El Marto & Frederik Richter

Made in Germany: A Massacre in Congo

A Graphic Journey Between Africa and Europe
BURKINA FASO: THE LAND OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

I MOVED HERE AFTER MY STUDIES IN FRANCE, MY MOTHER’S COUNTRY.

I WANTED TO GET TO KNOW MY FATHER’S COUNTRY AS WELL. IT WAS DIFFICULT AT FIRST.

YET EVENTUALLY I CAME TO LOVE THE LOCALS HERE: THEY ALWAYS MAINTAIN A POSITIVE ATTITUDE DESPITE THEIR HARD EVERYDAY LIFE.

BURKINA FASO, THE LAND OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

WE OFTEN SIT AT THE WELL-KNOWN CAFÉ TAXI BROUSSE RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF OUAGADOUGOU, DISCUSSING LIFE, ENJOYING A DRINK AND GLAZING AT THE TRAFFIC PASSING US BY.

AND WE TALK ABOUT POLITICS, WONDERING WHY THE COUNTRY IS UNABLE TO GAIN A STRONG FOOTHOLD.

SINCE MY ARRIVAL, I REDISCOVER MYSELF AT THE CENTER OF THE COUNTRY’S HISTORY: A CONTINUOUS STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY.
IN OCTOBER 2014 I STOOD ON THE SQUARE OF NATIONS, RIGHT IN OUAGADougou. A FEW WEEKS LATER IT WAS RENAMED TO REVOLUTION SQUARE. WE MADE THIS HAPPEN.

PRESIDENT BLAISE COMPAORÉ WANTED TO REWRITE THE CONSTITUTION. HE WANTED TO SECURE ANOTHER TERM IN OFFICE. HE BELIEVED ONE MORE WAS POSSIBLE, JUST AS IN THE PAST. FOR 27 YEARS HE HELD THE POWER. WE HAD HAD ENOUGH.

WE PROTESTED FOR THREE DAYS, THEN COMPAORÉ STEPPED DOWN. FRANCE HELPED HIM LEAVE COUNTRY. FRANCE ALWAYS TAKES CARE OF ITS BUDDIES. AND FOR ALMOST 30 YEARS, COMPAORÉ WAS FRANCE’S BUDDY.

HIS RISE TO POWER STARTED OFF WITH A BLOODY BETRAYAL.
Along with his close friend Thomas Sankara, Compaoré organized a coup on August 3rd, 1983. Both were officers in the army. Sankara promised a better Africa, in which the elites would not enrich themselves.

Sankara cared for education and health. And he broke off relations with France: from then on, the country would no longer bear the name of a colony, instead being called Burkina Faso: the land of the righteous.

On October 15th, 1987, Sankara was shot. Compaoré assumed power. Many hold him responsible for the murder. To this day, we don't know the truth.

Many crimes have happened since. On December 13th, 1998, journalist Norbert Zongo was shot. Zongo was looking into the murder of the driver of the president's brother. Compaoré's brother was a suspect. To this day, we don't know the truth.

Dictators, political murders, civil wars. Why is the history of our countries drenched in blood?
This question has got a hold of me. The history of Burkina Faso shows that one of the answers lies in Europe. That's where I want to go.

I learn about the research center Correctiv in Berlin. It's home to a journalist who once lived in Ouagadougou.
I meet a group of dancers from Namibia on the plane to Berlin. They tell me that the first genocide of the 20th century happened in their country, a massacre of the Herero people and the Nama people.
I arrive in Berlin where the temperature is 12 degrees. 20 degrees less than in Ouagadougou.

I learned German in French lycée. In the taxi I realize that I’ve forgotten most of it. We do not understand each
FIRST I WALK AROUND IN BERLIN.

AS AN ARTIST I GREW UP IN THE STREET, WITH GRAFFITI.

I LOOK AT THE HOUSES, THE WALLS, THE MURALS.

I’M SURPRISED: BERLIN IS DIFFERENT FROM PARIS, DIFFERENT FROM ANY EUROPEAN CITY I KNOW.

I SEE NO HISTORIC BUILDINGS AT ALL. THERE’S CONSTRUCTION EVERYWHERE.

LATER I FIND OUT THAT 70 PERCENT OF BERLIN WAS DESTROYED DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.
ONE CAN SEE TRACES OF THE PAST AT THE ALEXANDERPLATZ. THE ARCHITECTURE IS A PATCHWORK.

THE BUILDINGS AT THE PRETTY GENDARMENMARKT WERE BUILT AFTER THE WAR.

AT THE END OF MY FIRST WALK THROUGH THE CITY I STAND BEFORE THE MEMORIAL CHURCH. IT'S REMINISCENT OF THE DESTRUCTION FROM WAR, LIKE A WOUND AMIDST THE GLASSY SHOPPING ARCADES SURROUNDING IT.
I meet a friend. She shows me an area where the Berlin Wall can still be seen.

The Bernauer Street is like a scar that reminds you of the city's decade-long division.

We continue and go to the German Historical Museum to learn more about the genocides in Namibia. On the way there I encounter the memory of a much greater crime in the middle of Berlin.
COMING TO BERLIN WAS THE RIGHT CHOICE. IT WAS HERE, AT A CONFERENCE OF THE COLONIAL POWERS IN 1884, THAT THE DIVISION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT WAS DECIDED.

THE GERMAN COLONIES EXTENDED FROM AFRICA TO CHINA TO SOME ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

THE EXHIBITION EXPLAINS HOW THE GERMANS WERE SPREADING THEIR IDEOLOGY AND HOW THE LOCAL PEOPLE WERE PUTTING UP RESISTANCE.

WE VISIT THE SPECIAL EXHIBITION ON GERMAN COLONIAL HISTORY. IT IS SUPPOSEDLY THE FIRST OF THIS KIND IN GERMANY.
A photo shows the survivors of the massacre of the Herero people: the first genocide in the 20th century. 65,000 Herero and 10,000 Nama are said to have died. The photo reminds me of pictures of concentration camp survivors of the Second World War. Germany has never taken responsibility for the massacres in Namibia.

This is all a long time ago. In Berlin one person still wishes for peace. A street artist like me.
I drive from my place of stay to Correctiv to meet Frederik.

The news room is in the only historical building far and wide, an old electric motor factory. It was so severely damaged during war that only a small part has remained standing.

Today, the building is a hostel for school classes and tourists, and the Correctiv news room.
I MEET FREDERIK, FOR THE FIRST TIME WHILE IN GERMANY I HEAR MOSSI, THE MOST COMMON LANGUAGE IN BURKINA FASO.

I WAS JUST AT THE MUSEUM. THERE ARE MANY CRIMES TO SEE. BUT THE COLONIAL HISTORY IS OVER. SOME OF THEM ARE STILL TOO FRESH FOR A MUSEUM.

FREDERIK TELLS ME ABOUT MASSACRES COMMITTED BY A RWANDAN MILITIA IN CONGO. DURING THE MASSACRES, THEIR LEADERS LIVED IN GERMANY. THE BOOK DOCUMENTS THE CASE IN MUCH DETAIL.

THIS IS EXACTLY THE STORY I HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR. A MASSACRE IN CONGO AND THE PEOPLE INVOLVED LIVE IN EUROPE. HOW COULD THAT HAPPEN?

NEYI BEOGO!
MANA WANA!
I leave correctiv and return to my apartment in Berlin.

I dive into the history of relations between Germany and East Africa. They are much deeper than I anticipated.

This history can help me understand why relations with the former colonial power of France have stayed in place for so long in my country Burkina Faso - with all of its bad influence on our attempts to create a democracy.
IN THE GERMAN COLONY OF EAST AFRICA, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TAKES OVER THE INDOCTRINATION OF THE POPULATION. THE COLONIAL POWERS ARE USING THE TRICK ALL RULERS APPLY: THEY DIVIDE. BELGIUM EVEN CREATES NEW IDENTITIES IN THE REGION FOR THIS PURPOSE: THEY DIVIDE THE POPULATION INTO HUTU AND TUTSI. TO THIS DAY, HISTORIANS ARE PUZZLED ABOUT WHAT THE DIFFERENCE ORIGINALLY WAS. MAYBE IT WAS SIMPLY DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS THAT EXISTED IN PAST CENTURIES AT THE ROYAL COURT IN RWANDA. THAT WOULD MEAN THAT SOMEBODY COULD BE HUTU AND THEN SOMEBODY ELSE COULD BE TUTSI. OR THE OTHER WAY AROUND. IN ANY CASE, THEY WERE NOT DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS. UNTIL THE EUROPEANS INVENTED THEM IN ORDER TO RULE.

AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR, GERMANY REMAINS TRUE TO ITS FORMER COLONY. GERMAN DEVELOPMENT AID SUPPORTS THE COUNTRY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MILITARY RULER JUVÉNAL HABYARIMANA, WHO CAME TO POWER IN 1973, CARRIES ON WITH THE DIVISION FROM THE COLONIAL TIME. HIS RULE MADE A CIVIL SOCIETY CAPABLE OF PROTECTING THE COUNTRY FROM INTERNAL CONFLICT IMPOSSIBLE. THE GERMAN ARMY PROVIDES TRAINING TO OFFICERS OF THE RWANDAN ARMY. SHORTLY AFTER, ONE OF THEM IS INVOLVED IN ONE OF THE DARKEST CHAPTERS OF AFRICAN HISTORY.


MANY VICTIMS LOOK FOR SANCTUARY IN CHURCHES. BUT IN VAIN: SOME PRIESTS AND BISHOPS OF THE HUTU SURRENDER THE TUTSI TO THE KILLERS. ONE OF THE FIRST MASSACRES OCCURS IN THE CATHOLIC ST. JEAN CHURCH IN THE CAPITAL KIGALI.

THE RADIO STATION MILLE COLLINES PLAYS A DECISIVE ROLE IN THE MASSACRES. THE HARDLINERS IN THE HUTU GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IT, BECAUSE THE NATIONAL RADIO WAS GIVING TOO MUCH SPACE TO THE OPPOSITION FOR THEIR TASTE.

THE STATION WAS INCITING AGGRESSION AMONGST THE HUTU POPULATION TOWARDS THE TUTSI. ITS SPEAKERS ALSO INFORMED THE PERPETRATORS OF AREAS WHERE VICTIMS WERE STILL HIDING.

DURING A TIME WITHOUT MOBILE PHONE AND INTERNET THE GENOCIDE WOULD PROBABLY NOT HAVE REACHED SUCH A MAGNITUDE HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR RADIO MILLE COLLINES. A POLITICAL FOUNDATION FROM GERMANY IS SAID TO HAVE TRAINED THE STATION’S STAFF PRIOR TO THE GENOCIDE.

HERE ARE THEIR NAMES, WHERE THEY LIVE AND THEIR LICENSE PLATES!!!

FIND THE COCKROACHES

THERE ARE NO DEAD BODIES IN THE STREETS YET!
AFTER 100 DAYS THE DEATH TOLL REACHED ONE MILLION PEOPLE, MOST OF THEM TUTSI. THE EXACT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN TO THIS DAY. SLAYED WITH MACHETES AND STICKS, SHOT TO DEATH OR BURNED ALIVE.

THE GENOCIDE ENDS WHEN A TUTSI-MILITIA ASSUMES CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY. THIS MILITIA, NAMED RPF, WAS FOUNDED BY TUTSI REFUGEES WHO FLED TO NEIGHBORING UGANDA MANY DECADES BEFORE, AFTER THE HUTU CAME TO POWER.

THIS HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR DECADES: THE CONFLICT BETWEEN HUTU AND TUTSI DOESN'T JUST DESTABILIZE RWANDA, BUT THE ENTIRE REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES IN EAST AFRICA.

THIS TIME AROUND THE HUTU ARE FLEEING THE COUNTRY. THEY FEAR THAT THE TUTSI WILL TAKE REVENGE. MEDIA COVERAGE IN EUROPE ONLY STARTS WITH THE RESULTING STREAM OF REFUGEES. THE PRECEDING MASSACRES DID NOT MAKE IT TO THE TV SCREENS. PERHAPS THAT'S WHY THEIR LEADERS THEN HAVE IT SO EASY IN EUROPE.

MANY HUTU ESCAPE BY CROSSING THE BORDER INTO THE CONGO. THEY GATHER IN LARGE REFUGEE CAMPS IN AFFORESTED, DIFFICULT TO REACH MOUNTAINS OF THE EAST CONGO.

THEIR LEADERS SOON BEGIN PLANNING THE RETURN TO RWANDA IN THE JUNGLE.
IN 2000 SOME HUTU LEADERS ESTABLISHED A NEW MILITIA IN
THE KIVU PROVINCES OF THE EAST CONGO, THE FDLR: FORCES
DEMAOCRATIQUES POUR LA LIBERATION DE RWANDA.

THE FDLR IS MORE THAN A MILITIA WITH WARRIORS IN
RUBBER BOOTS FIGHTING IN THE JUNGLE. THEIR LEADERS ARE
THINKING UP AN ENTIRE STATE WITH MINISTERS, TAXES AND
ACCOUNTANCY. IN CASE THEY MANAGE TO RETURN TO RWANDA
ONE DAY.

THE FIGHTERS ARE VERY FAITHFUL. THE MILITIA CONSIDERS
THE RETURN TO RWANDA A RELIGIOUS PROPHECY. THAT GIVES
THEM THE STRENGTH TO ENDURE THE JUNGLE FOR SO LONG.

TWO OF THEIR FOUNDER RECEIVED TRAINING FROM
THE GERMAN ARMY. DURING THE MORNING ROLL CALL, A
COMMANDER SHOUTS: GUTEN MORGEN! THAT STRENGTHENS HIS
ACCEPTANCE AMONG THE FIGHTERS.

YET FOR INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION, THE FDLR NEEDS
LEADERS WHO ARE NOT CONNECTED TO THE GENOCIDE IN
RWANDA.

THUS, FOR THEIR FOUNDING MEETING, ONE OF THEM TRAVELS
THERE FROM FAR AWAY: FROM GERMANY.
I WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE LINKS OF THE FDLR TO GERMANY. THEREFORE I DRIVE ACROSS GERMANY, TO THE RUHR AREA.
FREDERIK AND I MEET WITH BIANCA SCHMOLZE IN BOCHUM. SHE WORKS AT THE REFUGEE AID. SHE IS ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF THE BOOK "TATORT KONGO – PROZESS IN DEUTSCHLAND".

MISS SCHMOLZE HAS SO MUCH TO TELL US. SHE HAS DOCUMENTED A TRIAL AGAINST THE LEADERS OF THE FDLR. FOR MANY YEARS, SHE ATTENDED THE COURT ON EVERY DAY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF MILITIA LIVES IN GERMANY. FREDERIK AND I DECIDE TO LOOK AT THE LIFE OF ONE OF THEM: IGNACE MURWANASHYAKA.

A DEFENDANT READ A STATEMENT FOR TEN DAYS.

THE CHURCH HELPED WITH INTEGRATION

VICTIM WITNESSES

INTERNATIONAL LAW

PENAL CODE

BUSURUNGI
Ignace Murwanashyaka was born in 1963. A priest from Germany educated him at a Catholic mission school in Rwanda.

In the 1980s, Murwanashyaka, like many other students, came from Rwanda to Germany. Only sympathizers of the regime of ruler Habyarimana were able to receive one of the highly sought-after scholarships abroad.

A Catholic municipality and a Franciscan monastery in Rhineland finance his studies and obtain a work permit for him.

After the genocide in Rwanda, Murwanashyaka organizes protests against the new Tutsi government. He lived in Bonn at that time.

In 2000, Murwanashyaka applies for asylum in Germany. In his application he denies the genocide against the Tutsi. Instead, he claims the Tutsi had murdered the Hutu. As a result his life was in danger, supposedly.

Despite this distortion of history, everything happens swiftly: he files his application in January, receives asylum in February and a German passport in March. This allows him to take part in the foundation of the FDLR in May 2000.
In 2001, he became President of the FDLR. But he was more than a political leader. The militia saw a kind of prophet in him who would secure their return to a lost land.

During this entire time he lived in Germany.

Between my travels, I draw at the Correctiv Newsroom. I think about Murwanashyaka.
Next I travel to Southern Germany. Murwanashyaka lived in Mannheim since 2001.

I want to follow his tracks there.
I spend the night near the train station. While having breakfast, I mark the points where Murwanashyaka lived: his apartment, his church.

Again and again in this story of colonial rule, genocides and massacres I encounter the church.

At the Bahnhofstrasse in Mannheim, where Murwanashyaka had lived, I stand before a statue of the Virgin Mary.
I sit down at a cafe and continue to read about Murwanashyaka’s life.

In the morning he takes his son to the kindergarten. He lives off of unemployment benefits and can devote all his time to FDLR work.

On May 31st, 2000, he registers the FDLR.org website, the militia’s most important propaganda instrument.

MURWANASHYAKA IS VERY RELIGIOUS. A FRANCISCAN MONASTERY IN COLOGNE EMPLOYED HIM IN THE 2000S.

HE GOES TO PRAY AT A CHURCH IN MANNHEIM EVERY DAY. ON SUNDAYS, HE HELPS WHEEL-CHAIR? BELIEVERS ATTEND SERVICE.

DURING THE WEEK HE WRITES THE MILITIA’S PRESS RELEASES AND CONTINUES TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH MILITARY COMMANDERS IN THE EAST CONGO.
IN 2005 MURWANASHYAKA TRAVELS TO THE CONGO. THERE, IT IS SAID, HE PAID 250,000 US DOLLARS, WHICH HE SUPPOSEDLY RECEIVED FROM THE CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT, TO THE FDLR FIGHTERS. 10 DOLLARS FOR EVERY ONE, TO BUY BOOTS.

IN NOVEMBER 2005, THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL IMPOSES SANCTIONS AGAINST MURWANASHYAKA AND THE COMMANDER OF THE FDLR MILITIA. MURWANASHYAKA'S TRAVELS ARE NOW RESTRICTED TO COUNTRIES WHOSE PASSPORT HE HOLDS.

THUS THANKS TO HIS GERMAN PASSPORT, MURWANASHYAKA COULD STILL TRAVEL BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN GERMANY AND UGANDA, AND FROM THERE CROSS THE BORDER INTO THE CONGO.

NOW GERMANY IS UNDER PRESSURE: THE FEDERAL OFFICE OF MIGRATION AND REFUGEES (BAMF) CANCELS HIS ASYLUM STATUS IN EARLY 2006. WHEN HE LANDS AT THE FRANKFURT AIRPORT SHORTLY AFTER, HE IS PRESENTED WITH THE NOTICE. MURWANASHYAKA TURNS HIMSELF IN TO THE POLICE IN MANNHEIM, WHERE HE’S DETAINED PENDING DEPORTATION. HIS ARREST IS A SHOCK FOR THE FDLR TROOPS IN THE EAST CONGO.

HIS LAWYER ACCOMPLISHES HIS RELEASE AFTER 19 DAYS.

MURWANASHYAKA’S DEPORTATION IS SUSPENDED. MANY YEARS GO BY BEFORE HE IS FINALLY DEPRIVED OF HIS ASYLUM STATUS.

THE CITY OF MANNHEIM DEMANDS THAT MURWANASHYAKA CEASES HIS POLITICAL WORK.

HE DOES NOT COMPLY.

THE CHANGEOVER PUTS THE FDLR IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION. THEIR ENEMIES INITIATE A JOINT MILITARY OPERATION AGAINST THE FDLR IN JANUARY 2009; THEY NAME THEIR OPERATION UMOJA WETU. IN SPRING, THE RWANDAN ARMY RETREATS.

CONGOLESE TROOPS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE AGAINST THE FDLR ALL YEAR.
The FDLR’s opponents intend to demolish the militia’s support by the local population. With a campaign against the FDLR, they go from village to village. As a result, the situation of the FDLR troops further deteriorates. Previously, the militia had little to fear from the local population.

At the end of April 2009, Congolese troops and local militias also kill a large number of Rwandan refugees as a result of their attacks on the FDLR.
THE FDLR ACCUSES THE POPULATION IN THE EAST CONGO OF WORKING WITH THEIR ENEMIES FROM RWANDA AND THE CONGO. IN TARGETED ACTS OF REVENGE, THEY ATTACK A NUMBER OF VILLAGES: KIPPOPO ON FEBRUARY 13TH, MIANGA ON APRIL 12TH. THE MILITIA MURDERS CIVILIANS AND BURNS DOWN HOMES.

IT’S ALL FAKE NEWS, MURWANASHYAKA CLAIMS IN THE PRESS RELEASES HE POSTS ON FDLR.ORG. MADE UP BY HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS. THEIR ONLY GOAL BEING TO DISCREDIT THE FDLR.

JOURNALISTS WHO REPORT ON THE ATROCITIES ARE SUPPOSEDLY PAID OFF. IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BBC, IGNACE MURWANASHYAKA SAYS AID THAT FDLR FIGHTERS WHO HAD DEFECTED TO THE RWANDAN ARMY WERE RESPONSIBLE.

BUT MURWANASHYAKA KNOWS THE TRUTH. HE IS IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THE LOCAL TROOPS, SUPPORTING THEIR MORALE.

AND HE SPECIFICALLY SUPPORTS THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE FDLR ON THE GROUND: HE PAYS FOR THE SATELLITE PHONES OF LOCAL COMMANDERS. THIS ALLOWS THEM TO COORDINATE THEIR ATTACKS.
THE VILLAGE BUSURUNGI. 700 HOUSES, INCLUDING A CHURCH, A SCHOOL AND A SMALL CLINIC. THE CONGOLESE TROOPS POSITIONED THEMSELVES AT THE EDGE OF THE TOWN.
ON MAY 10TH, 2009, AT 2 IN THE MORNING, HUNDREDS OF FDLR FIGHTERS ATTACK THE VILLAGE.

THE ATTACKERS INDISCRIMINATELY SHOOT AT THE HOUSES, NOT DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS. THE VILLAGE’S DEFENDERS QUICKLY FLEE. THE FDLR KILLS AT LEAST 96 PEOPLE IN BUSURUNGI: THEY CHOP THE VICTIMS TO DEATH WITH MACHETES, CUT THEIR THROATS OR BURN THEM IN THEIR HOUSES. THEN THEY BURN DOWN THE ENTIRE VILLAGE.
A UN HELICOPTER ARRIVES AT THE VILLAGE FIVE DAYS AFTER THE MASSACRE. SMOKE IS STILL RISING TO THE SKY. THE AREA REMAINS UNPOPULATED FOR ONE AND A HALF YEARS.
NGOs estimated that FDLR attacks in 2009 resulted in the loss of 1,000 lives and the rape of 7,000 girls and women. The massacres are giving rise to a new stream of refugees: now the Tutsi are fleeing.

At the United Nations office in Goma, the UN employees have long learned of the significance the FDLR president residing in Germany carries for the militia.

They ask themselves why German authorities aren’t doing anything to withdraw the support of local commanders coming from Germany and put a stop to the FDLR propaganda.

The German police wiretaps Murwanashyaka, but does not take any action.
It isn’t until November 17th, 2009, that the judiciary system finally has Murwanashyaka arrested at an apartment in Karlsruhe.

A few hours later a UN committee meeting takes place in New York, where the UN condemns the FDLR massacres.

Is the arrest just a few hours prior a coincidence? Or were the German authorities wanting to escape embarrassing criticism at the last moment?
I travel to Stuttgart. It is the place where Germany finally dealt with the crimes of the FDLR.

I visit the court in which Murwanashyaka and the vice-president of the FDLR, who had also lived in Germany, were brought to justice.
THE TRIAL TAKES FOUR YEARS. FOR A LONG TIME THERE’S ALMOST NO PROGRESS.

THE PERPETRATORS LIVED IN GERMANY, THE CRIMES TOOK PLACE IN THE EAST CONGO. THE COURT MUST ALIGN INTERNATIONAL LAW WITH THE GERMAN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. WITNESSES OF THE MASSACRES ARE HEARD BY THE COURT VIA VIDEO CONFERENCE.

IT IS THE FIRST TRIAL OF ITS KIND IN GERMANY.
ON SEPTEMBER 28TH, 2015, THE HIGHER REGIONAL COURT IN STUTTGART FINDS MURWANASHYAKA GUILTY OF LEADERSHIP IN A TERRORIST ASSOCIATION AND AIDING FOUR WAR CRIMES, SENTENCING HIM TO 13 YEARS IN PRISON.

MURWANASHYAKA REMAINED PRESIDENT OF THE FDLR.

THE MILITIA CONTINUED ITS BATTLE IN THE REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES.
I pack my things and visit Correctiv once more.

I say goodbye to Frederik and his colleagues and hope to meet them again one day in Burkina Faso. Hopefully the crimes in my country will one day be as well documented as the massacres of the FDLR in Congo.
I TAKE A LAST WALK THROUGH BERLIN. IN THE AFRICAN DISTRICT, STREETS AND PLACES HAVE BEEN NAMED AFTER WAR CRIMINALS FOR A CENTURY. THEY COMMITTED MURDERS IN THE GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

IN SPRING 2018, THE DISTRICT DECIDED TO NAME THE STREETS AFTER RESISTANCE FIGHTERS. THE DEBATE ABOUT IT LASTED MORE THAN TEN YEARS.

THE AMBITION OF CHANGING OUR VIEW OF THE COMMON HISTORY OF AFRICA AND EUROPE WILL TAKE TIME. IT IS NOT EASY TO CONCERN ONESELF WITH THE PAST.

THE STORY OF MURWANASHYAKA: AFRICA AND EUROPE ARE CONNECTED BY MANY CRIMES.

BUT US ARTISTS AND JOURNALISTS CAN CONNECT THE CONTINENTS AS WELL. WE, TOO, CAN COOPERATE.

WE CAN SEEK THE TRUTH.
BIographies

Grégory Dabilougou, born in 1981, is an artist with roots in France and Burkina Faso. Greg has pushed open the door to art via graffiti. Early on, he began covering the walls of his city. He found his inspiration and his artist name in the streets: El Marto. He quickly tried to initiate himself in other techniques. Greg studied visual communication at the Cambrai University of art and communication and at the art academies of Amiens and Helsinki. He completed his education at the cultural center Hangar 11 in Ouagadougou.

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Frederik Richter, born in 1979, is a journalist at Correctiv. To Frederik, a good investigation crosses borders. As a result, his topics cover international corruption cases, arms exports, capital markets and organized crime. Frederik likes to follow abandoned paths, listen to the losers of a deal and read through the footnotes of balance sheets. A journalist must be a stranger: only then can he ask the right questions.

Prior to his time at Correctiv, Frederik worked in the Middle East and Southeast Asia for over 10 years. There he, among other things, investigated the funding of ruling families and generals and reported on the Arab Spring.

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Our Topics: Democracy and Freedom

Our topics are diverse: We investigate how people are already being affected by climate change - and what we can do. We inform on the „Neue Rechte“ [“New Right“, right-wing political movement] that endangers our democracy. We report on affordable living space, as well as corruption in medicine and politics.

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EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

THIS WORK IS PRIMARILY BASED ON VERDICT 5 - 3 STE 6/10 OF THE STUTTGART HIGHER REGIONAL COURT FROM SEPTEMBER 28TH, 2015, AND ON THE TITLE TATORT KONGO - PROZESS IN DEUTSCHLAND BY AUTHORS DOMINIC JOHNSON, SIMONE SCHLINDWEIN AND BIANCA SCHMOLZE, PUBLISHED BY THE CH. LINKS VERLAG.

IN PARTICULAR, WE THANK BIANCA SCHMOLZE FOR HER TIME AND HER INSIGHTS INTO THE FDLR TRIAL.

THIS PUBLICATION WAS SPONSORED BY THE OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS.
WHY IS AFRICA'S HISTORY SO BLOODY?
WITH THIS QUESTION IN MIND, THE ARTIST EL MARTO TRAVELS FROM BURKINA FASO TO BERLIN - TO THE CITY, IN WHICH THE AFRICAN CONTINENT WAS ONCE DIVIDED.

HERE HE DISCOVERS THAT THE AFTERMATH OF GERMANY'S COLONIAL HISTORY CONTINUES TO HAVE A LASTING EFFECT. EVEN TODAY, CRIMES ARE HAPPENING IN AFRICA, WHICH GERMANY COULD PREVENT. A RWANDAN MILITIA COMMITS MASSACRES AGAINST THE CIVIL POPULATION IN EASTERN CONGO - ITS LEADERS LIVE IN GERMANY.

THE ARTIST EL MARTO AND THE JOURNALIST FREDERIK RICHTER TURN THIS CASE INTO AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNEY BETWEEN EUROPE AND AFRICA. BECAUSE THE TWO CONTINENTS ARE CONNECTED BY MORE THAN JUST CRIME.