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Office of Laura Bush - Chief of Staff

McBride, Anita

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W	22	11	8	2	7341	20276	7627	7728

Folder Title:

Binder - The Schedule of Mrs. Bush in Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Washington, DC,
01/14/2006-01/18/2006: [General] [2]

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Briefing	Visit to Korl-Bu Treatment Center [Pages 2-4, 6-8]	6	01/17/2006	P6/b6;
002	Briefing	Visit to Saint Mary's Hospital	13	01/18/2006	P5; P6/b6;
003	Briefing	Visit to Model Secondary School [Pages 2-3, 8-10]	5	01/18/2006	P6/b6;
004	Briefing	Roundtable and Remarks at National Center for Women's Development	8	01/18/2006	P5; P6/b6;
005	Talking Points	Talking Points for West Africa Trip	8	01/14/2015	P5;
006	Report	[Report]	1	10/05/2005	P1/b1;
007	Report	[Report]	1	10/05/2005	P1/b1;

COLLECTION TITLE:

Office of Laura Bush - Chief of Staff

SERIES:

McBride, Anita

FOLDER TITLE:

Binder - The Schedule of Mrs. Bush in Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Washington, DC, 01/14/2006-01/18/2006: [Gener

FRC ID:

7341

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]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise 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]

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

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

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

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008	Report	[Report]	1	10/05/2005	P1/b1;
009	Report	[Report]	1	10/05/2005	P1/b1;

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**Visit to Korle-Bu
Treatment Center**

VISIT TO KORLE-BU TREATMENT CENTER

**Tuesday, January 17, 2006
Korle-Bu Treatment Center
Accra, Ghana
10:05 am – 10:45 am**

PURPOSE

To visit a President's Emergency Plan for AIDS (PEPFAR)-supported HIV/AIDS in and outpatient treatment prevention center that is helping people living with HIV and AIDS through Antiretroviral (ARV) treatments and stigma reduction programs.

TALKING POINTS/MESSAGE

- Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the people of the United States support treatment for over 400,000 men, women, and children in more than 120 nations around the world.
- Since 2004, the United States has provided Ghana with \$7 million a year to fight the ravages of AIDS. In addition to that direct aid, the U.S. provided almost one-third of the support Ghana receives through The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, for efforts to fight Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- As one of the first U.S. funded HIV/AIDS treatment sites in all of Africa, Korle-Bu has taught us valuable lessons about the most effective ways to deliver comprehensive care, including supporting the delivery of life-saving antiretroviral drugs (ARVs).
- Through collaboration of Korle-Bu and organizations like People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), Korle-Bu's stigma-reduced atmosphere and comprehensive programs that include counseling and nutritional support have made this site a welcoming place for women who may previously have been intimidated by less supportive environments.
- I applaud Korle-Bu for continuing to lead by example, providing best practice lessons to programs being implemented around the world. As a result, Korle-Bu is developing into a locally sustainable clinic, with increasing support from the Ghanaian government, PEPFAR, and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS.

PRESS PLAN

POOL PRESS – TOUR (except patient room)
POOL AT TOP (2 WAVES)/WRITERS REMAIN – DISCUSSION

REMARKS

None

ATTIRE

Pant Suit and Flat Shoes

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

10:05 am MRS. BUSH arrives Korle-Bu Treatment Center and proceeds inside.

Met by: Major (Rtd.) Courage Emmanuel Kobla Quashigah [Kwa-she-ga]
Minister of Health
Hon. Alima Mahama, *Minister of Women's and Children's Affairs*
Irene Kpodo, *Executive Committee Member, National People Living With HIV/AIDS Association (PLWHA)*
Professor Frimpong Boateng, *CEO, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital*
Dr. Nii Addo, *Program Director, National AIDS Control*
Dr. Margaret Lartey, *Physician Specialist, Fever Unit, Korle Bu Treatment Center*

Note: Pamela Bridgewater, *U.S. Ambassador to Ghana*, and Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo (Akoofo Aaddo), *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, will greet following the President, MRS. BUSH and Barbara Bush.

10:10 am MRS. BUSH begins participation in Tour.

Note: MRS. BUSH will participate in Tour. Dr. Nii Addo, Program Director, National AIDS Control and Dr. Margaret Lartey, *Physician Specialist, Fever Unit, Korle Bu Treatment Center* will lead Tour. During Tour, MRS. BUSH will view the following:

- Outpatient Services Room
- Counseling Center
- Medical Records Room to discuss the confidentiality of their patients

Note: MRS. BUSH will conclude tour in a patient room where she will visit with (b)(6) Patient, Korle-Bu Treatment Clinic and (b)(6) Patient, Korle-Bu Treatment Clinic.

10:20 am MRS. BUSH concludes participation in Tour and proceeds to Nurse's Break Room for Discussion.

10:25 am MRS. BUSH begins participation in Discussion.

Note: Dr. Nii Addo will moderate discussion with 15 HIV positive adults/children. Observers (listed below) will be escorted out of the room by Dr. Lartey following the first two testimonies to provide more privacy for the remaining testimonies.

Note: All HIV+ patients in the discussion are receiving ARVs through PEPFAR.

Note: All Children under the age of 15 will be accompanied by a caregiver. In some cases the children have been orphaned and will be accompanied by a non-family caregiver. The children who have at least one living parent will be accompanied by that parent, who is also HIV positive.

10:45 am MRS. BUSH concludes participation in Discussion and proceeds to Vehicle.

Note: MRS. BUSH will participate in Police Photos (6 CLICKS) and Treatment Center Staff Photo (1 CLICK) en route Vehicle.

EVENT CONTACT

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U.S. AGENCY CONTACT

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Dr. Caroline Ryan (PEPFAR Rep)

(b)(6)
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cgr8@CDC.GOV - Email

PARTICIPANTS

Greeters:

Major (Rtd.) Courage Emmanuel Kobla Quashigah [Kwa-she-ga] *Minister of Health*
Alima Mahama, *Minister of Women's and Children's Affairs*
Irene Kpodo, *Executive Committee Member, National People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) Association*
Professor Frimpong Boateng, *CEO, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital*
Dr. Nii Addo, *Program Director, National AIDS Control*
Dr. Margaret Lartey, *Physician Specialist, Fever Unit, Korle Bu Treatment Center*

Tour Participants:

MRS. BUSH
Barbara Bush
Dr. Nii Addo, *Program Director, National AIDS Control*
Dr. Margaret Lartey, *Physician Specialist, Fever Unit, Korle Bu Treatment Center*

(b)(6)

Patient, Korle-Bu Treatment Clinic
Patient, Korle-Bu Treatment Clinic

Discussion Participants:

MRS. BUSH

Barbara Bush

Dr. Nii Addo, Program Director, National AIDS Control - FACILITATOR

(b)(6)

Discussion Observers

Ambassador Pamela Bridgewater, *U.S. Ambassador to Ghana*

Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo (Akoofo Aaddo), *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

Major (Rtd.) Courage Quashigah, *Minister of Health*

Hon. Alima Mahama, *Minister of Women's and Children's Affairs*

Irene Kpodo, *Executive Committee Member, National People Living with HIV/AIDS Association (PLWHA)*

Dr. Margaret Lartey, *Physician Specialist, Fever Unit, Korle Bu Treatment Center*

Professor Frimpong Boateng, *CEO, Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital*

BACKGROUND

Ghana is a country of 20.2 million people. The Government of Ghana estimated the number of adults and children living with HIV as of 2004 at 404,000. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimated the HIV prevalence in adults to be 3.1% at the end of 2003, with an estimated 350,000 people living with HIV/AIDS. Ghana's 2003 Demographic and Health Survey reported prevalence at 2.2% among the 9,000 people who agreed to be tested.

Korle-Bu is a large public teaching hospital, one of four major integrated HIV/AIDS treatment care and support sites in Ghana. The program hosts a comprehensive package of services including: volunteer testing and counseling, in-patient and out patient services, access to AVR treatment therapy, as well as psycho-social support and daily nutritional supplementation distribution. The center also refers patients to additional support services (especially for family members) outside of the hospital and provides support to Preventing Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) activities located in the Maternity ward. HIV Patients are treated in the Fever Unit.

The center currently supports approximately 1,000 patients on an ongoing basis. Korle-Bu was one of the first U.S. funded sites in all of Africa. The site is now part of PEPFAR, and has served as a model of best practices for comprehensive treatment and care in resource-limited settings. This program has evolved into a joint effort between many partners and is a good example of creating sustainability within the health care system. At present, all antiretroviral drugs are supported through a Global Fund grant. The U.S. government supports training, logistics, capacity building, and care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Stigma and discrimination in Ghana disproportionately affects HIV positive women and children and impacts their willingness to access counseling and testing, treatment and care. This site is known to be women and children friendly, and as such has become the preferred resource for HIV positive women and children. One of the key lessons learned from this site is the critical nature of effective care and treatment programs involving People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). U.S. government resources have contributed to a network of PLWHA who run support groups for affected women and adolescent girls.

FUNDING

- In January 2003, the President announced the *President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief* (PEPFAR), a five-year, \$15-billion initiative to combat the global HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- From FY 01 through FY 04, the U.S. government supported the establishment of this site as a comprehensive care facility. Now the U.S. is partnering with the Government of Ghana and the Global Fund to support the site. Since FY 05, the U. S. government contributed approximately \$500,000 per year to the site for logistics, nutrition, training, stigma reduction and psychosocial support.

ATTACHMENTS

- Biographies for Greeters and Program Participants – **missing bios will be provided in country**
- Background on HIV/AIDS in Ghana

Pages 6 – 8 Redacted

(b)(6)

Background on HIV/AIDS in Ghana

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ghana seems to be progressing slowly. The Government of Ghana estimated the number of adults and children living with HIV as of 2004 at 404,000. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimated the HIV prevalence in adults to be 3.1% at the end of 2003, with an estimated 350,000 people living with HIV/AIDS. Ghana's 2003 Demographic and Health Survey reported prevalence at 2.2% among the 9,000 people who agreed to be tested.

HIV prevalence is highest in the Eastern Region of Ghana and lowest in the northern regions of the country. Prevalence is generally higher in urban areas, in mining and border towns, and along main transportation routes. Heterosexual intercourse is the mode of transmission for about 80% of HIV cases, with mother-to-child transmission accounting for another 15%.

Approximately 9,600 children under age 15 are living with HIV/AIDS, and at the end of 2003, nearly 170,000 children under age 17 had lost one or both parents to AIDS. At that time only a few thousand of these children had received assistance such as food aid, healthcare, protection services, or educational or psychosocial support.

Although Ghana is not a Focus Country under PEPFAR, the U.S. Government has extensive programs to combat HIV/AIDS in the country. About \$7 million of USAID annual aid in Ghana is spent to combat HIV/AIDS. Projects that receive support include management and advocacy programs that help ensure a well-coordinated country response, as well as efforts to strengthen the Ghana AIDS Commission, regional HIV/AIDS committees, the National AIDS Control Program (NACP), and NGOs (including faith- and community-based organizations).

In April of 2004, UNAIDS spearheaded an historic global agreement on three key principles, also known as "The Three Ones," for supporting country-driven action against AIDS. The Three Ones are: 1. One National Plan; 2. One National Coordinating Authority, and; 3. One National Monitoring and Evaluation System.

UNAIDS reports that Ghana is advanced in applying the "Three Ones" principles. First, the National Strategic Framework (NSF) is well-recognized by all partners, and there is a strong commitment to its implementation. In 2004, national and multinational partners participated in a joint review, which gave direction and guidance for preparing the second version of the NSF. Secondly, the Ghana AIDS Commission is acknowledged by all partners as the national coordinating body for all the HIV and AIDS efforts in country. Thirdly, the National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, designed in 2004, provides a strong basis for a monitoring and evaluation system in the country.

**Lunch Hosted by
President Kufuor**

LUNCH HOSTED BY PRESIDENT KUFUOR

**Tuesday, January 17, 2006
The Castle (Presidential Palace)
Accra, Ghana
12:05 pm – 1:35 pm**

PURPOSE

To participate in a lunch hosted by President John Agyekum Kufuor of Ghana.

PRESS PLAN

PRESS POOL – ARRIVAL/VERANDA PHOTO OP
CLOSED PRESS – LUNCH

REMARKS

Toast during Lunch

ATTIRE

Skirt or Pant Suit

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

12:05 pm MRS. BUSH arrives The Castle and proceeds to Courtyard for Cultural Display.

Met by: President John Agyekum Kufuor, *President of Ghana*
Oboshie (Obi) Cofie, *Deputy Chief of Staff*

12:10 pm MRS. BUSH begins participation in Cultural Display and Tour.

Note: The following will occur upon arrival (Pool Coverage):

- MRS. BUSH will be presented with a bouquet of flowers
- MRS. BUSH and President Kufuor will observe the Honor Guard
- Welcoming ceremony by drummers and dancers

Note: Prior to beginning Tour, MRS. BUSH should nod or smile in acknowledgement of the cultural display.

Note: President Kufuor will lead MRS. BUSH on a Tour of the following:

- Historical Tour of Castle Dungeons
- Veranda for overlook of the ocean (Pool Coverage)

12:25 pm MRS. BUSH concludes participation in Tour and proceeds to Credential Hall.

12:30 pm MRS. BUSH begins participation in Lunch.

Note: President Kufuor and MRS. BUSH will deliver toasts at Lunch.

1:35 pm MRS. BUSH concludes participation in Lunch and proceeds to Vehicle.

Note: Cultural performers will assemble outside to wave goodbye to MRS. BUSH. (Pool Coverage)

PARTICIPANTS

MRS. BUSH

Barbara Bush

President John Agyekum Kufuor, *President of Ghana*

Ambassador Pamela Bridgewater, *U.S. Ambassador to Ghana*

Cindy Courville, *Special Assistant to the President and Director of African Affairs, National Security Council*

Sonya Medina, *Special Assistant to the President and Director of Projects for the First Lady*

Mr. Jerry Lanier, *Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy Accra*

Ms. Judy Francis, *Management Counselor, U.S. Embassy Accra*

Ms. Sharon Cromer, *Director of USAID, U.S. Embassy Accra*

Dr. Sarah E. Moten, *USAID Chief of the Education Division, Africa Bureau*

Ms. Mary Johnson, *Chief of Public Diplomacy Section*

Ms. Madeleine Mader, *Peace Corps Director, U.S. Embassy Accra*

From the U.S. Collaborating Partners for the Textbook and Learning Materials Program:

Dr. Mary Spor, *Program Coordinator for Reading and Literacy, Alabama A&M University, Professor of Literacy – Ph.D*

Dr. Elnora Daniel, *President, Chicago State University*

Dr. Mickey L. Burnim, *President, Elizabeth City State University*

Dr. Beverly W. Hogan, *President Tougaloo College, Mississippi Consortium for International Development*

Dr. Ally C. Mack, *Dean/Executive Director, Mississippi Consortium for International Development*

Dr. Andrew Hugine, Jr., *President, South Carolina State University*

Dr. Ricardo Romo, *President, University of Texas at San Antonio*

12 Ghanaians – List and biographies provided upon arrival

ATTACHMENTS

- Biographies of Lunch Participants – provided upon arrival

NIGERIA



Withdrawal Marker

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Briefing	Visit to Saint Mary's Hospital	13	01/18/2006	P5; P6/b6;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
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Visit to Model Secondary School

VISIT TO MODEL SECONDARY SCHOOL

Wednesday, January 18, 2006

Model Secondary School

Abuja, Nigeria

11:00 am – 11:50 am

PURPOSE

To highlight the Administration's support for education in Africa by visiting with recipients of the African Education Initiative's Ambassador Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP).

MESSAGE

- Educating girls is one of the best things a country can do to ensure its development. Educated women tend to have healthier families, and are more likely to assert themselves in positive ways to contribute to the betterment of their communities.
- President Bush and I believe strongly in the power of education to transform lives, which is why, with the support of the American people, the Administration invests heavily in education in Africa – more than 600 million dollars, which will touch the lives of over 80 million African children.
- President and Mrs. Bush are delighted that through the Africa Education Initiative, 300,000 girls and even some boys will benefit from the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP).
- As a former teacher, I know how important it is for children everywhere to have the opportunity to study and learn as much as they can and to be bold in pursuing their dreams.
- I'm delighted to provide each AGSP recipient with her own personal dictionary to use in her studies.

PRESS PLAN

POOL AT TOP – CLASSROOM

POOL AT TOP/WRITER REMAIN – DISCUSSION

REMARKS/TALKING POINTS

No formal remarks

Discussion with recipients of the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP)

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:00 am MRS. BUSH arrives Model Secondary School and proceeds to Mrs. Elizabeth Chang's 9th grade Biology Class.

Met by: Mrs. Fatima Baba Goni [Fa-tee-ma Baa-Baa Go-ee], *Principal, Model Secondary School*

Mrs. Amy Uzoewulu [Ooh-zo-woo-lu], *Principal, American International School, Abuja*
Professor Gidado Tahir [Gee-da-Do, Ta-here], *Executive Director, Universal Basic Education Commission*
Mrs. Mariam Othman [Uth-mon], *National Vice-President, Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)*
Jumoke Seun Olabode [Ju-moe-kay, Oh-la-bo-day], *4th grade, 7 years old, Student and AGSP recipient, Model Secondary School*
Mr. Lamin Sow [La-meen So], *Regional Coordinator, World Education*

11:05 am MRS. BUSH begins participation in Classroom Visit.

Note: Mrs. Elizabeth Chang [Chay-ang] will greet MRS. BUSH upon arrival in Classroom. MRS. BUSH will be seated next to an AGSP scholar.

Note: MRS. BUSH will participate in group photo (1 CLICK) with students prior to departure from classroom.

11:15 am MRS. BUSH concludes participation in Classroom Visit and proceeds to Room JSS1B for Discussion.

11:20 am MRS. BUSH begins participation in Discussion.

Note: Mariam Othman [Uth-mon], National Vice-President, Federation of Muslim Women will moderate discussion. At the conclusion of the discussion, the students will perform a song.

Note: MRS. BUSH will participate in group photo (1 CLICK) with students prior to departure.

11:50 am MRS. BUSH concludes participation in Event and proceeds to Vehicle.

Note: Approximately 50-75 Students from Model Secondary School and the American International School will line the departure area, waving Nigerian and American flags.

U.S. AGENCY CONTACT

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Dr. Sandy Oleksy-Ojikutu
Senior Education Advisor
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GSM, within Nigeria: 0803-408-1059

011-234-803-408-1059 - Work

(b)(6)

E-Mail: sojikutu@usaid.gov, (b)(6)

PARTICIPANTS

Greeters on Arrival

Mrs. Fatima Baba Goni, [Fa-tee-ma Baa-Baa Go-ee], *Principal, Model Secondary School*
Mrs. Amy Uzoewulu, [Ooh-zo-woo-lu], *Principal, American International School, Abuja*
Professor Gidado Tahir, [Gee-da-Do, Ta-here], *Executive Director, Universal Basic Education Commission*
Mrs. Mariam Othman, [Uth-mon], *National Vice-President, Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)*
Jumoke Seun Olabode [Ju-moe-kay, Oh-la-bo-day], *4th grade, 7 years old, Student and AGSP recipient, Model Secondary School*
Mr. Lamin Sow [La-meen So], *Regional Coordinator, World Education*

Discussion Participants

MRS. BUSH

Edu Okon, [E-do Oh-con], *9th grade, Model Secondary School*
Ogechi Glory Ulukwu, [Oh-keh-chee Oo-loo-koo], *9th grade, Model Secondary School*
Rukayyatu Idris, [Roo-kah-yah-too Ee-dreece], *8th grade, Model Secondary School*
Fatima Ahmad, *9th grade, Government Secondary School, Garki, Abuja*
Jumoke Seun Olabode, *4th grade, Model Primary School*
Jumoke Seun Olabode (Ju-moe-kay Ola-bo-day), *4th grade, Model Primary School, Maitama, Abuja*

Note: The below AGSP recipients will be in the room for the discussion but will not have a speaking role.

Ogechi Glory Ulukwu, [Oh-keh-chee Oo-loo-koo], *9th grade, Model Secondary School*
Habiba Ali, [Ha-bee-bah Ah-lee], *9th grade, Model Secondary School*
Rahmatu Muhammad, [Rah-mah-too Moe-hah-med], *9th grade, Model Secondary School*
Aliyat T. Ibrahim, [Ah-lee-yot Ee-brah-heem], *9th grade, Model Secondary School*
Roseline Adewo, [Ah-day-woe], *8th grade, Model Secondary School*
Martina Agena, [Ah-gay-nah], *8th grade, Model Secondary School*
Ukamaka Udenwu, [Oo-kah-mah-too Oo-dane-woo], *8th grade, Model Secondary School*
Adama Muhammad Jajere (Ah-day-mare Moo-hah-med Jare-jar-ah), *9th grade, Government Secondary School, Garki, Abuja.*
Fatima Ahmad (Fah-tee-mah Ah-med), *9th grade, Government Secondary School, Garki, Abuja.*
Aishat Ibrahim (Eye-ee-shah Ee-brah-heem), *9th grade, Government Secondary School, Wuse Zone3, Abuja.*
Habiba Babayo (Hah-bee-bah Bah-buy-oh), *9th grade, Government Secondary School, Wuse Zone3, Abuja.*
Dorcus Luka (Dor-cass Lou-kah), *3rd grade, Model Primary School, Maitama, Abuja*
Keziah Solomon (Kay-zee-ah), *3rd grade, Model Primary School, Maitama, Abuja*
Amina Abubakar (Ah-me-nah Ah-boo-baa-car), *3rd grade, Model Primary School, Maitama, Abuja.*
Blessing Ilya (Eh-lay-yah), *3rd grade, Local Education Authority Primary School, Mabushi, Abuja*

Mariam Musa (Mar-ee-yam Moo-sah), 2nd grade, *Local Education Authority Primary School, Mabushi, Abuja*

Salamatu Isah (Sah-lah-two Eh-sah), 2nd grade, *Local Education Authority Primary School, Mabushi, Abuja*

BACKGROUND

Model Secondary School

The Model Secondary School, established in 1993, is located on Lake Chad Crescent Street (adjacent to American International School) in Maitama, Abuja. The school is a co-educational, public school serving a diverse student population from the Junior Secondary 2 (JRS2) to Senior Secondary (SS3) levels (8th and 12th grades in U.S. standards). The school has 22 classrooms, laboratories, sports facilities, and staff quarters. Nine of the 1,064 students are Ambassador Girls Scholarship (AGSP) recipients. Mrs. Fatima Baba Goni serves as the principal, with the support of 84 teachers. The classroom size average is 50 to 60 students. There are 547 male students and 517 female students.

The Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP) – Nigeria

The USG Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program, which in Nigeria is under the patronage of the Honorable John Campbell, *U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria*, is implemented by World Education International, a U.S.-based private, non-profit organization, in partnership with local institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community organizations. The AGSP provides scholarships and mentoring activities to girls from the most disadvantaged circumstances, such as girls who are orphaned, who have physical disabilities, and who are from economically poor households. The Program focuses on the preparation of a new generation of Nigerian leaders at the early stages of their academic and social development. It provides girls with the opportunity, skills, and incentives to continue their education so that they may fully participate in civil society and national development.

The goals of the Program are to increase the number of girls who stay in school and to augment the enrollment of girls in educational institutions that provide programs for students with special physical needs. The scholarships assist girls to complete at least a four-year period within primary and/or secondary levels within the Nigerian education system. With the completion of each level of education, the girls' possibilities for personal well-being, self-sufficiency and contributions to their families and communities also increase.

Through the AGSP, over 1,250 disadvantaged girls in Nigeria are able to attend primary and/or secondary or special needs schools through the provision of four-year scholarship awards. In addition to tuition costs and school fees, the scholarship may also cover the costs of uniforms, transportation to school, books, and even boarding fees where applicable. This Program reaches all six geo-political zones of Nigeria.

The Program also encourages girls to stay in school during the scholarship period and beyond through complementary mentoring programs, which are developed with local NGOs, community-based groups, and religious organizations. Through small grants provided to groups in each state, regular visits will be made to the scholarship recipients to encourage the development of good study habits, teach life skills, and present positive role models to the girls.

World Education International

World Education International is well known for its work around the globe in environmental education, community development, maternal and child health, school governance, integrated literacy, small enterprise development, HIV/AIDS education and prevention and care, and refugee training. World Education International also works to strengthen literacy and adult basic education programs in the United States. Projects are designed to contribute to individual growth, as well as to community and national development.

Federation of Muslim Women's Associations of Nigeria (FOMWAN)

Note: There are ten implementing partners of the AGSP in Nigeria. The FOMWAN manages the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP) for Abuja, Nigeria.

The Federation of Muslim Women's Associations of Nigeria (FOMWAN) is a federation of over 150 Muslim associations that are spread across Nigeria. It was founded in 1985 with the aim of improving the lives of Muslim women and children in particular and Muslims in general. It has grown in status, having sister federations in Ghana, Sierra-Leone, Liberia (FOMWAL) and the Gambia, and was accorded observer status at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.

FOMWAN is strategically placed to reach out to the estimated 20 million women in Nigeria, most of whom are unemployed, poor and reside predominantly in the rural areas. Its member associations undertake relevant assignments and projects that promote spiritual and physical welfare of the faithful, and hold regular meetings at local government and state levels each month. Meanwhile, the National Executive Council (NEC), comprising elected officers, state chairpersons or Amirahs and board chairpersons with portfolios that include health, meets quarterly. The NEC co-ordinates international relations, develops policies and monitors their implementation.

USG Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program

The Government of Nigeria has not provided nationwide access to quality basic education. The poor quality of education generates low demand and therefore low levels of student enrollment. As a result, levels of adult literacy are low, having actually declined in the 1990s, and academic performance is poor. Of the 30 million primary-school-aged children in Nigeria, 10 million are not enrolled in school. Of those currently in primary school, fewer than one third will enroll in junior secondary and even fewer into secondary school. 72.1 percent of children between the ages of 4 and 12 cannot read at all; 54.7 percent lack basic numeric skills. Only 60 percent of the primary-age children (age 6 to 11) attend primary school, with males more likely than females to attend primary school (64 percent versus 57 percent, respectively). Urban-rural differences are striking: 70 percent of children in urban areas attend primary school, compared with 56 percent in rural areas.

FUNDING

US Funding: Starting in 2003, the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP) in Nigeria receives \$600,000 for the 3 years under the President's African Education Initiative. The Model Secondary School receives \$1,440 total for 3 years (\$160.00 per recipient).

NOTES

- MRS. BUSH will present 20 dictionaries to the recipients of the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP).

ATTACHMENTS

- Biographies of Greeters and Program Participants
- AEI Fact Sheet

BIOGRAPHIES OF GREETER AND PROGRAM PARTICIPANT

GREETERS

Mrs. Fatima Baba Goni, [Fa-tee-ma, Baa-Baa, Go-ee], *Principal, Model Secondary School*
Mrs. Amy Uzoewulu, [Ooh-zo-woo-lu], *Principal, American International School, Abuja*
Professor Gidado Tahir, [Gee-da-Do, Ta-here], *Executive Director, Universal Basic Education Commission*
Mrs. Mariam Othman, [Uth-mon], *National Vice-President, Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)*
Jumoke Seun Olabode [Ju-moe-kay, Oh-la-bo-day], *4th grade, 7 years old, Student and AGSP recipient, Model Secondary School*
Mr. Lamin Sow (La-meen So), *Regional Coordinator, World Education*

Mrs. Fatima Baba Goni (Fa-tee-ma, Baa-Baa, Go-nee), Principal, Model Secondary School

Mrs. Baba Goni has been the principal at the Model Secondary School for 1 year. Prior to this position she spent many years as a classroom teacher and most recently as the headmistress at a primary school for 4 years. She studied Education and English at the University of Maiduguri in Nigeria. Mrs. Baba Goni She has been a classroom teacher. When asked why she went into education, Mrs. Baba Goni stated, "I love children and have always wanted to be a teacher".

Mrs. Amy Uzoewulu (Ooh-zo-woo-lu), Principal, American International School, Abuja

Was one of the founding faculty members of the American International School. She began as a teacher and taught in the classrooms for nearly 10 years before becoming the acting and eventually principal.

The American International school of Abuja was founded in 1993 when a group of concerned parents and U.S. Embassy officials recognized the need for a school that would adequately prepare students who reside Nigeria to continue their education in America after living overseas. The school is currently located on the Model Secondary School compound, a site authorized by the Federal Capital Development Authority. Architects are designing a new permanent campus on nearly 20 acres recently allocated to AISA. AISA has a principal, an assistant principal, a finance officer, 16 full-time teachers, 2 part-time teachers, 1 full time librarian and 8 full-time assistants.

Professor Gidado Tahir (Gee-Da-Doe Ta-here), Executive Director, Universal Basic Education Commission

Professor Gidado Tahir is the Executive Chairman of Nigeria's Universal Basic Education Commission, tasked with guiding the implementation of basic education for Nigeria's 25 million pupils in primary and junior secondary schools. He is a former Executive Director of the National Nomadic Education Commission, where he developed a keen interest facilitating girls education. Earlier in his career, he was a Professor of Education at Amadu Bello University, Zaria/Kano, Nigeria.

Mrs. Maryam Othman (Mare-ee-am Uth-mon), National Vice-president, Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)

Maryam Idris Othman, a Muslim since birth, is the National Secretary of the Federation of Muslim Women's Associations in Nigeria (FOMWAN). FOMWAN has 32 state branches in the 36 states of Nigeria and over 500 affiliate groups. Othman plays a leadership role in her community as the National Secretary of FOMWAN which serves as a unifying factor and voice for the Muslim women in Nigeria.

She has also served as the president of Kaduna state FOMWAN, and has participated in and implemented various activities and programs in her community. Othman has organized conferences, lectures, workshops, and seminars and participated in those organized by other groups on various topics. She participated for example in the recent interfaith forum on HIV/AIDS in Nigeria organized by the federal government - the National Action Committee on AIDS. Othman supported and coordinated the setting up of an annual madrasa (Islamic school) for children aged between two to twenty years during the months of fasting (Ramadan). In addition, she has participated in election monitoring in the recently concluded federal elections of Nigeria.

Also engaged in monitoring elections for her country, Othman noted 'that women's voter turnout and participation in politics was outstanding and this is fulfilling. Things are beginning to change now, thank God'. The advice that Othman can give to women in her community and in other parts of the world is that they should always remember that seeking knowledge is the most important aspect of women's lives. 'With education', Othman believes, 'the sky is the limit for women'. To religious male leaders, Mrs. Othman makes a plea that they should accept the fact that the roles of women in the community are very important, women and men can complement each other, and that women are not challenging men. Only women know how to tackle feminine problems and have different experiences and therefore perspectives on other issues. Othman is keen to stress that 'women are not a threat to men'. An important lesson Othman has learned as a woman of faith is that 'what patience and perseverance cannot give you, the lack thereof can never give you'.

(b)(6)

Mr. Lamin Sow (La-meen So), Regional Coordinator, World Education

Lamine Sow is a Guinea national. He earned a Master's in Public Policy and Management from Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA in 1995. Mr. Sow worked for the Guinea Ministry of Education before joining USAID/Guinea as an Education Officer (1998-2003). Since March, 2003 as an employee of World Education, Inc., he has served as World Education's Country Representative in Nigeria and AGSP Regional Coordinator for West Africa.

DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

(b)(6)

Pages 9 & 10 Redacted

(b)(6)

FACT SHEET

Africa Education Initiative (AEI)

Primary school enrollment in African countries are among the lowest in the world, with 36% of children in Africa not in school. Education in most of Africa is adversely affected by limited funds and lack of adequate numbers of teachers, classrooms, and learning materials. In June 2002, President Bush announced the Africa Education Initiative (AEI), which focuses on increasing access to quality basic education opportunities in Africa through scholarships, textbooks, and teacher training programs. It is implemented by USAID.

In June 2005, President Bush announced increased funding under AEI and an expansion of efforts to improve access to education and training for marginalized students and teachers; out-of-school youth, orphans, and other vulnerable children; and access to productivity-increasing job skills training and development for youth and their families. The total initiative is \$600 million during the period Fiscal Year 2002 through Fiscal Year 2010.

Ambassadors Girls' Scholarship Program. In Africa, girls account for 60 percent of the approximately 42 million children who are not enrolled in school. AEI is working to bridge this gender gap by providing 550,000 scholarships by 2010, mostly to African girls at the primary and secondary levels, so that they can grow up to assume positive roles in the education, political, and economic sectors of their countries. Support may include tuition, books, uniforms, and other essentials needed to ensure continued access to education opportunities. Scholarship recipients also benefit from mentoring activities that promote self-development and provide positive role models for the girls.

Textbooks and Other Learning Materials. The AEI, in partnership with African institutions and American minority serving institutions, will develop 15 million textbooks and related learning and teaching materials, and distribute them in Africa. This partnership emphasizes relevant content, institutional capacity building, and the long-term sustainability of the partnerships between the African institutions and their American counterparts.

Teacher Training. The pursuit of universal access to education places enormous stress on already burdened education systems in Africa. Recruiting, training, and supporting enough teachers to provide quality learning can be particularly challenging. To meet this challenge, AEI is developing, promoting and expanding innovative methods for training more than 920,000 teachers and administrators to improve the quality of learning for millions of African children.

AEI provides support to strengthen the focus on HIV/AIDS mitigation and prevention. AEI increases the capacity of African education systems to manage the impacts of HIV/AIDS on teachers, students, and the quality of education. Many of the scholarship and teacher training programs include HIV/AIDS prevention and Life Skills curricula.

The initiative also increases parent and community involvement in children's education through such activities as sponsoring reading programs and strengthening parent associations. This will help schools and school systems become more transparent and responsive to the needs of civil society.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2007, new components of AEI will begin including outreach to marginalized populations such as orphans and vulnerable children, out-of-school youth, and Muslims; rehabilitation of

schools; and the use of technologies.

Recognizing that the education of African children is vital to Africa's future economic growth and lasting democracy, AEI is designed to improve education opportunities for Africa's children so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits of literacy and learning.

As of December 2005:

- AEI has provided 120,000 scholarships in 40 countries.
- Over 2.1 million textbooks and other learning materials have been distributed.
- Nearly 60,000 new and over 250,000 current teachers in 15 countries have been trained.

**Roundtable and Remarks
at National Center for
Women's Development**

Withdrawal Marker

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Briefing	Roundtable and Remarks at Naciona Center for Women's Development	8	01/18/2006	P5; P6/b6;

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COLLECTION:

Office of Laura Bush - Chief of Staff

SERIES:

McBride, Anita

FOLDER TITLE:

Binder - The Schedule of Mrs. Bush in Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Washington, DC, 01/14/2006-01/18/2006: [Gene

FRC ID:

7341

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2014-0528-F

OA Num.:

7728

NARA Num.:

7627

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

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Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Press

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEVISION INTERVIEW WITH BILL SAMMON OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES AND SCOTT STEARNS OF VOICE OF AMERICA

Monday, January 16, 2006

Ambassador's Residence

Monrovia, Liberia

10:25 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

You will participate in a one-on-one print interview with Bill Sammon of The Washington Times and a one-on-one radio interview with Scott Stearns of Voice of America to discuss your trip to Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria.

Both reporters will ask you about the reason you are going to Africa, the events you will attend, and what you hope to accomplish. They will ask you about the trip to Liberia and the significance of the first woman President elected in Africa. They will also ask about what your daughters are doing; what it is like to have Barbara travel with you; and what Barbara had been doing in Africa during her stay there.

II. PRESS PLAN

One-on-One Print Interview
One-on-One Radio Interview

III. PARTICIPANTS

Bill Sammon, The Washington Times
Scott Stearns, Voice of America
Susan Whitson, Press Secretary to the First Lady

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

10:25 a.m.	MRS. BUSH arrives in the Living Room of the Ambassador's Residence and begins participation in One-on-One Print Interview with Bill Sammon of The Washington Times.
10:35 a.m.	MRS. BUSH concludes participation in interview and Bill Sammon departs and Scott Stearns of Voice of America arrives.
10:35 a.m.	MRS. BUSH begins participation in One-on-One Radio Interview with Scott Stearns of Voice of America.
10:45 a.m.	MRS. BUSH concludes Interview and departs.

V. ATTACHMENTS

- Biography of Bill Sammon
- Biography of Scott Stearns
- Talking Points
- Possible Q&A

Bio of Bill Sammon

Bill Sammon is the White House correspondent for the *Washington Times*.

While at the *Plain Dealer* in Cleveland, Bill spent two years uncovering widespread corruption at the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections, prompting investigations into voter fraud that resulted in the ouster of top election officials from both political parties.

Bill was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his investigative reporting for the *Washington Times* on illegal fundraising by the Teamsters and the Democratic Party. Bill spent much of the last two years covering the closest presidential race in history and was one of the first reporters to arrive in Tallahassee for the post-election standoff, never leaving until it was over.

Bio of Scott Stearns

Scott Stearns moved to the White House beat in 2001 from Kenya where for five years he headed up VOA's East Africa Bureau. Before his tour in Nairobi, Scott worked in the English to Africa service where his reporting for VOA began as a Nigeria stringer in 1992. During his time in west Africa, Scott also covered the Liberian civil war for the BBC, the Associated Press, The Economist and The Christian Science Monitor. He has a B.S. and M.S. in Journalism from Northwestern University. Scott lives with his wife, Jodi and their two children.

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FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Talking Points	Talking Points for West Africa Trip	8	01/14/2015	P5;

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The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

January 11, 2006

HEADLINE: Liberian 'Iron Lady' tied to Cobb; President-elect is teenagers' grandmother

BYLINE: SHELIA M. POOLE

In a few days, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf will make history as the first female president of Liberia and the first woman ever elected head of an African nation. Traveling to Liberia to celebrate her Monday inauguration will be two Acworth teens.

Jenelle and Berylene Sirleaf, students at North Cobb High School, plan to leave Georgia tomorrow to join their paternal grandmother --- known as the Iron Lady --- as she is sworn in as the West African nation's next head of state. This will be their first trip to Liberia, where both their parents were born.

Until recently, few people knew of Johnson-Sirleaf's familial connection to Georgia. That changed once local media began running the story.

"It's exciting," said Jenelle, 17, who is considering a career with the United Nations or in business. "The whole election was really a big deal in Liberia. It was important to me, but I didn't know it would be this huge [in Georgia]."

For her part, younger sister Berylene, 16, is trying to stay grounded. "It's been a weird experience," said Berylene, who may one day pursue fashion design but loves sports and hopes to make the tennis team at school. "I think, 'Wow, my grandmother is going to be president. It's the most amazing thing ever.' I'm trying not to expect too much or too little."

Jenelle and Berylene are the daughters of one of Johnson-Sirleaf's four sons, Charles, a banker who lives in Liberia. The girls live with their mother, Joan, an accountant. Joan Sirleaf moved to the United States in the 1980s to escape what was to become a 14-year civil war, which took more than a quarter-million lives and devastated the nation. She met her husband in Georgia and their two daughters were born in the United States.

Jenelle and Berylene describe Johnson-Sirleaf, whom they simply call Grandma, as very nice and hard-working. They recalled the holidays she would come to Georgia to visit, and they proudly show a photograph of the president-to-be sitting at the family's dining room table. When she's not too busy, she tries to call them at least once a week. Jenelle also recalls the times the family would visit Sirleaf when she lived in New York and worked at the United Nations.

Joan Sirleaf said the excitement meter at her Cobb County home has shot off the scale since the election. The day of the vote, the Sirleafs followed the news, mainly on the Internet. When she won, they got a call from Charles and later spoke with the president-elect.

Although Joan Sirleaf and her mother-in-law don't talk about politics too much, "This is something she really believes in," said Joan. "I look at it as a step forward for women. It shows what we can accomplish if we're willing to work hard."

Johnson-Sirleaf's inauguration is expected to be attended by first lady **Laura Bush** and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

The election of the Unity Party candidate was watched closely throughout the continent. She defeated soccer millionaire George Weah in a November presidential runoff.

Former South African President Nelson Mandela said in a congratulatory message that her victory opened a new chapter in the history of the continent and in the women's movement in Africa, according to AllAfrica.com.

Political change in works

Women often play secondary roles in African society and rarely ascend to the upper echelons of political power. They are often the most affected by war, poverty and poor education and health care. But experts say perhaps that is changing --- albeit slowly.

About the same time the 67-year-old Johnson-Sirleaf won the Liberian election, Tanzania's new president, Jakaya Kikwete, named several women to his Cabinet, including the posts of minister for finance and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, according to AllAfrica.com.

Johnson-Sirleaf is "rewriting history for African women," said Sam Cherribi, acting director of the Center for the Study of Public Scholarship at Emory University and a former member of the Dutch parliament.

"African women have never had a strong voice. It is totally a male-dominated culture, and here she comes, the Iron Lady. This means Liberia is ready for a mind-set change."

Cherribi said he recently saw Johnson-Sirleaf at an event in Washington. He said she talked about her grandchildren and said she had strong relations with the United States.

Impressive resume

Johnson-Sirleaf is the former director of the U.N. Development Programme Regional Bureau for Africa, vice president and member of the executive board of Equator Bank, a founding member of the International Institute for Women in Political Leadership and a senior loan officer at the World Bank.

She has twice been imprisoned for her politics, and she was elected president on her second attempt at the country's highest office,

Cherribi said Johnson-Sirleaf faces a formidable task in rebuilding the country after decades of violence in Liberia, which is roughly the size of Tennessee and has a population of 3.5 million, according to the CIA World Factbook. She must work to end corruption, spur investment and

economic development and focus on health and education. At the same time, she must work hard to build a consensus among rival parties.

The NEWS (Monrovia)

January 12, 2006

HEADLINE: Six Presidents for Inauguration --NTGL Releases Calendar of Events

BYLINE: T. Michael Johnny

At least six African Presidents have confirmed their respective presence in Monrovia for the historic inauguration of Liberia and Africa's first female elected President, Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, slated for January 16, 2006 at the Capitol Building, Information Minister, C. William Allen has disclosed.

Briefing Executive Mansion reporters following an-hour long Cabinet Meeting Wednesday, Minister Allen named Nigeria's President and Chairman of the African Union (AU), Olusegun Obasanjo, South African President, Tambo Mbeki, and Ghanaian President John Kuffor. Others include Sierra Leonean President, Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, and Ivorian President, Laurent Gbagbo, all of whom have communicated to the Foreign Ministry confirming their participation in the inauguration of Liberia's 23rd President- elect.

Reports also have it that the Burkina Fasso President, Blaise Campore will also attend.

Also included in the list of dignitaries expected to grace the inauguration are Guinea's Prime Minister Saydou Diallo, and several other proxied from heads of States and governments in Africa and elsewhere.

From across the Atlantic Ocean, Mrs. **Laura Bush**, wife of United States President George Bush, United States Secretary of State, Condoleeza Rice, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and the Development Minister of France are all expected in Monrovia, Minister Allen told the Press.

"Although the list of expected guests are still confirming their presence with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the names given are those that have formally confirmed their willingness to attend the inauguration," the Information Minister said Wednesday.

"I think the presence of powerful African and influential leaders and business executives from developed countries is a sign of relief that at long last, Liberia will become stable, embrace development and be on par with other emerging democracies in Africa and the world at large," an incoming lawmaker asserted.

In a related development, the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) has released the calendar of events leading to the inauguration of the President- elect. In its protocol, the NTGL said the inauguration ceremonies start on Saturday, January 14, 2006 with a cultural and musical extravaganza at the Antoinette Tubman Stadium, (ATS) which will be opened to the public at 7:00 p.m.

On Sunday, January 15, 2006 at 11 o'clock a.m., an Intercessory and Thanksgiving Service will be held at the First United Methodist Church on Ashmun Street by invitation only, while at 2 o'clock p.m., an honoring program organized by Women's Organization will be held at the ATS, which will be opened to the public.

Seemingly, the NTGL said on Monday, January 16, 2006 at 11 a.m., inauguration ceremony will take place on the grounds of the Capitol Building, which is strictly by invitation, while reception will follow at the Executive Mansion and simultaneously in communities throughout the country. Finally on Tuesday, January 17, 2006 at 9:30 a.m., the President will receive the ad hoc Missions accredited to the inauguration in the parlous of the Executive Mansion. At 10:30 a.m., the President will receive the delegations from the 15 counties including traditional leaders at the same venue, while at 2 p.m., national children's party will also be held at the Executive Mansion.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur

January 6, 2006

HEADLINE: U.S. sends security detail to protect Liberia's president-elect

DATELINE: Monrovia

Liberia's traditional friend, the U.S., has sent security personnel from the U.S. State Department to beef up protection for president-elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, reports said Friday.

A Unity Party press statement issued in Monrovia said the team from U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's security detail is already in the country and will also train and build the capacity of the president-elect's local security as well as personnel of the Special Security Service (SSS) assigned to the presidential mansion.

"The gesture on the part of Dr. Rice and the U.S. government is one of the outcomes of Madam Sirleaf's recent visit to the U.S. during which the fragile security environment in the country and the need to protect the president-elect was discussed," the statement said.

"The U.S. security team is expected to phase over full responsibility for Madam Sirleaf's security to the local security units after completion of the training and capacity building exercises and when the security climate in the country is adjudged normal," the statement added.

Meanwhile, preparations for the inauguration of Africa's first elected female president on January 16 are gearing up.

The streets of Monrovia have been cleared of litter and the capital given a face-lift by youth groups with support from the United States Agency for International Development.

The Capitol Building, the seat of the national legislature, and the presidential mansion where the inauguration is expected to be held are being repaired and painted.

The inauguration is expected to be attended by some 2,000 guests, including U.S. First Lady **Laura Bush** and Condoleezza Rice.

Whitson, Susan D.

From: Christopher Lagan [Christopher@data.org]
Sent: Thursday, January 12, 2006 12:18 PM
To: Whitson, Susan D.
Subject: FYI" Speculation on new Liberian Finance Minister

Antoinette Sayeh Tipped As Finance Minister

By **Kenneth Y. Best**

Published: **12 January, 2006**

MONROVIA, January 12 -- Dr. Antoinette Sayeh, a World Bank advisor on Operations Policy and Country Services, has been tipped to be Liberia's new Minister of Finance, reliable sources have told the *Daily Observer*.

Dr. Sayeh, 47, speaks fluent French, and holds the Doctor of Philosophy degree in International and Development Economics. She is a product of the Fletcher School, Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts, USA, where she took both her Master's and PhD degrees in 1981 and 1985, respectively. She obtained her B.A. degree from Swarthmore College in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and an Academic Diploma at College du Lemman in Versoix, Geneva, Switzerland.

If confirmed by the Liberian Senate, Dr. Sayeh will become only the second woman to head the Finance Ministry. The first woman in that position was Madam Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, who has now scored two other historic firsts: the first woman to be elected President of the Republic of Liberia, and the first African woman to be elected President of her country.

During her tête-à-tête with the Liberian press two weeks ago, the President-elect intimated that she trusted women with the country's money. The *Daily Observer* asked her whether that meant that the next Minister of Finance would be a woman. She replied in an undertone, "Yes."

But despite many speculations in the media, Madam Sirleaf has not yet released the names of her Cabinet.

Dr. Sayeh, the new Finance Minister has also served as an economist with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In the early 1980s she moved on to the World Bank, where she has garnered extensive experience working as an economist and development expert in the developing nations of Africa and Asia.

In 2000 and 2003 she served as the Bank's country director in three West African countries, Benin, Niger and Togo.

Earlier, between 1998 and 2000, she was assistant to the Bank's Managing Director. Before then, she served in the Bank's South Asia Region, Pakistan and Afghanistan in particular, as senior economist in the Poverty Reduction, Economic Management and Country Operations Unit.

Dr. Sayeh had earlier served as assistant to the Bank's executive director; and as an economist in its Country Operations Division in Benin.

The international and development economist has local experience as well, including service in the Ministry she is now poised to head, Finance. Between 1986 and 1988 she served as Advisor to the Minister of Finance on Debt and Monetary Affairs. Before then she worked as Senior Economist in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Dr. Sayeh is one of the younger daughters of Mr. Anthony Sayeh, one of Liberia's early foresters, and his wife. They lived in Sinkor, Old Road.

Christopher Lagan
Press Secretary

1/12/2006

Whitson, Susan D.

From: White House News Update [News.Update@WhiteHouse.Gov]

Sent: Friday, January 13, 2006 3:42 PM

To: Whitson, Susan D.

Subject: AP - Laura Bush: America soon will have a woman in Oval Office

Laura Bush: America soon will have a woman in Oval Office

By DEB RIECHMANN

WASHINGTON (AP) Laura Bush predicted on Friday that the United States soon will have a female president a Republican, and maybe even Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

"I think it will happen for sure," Mrs. Bush said about a woman in the Oval Office.

She made the comment in a CNN interview broadcast on Friday, the day before she leaves for Liberia to attend the inauguration of the first female president in Africa.

"I think it will happen probably in the next few terms of the presidency in the United States," Mrs. Bush said.

Rice has said she has no desire to be president when President Bush's second term expires, but Mrs. Bush said: "I'd love to see her run. She's terrific."

Mrs. Bush leaves Saturday night for Africa where she will visit Ghana and Nigeria to promote education and AIDS treatment after leading the U.S. delegation attending the swearing-in of Liberia's President-elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf on Monday in Monrovia.

Rice is part of the delegation, as is one of the president's daughters, Barbara, who worked recently at a pediatric AIDS hospital in South Africa. "She's interested in the policy surrounding AIDS and what we can do in our country and in other countries around the world to really stop AIDS," Mrs. Bush said.

During the 13-minute interview in the Map Room of the White House, Mrs. Bush talked about how she and the president try to comfort the families of fallen U.S. troops by saying that their service in the armed forces is helping to establish a stable democracy in the Middle East.

In another gesture of consolation, Mrs. Bush said that on Thursday she called to offer encouragement to the wife of Supreme Court nominee Samuel Alito, Martha-Ann Bomgardner, who left her husband's testy Senate confirmation hearing in tears, eliciting sympathy from senators of both parties.

"I think it's very important for the Senate to have a very civil and respectful hearing for anyone that has been nominated for the Supreme Court or for the other jobs that require Senate confirmation," Mrs. Bush said.

"But on the other hand, my family has been in politics for a long time and I think you do develop a thick skin. Does it ever not hurt? You know, not really."

Prescribing poetry in Nigeria

"Living in Nigeria is hell," says one of the characters in a new short story by Nigerian writer Tolu Ogunlesi.

But this 23-year-old, who also works as a pharmacist, thinks he's found a cure in writing.

"It's a way of dealing with my sanity and insanity," he told the BBC's Network Africa programme in a series about new African writers.

The living hell also provides a wonderful canvas for his writing.

"Despite the seeming chaos of Nigerian society - it keeps you going.

"It's exciting and shocking, and you can feel angry and happy. It's a blend you may not see in the West," he says.

E-mail junkie

Ogunlesi, who began writing two years ago, says he also enjoys "linking normally unlinkable things" and allowing his imagination to consider things "the mind would not consider logical".

I love the energy, wildness and madness of Lagos
Tolu Ogunlesi

In his story *The Baby Who Didn't Stop Crying*, a Nigerian policeman tries to pay for his bus fare to the consternation of conductor and passengers, used to seeing police officers insisting on travelling for free, if they are not demanding bribes.

This policeman with a conscience introduces readers to a host of characters in the noise and lawlessness of over-crowded Lagos, Ogunlesi's favourite Nigerian city.

"I love the energy, wildness and madness of Lagos. I always need to come back to Lagos to recharge myself," he says.

"In fact, I wrote a poem called *Deficiency of Lagos*, which says if you're away from the city for more than four months, you'll get sick."

This year, Ogunlesi moved to Asaba, in Nigeria's southern Delta State to begin a year's national service in a government hospital after his graduation as a pharmacist.

His career as a writer has also taken off. In his New Year poem, *The Stream*, Ogunlesi describes how his writing began as a trickle and has turned into a torrent of work.

Following the publication of his first collection of poetry, he has performed his poems at festivals

in Holland and Belgium and become a fellow on the British Council Crossing Borders Project.

With such a tight schedule, when does he manage to put pen to paper?

"Mostly when I should be working in my pharmacy - I find it easier to work when I ought I be doing something else, it flows better," he says.

He's also found time to write a blog for the BBC's Africa 05 website. He admits to being an e-mail junkie and claims the internet is the key to his publishing successes so far.

"When you find yourself pushed to the wall, the internet opens up a land that you never saw. It takes your work to an audience that is further and wider then you could imagine."

His insecurities about the future, described as "see-sickness" in *The Stream*, are balanced by "sea-sickness", an ambition to move into deeper waters of novel writing in the year ahead.

Here, he feels, his nationality puts him on a firm footing.

"Nigeria is classified by the powers-that-be as a third world country, but in our literary prowess, we inhabit a first class world. And that's no empty boast," he wrote.

"I wouldn't exchange being a Nigerian for anything."

The Stream by Tolu Ogunlesi

This dying year has been an ever-widening corridor
where the stream of my life seems to have taken on
the Blueness of More Significant Waters

I want this stream never to end, stroll
on and on like raging Steam, roll
like a never-ceasing thread

And continue its widening like the porridge from the Boy's Magic Pot
whose mama forgot the StopSesame.
I want to forget too, my Stream's StopSesame.

May this flow never cease, neither its blueness
where poems and stories have ruffled the waters, and kissed the bait
of my mind, waiting patiently to be smoked on the fireplace rack

Where Self-Discovery is a shark, nibbling
At my old unsure self, and Fulfilment is the venom
that the teeth of the waves sink into me.

See-sickness afflicts me, and I strive
to peer down the barrel of the horizon, wondering,
what can I read from the lips of the New Year's shores?

Sea-sickness too afflicts, and I strive
to exchange this stream for the Sea, wondering,
on what key does it - the Sea - with its Fangs make Music.

Agence France Presse -- English

January 5, 2006 Thursday 11:19 AM GMT

LENGTH: 310 words

HEADLINE: Chinese FM to visit Africa, energy on the agenda

DATELINE: BEIJING Jan 5

BODY:

China's Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing will pay his first overseas visit this year to Africa and energy exploration is on the agenda, the foreign ministry said Thursday.

In keeping with its self-proclaimed role as champion of developing nations, China each year chooses Africa for its first foreign visit.

Li will travel to Cape Verde, Senegal, Mali, **Liberia**, **Nigeria** and Libya from January 11 to 19, said foreign ministry spokesman Qin Gang.

Exact dates for each visit were not given.

Qin said Li will sign bilateral agreements on economic and technological cooperation.

"On the relationship between China and Africa and mutual cooperation between the two sides, we are quite positive with it," Qin said.

"We stand ready to work with the African nations through bilateral channels and through the China-Africa Forum...to enhance our cooperation in various fields, including the field of energy exploration."

China in recent years has increasingly looked to Africa as a source of energy as it attempts to diversify its suppliers to feed its booming economy.

Apart from Libya all the other countries Li will visit are in west Africa, where 70 percent of Africa's oil is being produced.

China is interested in Africa not only for oil and gas but a variety of natural resources needed for its economic growth, including timber.

A US study sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations late last year claimed China was challenging US interests and values in Africa, shielding "rogue states", harming the environment, competing with the US for oil and thwarting anti-corruption drives.

Beijing is also accused of contributing to serious environmental damage by importing timber through unlicensed loggers.

Qin Thursday said China's interest in Africa benefits the continent as well. "I believe all this cooperation will be helpful for the development of Africa itself," he said.

LOAD-DATE: January 5, 2006

The Associated Press

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December 10, 2005, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 757 words

HEADLINE: Notorious Liberian warlord reinvents himself as elected senator

BYLINE: By TODD PITMAN, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: MONROVIA, Liberia

BODY:

One witness saw him execute a pleading relief worker accused of profiteering. In a video, he chugged beer while his men hacked off an ousted president's ears hours before his tortured death.

Once a powerful faction leader, more recently an evangelical preacher-in-exile, Prince Johnson helped drive **Liberia** into a catastrophic civil war. Today, he's a senator-elect promising to rebuild this West African nation - and he is not the only lawmaker with a notorious past.

"We're talking about a new **Liberia**, a new future. We have an enormous job to do," Johnson said during an interview in Monrovia, sitting in a faux-leather chair at one of this bombed-out city's hotels. "The country is in ruin, total ruin. I've come back to help rebuild."

Johnson's brutal past is no secret, even if he says little now about his role in a war that took the lives of an estimated 200,000 people, turned millions into refugees and left even the capital without electricity or running water.

Liberians can only hope that the rise of Johnson and others tainted by charges of brutality or corruption won't undermine their chances of recovering and building a democracy.

"It's embarrassing," said Mamadou Kromah, 24, who sells videos showing snippets of the ex-warlord overseeing the torture of just-captured President Samuel Doe. "Prince Johnson should be put on trial, not put into office."

Johnson's militia seized Doe and tortured him to death in 1990. A video shows the leader in his underwear, tied up and bloody. Doe begs to be spared, but Johnson orders the terrified leader's ears severed.

Around the same time, Johnson personally executed a Liberian relief worker he accused of profiteering from rice sales, calling him a "traitor." An Associated Press photographer who

witnessed the scene reported the crumpled victim briefly lifted his head and asked "Why, why?" before Johnson finished him off.

During the war, Johnson also reportedly killed some of his own commanders and briefly took 22 foreigners hostage in a bid to provoke international intervention.

The war ended two years ago when warlord-turned-president Charles Taylor stepped down as rebels advanced on the capital. Johnson's militia fought fierce street battles with Taylor's forces in the early 1990s, but he left in 1992 and became an evangelical preacher in Nigeria's Christ Deliverance Ministry in Lagos.

Johnson returned for the first time last year.

Despite his ruthlessness, he remains popular among many for taking a stand against Taylor and overthrowing Doe, who took power in a coup a decade earlier. Johnson's 34 percent of the vote in his native Nimba County was the highest won by any senator.

"My regret is that we fought one another for nothing. It was a senseless war," Johnson said. "Whatever reason I may give you now for getting involved in the war, it does not erase the fact that this country was destroyed and needs to be rebuilt."

In October, Liberians elected 30 senators and 64 representatives who take office in January under a government led by Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, the first African woman to be elected president. Founded by freed American slaves in 1847, Liberia's bicameral legislature is modeled on America's.

Sitting alongside Johnson in the new legislature will be Adolphus Dolo, a Taylor commander known as Gen. Peanut Butter, who campaigned on the slogan: "Let him butter your bread."

U.S.-based Human Rights Watch has gathered testimony from witnesses who accuse Dolo of recruiting child soldiers during the war and supporting rebel attacks on civilians in neighboring Ivory Coast's conflict in 2003.

Taylor, indicted for war crimes in neighboring Sierra Leone, is in exile in Nigeria. But his wife, Jewel Howard-Taylor, was elected to the senate. She and two other legislators-elect are under a U.N. travel ban and assets freeze for constituting "a threat to the peace process in Liberia."

Johnson-Sirleaf and U.N. officials say Johnson and others were free to run for office because they weren't under Liberian indictment.

"All of them have been elected ... in a free and fair democratic process, and unless there are charges that come from someone affected or aggrieved, there will be nothing I can do," Johnson-Sirleaf told The Associated Press.

Human rights violations have never been an obstacle to gaining high office here. Taylor was elected president by a landslide in 1997 in what was deemed a fair election, even though many

believe he won because of fears he would re-ignite war if he lost.

LOAD-DATE: December 11, 2005

The Associated Press

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December 17, 2005, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 339 words

HEADLINE: Liberia's president-elect meets challenger after November vote

BYLINE: By JONATHAN PAYE-LAYLEH, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: MONROVIA, Liberia

BODY:

Liberian President-elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf met her challenger George Weah Saturday for the first time since the November election Weah says was fraudulent, but the former soccer star would not say whether he would drop his protest.

International election observers have deemed the presidential elections largely clean, and regional leaders have urged Weah to concede to Johnson-Sirleaf, the first woman in Africa to be elected president.

Asked after Saturday's meeting if he was abandoning his attempt to keep Johnson-Sirleaf from taking office on Jan. 16, Weah said "I am a peaceful person. I don't want to jeopardize the peace process in Liberia."

"Liberia is more important than anybody," he said, adding that the international community is "looking for a stable and peaceful Liberia. We must respect that, and I respect that."

The meeting came a day after Liberia's election commission said vote-tampering evidence presented by Weah "was grossly insufficient" and dismissed his challenge.

Weah's lawyers said after the ruling that they would pursue their fraud claims before Liberia's Supreme Court.

Saturday's meeting was arranged by the former Nigerian military leader Gen. Abdusalami Abubakar, who was appointed by the Economic Community of West African States to try to resolve the impasse.

Johnson-Sirleaf and Weah shook hands after the session, which she said went well.

Abubakar "just wants to find a way for us to move forward and bring peace and development to the Liberian people, that's all," she said. "That is my objective. That is clearly what I want."

The November elections had raised hopes that **Liberia** would move past a war that killed 200,000 people and devastated the West African country. Some 15,000 U.N. peacekeepers are keeping the calm. The November vote ended a two-year transitional administration after the 1989-2003 civil war.

On Monday, supporters of Weah clashed with police and U.N. peacekeepers, prompting the U.N. mission to step up security across the capital.

LOAD-DATE: December 18, 2005

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December 16, 2005, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 210 words

HEADLINE: Liberian election commission rejects fraud allegations by ballot loser

BYLINE: By JONATHAN PAYE-LAYLEH, Associated Press Writer

DATeline: MONROVIA, **Liberia**

BODY:

Liberia's election commission on Friday rejected allegations of massive fraud made by a former soccer star who lost the nation's first postwar presidential vote.

George Weah has refused to concede defeat and vowed to block the Jan. 16 inauguration of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who won the vote, becoming the first woman in Africa to be elected president.

But Joseph Blidi, a top electoral official, said the vote-tampering evidence presented by Weah "was grossly insufficient."

"Witnesses that were produced by George Weah didn't give enough evidence to establish that there was fraud in those elections," Blidi said in an open hearing. "The complaint is therefore

dismissed."

Weah's lawyers said they would pursue their fraud claims before **Liberia's** Supreme Court.

The November election, which ended a two-year transitional administration, had raised hopes that the West African nation would move past a devastating 1989-2003 civil war that killed 200,000 people. Some 15,000 U.N. peacekeepers are patrolling the country.

On Monday, Weah supporters clashed with police and U.N. peacekeepers, prompting the U.N. mission to step up security across the capital.

International election observers deemed the presidential elections largely clean.

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December 12, 2005, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 367 words

HEADLINE: Supporters of **Liberia** election loser clash with peacekeepers, U.N. boosts security

BYLINE: By JONATHAN PAYE-LAYLEH, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: MONROVIA, **Liberia**

BODY:

Supporters of a former soccer star who lost **Liberia's** first postwar presidential elections clashed with police and U.N. peacekeepers, prompting the U.N. mission Monday to step up security across the capital.

George Weah, who claims the November elections were fraudulent and refuses to concede defeat, fired up hundreds of supporters in a speech late Sunday, saying Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's inauguration in January would not take place.

Weah's supporters later attacked U.N. and Liberian police in the streets of Monrovia, injuring

several security officials, the U.N. said in a statement. Police detained 40 of Weah's supporters accused of rioting, the U.N. said.

The U.N. said it had bolstered security across the capital. It blamed Weah's political party for the violence, asking party leaders "to call on their supporters to prevent any further disturbances."

The November elections had raised hopes that **Liberia** would move past a 1989-2003 civil war that killed 200,000 people and devastated the West African country. Some 15,000 U.N. peacekeepers are keeping the calm.

Weah's speech recalled the fiery bombast used by warlords and factional leaders to stir up militants during the civil war.

"Fellow partisans, revolution is a noble cause. We must fight to obtain it," he told a cheering crowd. "It is our right to seek justice, and we will use all means to obtain that."

"I know one day we will be free," he added.

He vowed the Jan. 16 inauguration of Johnson-Sirleaf - the first Africa woman to be elected president - would not take place.

"There is no victor for now, and I say there will be no inauguration in the country until the world gets together and finds a means for a peaceful resolution to the problem," Weah said.

On Monday, Information Minister William Allen told Star Radio there was a plot underway to destabilize the country and "one or two" top government officials were involved. He did not specifically link the plot to Weah's speech or the violence that followed.

International election observers deemed the presidential elections largely clean, while the national elections council decided Weah's charges of ballot-box stuffing were groundless.

GRAPHIC: AP Photo LBR101

The New York Times

December 11, 2005 Sunday
Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 1; Column 4; Foreign Desk; Pg. 18

LENGTH: 588 words

HEADLINE: Nigeria Plane Crash Kills 103; Most Were Children

BYLINE: By LYDIA POLGREEN; Tony Iyare contributed reporting from Lagos, Nigeria, for this article.

DATELINE: ELMINA, Ghana, Dec. 10

BODY:

A plane carrying 110 passengers and crew members crashed Saturday in Nigeria's main oil city, Port Harcourt, killing all but 7 of them. It was the second deadly airline crash in Nigeria in less than two months.

Most of the passengers were schoolchildren on their way home for the Christmas holiday, according to family members at the airport interviewed on African Independent Television, a private television network in Nigeria.

"All of them are gone," one distraught woman waiting at the Port Harcourt airport screamed before the television cameras.

Femi Fani-Kayode, a spokesman for Nigeria's president, Olusegun Obasanjo, said, "It is a day of mourning for us."

"There are a few survivors," Mr. Fani-Kayode added.

Bereaved relatives awaiting the arrival of the flight, operated by Sosoliso Airlines and coming from the Nigerian capital, Abuja, told The Associated Press that 75 of the 110 passengers on board were students at a Jesuit school on their way home.

Mr. Fani-Kayode said he had not seen the passenger manifest and could not say who was on the flight.

The Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority spokesman, Sam Adurogboye, said the plane crashed at 2:08 p.m. while in the course of landing, hitting the ground about 1,300 yards from the runway. He said the seven survivors had been taken to the hospital for treatment, but he did not specify

their condition.

Earlier, Mr. Adurogboye had told The Associated Press that the weather in Port Harcourt at the time of the crash had been stormy, and that witnesses reported seeing lightning flashes as the plane approached the runway.

The crash on Saturday comes less than two months after the crash of a jet in October while it was headed from Lagos, the commercial capital, to Abuja. That crash involved a plane operated by Bellview Airlines and killed 117 people, including several high-ranking government officials. It caused both consternation and embarrassment as the authorities scrambled to locate the wreckage.

One state governor had told reporters that the wreckage from that crash had been far to the north, close to Abuja, and that nearly half the passengers had survived. He had also issued a frantic call for a huge rescue operation. But the wreckage was later found in a village near Lagos, and all the passengers were dead. The black boxes for the plane were never found.

The episode prompted Mr. Obasanjo to say that he would push for reform of the aviation industry and the government agencies responsible for air safety.

Mr. Fani-Kayode said that several steps had been taken in the wake of the Bellview crash, but he acknowledged that yet another crash could undermine confidence in Nigeria's aviation safety record.

"We will do everything in our power to ensure it stops happening," he said. "It is critical people feel safe."

With its long-neglected, battered roads, Nigeria's economy is highly dependent on air travel to move people between Abuja, the political capital, Lagos, the commercial capital, and Port Harcourt, the center of the oil industry that makes Nigeria the second-largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa.

The flights linking the three major cities are often packed with politicians and businessmen. Driving between any of the three cities could take a day or more. By air the journey is less than an hour.

To respond to the huge demand, half a dozen airlines have sprung up in the past decade. Most of them use second-hand planes that are two decades old or older, and runways are frequently in disrepair.

URL: <http://www.nytimes.com>

GRAPHIC: Photo: An image from a Nigerian television broadcast yesterday captured a woman's reaction to the crash. (Photo by Nigerian TV, via Reuters)

The Associated Press

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January 3, 2006, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 802 words

HEADLINE: From **Liberia** to Germany, a look at political gains for women in 2005

BYLINE: By ROBIN HINDERY, Associated Press Writer

BODY:

The world witnessed a number of major political achievements for women in 2005, from the election of Africa's first female president to the first polls in Saudi Arabia to include women.

Iraq and Afghanistan saw women come out in large numbers to vote and run for positions in their countries' first permanent postwar legislatures, while **Liberia** and Germany both voted a woman to the top political office for the first time.

In the Saudi city of Jiddah, women were given an unprecedented opportunity to run and vote in an election, and two won seats on the local chamber of commerce board.

The foundation was laid for the election of Chile's first female president in an upcoming runoff vote, while Japan will review a bill in January to allow women to assume the imperial throne.

"This has been a year in which women have taken grassroots struggles and transformed them into something bigger by developing a very considered political strategy," said Kavita Ramdas, president of the San Francisco-based Global Fund for Women, which provides grants to women's rights groups around the world.

"Ten years ago, we would say we want laws to protect women," she said. "Now we are saying we also want women in there who are the lawmakers."

Worldwide, the number of female members of parliament reached a high of 6,960 - or 16.1 percent - in 2005, according to the Geneva-based Inter-Parliamentary Union.

A look at some of the most significant political gains for women this past year:

Liberia

Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf won a runoff election in November to become **Liberia's** next leader, as well as the first elected female president in Africa.

Johnson-Sirleaf - a former finance minister and veteran of Citibank and the United Nations - said in her acceptance speech she would end the period of corrupt, male-dominated rule in war-plagued **Liberia**, and she called on women across Africa to help govern their countries.

Afghanistan

Afghan women increased their voice in national politics in September, when 68 female candidates won seats in the 249-member legislature - the country's first parliament in more than 30 years. In accordance with Afghanistan's postwar constitution, a quarter of the seats were reserved for women.

"The women in parliament will be a voice for the half of this country who have been silent for so long," said one of the winning candidates, Safia Siddiqi.

Saudi Arabia

Two businesswomen became Saudi Arabia's first female elected officials in November, a major step in a country where women cannot drive or travel abroad without permission from a male guardian.

Lama al-Sulaiman and Nashwa Taher won election to the chamber of commerce board in Jiddah, Saudi officials confirmed Nov. 30.

After the city's Trade and Industry Chamber initially rejected the nomination of 10 women for its board of governors, a flood of petitions from Saudi businesswomen prompted the trade minister to open the door to female candidates and allow women to vote.

Germany

Angela Merkel took power in November as Germany's first female chancellor, two months after a fiercely contested election ended with neither major party winning an outright majority in parliament.

The former scientist, who heads the conservative Christian Democratic Union, is also the country's first leader to grow up in the former East Germany.

Iraq

Iraqi women are guaranteed basic legal rights, such as voting and property ownership, under the country's new constitution, though there is some concern that Islam's constitutionally established role in governing divorce, marriage and inheritance may chip away at women's freedoms.

While its exact composition is still being determined, at least 25 percent of the new four-year Iraqi parliament elected Dec. 15 has been set aside for female lawmakers.

Chile

Michelle Bachelet is poised to become Chile's first female president in a runoff election on Jan. 15.

Bachelet, a former pediatrician and member of the outgoing president's center-left coalition, received 46 percent of the vote in the first round of elections, but was short of the absolute majority needed to avoid a runoff.

She faces multimillionaire conservative Sebastian Pinera, whose poll numbers have risen in recent weeks.

Japan

The Japanese government plans to submit a bill to parliament in January that would allow the female child of a monarch to ascend the throne.

Since 1947, only males who have emperors on their father's side can succeed the Chrysanthemum Throne. Japanese royals are currently facing a succession crisis due to the absence of a male heir since the 1960s.

The bill has wide public support, according to recent polls. About 71 percent of respondents favor breaking the male-line imperial tradition.

GRAPHIC: AP Photo NY107

LOAD-DATE: January 4, 2006

The New York Times

December 27, 2005 Tuesday

Correction Appended

Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Column 4; Foreign Desk; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 1541 words

HEADLINE: Ghana's Uneasy Embrace of Slavery's Diaspora

BYLINE: By LYDIA POLGREEN

DATELINE: CAPE COAST, Ghana

BODY:

For centuries, Africans walked through the infamous "door of no return" at Cape Coast castle directly into slave ships, never to set foot in their homelands again. These days, the portal of this massive fort so central to one of history's greatest crimes has a new name, hung on a sign leading back in from the roaring Atlantic Ocean: "The door of return."

Ghana, through whose ports millions of Africans passed on their way to plantations in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, wants its descendants to come back.

Taking Israel as its model, **Ghana** hopes to persuade the descendants of enslaved Africans to think of Africa as their homeland -- to visit, invest, send their children to be educated and even retire here.

"We want Africans everywhere, no matter where they live or how they got there, to see **Ghana** as their gateway home," J. Otanka Obetsebi-Lamptey, the tourism minister, said on a recent day. "We hope we can help bring the African family back together again."

In many ways it is a quixotic goal. **Ghana** is doing well by West African standards -- with steady economic growth, a stable, democratic government and broad support from the West, making it a favored place for wealthy countries to give aid.

But it remains a very poor, struggling country where a third of the population lives on less than a dollar a day, life expectancy tops out at 59 and basic services like electricity and water are sometimes scarce.

Nevertheless, thousands of African-Americans already live here at least part of the year, said Valerie Papaya Mann, president of the African American Association of **Ghana**.

To encourage still more to come, or at least visit, **Ghana** plans to offer a special lifetime visa for members of the diaspora and will relax citizenship requirements so that descendants of slaves can receive Ghanaian passports. The government is also starting an advertising campaign to persuade Ghanaians to treat African-Americans more like long-lost relatives than as rich tourists. That is harder than it sounds.

Many African-Americans who visit Africa are unsettled to find that Africans treat them -- even refer to them -- the same way as white tourists. The term "obruni," or "white foreigner," is applied regardless of skin color.

To African-Americans who come here seeking their roots, the term is a sign of the chasm between Africans and African-Americans. Though they share a legacy, they experience it entirely differently.

"It is a shock for any black person to be called white," said Ms. Mann, who moved here two years ago. "But it is really tough to hear it when you come with your heart to seek your roots in Africa."

The advertising campaign urges Ghanaians to drop "obruni" in favor of "akwaaba anyemi," a slightly awkward phrase fashioned from two tribal languages meaning "welcome, sister or brother." As part of the effort to reconnect with the diaspora, **Ghana** plans to honor the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., W. E. B. DuBois and others it calls modern-day Josephs, after the biblical figure who rose from slavery to save his people.

The government plans to hold a huge event in 2007 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the end of the trans-Atlantic trade by Britain and the 50th anniversary of **Ghana's** independence. The ceremonies will include traditional African burial rituals for the millions who died as a result of slavery.

Estimates of the trade vary widely. The most reliable suggest that between 12 million and 25 million people living in the vast lands between present-day Senegal and Angola were caught up, and as many as half died en route to the Americas.

Some perished on the long march from the inland villages where they were captured to seaports. Others died in the dungeons of slave castles and forts, where they were sometimes kept for months, until enough were gathered to pack the hold of a ship. Still others died in the middle passage, the longest leg of the triangular journey between Europe, Africa and the Americas. Of the estimated 11 million who crossed the sea, most went to South America and the Caribbean. About 500,000 are believed to have ended up in the United States.

The mass deportations and the divisions the slave trade wrought are wounds from which Africa still struggles to recover.

Ghana was the first sub-Saharan African nation to shake off its colonial rulers, winning its independence from Britain in 1957. Its founding father, Kwame Nkrumah, attended Lincoln University, a historically black college in Pennsylvania, and saw in African-Americans a key to

developing the new nation.

"Nkrumah saw the American Negro as the vanguard of the African people," said Henry Louis Gates Jr., chairman of the African and African-American studies department at Harvard, who first traveled to **Ghana** when he was 20 and fresh out of Harvard, afire with Nkrumah's spirit. "He wanted to be able to utilize the services and skills of African-Americans as **Ghana** made the transition from colonialism to independence."

Many African-Americans, from Maya Angelou to Malcolm X, visited **Ghana** in the 1950's and 60's, and a handful stayed. To Nkrumah, the struggle for civil rights in the diaspora and the struggles for independence from colonial rule in Africa were inextricably linked, both being expressions of the desire of black people everywhere to regain their freedom.

But Nkrumah was ousted in a coup in 1966, and by then Pan-Africanism had already given way to nationalism and cold war politics, sending much of the continent down a trail of autocracy, civil war and heartbreak.

Still, African-Americans are drawn to **Ghana's** rich culture, and the history of slavery.

Ghana still has dozens of slave forts, each a chilling reminder of the brutality of the trade. At Elmina Castle, built by the Portuguese in 1482 and taken over by the Dutch 150 years later, visitors are guided through a Christian chapel built adjacent to the hall where slaves were auctioned, and the balcony over the women's dungeons from which the fort's governor would choose a concubine from the chattel below.

The room through which slaves passed into waiting ships is the emotional climax of the tour, a suffocating dungeon dimly lit by sunlight pouring through a narrow portal leading to the churning sea.

"You feel our history here," said Dianne Mark, an administrator at Central Michigan University who visited Elmina Castle, six miles from Cape Coast castle, in early December, tears welling in her eyes as she gazed across the massive, buttressed walls to the ocean. "This is where our people are from. That is a deep, deep experience. I look at everyone and wonder, 'Could he have been my cousin? Could she have been my aunt?' "

Like any family reunion, this one is layered with joy and tears. For African-Americans and others in the African diaspora, there is lingering hostility and confusion about the role Africans played in the slave trade.

"The myth was our African ancestors were out on a walk one day and some bad white dude threw a net over them," Mr. Gates said. "But that wasn't the way it happened. It wouldn't have been possible without the help of Africans."

Many Africans, meanwhile, often fail to see any connection at all between them and African-Americans, or feel African-Americans are better off for having been taken to the United States. Many Africans strive to emigrate; for the past 15 years, the number of Africans moving to the

United States has surpassed estimates of the number forced there during any of the peak years of the slave trade. The number of immigrants from **Ghana** in the United States is larger than that of any other African country except Nigeria, according to the 2000 census.

"So many Africans want to go to America, so they can't understand why Americans would want to come here," said Philip Amoa-Mensah, a guide at Elmina Castle. "Maybe Ghanaians think they are lucky to be from America, even though their ancestors went through so much pain."

The relationship is clearly a work in progress. Ghanaians are still learning of their ancestors' pivotal roles in the slave trade, and slave forts on the coast, long used to thousands of foreign visitors, have in recent years become sites for school field trips.

When the United States and the United Nations gave **Ghana** money to rehabilitate and restore Cape Coast castle, the government agency responsible for the castle repainted it white. Residents of Cape Coast were thrilled to see the moisture-blackened castle spruced up, but African-Americans living in **Ghana** were horrified, feeling that the history of their ancestors was being, quite literally, whitewashed.

"It didn't go over too well," said Kohain Nathanyah Halevi, an African-American who lives near Cape Coast.

A recent African-American visitor to Cape Coast castle took the emotionally charged step through the door of no return, only to be greeted by a pair of toddlers playing in a fishing boat on the other side, pointing and shouting, "obruni, obruni!"

William Kwaku Moses, 71, a retired security guard who sells shells to tourists on the other side of the door of no return, shushed the children.

"We are trying," he said, with a shrug.

URL: <http://www.nytimes.com>

CORRECTION-DATE: December 31, 2005

CORRECTION:

A front-page article on Tuesday about an effort by the government of **Ghana** to persuade black Americans to visit, invest and retire there misstated the undergraduate university attended by Henry Louis Gates Jr., chairman of the African and African American studies department at Harvard, who first visited **Ghana** when he was 20 years old. It was Yale, not Harvard.

GRAPHIC: Photos: A former slave-trade fort in Cape Coast, **Ghana**, is a popular destination for African-American tourists. (Photo by Michael Kamber for The New York Times)(pg. A1)

A tour guide, center, describing the conditions once faced by captives before they were shipped as slaves from the Elmina Castle fort in **Ghana**. (Photo by Michael Kamber for The New York Times)(pg. A8)Map of **Ghana** highlighting Cape Coast: Cape Coast, **Ghana**, was once a crucial point in the slave trade. (pg. A8)

LOAD-DATE: December 27, 2005

Agence France Presse -- English

December 28, 2005 Wednesday 8:41 PM GMT

LENGTH: 203 words

HEADLINE: Nigeria retain African women's title

DATELINE: ABUJA Dec 28

BODY:

Nigeria retained their African women's basketball title on Wednesday with a 64-57 win over Senegal in a thrilling final.

"We have achieved what we wanted," said **Nigeria** coach Scott Nnaji.

"Even when we lost to this same team in one of the group games, I never lost faith in the girls and today they have vindicated my confidence in their ability."

The Lady Tigers, as the Nigerian team are called, began brightly and led at the end of the first quarter 22-18 but Senegal, who had beaten them 65-55 in a group match-up, rallied back to take the lead 25-24 by the second quarter as the Nigerian ladies struggled with their shooting.

Senegal were impressive for most part of the game from the free throw line and when both teams retired to the dressing room at half time, they were tied at 35-35 only after energetic **Nigeria** guard Funmilayo Ojelabi had sunk a decisive three-pointer .

Early in the third quarter Senegal led by their impressive forward Astou Traore again went in front 51-49 but captain Mfon Udoka levelled the scores at 51-51 from the free throw line before **Nigeria** raced further in front before wrapping up the game at 64-57.

In the third-place match, Mozambique fought back to beat DR Congo 59-51.

sam/dj05

Washington Post
November 8, 2005 Tuesday
Final Edition

SECTION: Style; C01

LENGTH: 1474 words

HEADLINE: A Voice That Fought to Come Out;
Far From Africa's Strife, a Young Writer Struggled to Tell a Child Soldier's Story

BYLINE: Bob Thompson, Washington Post Staff Writer

The first glimmering of the writer's impulse that would become 23-year-old Uzodinma **Iweala's** novel came when he picked up a newsmagazine in the kitchen of his family's Potomac home and read an article on child soldiers in Sierra Leone.

Iweala was in high school at the time, at St. Albans. Born in Washington to Nigerian parents -- his mother had taken a job with the World Bank, and his father, a doctor, had followed -- he was a privileged teen with dual citizenship, not sure exactly where he belonged. As he read about children abducted by rebel bands and trained as killers, he thought: These kids are younger than I am.

He sat down and wrote a very short story -- not for school, just for himself -- then set it aside.

He moved on to Harvard, where, in his junior year, he helped bring in speakers to talk about conflict in Africa. One was a young woman from Uganda named China Keitetsi. She'd been just 8 years old when she was forced to fight in the civil war there and had lived to write a book about her brutalizing experience. When she finished telling her story, **Iweala** recalls, her stunned audience was completely silent.

"It almost made your heart stop," he says.

He hung around to talk with her afterward. Keitetsi asked what he was studying. English, he said, but his parents wanted him to go to medical school.

"Oh, really," she said. "Well, you know, I have no parents."

What could he say?

Looking back, he thinks perhaps "Beasts of No Nation" -- the title is from a song by Fela Kuti, one of **Iweala's** favorite musicians -- was his response.

Set in an unidentified West African country and written in an urgent, first-person voice, **Iweala's** book tells the story of Agu, a boy who's forced to become a soldier after his father is killed. He wrote it as his senior thesis, with novelist Jamaica Kincaid as his adviser. When it was done, Kincaid sent the manuscript to her agent, who found publishers for it in Britain and the United States. Like a veteran author, **Iweala** is now on his American book tour. Thursday he'll be at Vertigo Books in College Park.

All of which makes the first-novel thing sound much easier than it really was.

Across the stream, I am feeling in my body something like electricity and I am starting to think: Yes it is good to fight. I am liking how the gun is shooting and the knife is chopping. . . I am liking to kill.

-- from "Beasts of No Nation"

The Potomac house is a brick Colonial on two partially wooded acres. It's got a swimming pool and a three-car garage, though it's modest by the standards of the neighborhood. The house has been "lived in, and lived in thoroughly," **Iweala** has written in a personal essay he's working on, and he goes on to mention the international art with which his mother has filled its rooms and the good times he's had scarfing pizza with friends during basement sleepovers.

Yet his parents told him "always to think of himself as Nigerian first." And the Potomac house has never felt entirely like home.

He's in the living room now, just back from spending time in Nigeria, where he's been working with refugees and where his mother became the finance minister a couple of years ago. Soft-spoken and polite, he seems not yet used to the attention he's started getting. Last summer, in London, his agent introduced him to a bearded man sitting in the office. "Uzo, meet Salman," **Iweala** remembers her saying, "and I was like -- no."

"He's ridiculously young," Salman Rushdie later told Dave Weich of *Powells.com*. But reading **Iweala's** book was "one of those rare occasions when you see a first novel and you think: This guy is going to be very, very good."

This was not the impression Patricia Powell got when he first signed up for her Harvard creative writing class.

"He was awful," says Powell, a novelist now teaching at the University of Houston. "He wrote this stream-of-consciousness fiction, and no one in the class knew what to do with it." But what was great about him, she says, "is that he wanted to write so badly."

"He knew he had something to say, and the language was coming."

Home for Thanksgiving of junior year, right after his encounter with Keitetsi, he started writing furiously. "Just write, write, write, and this huge story came out of it," he says. He didn't have the voice right yet, but the story was good enough for him to submit when he applied, later that year, to write a "creative" senior thesis.

Kincaid read his submission and decided he had talent. They met every week. She gave him the key to her office so he could work there on weekends.

There were, to put it mildly, some ups and downs.

When he started out, **Iweala** says, he was trying to tell Agu's story in the third person. This turned out not to work: It was too distant, and made the violent scenes feel voyeuristic. At one point, totally frustrated, he decided to write a completely new book, from the point of view of a woman who worked with child soldiers. Kincaid steered him back to his original idea.

One day he brought her something in a first-person voice not unlike the one in the finished

book. (Though the setting is not Nigeria, Agu speaks in an invented patois derived in part from the way Nigerians speak English.) Kincaid approved. She said something like "Okay, this is good, but why don't you try to revise it and fine-tune it a little bit," **Iweala** recalls.

Excited, he went wildly overboard. He wrote for 48 hours straight, chopping up the section he'd showed Kincaid, restructuring it, changing the cadence. His bemused roommates started filming him, "so there's this tape of me standing up talking to myself, like in a high-pitched voice, just trying to get this right." When he finished, he jumped in the shower, then dashed off to see his adviser.

Who read three pages and stopped.

"When I said revise it, I didn't mean do this to it," she said. "Go back!"

He was as dejected as he'd ever been, he says, but he'd reached a turning point. Kincaid's reaction gave him confidence in the original voice he'd tried.

He kept writing.

While he'd been struggling with the voice, he'd been doing a different kind of work, as well. He read everything he could find about children at war, reports from Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, and books such as "First They Killed My Father," about a Cambodian child soldier. And he signed on to work with Theresa Betancourt, a Boston University researcher studying former child soldiers in Sierra Leone.

One late question had been whether to keep a death scene he feared might be too melodramatic. He was cheered when his father later told him, "Wow. You really got me there." He also worried about the ending: He wanted to show the horrors Agu had gone through, but also that not everything was lost.

Iweala finished his thesis two days early, then carried a copy with him everywhere, fearful that his residence would burn down.

He sent a copy of the manuscript to Powell. His old teacher was astonished. "It was incredible," she says. "I found it so profound, so mature. . . .

"It was as if it had been written by an old man."

This darkness is so full like it is my mother's hug. Heya! I am remembering my mother and how she is so good to me that each time she is hugging me that is all I am needing to see the dark skin of her arm holding me close to her and I am knowing that the life I am living is so good.

So what comes next if you're a 23-year-old writer whose first effort has already been called "an extraordinary book" (the Sunday Telegraph), "an astonishing debut" (Kirkus Reviews) and "a work of visceral urgency" that "heralds the arrival of a major talent" (novelist Amitav Ghosh)?

"He's so mild-mannered and soft-spoken," says Boston University's Betancourt, "that you wouldn't know the fierce passion and talent he carries around." He could, she says, "take his life in any direction he wants to."

Not long after graduation, **Iweala** headed for Nigeria to work with refugees displaced by

Muslim-Christian conflict in the north. He can see himself doing international development work, he says. He's also applying to medical schools.

"There are a lot of directions I guess I can go in right now," he says. "I guess that's the beauty of this situation."

And yet . . .

He was writing, writing, writing, every day he was in Nigeria, trying to capture what he saw.

"Somebody would tell me something and then: 'Oh, okay, story idea,' " he says. He'd start stories but not finish them, just getting things down so he could revisit them later, write them in some other form.

"I think he has notebooks and notebooks," Kincaid says. "He writes e-mails from Africa which will take me an hour to read."

Does she think he'll keep writing, then? Medical school or no?

"Oh, if he doesn't I'll be so heartbroken," she says.

The New York Times

November 27, 2005 Sunday
Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 6; Column 2; Magazine; Lives; Pg. 106

LENGTH: 728 words

HEADLINE: A Close Encounter

BYLINE: By Uzodinma **Iweala**.

Uzodinma **Iweala** is the author of "Beasts of No Nation," a novel published this month by HarperCollins.

BODY:

I return to Nigeria, after graduating from college. I have been to Abuja, the capital, a couple of times, but that was before my mother was appointed minister of finance.

Two weeks into my stay, on a rare occasion when my mother has time to chat, I tell her that I'm bored. Her response: "Here are the car keys. Go and buy some fruit." Overjoyed, I jump into the car, salute the heavily armed security at the gate and speed off in search of -- fruit.

The young boy sees me, or rather he sees the car first -- a silver BMW -- and quickly springs up from his spot under a small tree, eager to sell his bunches of bananas and bottles of roasted peanuts. His dingy shirt hangs low over too-short shorts. His sucked-in cheeks and puckered lips suggest that although he appears to be about 12, he already knows the sourness of life. By the time I stop the car, he is at the passenger door, grunting: "Banana 300 naira (roughly \$2). Groundnut 200 naira. Sah!" I look skeptically at his black-striped bananas and bargain him down to 200 total for the fruit and nuts. When he agrees, I reach for my wallet and hand him a crisp 500 naira note. He doesn't have change, so I tell him not to worry. He is grateful and smiles a row of perfect teeth.

When, two weeks later, I see this same boy, I am more aware of my position in Nigerian society. Security people at the house have told me: "You are the son of a minister! Kai! You should enjoy this country!" But it's hard to find enjoyment in a place where it's not that rare to see a little boy who should be in school standing on the corner selling fruit in the intense heat. My parents have raised me and my three siblings to be aware of the privilege we have been afforded and the responsibility it brings. "To whom much is given..." my grandfather always says. And I have been given much, from education at the best schools in the United States to this car and its 12 speakers, which have changed the way I listen to music. But I worry about what is expected of me.

I pull over and wind down my window. He wears the same shirt and shorts and has a bunch of bananas and a bottle of peanuts ready. I wave them away. "What's up?" I ask him. He answers in broken English: "I dey oh. But I no get money to buy book for school." I reach into my wallet and pull out two fresh 500 naira notes. "Will this help?" I ask. He looks around nervously before sticking his hand into the car to take the bills. One thousand naira is a lot of money to someone whose family probably makes about 50,000 naira (\$380) or

less each year. "Thank you, sah," he says. "Thank you very much, oh!"

Later, I say to my mother: "That's the way it works? He doesn't have any money so I dash him some. Trickle-down economics, right?" My mother winces when anyone speaks of the slow progress of the economic reforms. "No, I'm trying to better his situation first," she says. The next morning the Secret Service officers caution me, "Sometimes in this place, when you give a little, people think you're a fountain of opportunity."

It's true that people will take advantage of you in Nigeria, but this happens everywhere in the world. I wonder if my little friend actually used the money for schoolbooks. What if he's a fraud? And then I wonder about my own motives. Did I give to alleviate my own guilt? Am I using him? Later, I realize that I don't know his name or the least bit about him nor did I think to ask.

Over the next six months, I am busy working in a refugee camp in northern Nigeria, biking across France and Spain and writing. Sometime after I return, I go for a drive, and I see the boy standing on the road next to a man who sells exotic birds. He jumps up and down to get my attention and has a big smile ready when I roll down the window.

"Oga sah!" he says. "Long time." "Are you in school now?" I ask.

He nods.

"That's good," I say. A silence falls as we look at each other, and then I realize what he wants. "Here," I hold out a 500 naira note. "Take this."

He shakes his head vigorously and steps back as if offended. "What's wrong?" I ask. "It's a gift."

He shakes his head again and brings his hand from behind his back. His face glistens with sweat. He drops a bunch of bananas and a bottle of peanuts in the front seat before he says, "I've been waiting to give these to you."

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Report	[Report]	1	10/05/2005	P1/b1;

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Office of Laura Bush - Chief of Staff

SERIES:

McBride, Anita

FOLDER TITLE:

Binder - The Schedule of Mrs. Bush in Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Washington, DC, 01/14/2006-01/18/2006: [Gene

FRC ID:

7341

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2014-0528-F

OA Num.:

7728

NARA Num.:

7627

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

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

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- 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]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	[Report]	1	10/05/2005	P1/b1;

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Office of Laura Bush - Chief of Staff

SERIES:

McBride, Anita

FOLDER TITLE:

Binder - The Schedule of Mrs. Bush in Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Washington, DC, 01/14/2006-01/18/2006: [Gene

FRC ID:

7341

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2014-0528-F

OA Num.:

7728

NARA Num.:

7627

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 advise 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]

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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