

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



Roland Dumas, a crony of the late François Mitterrand, who is close to the British and George Bush.

to be rather shady.

An anonymous letter received by the judges in 1997 informed them of the existence of Deviers-Joncours, and told them to look into the Swiss company which owned her Paris apartment, as well as into her role as middleman in the frigate sales to Taiwan. Since then, the magistrates have not wasted time: Deviers-Joncours was arrested on Nov. 17, 1997. Gilbert Miara, another associate of Deviers-Joncours in the frigate venture, has also been sitting in jail for several months.

The probe of ELF-Aquitaine

The accusations against Dumas come in the context of an investigation launched several years ago by Joly and Vichnievsky, into the dirty dealings of ELF-Aquitaine, the state-run oil company, traditionally a political power-base in France. ELF's former number-two executive, Alfred Sirven, a close friend of Dumas, was one of the middlemen contracted by Thomson to get the green light for the sales of the frigates to Taiwan. Dumas had obtained a phony job for Deviers-Joncours at ELF, for which she was paid FF 50,000 per month. ELF, however, is the wealthy company in which Mitterrand's dirty networks came together with those of the Gaullist RPR party during the first government cohabitation (1986-88) of those parties. Rumor has it that the Socialist Party and the RPR decided to divide the ELF profits, particularly those coming from the oil-producing African French-speaking countries.

No sooner had Dumas come under attack, than people started talking about the corruption of which they obviously had known for a long time: A man at the "limits of morality"; a "sulfurous character"; a "feline" personality, living partly at night and partly during the day; a man of the "shadows" and of "sophisticated diplomacy," have been some of the highly metaphorical names used by the French press in recent

days to characterize Dumas. The sharpest attack, however, is perhaps coming from his own political friends. Former Prime Minister Michel Rocard didn't hesitate to tell the *Journal du Dimanche* on Jan. 31 that he had "strong suspicions" about huge commissions on the frigate contract; that Mitterrand loved to assemble around him characters "at the limit" of morality. The daily *Le Monde* has kept everybody informed on the case, since it began calling on Jan. 31 for Dumas's resignation. Socialist Party head and Prime Minister Lionel Jospin loyalist François Hollande has called upon the magistrates to pursue their investigation to the very end.

Where will all this end up? It is too soon to say. But, as much as we welcome the demise of such a scoundrel as Dumas, we must also be on the lookout for those who would use the corruption of the elites as a pretext to eliminate the institutions of the Fifth Republic, the legacy of former President Charles de Gaulle.

Documentation

Jacques Cheminade wrote the following profile of Roland Dumas, in an article in EIR of Nov. 28, 1997, titled "Mitterrand's Corrupt Legacy against France's Fifth Republic":

Mitterrand teamed up with his old friend Roland Dumas, probably an even worse character than he, who had been, if possible, even closer to the British. Dumas, an architect of the British-run Serbian war of aggression against Bosnia, and, along with the British, a supporter of the Serbs against the "Germano-Vatican Europe," was a manipulator of all networks, above and beyond all party rules. He intersected the networks of Communist and British agents, notably in the Mideast, whereas he was the lover of the daughter of Syria's Defense Minister Gen. Mustafa Tlas, the protector of the Nazi Alois Bruner. Dumas's involvement in the Mideast casino business was notorious, in particular the networks in black Africa, managed by the Corsican mafia. This graduate of the London School of Economics had learned his lesson so well, that he is now ending his life as head of the French Constitutional Council, the equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Or course, the Dumas-Mitterrand dirty money businesses intersected those of George Bush, and, from the beginning of Mitterrand's Presidency, the three of them got along very well. At the end of Mitterrand's life, he made an effort to accept the invitation of Bush to come to visit at his Texas ranch, together with Dumas, to celebrate how, with Thatcher and Gorbachov, they had managed to control Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall, to keep it in the hands of the British and their Anglo-American allies, and to avoid an implementation of the conceptions espoused by the likes of Lyndon LaRouche and Alfred Herrhausen. . . .