THE DELTA DECEMBER 29 AND 30. WHILE THERE, JACKSON WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH PROMINENT LEADERS OF DELTA ETHNIC GROUPS TO FOLLOW UP AND SUPPLEMENT HIS NOVEMBER MEETING IN LAGOS. JACKSON WOULD ALSO LIKE TO VISIT SOME OF THE ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGED AREAS IN THE DELTA, AND SEE AN OIL DRILLING OPERATION. IF FEASIBLE, HE WOULD LIKE TO VISIT JESSE AND/OR SOME OF THE BURN VICTIMS IN HOSPITALS (IN PORT HARCOURT?). JACKSON ALSO WANTS TO ADDRESS ONE OR MORE LARGE PUBLIC GATHERINGS DURING HIS

STAY IN THE DELTA. IS THIS FEASIBLE?

4. EARLY DECEMBER 31, JACKSON WOULD FLY FROM PORT HARCOURT TO ABUJA. IN ABUJA, HE WOULD LIKE TO MEET AGAIN WITH GENERAL ABUBAKAR TO BRIEF THE HEAD OF STATE ON THE FINDINGS OF HIS DELTA VISIT AND TO DISCUSS WHAT MIGHT BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION IN THE REGION. HE ALSO WANTS TO CONTINUE THE DIALOGUE WITH ABUBAKAR ON OUR SUPPORT FOR THE TRANSITION, THE NEED FOR ECONOMIC REFORM AND THE NEED FOR GREATER PROGRESS TO SUPPORT THE CASE FOR NARCOTICS DECERTIFICATION.

5. FOR LAGOS, ABUJA, FREETOWN, MONROVIA, ABIDJAN, CONAKRY, OUAGADOUGOU, ACCRA: WHILE IN ABUJA WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO HAVE A MEETING WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GHANA, GUINEA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE, BURKINA FASO, COTE D'IVOIRE AND NIGERIA TO PLAN NEXT STEPS IN THE SIERRA LEONE PEACE PROCESS BEGUN AT THE MANO RIVER SUMMIT IN CONAKRY NOVEMBER 12. JACKSON WOULD THEN LEAVE THAT EVENING FOR EUROPE, RETURNING TO THE U.S. JANUARY 1. IS THIS FEASIBLE?

6. JACKSON WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFFERS MARIE NELSON AND YURI TEDESSE, AMBASSADOR JETER, USAID DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA VALERIE DIXON-HORTON, AND USIA WRITER CHUCK COREY.

7. MONROVIA AND FREETOWN MINIMIZE CONSIDERED. PICKERING