

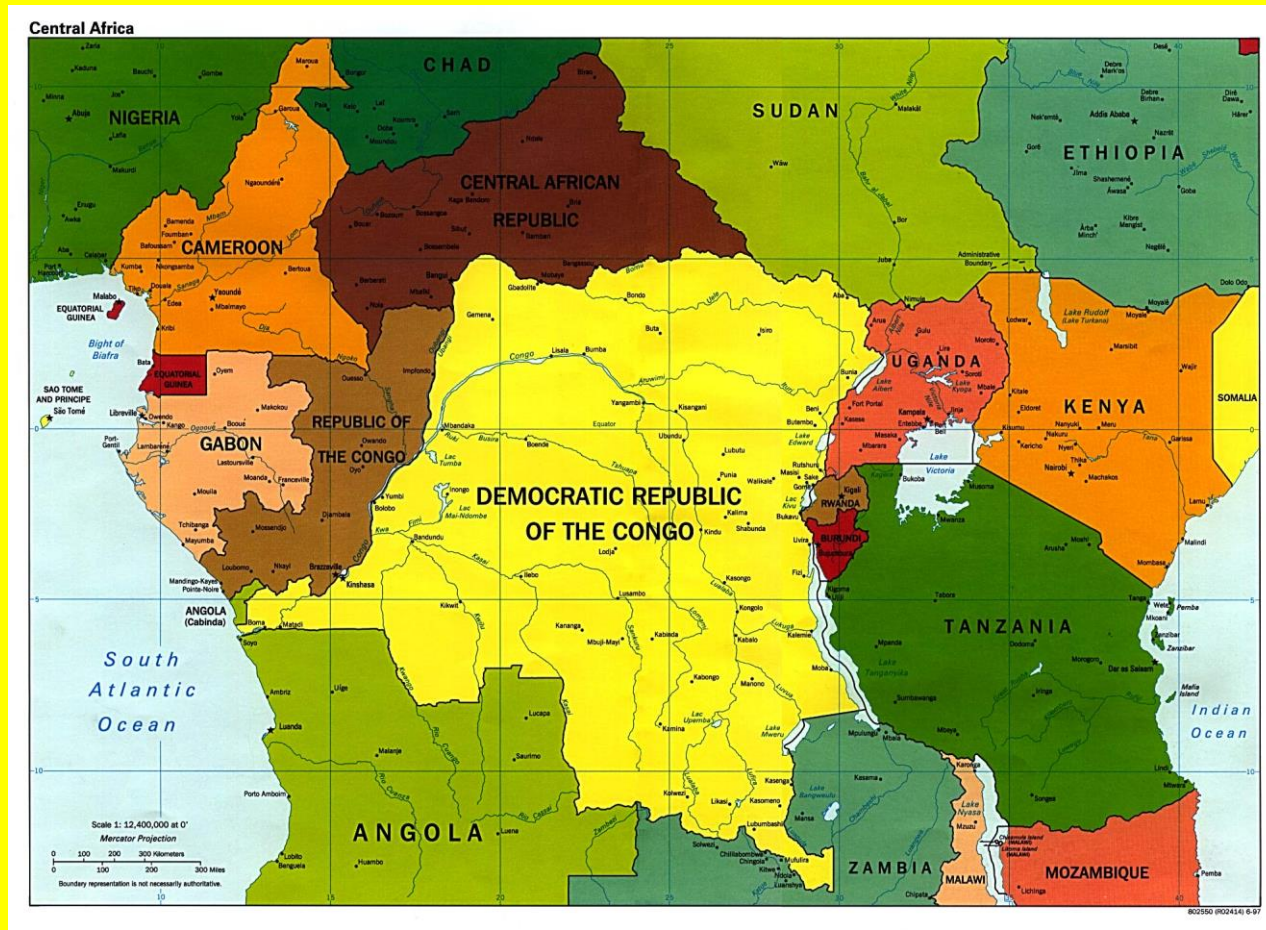
US-African Relations



Africa and Post-WWII Self-Determination

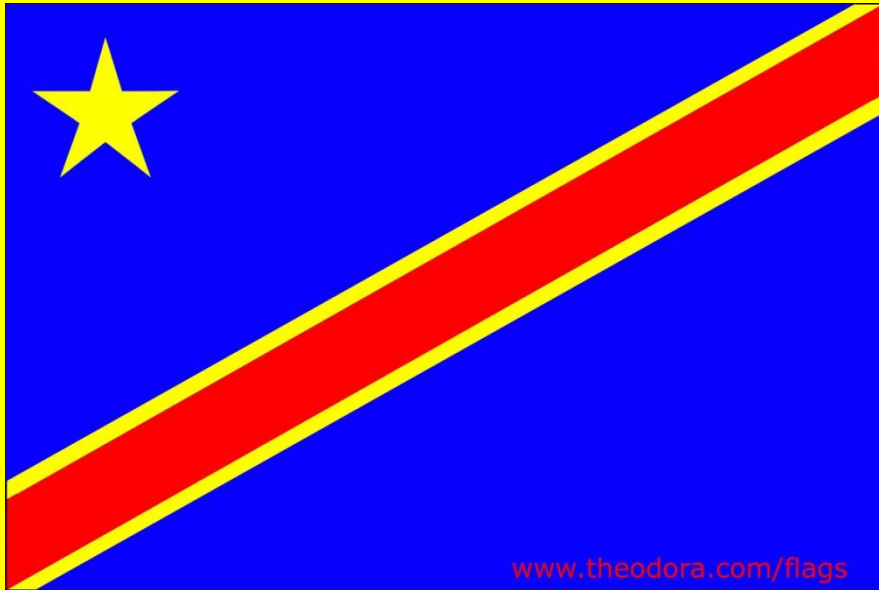


Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire)



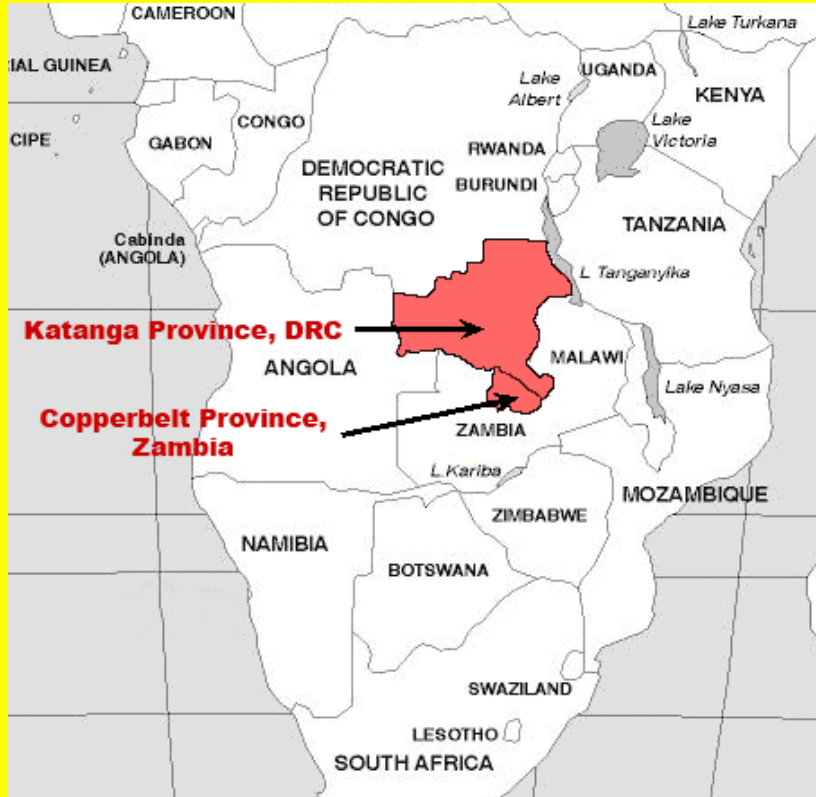
- Belgian Colony

Independence and Elections (1960)



Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba

Belgium and Katanga Province



Mine Revenue

- 60% of total revenues

United Nations Mediation



- Lumumba saw the UN as a western tool

Lumumba Turned to the



- President Eisenhower saw him as an African Castro

The Belgians and Project Wizard



Lumumba was:

- Captured
 - Tortured
 - Shot
 - Sawed
 - Burned in acid
-
- Confirmed 2002

United Nations Mediation



Mysterious Plane Crash
September 17, 1961
Zambia



UN General Secretary
Dag Hammarskjöld



Colonel Joseph Mobutu

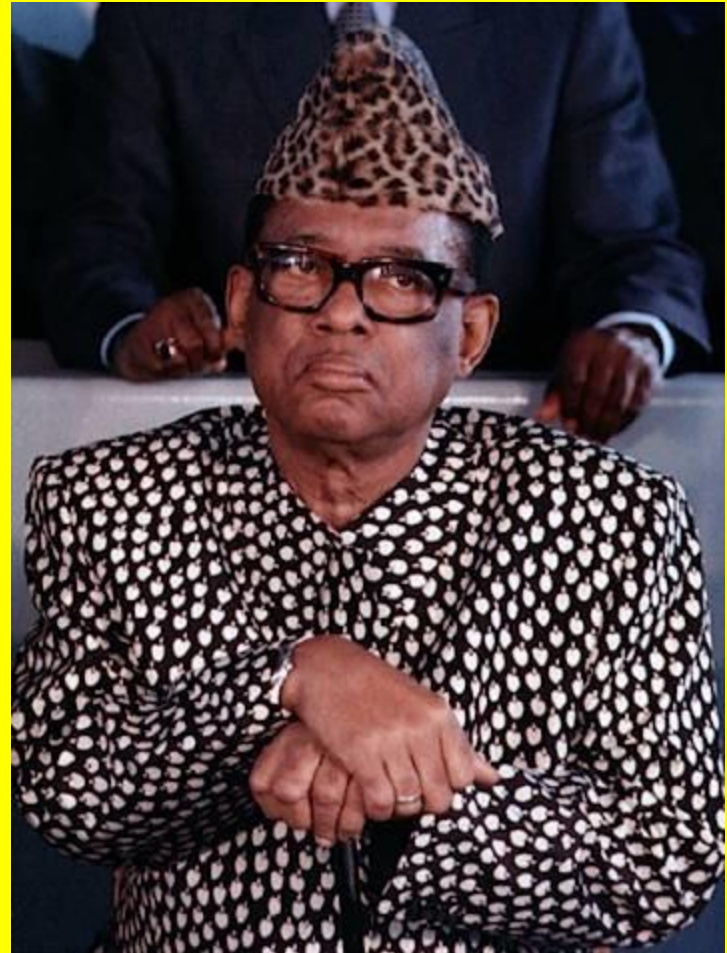


Renamed Zaire

The Reign of Joseph Mobutu

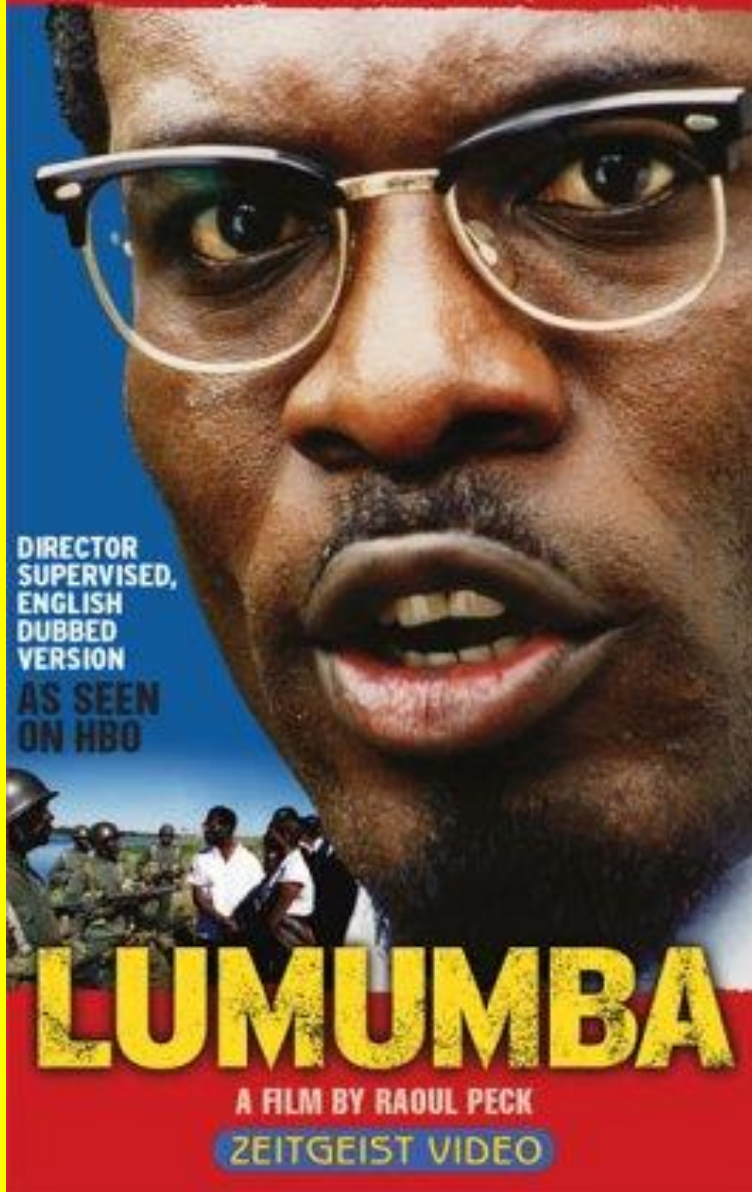
1965 - 1997

- Embezzled \$5 billion
- Over 3 million killed
- Civil War until 2002
- Problems still exist



**"A GREAT FILM
AND A GREAT PERFORMANCE!"**

— Elvis Mitchell, THE NEW YORK TIMES

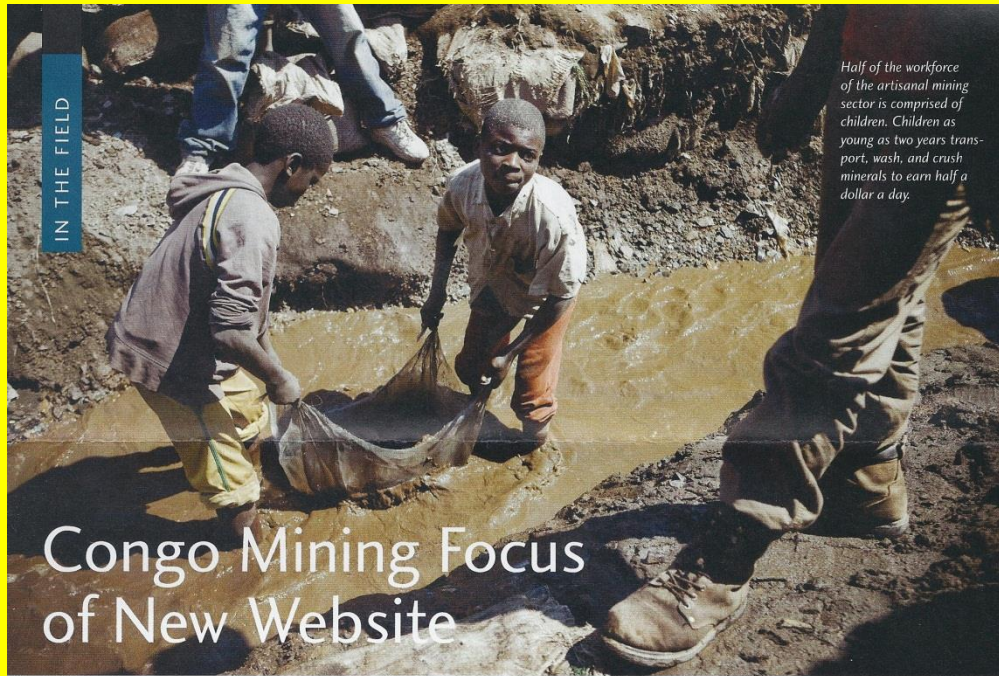


Lumumba (2000)

Secretary of State Clinton Visit (2009)



IN THE FIELD



Half of the workforce of the artisanal mining sector is comprised of children. Children as young as two years transport, wash, and crush minerals to earn half a dollar a day.

Congo Mining Focus of New Website

Mining operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) generate huge profits, but impoverished local communities receive few of the benefits. A new French-language website by The Carter Center (www.congominer.org) aims to close that gap by providing detailed information and maps of industrial and artisanal mining in Katanga province, increas-

ing transparency and accountability around mining in the nation's rich Copper Belt.

"In a mining sector defined by irregularities and mismanagement, large industrial mining projects can earn huge profits for investors and government officials while many Congolese struggle to survive through artisanal or subsistence mining, a dangerous industry exploiting men, women, and children," said Sam Jones, associate director of the Carter Center's Human Rights Program.

Although the DRC is one of the most mineral-rich nations, its citizens remain among the poorest in the world due to mining policies and a lack of rule of law that benefit government officials, large companies, and armed groups rather than the Congolese people.

A team of Carter Center researchers mapped the complex landscape of Katanga province, an area known for copper, in southern DRC, gathering data on approximately 80 industrial mines

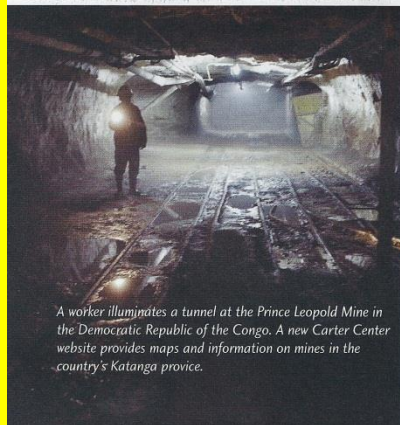
and 100 small-scale subsistence, or artisanal, mines.

The new website shares this information about the industrial mining sector in Katanga, as well as employment figures, production data, tax payments, and economic models of mining projects.

The portal also includes a wide range of documents on international and Congolese laws and contracts, and information about individual companies and mining projects. An interactive map paints a clear picture of the various mining sites in the region with details about the social, financial, and legal situation of each site. Additionally, training modules will offer instruction in basic tax and mining code concepts.

"To achieve reform, citizens must be equipped with the information needed to know the right questions to ask and hold accountable those who manage the resources," said Elisabeth Caesens, Carter Center project manager in DRC.

★ Go to the multimedia section of the Carter Center website to see a slideshow on DRC mining conditions.

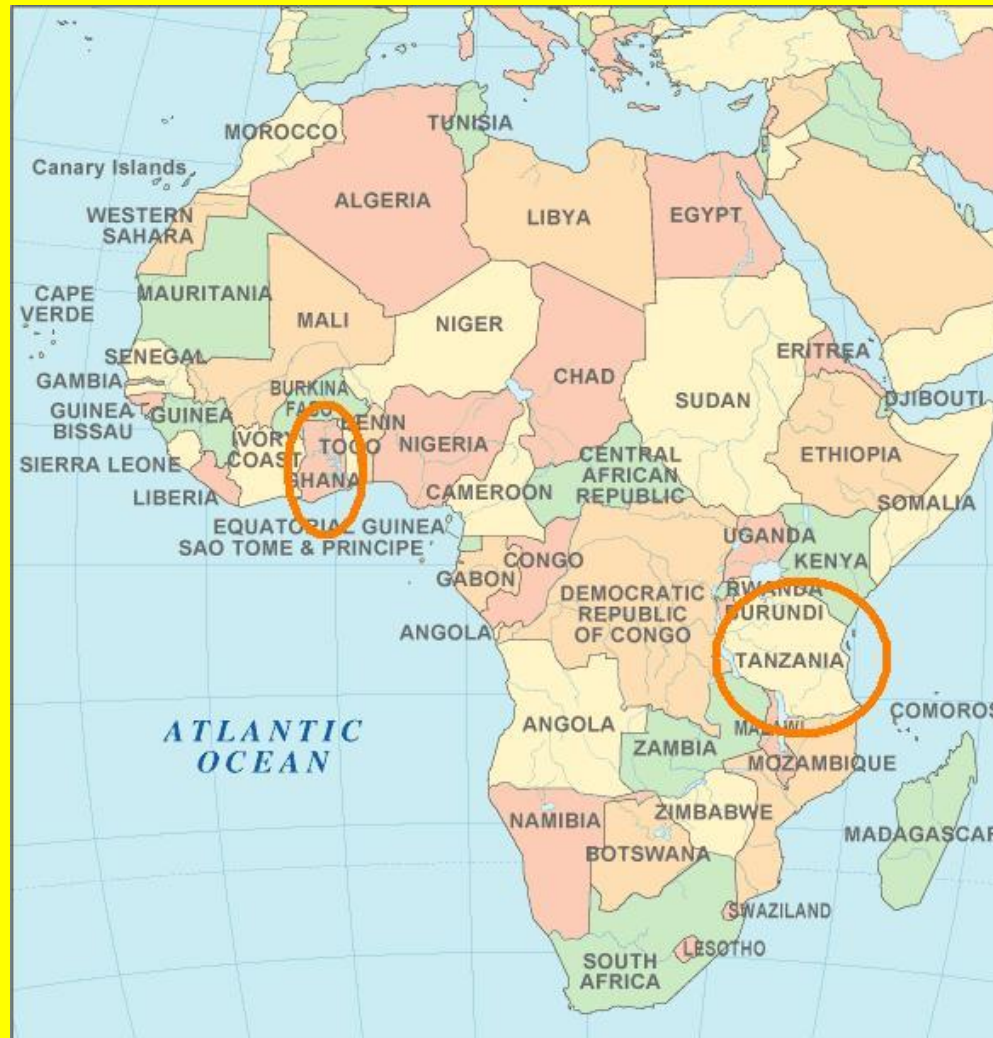


A worker illuminates a tunnel at the Prince Leopold Mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A new Carter Center website provides maps and information on mines in the country's Katanga province.

President Kennedy and the Peace Corps



Peace Corps –Africa First Ghana and Tanzania



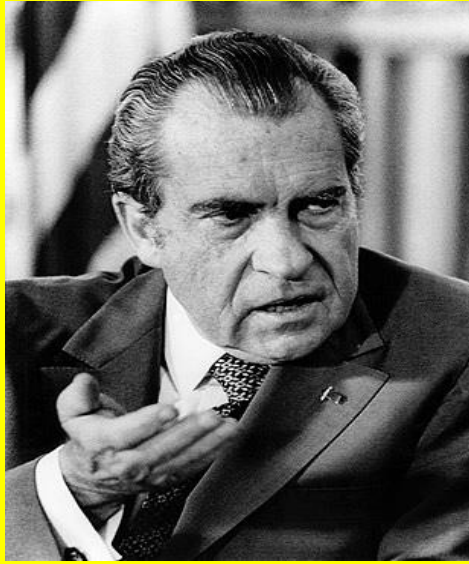
Angola in the 70s

Two Reasons for Involvement

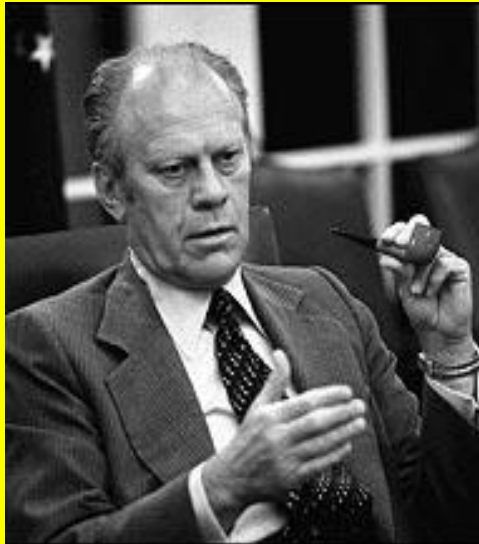
- Oil
- Cold War



Angola: Nixon and Ford

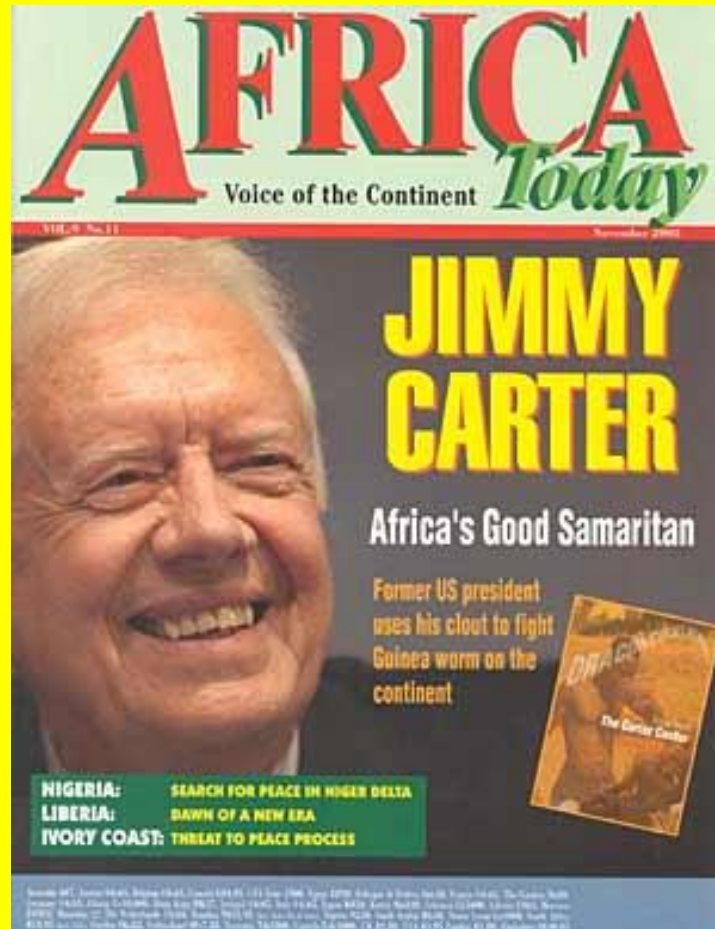


- Nixon sent \$32 million in aid to help non-communist factions



- Ford requested \$25 million aid package
– denied

Jimmy Carter and Africa



“African Solutions for African Problems”

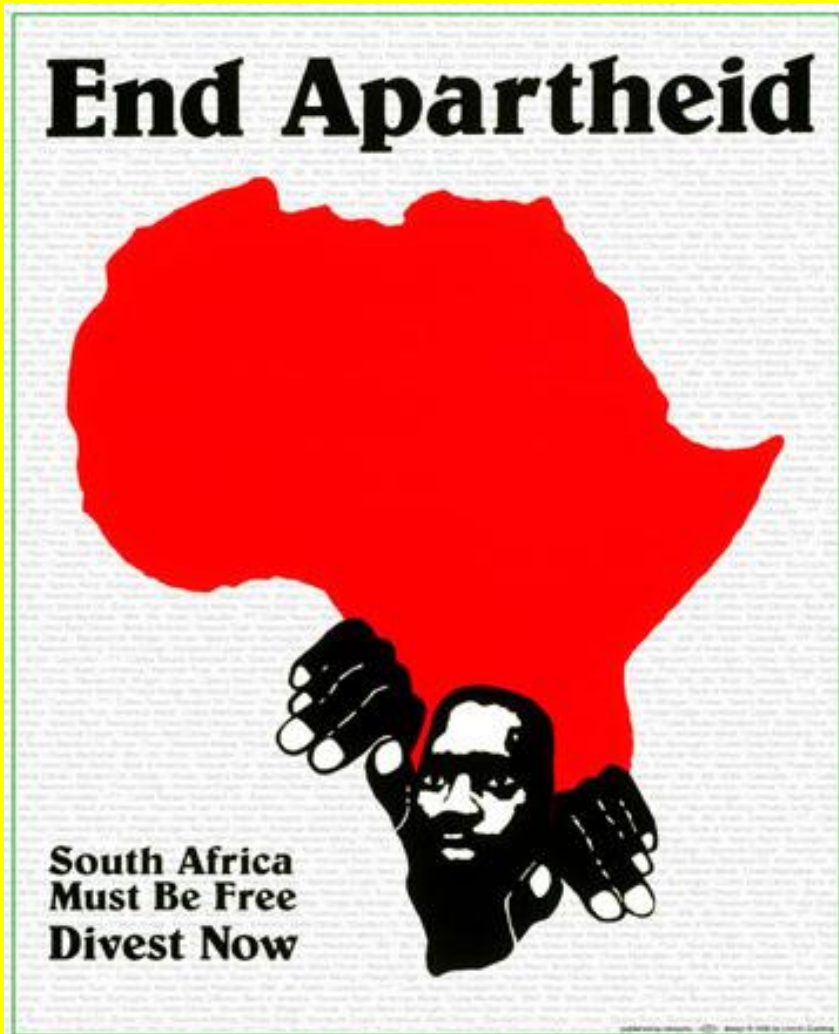
Why Africa?

1. Human Rights
2. Cold War –Containment
3. Political -1/3 of UN membership African
4. Economic
 - Nigeria #2 source of foreign oil
 - Zaire #1 supplier of cobalt
 - South Africa –manganese, platinum, antimony

South Africa and Apartheid



Carter's Attempt to End Apartheid



Trade = \$2 billion
(\$6 billion in Africa)

Human Rights
vs.
Trade (money)

Nigeria

Carter worked to gain the friendship of this African nation

- 2nd oil exporter to US
- Trade to most populous nation



Jimmy in Africa

