

Social justice is the foundation for lasting peace in Africa

We publish here the remarks to a Schiller Institute conference of two fighters for justice in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa, Jérôme Ndiho, a spokesman for the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), Burundi's leading opposition group, and Jean Gahururu, who represented the Assembly for the Return of Rwandan Refugees (RDR). Both appeared on the panel on the fight to save Africa at the institute's Dec. 13-14 conference in Bad Schwalbach, Germany. Other members on the Dec. 14 panel, which had been preceded by Lyndon LaRouche's keynote, included former Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa, founder of the African Civil Rights Movement (see EIR, Jan. 16); former Foreign Minister Paul Ssemogerere, currently chairman of the Democratic Party of Uganda (see EIR, Jan. 9); and, Mahmoud N. Al Koronky, the press attaché of the Sudanese Embassy in London (see EIR, Feb. 6).

Both Mr. Ndiho and Mr. Gahururu spoke in French. Sub-heads have been added to our translation.

Jérôme Ndiho

The collapse of the banking and financial system, which stems from savage capitalism, had already been forecast ten years ago by Lyndon LaRouche. Its most spectacular manifestations are just now taking place in Asia—whether in Korea, in Tokyo, or in Hongkong—but it does not limit itself to Asia; it touches America. If you look at the evolution of Mexico, which we spoke about yesterday, you would say that the tendency is the same. In Africa, this is expressed by unprecedented violence, most especially in Central Africa, in the Great Lakes countries. In less than seven years, since 1990, we have already surpassed a million deaths by violence, by thirst, hunger, by artificially introduced disease, by lack of potable drinking water or dysenteric cholera.



All this violence is the consequence of social injustices which emanate precisely from savage capitalism, which is based on looting, looting people's possessions, from the producers, from the natural resources. And of course, in the case of Africa, notably in Central Africa, this pillage is accomplished with violence, with genocide, with apartheid. Right now, as I speak to you, apartheid rules Burundi, and that is another means by which people are deprived of the consumption of their own possessions, that which they have produced.

We think that this collapse of the global banking system is the result of a savage capitalism which expresses itself and lives only by means of looting. By contrast, the well-being of the citizens of this world necessitates a new world economic order. Every responsible person is obliged to resolve to fight for a new economic order based on social justice, which represents the sole means of having a durable peace. Because, whenever there is no social justice, whenever there is hunger and misery on all sides, that is dangerous. There is a Burundian proverb that goes: "Beware, when your neighbor's house is burning, for the wind could blow it toward yours, and it would become a conflagration."

Expose the genocide

This scandalous pillage is taking place with an unprecedented violence in the Great Lakes countries. You have followed the latest developments in Congo-Kinshasa in Zaire; you have seen with what machiavellianism this conquest was made, followed by looting of diamonds, gold, copper, and numerous other highly coveted minerals. And, at the same time, the genocide against the Rwandan Hutus, especially, was unfolding, and also against Burundians. There is not enough recognition of the genocide in Zaire, during which hundreds of thousands of Rwandan Hutus were massacred—by arms, by hunger, by lack of potable drinking water. There were also tens of thousands of Burundian Hutus among the victims. That must be discussed. The international community must finally begin to declare that the looting of Zaire was accompanied by genocide.

This violence was planned. I have published, numerous times, press releases entitled "Genocide Forecast." Several magazines picked up this theme. I am not the first to have exposed this genocide. The Schiller Institute, to the best of my knowledge, was the first group to forecast in detail everything

that came to pass. That was in 1994. At that point, I was in the bush and an activist brought me a copy of the publication *EIR*. In this publication, there was a dossier on what was going to take place, the massacres and genocide. The author, Mrs. de Hoyos, envisaged in detail the plan being put into place for a Tutsi-Hima empire. Now, it's a reality. The Tutsi-Himas are deployed from Uganda to go pillage Zaire, via Rwanda and Burundi, and this with unprecedented violence.

In addition to the Schiller Institute's forecasts of a crash of the global financial system, there was great value in exposing that. But, at the same time, it presents a terrible crisis of conscience for those who knew what was going on, but did not aid this institution in exposing it, nor contribute to stopping this horror. Certain powers had the means to prevent these crimes against humanity, but it so happens that these were the same ones that were looting the economic goods of the people.

What should be done?

We think that the solution, and in this we enroll ourselves among the descendants of Socrates, takes place through social justice. And I am pleased that the Schiller Institute should have put Socrates forward at this conference, because Socrates agreed to die by poison, or be forced to take poison, because he would not renounce the principle of social justice, the sole basis for a durable peace.

When your neighbor's house is burning, or if you set it on fire, never forget that the wind could veer around toward your own. Social justice is a worldwide phenomenon, that is not only for a single country. It is the same with democracy. There is no African democracy; there is universal democracy: the democracy of Socrates, of Demosthenes, of the Greeks, the Romans, the French, as well as the Americans (the Declaration of the Rights of Man dates from Lafayette). There is democracy such as it is becoming developed in countries such as China, or in several Latin American countries. At the base of all these democracies, we find a fundamental value, which is that the power of the majority inexorably overrides the power of a minority. And, as you know, those who dominate this artificially manufactured banking system—the better to loot—do not represent the majority, but a minority.

With us, this is a question of an ethnic minority. All of Africa is governed by ethnic minorities, which is contrary to the universal law of democracy. For us, democracy and social justice are universal values, applicable to all men. And we ought to fight for them, whether this be in the North or the South, in America or in Africa. We ought to fight for the great principles of social justice, for democracy, for the right to life for all.

If you only knew how many people are dying because of this social injustice in Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Congo-Brazzaville. We have avoided the worst in Zambia—the coup d'état backfired—but this same evil is now threatening Tanzania. In several communiqués, I challenged not only Tanzanians, but all democrats the world over, to rise up and help stop the destabilization of Tanzanian de-

mocracy. This would be a disaster for all of Central and East Africa. And, if East Africa catches fire, all of Africa will burn. And if Africa catches fire, Europe is right next door. And then America is not so far away. When your neighbor's house is on fire, you must help put it out, because the wind could change direction.

The battle that we are waging is not only for Burundians, but for all of you. The battle of those among you who come from eastern Europe, this is our battle as well. It is a battle for social justice.

Reject 'savage capitalism'

While we are talking about a new world economic order: During my upbringing, Adam Smith was much talked about, as was *laissez-faire*, free enterprise, and free trade. But, unfortunately, these last decades—I would even say this century—the law of acceptable capitalism has become corrupted by savage capitalism. There have been tricks played by those who practiced protectionism when it suited them, and who, thereby, became the most powerful. They arrogated to themselves the right to apply law as it suited them, or to not apply it when it didn't.

Take, for example, the exploitation of global resources. It is not normal for the price of diamonds, gold, and other minerals to be fixed outside of Africa. Normally, if you have merchandise to sell, you go to the market and you decide for yourself what price you are going to sell it for. The client is free to buy or not. That is the law of offer and demand. But, how does it happen that mineral prices are set outside, by those who are not their owners?

It's looting: the law of the strongest. At home, we grow coffee, tea, cotton. The price of coffee and tea are fixed in London—we live under an economic diktat. When LaRouche speaks about the financial oligarchy, this is clear to us—it is the buyer of last resort who himself sets the price. The law of Adam Smith is violated. What used to be sane and acceptable capitalism has become a savage capitalism of looting, with all the consequences that that entails.

On the domestic plane, we can state that the oligarchy has accomplices among the minorities right there. In the case of Burundi, for example, the financial oligarchy is selected from among a single ethnic group, which is not the Tutsis, but a minority among the Tutsis. The result: The majority of the Tutsis are victims of this looting for the profit of a small minority. In order to drown this fish, they explain that the crisis is essentially due to tribalism and ethnic groups, but that falsifies the reality. In the CNDD, you will find as many Hutus as there are Tutsis, and even Twas. By the same token, among the oligarchy, the majority are certainly Tutsis, but one can find Hutus in service. They are showing you only the facade! They are treating you like a baby.

In conclusion, I appeal to the citizens of Europe, of Asia, of the Americas, to join in the push by the Burundian people and to support them concretely, beginning right now, for you

can see that this is the best time. You see the darkness which envelops our people, but at the same time, you can see on the horizon the hope of better days, based on a state of law, social justice, and a new economic order.

That is why the National Council for the Defense of Democracy has taken the point to bring its people to this meeting-place, a meeting-place for a more just society. And we see better days on the horizon.

Jean Gahururu

I sincerely thank my friends in the Schiller Institute for having scheduled an intervention by my organization, the RDR, on the agenda of this conference.

As you know, everything that has gone on in our region, the Great Lakes, has become quite complicated and difficult to understand. This region comprises 12 countries, five of which surround the lakes: Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya. These five countries have a total population of 85 million over an area of 1,815,000 square kilometers. In addition, seven other countries belong to this region: Zaire (re-christened the Democratic Republic of Congo), Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea—which is little talked about—Cameroon, the Central African Republic, and São Tomé and Príncipe, which is often ignored, because it is sparsely populated. We could even extend the list to talk about Nigeria and Chad. This is a region of countries and nations which comprise more than 150 million people in an area equivalent to half the United States, 5,890,000 square kilometers.

Therefore, a major part of the African population is threatened by genocide and crimes. Everybody asks how it could happen here. When Rwanda and Burundi are talked about, we hear bizarre terms—Hutu militias, Tutsi, Twa, Hima, Hima empire. Mr. [George] Moose, the American Assistant Secretary of State, two years ago came up with the concept of “Hutuland” and “Tutsiland,” which, in reality, is not very different from apartheid, and hence, a crime against humanity. There is in effect a United Nations resolution which specifies that apartheid, such as it was applied in South Africa, is a crime against humanity. But, Mr. Moose came and told us that we ought to create a Hutuland and a Tutsiland, etc.

You can get lost in all these terms, which are designed to confuse public opinion. I, for example, am said to be Hutu. Well, I couldn't give a hang about this definition, because I believe that I am a man in the image of God, with the same



creative capacities as you, and as everyone else. I am a man. It is possible to get the impression that the Great Lakes region is a zoological garden, with this large number of terms that degrade man to the level of an animal. One could say that, in effect, this adds up to an assault against human dignity. Our region has been invaded by ethno-fascism, a fascism based, this time, not on the Aryan people, but on ethnic groups—Hutu or Tutsi. The two principal groups have been drawn into a system of ethnic fascism. We think it must be stopped. We do not have to perpetuate this kind of Final Solution, which could lead to disintegration, not only of a nation, but of the whole region, with its 150 million people.

Not only the colonialists are to blame

Today, when you hear the speeches from Kampala, from Kigali, from Kinshasa, they say that it is the colonialists who are guilty of everything. The President of Rwanda has just recently stated that the colonialists were the ones who divided us into ethnic groups. The colonialists could be blamed for everything that happens. I think this is irresponsible. The Rwandan President even called on the Belgians to pay money, because they had introduced hatred by the whip, and forced labor. He said that the racism introduced in this region is the fault of the Belgians.

Yes, in fact, there was colonialism; I don't want to go into that here. It comes, as Mr. LaRouche was saying, from Aristotelian thinking, which says that we are barbarians and we must therefore be made civilized. What I affirmed just now, that all men are in the image of God, capable of developing and of mastering science and technology, played no part in the concerns of the colonialist system. We were barbarians who had to be colonized. Beyond our dialects and all the ethnic groups, there was no question of according us a human condition equal to the colonialists.

My German friends, I advise you to read a book by a certain Oskar von Goetz Graff, who was the first to make contact with the King of Rwanda, entitled, *Durch Afrika von Ost nach West—Resultat und Begebenheit einer Reise von der deutsch-afrikanischen Küste bis zur Kongo-Mündung in dem Jahre 1893* [Through Africa from East to West—Results and Circumstances of a Journey from the German-African Coast to the Mouth of the Congo in 1893]. Reading this book, you can comprehend what the racism of the colonialist was—total contempt for Africans as humans.

Despite that, one cannot eternally lay today's problems at the feet of the colonialists. I have here a statement from the President of Uganda, Museveni, which will allow you to understand why I have the right to relativize the role of the colonialist. Mr. Museveni says: “My mission is to see Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire become a federal state, and one nation.” Effectively, I, too, could adhere to what he says, up to that point, and so could all the Africans here. But, he adds: “As Hitler did to bring together Germany, we shall also do it here. Hitler was a smart guy, but I think he went a little bit too far, by

wanting to conquer the whole world.” [Mr. Gahururu read both quotes in their original English—ed.]

There’s no need for me to comment. You sense what we are in the process of living through. The ethno-fascism that I told you about has to have its origins in this type of idea: the fascism of Mussolini and the Nazism of Hitler.

Stop the genocide!

As of this moment, Rwanda will have already lost 3 million people: human lives vanished, dead, forgotten. Nothing more will be said. Physicians, engineers. But why stress engineers? Even peasants, my mother, my nephews, old people—Excuse me, if I weep; I am thinking of so many people who go to make up the richness of humanity, vanished, just like that, because Mr. Museveni has Hitlerian ideas. No one talks about it. This is not made up, his statement was published in the magazine *Shariat* of Kampala. I pray that Mrs. Elisabeth Tsiuvirai can stay alive, after having revealed what I just read to you.

We say that there are numerous international lobbies that prevent the creation of any opposition political movement that raises this kind of question. My organization is the RDR, and I hope that they don’t stick us with the label of genocidalist, and launch various slanders against those who invited me.

We were very surprised that Mrs. Albright, who was in Kigali on Friday (Dec. 12), should have stated on television

that the actions of the Rwandan government were understandable. Mr. Kagame, the real strong-man of Rwanda, himself told the *Washington Post* that he had participated in planning the genocide of the Hutus of Rwanda and Burundi. Mr. Kagame openly admitted that he reserves to himself the right to use the public development aid he was given however he sees fit, for the civil war. Mr. Kagame himself also says that when he is shooting at people, he doesn’t need to know who is a civilian and who is military; he quips, “This is civil war.” The wounded or the dead in the internal conflict that he is organizing himself, don’t bother him.

There are 130,000 prisoners in Kigali, making four people per square meter inside the prisons. Seventy-five percent of the prisoners have no criminal record. To all intents, there is systematic vengeance organized by the power of Kagame against the Hutus. When I say vengeance, I want you to understand me clearly. We do not belong to the group of people who say that there was no genocide in Rwanda, because there were 3 million people who disappeared, and one would have to be mad to say that there was no genocide.

There was genocide against Tutsis by a certain number of Hutus, and there was genocide against Hutus by the Tutsi extremists. We condemn them both. But in Rwanda, we are stating that the regime is organizing a vendetta, systematic, institutionalized vengeance. My intervention aims at getting you to help us, to say: Stop the genocide in Rwanda, abandon

EIR SPECIAL REPORT

The True Story Behind The Fall of the House of Windsor

Reprints of EIR’s 1994-1997 groundbreaking exposés

The studies reprinted here are essential combat manuals for the war which must be fought to save civilization, from the financial, economic, and social breakdown crisis brought on by British Imperial dominance of the world economy.

The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor
(Oct. 28, 1994)

The Sun Never Sets on the New British Empire
(May 24, 1996)

Britain’s “Invisible” Empire Unleashes the Dogs of War,
(Aug. 22, 1997)

Epilogue: Can the House of Windsor Survive Diana’s Death?
(Sept. 12, 1997)

Order from:

EIR News Service

P.O. Box 17390 Washington, D.C. 20041-0390 Order number EIR 97-004 **\$75**



all collaboration with the criminals I have described. Help us to do what it takes for the truth to come out. It requires justice, in order to achieve a true reconciliation of the Rwandan people with itself. Help us to say just about everywhere that the West must stop caving in before subversive forces that trample underfoot the great universal values, such as respect for life. Democracy is not a European value, but a universal value.

We have not lost hope

Forgive me for having presented you with a tragedy. We belong to a generation, as Mr. Binaisa was saying, who, despite the bitterness and bereavement that we live with, has not yet lost hope. My father, who is an old philosopher—even though he doesn't know how to read and write—tells us: You can be an orphan, which is serious enough; but when you have lost hope, then that becomes very serious. Losing one's relatives in Africa is not, for all that, as serious as losing hope. . . .

We carry within us this hope in the creative capacity of Africans. We are not showing you only the tragedy. We ask you, once the offending genocidalists in this tragedy are arrested, to help us put in place the kind of projects that constitute the salvation of Africa and of humanity as a whole. We need to undertake the Transaqua Project [see *EIR*, Aug. 29, 1997], from the Italian Bonifica company, for a canal which goes from the west of Rwanda, crosses Zaire, comes into Chad, and irrigates the arid parts of Chad and the Sahara. A great project which, in the agriculture sector, could turn Africa into a granary for humanity. We are the engineers, the economists, the physicians, the teachers, who can be mobilized around this project to make Africa take off. As Mr. Binaisa was telling us, we must mobilize the energies and political will, which is lacking here in Europe and America, in order for such a project to be realized.

You can see for yourselves, looking at the map of Africa, that every colonial-era railway begins in a port and ends up nowhere. It doesn't link people, but raw materials to be transported out of the country. This is not basic economic infrastructure which was put in place to develop Africa; it is basic colonial infrastructure that had been put in place to exploit Africa.

We say that Mrs. LaRouche's project for a "Eurasian Land-Bridge" has to be supported. She went to Nigeria. We were very happy to hear about her intervention and the response General Abacha gave her [in Nigeria]. He talked about a Lagos-Port Sudan railroad, and even spoke about a railroad to the west, from Lagos to Mombasa. You know that such a project as this is estimated at \$40-50 billion, that is, the equivalent of money they are trying to give to cover the deficit of South Korea or Indonesia.

This is important, not only for Africa, as Mr. LaRouche said, but for humanity as a whole. Help us help ourselves, and thank you for the commitment you have to these ideas.

Mitterrand networks hit, in raid on Dumas

by Monique Tavernier

On Jan. 27, two instructing magistrates, Eva Joly and Laurence Vichnievsky, launched search and seal operations into five offices and private residences of Roland Dumas, one of the closest cronies of the late President François Mitterrand. The repercussions on the French state apparatus could be massive: As president of the Constitutional Council, France's highest court, Dumas is formally the number-five personality in the French state. And, the operation will not stop with Dumas. The judges have already let it be known that they will also inquire into Charles Pasqua, the former Interior Minister in the Edouard Balladur government, and a politician who shares with Dumas a taste for shady affairs.

The Constitutional Council is the institution which, in 1995, refused to pay the Presidential campaign expenses of Jacques Cheminade, a French ally of Lyndon LaRouche, in an attempt to bankrupt Cheminade.

The magistrates suspect Dumas of having received kick-backs on the sales of six frigates produced by the national company Thomson CSF, to the Taiwan government in 1990. The Beijing government had been hostile to that contract, and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs had originally vetoed it, which led Thomson to hire the services of middlemen to secure approval for the contract on both sides. At stake was a huge commission: 10% of the whole contract, which totalled 16 billion francs (roughly \$3 billion)!

The search and seal operations were aimed at finding evidence linking Dumas to those commissions. So far, the magistrates know that Christine Deviers-Joncour, a former lover of Dumas who worked for him at the Foreign Affairs Ministry and at his law firm, received FF 45 million in commissions on the Taiwan contract through one of her Swiss accounts. Part of this money was used to buy her a FF 17 million apartment in Paris. What prompted the magistrates to launch the search and seal operations, was that they discovered cash deposits and withdrawals of as much as FF 500,000, in one of Dumas's accounts at Crédit Lyonnais, between the end of 1990 and 1991. The total of suspected money flow, the majority of it in cash, through Dumas's account, was FF 10 million.

Dumas's friendship with Mitterrand dates back to 1956. In 1983, Mitterrand named him to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, where he remained for many years. Just three months before Mitterrand's death in 1995, he named Dumas to head the Constitutional Council, for a term of nine years. This nomination offered extensive protection to a character known