

The Revelations of WikiLeaks: No. 4—The Haunting Case of a Belgian Child Killer and How WikiLeaks Helped Crack It

Elizabeth Vos reviews the infamous legal case of Marc Dutroux and why it engendered public distrust in the institutions of government.

This is the fourth article in a series that is looking back on the major works of the publication that has altered the world since its founding in 2006. The series is an effort to counter mainstream media coverage, which is ignoring WikiLeaks' work, and is instead focusing on Julian Assange's personality. It is WikiLeaks' uncovering of governments' crimes and corruption that set the U.S. after Assange and which ultimately led to his arrest on April 11. In this article by Consortium News contributor Elizabeth Vos, originally published by her in 2017 on Disobedient Media, Vos looked at how WikiLeaks helped uncover evidence that showed Belgian case was part of a politically-protected child sex trafficking network. The Belgian case takes on added relevance in the wake of the arrest of financier Jeffery Epstein for alleged sex trafficking of children with allegations of Epstein's connections to powerful intelligence agencies.

By [Elizabeth Vos](#)



The case of notorious homicidal pedophile Marc Dutroux, now serving a life sentence in Belgium, is infamous for the deep depravity of the crimes that were committed and witnessed.

Evidence emerged twice in the case, first in legal proceedings, secondly by the publication of many of the prosecution's records by WikiLeaks in 2009.

The case was marked by the extreme suppression of evidence in what many have called a coverup perpetrated by the Belgian establishment. The episode is a definitive example of the exposure of deep judicial and political corruption leading to widespread public distrust in the legitimacy of their institutions of government.

This sentiment has been echoed most recently in the U.S., where the primary rigging in 2016 by the Democratic National Committee left many feeling that the rule of law has come to mean little in the face of an utterly corrupt establishment that has become unaccountable to the public.

The Dutroux scandal set a precedent of mass public protest in response to such abuses, evident last year (2016) in South Korea's response to the scandal surrounding President Park Geun-hye and her advisor Choi Soon-Sil.

It took the better part of a decade for the Belgian legal system to convict Marc Dutroux in 2004 for the mid-1990s kidnapping and rape of six girls, four of whom were murdered. The case was infamous for an inexplicably high number of mysterious deaths, suppression of evidence by the police, and numerous accounts from witnesses of extreme abuse perpetrated by a well-connected, violent pedophile ring.

The case prompted roughly 300,000 Belgians to take to the streets in 1996 in solidarity with the victims in "The White

March," where protesters adopted a color that in Belgium is a sign of hope.

The Dutroux Affair left such deep scars on the consciousness of the Belgian population that roughly one third of Belgians who shared the surname Dutroux with the accused had their names legally changed. Despite the case having been legally concluded, many years later it is apparent that numerous significant elements of the important case remain unresolved.

Arrested

The case began with the arrest of Marc Dutroux in 1996. Two of the four dead girls found on his properties had been buried alive after being wrapped in plastic. Two more girls died of starvation in a home-made underground dungeon while Dutroux served a brief prison sentence. Part of the public outcry regarding the handling of Dutroux's case stemmed from his previous convictions for similar rapes against young girls; despite the nature of these crimes, Dutroux had been released early, allowing him to re-offend.

Media reports describe victims kept in cages. A large amount of DNA evidence recovered from these cells were never analyzed by authorities, even though it may have revealed the identities of additional perpetrators. The defense regularly cited DNA evidence indicating that other people visited Dutroux's cell, alluding to hundreds of human hairs that were never accounted for.

Adding to the botched nature of the case, police eventually admitted that they could have saved lives had they watched videos confiscated from Dutroux's home showing

him constructing the dungeon where some of the girls died.

Dutroux's lawyer commented in court on the failure to analyze DNA evidence found in the basement cell where two of Dutroux's victims died: "Can people really make you believe there wasn't a pedophile ring? We see clearly in the dossier material proof that other people than the accused here present frequented the cellar."

Dutroux's claims regarding help from the police appeared to have been corroborated by seven arrests in the case, including that of a police officer.

Dutroux and his counsel consistently alleged that he had abducted and abused girls with police help as part of a child trafficking and abuse network connected to the elite of the Belgian establishment during his criminal proceedings. The claims were discussed by The Washington Post, which also noted that police had said Dutroux was part of a child-prostitution ring that may also have been responsible for several other disappearances still unsolved. Reporters wrote that Dutroux's "gang" allegedly offered to buy young victims for \$5,000 apiece.

Accomplice Michel Nihoul

Dutroux also claimed that Belgian businessman Michel Nihoul had been his accomplice and was his link with a larger criminal enterprise. Nihoul was charged in relation to the case with "kidnapping, rape, conspiracy, and drug offenses," among a total of 13 people who were charged in connection with the Dutroux case. Nihoul was acquitted of charges connected to kidnapping, but was convicted of participating in a ring that trafficked drugs and people into Belgium.

Nihoul had expressed confidence to [The Guardian](#) after charges were initially brought against him, saying that the case would never come to court because he had “information about important people in Belgium that could bring the government down.” During the interview Nihoul boasted, calling himself the monster of Belgium. His allusion to sexual blackmail material paralleled Marc Dutroux’s allegations during court proceedings that Nihoul was connected to a network of powerful child abusers.

According to [the BBC](#), investigators believed that Dutroux and Nihoul were both part of a larger human trafficking network: “Investigators believe Dutroux and Nihoul were planning a long distance prostitution trafficking network involving cars and the import of girls from Slovakia...” [Fox News](#) reported on the reaction of the mother of one of Dutroux’s victims, who [said](#): “This has confirmed what I thought: They worked together... the recognition of this is a relief.”

Nihoul’s conviction for trafficking drugs and people begs the question as to who else may have been involved in the network. Nihoul’s statement that he could “bring the government down” implied his criminal activities included ties with influential individuals, which echoed statements made by Marc Dutroux.

[Witnesses](#) in the case identified Nihoul as a violent man who attended orgies where children were sexually abused, tortured and sometimes killed with members of the establishment present. The first judge in the case, Jean-Marc Connerotte, believed “Nihoul was the brains behind the operation,” [The Guardian](#) reported. [The Telegraph](#) reported

that Dutroux's lawyers had alluded to horrific claims of a "satanic cult" that included child sacrifice.

There were over 800 mentions of Nihoul in the WikiLeaks dossier, published in 2009. The notes record the presence of a photo of Nihoul with "various political figures," as well as a statement by Dutroux that: "Nihoul proposed to reduce [traffick] girls from Eastern countries."

Descriptions of Dutroux in the dossier include his request of help from his brother in pushing a car laden with bodies into a canal. This instance was one of many observations in the dossier which strongly suggest that Dutroux and Nihoul were involved in more crimes than those for which they were charged, and that there may have been additional unknown accomplices in these acts. That these potential links were not investigated fueled public outrage at the failure of the Belgian judicial process.

WikiLeaks' Information

In 2009, *WikiLeaks* provided further information regarding the case via their publication of the "Dutroux Dossier." Belgian authorities later attempted – unsuccessfully – to force *WikiLeaks* to remove the Belgian dossier. Threats to sue *WikiLeaks* came amid the media firestorm in the wake of *WikiLeaks*' publication of the Iraq War Logs, and the revelation of U.S. military human rights abuses.



WikiLeaks summarized the Dutroux case: “Dutroux was a figure in the European criminal underworld and the case had connections to other underworld figures, to police corruption and from there to Belgium political figures.” This case then, is unique in having been documented twice over, first in a contorted legal record and secondarily by a publisher with a flawless record for accuracy.

WikiLeaks’ Dutroux dossier also shows large financial transactions, maps of numerous European countries, and the presence of international currencies including that of Morocco and Saudi Arabia. The dossier shows payments of hundreds of thousands of francs to Michelle Martin, Dutroux’s then-wife, and to Dutroux’s personal bank account. It appears to be a reasonable inference from these documents that Marc Dutroux and Michel Nihoul were not acting alone in their criminal enterprises. Much as in the lack of analysis of DNA material recovered from Dutroux’s basement, the lack of investigation into Marc Dutroux’s financial connections

increased frustration over an appallingly inefficient legal procedure.

Marc Dutroux was as an electrician living on social security benefits during the time of the crimes, but nonetheless owned 10 houses. The New York Times wrote on this point: "...After several of the disappearances, Mr. Dutroux paid large sums of money into several bank accounts...Within four years of being released early from jail, where he had served time for rape and kidnapping, Mr. Dutroux – whose only official income was a welfare check – was worth an estimated 6 million francs, suggesting to investigators that he was acting for others higher up in a pedophile and prostitution ring."

Mysterious Deaths

The investigation was also mired by an unusually high number of deaths in relation to the scandal. These included the son of a judge, police officers, and even the chief prosecutor overseeing the case.

The Guardian reported: "Since [Dutroux's] arrest, twenty potential witnesses connected with the case have died in mysterious circumstances, fueling suspicions of a cover-up reaching the highest levels." The Guardian added that important evidence had also disappeared.

The New York Times reported on the death of Hubert Massa, who served as the chief prosecuting attorney in Liege, and was in charge of the investigation into the alleged pedophile murders committed by Marc Dutroux. Massa was also the lead investigator of the 1991 gangland-style slaying of Andre Cools, the Socialist party boss in Wallonia.

Massa's death during the Dutroux case was termed a suicide by his superior Anne Thily. The main suspect in the Cools case also committed suicide.

Revelations of corruption resulting from Cools' death led to the disgrace of Willy Claes, a Belgian statesman and secretary-general of NATO. Claes resigned from his leadership position after he was found guilty of corruption. The witness in the Dutroux investigation known as X3 further identified Willy Claes as one of those present during alleged torture, sexual abuse and murder of children. The Washington Post also speculated that there may have been a connection between the Cools case and that of Dutroux.

The New York Times reported on the death of the son of a police officer involved with investigating Dutroux: "Judge Poncelet's son, a police officer, was involved in another case in which Mr. Dutroux was implicated. He was investigating the trafficking of stolen cars in 1996 when he was shot and killed in an unsolved murder."

The Irish Times and other media noted strange deaths among witnesses tied to the Dutroux case, describing how Bruno Tagliaferro, a scrap merchant who planned to testify against Dutroux, was poisoned, and his wife was burned to death in her bed. A sex club owner associated with Nihoul was also shot to death.

Jean Van Peteghem was yet another death associated with the investigation; he had spoken to authorities regarding his involvement with Marc Dutroux. According to European reports, he died when his moped crashed into a bus. Dutroux

also admitted murdering an accomplice, Bernard Weinstein. The many deaths surrounding the Dutroux scandal fueled concerns that Dutroux was part of a larger pedophile network that had gone unpunished.

Beacons of Hope

Despite these allegations, there were some who stood out as beacons of hope in the mind of the Belgian populace. Judge Connerotte, the original judge in the Dutroux investigation, was widely perceived as a hero in Belgium because his actions had resulted in the release of two girls; Sabine Dardenne, 12, and Laetitia Delhez, 14, from Dutroux's dungeon. The Telegraph reported Sabine had been chained by the neck for 79 days and raped repeatedly. Despite having saved Sabine and Laetitia, Connerotte was removed from the case by the Belgian judiciary for what was labeled conflict of interest after he shared a meal at a fundraiser for the victim's families.

Statements made by the well-loved judge in the wake of his removal provided additional indications of deep corruption connected to the organized trafficking, rape and murder of children. Media reports described Connerotte's statements in court, where he said "high-level murder plots" had stopped his investigation into a "child-sex mafia."

Connerotte further described his belief that mafia groups had seized control of the "key institutions of the country." Connerotte discussed the information which was later published by *WikiLeaks*: "The file talks of seizure of children, foreign trafficking, and perhaps even of cells... The sum of 150,000 francs [£2,500] was mentioned as

the price for girls. I was struck by the richness of these documents.”

That the well-liked judge responsible for the release of Dutroux’s only surviving victims would make such explosive statements regarding the case, illustrates the seriousness of the corruption surrounding the scandal, and explains the degree to which the Belgian public was affected by such stark revelations of Dutroux’s crimes as well as the procedural abuses which had allowed him to commit them with near impunity and which failed to investigate his alleged accomplices.

Adding to public frustration was the revelation that another judge in the case, Van Espen, had personal ties to Michel Nihoul. [The Guardian](#) reported that as a lawyer, Van Espen had represented Nihoul’s wife and Van Espen’s sister was the godmother of Nihoul’s child. Despite this, [The Guardian](#) reported, Van Espen did not resign from the case [until](#) his relationship with Nihoul was publicly revealed in 1998, years into the investigation.

That Connerotte was removed while Van Espen had been allowed to remain on the case was yet another source of ire for the Belgian populace.

This corruption was yet again exposed when Marc Verwilghen, chairman of the parliamentary inquiry into the Dutroux case, [reported attempts](#) to stifle their investigation into how the case had been handled. Verwilghen eventually publishing a book which claimed that the commission’s findings had been muzzled by political and judicial leaders to prevent the revelation of details which

would have implicated the complicity of additional perpetrators.

That allegations of corruption and abuse made by the initial judge in the Dutroux case would be corroborated by the chair of the parliamentary inquiry into the botched case suggests to some extent the depth of corruption surrounding the investigation. The case was so deeply mishandled that it was reported to have inspired a complete “crisis of public confidence in the Belgian government.”

René Michaux, a police officer, was principally noted to have epitomized the mishandling of the case. Michaux had failed to properly analyze videotapes which were confiscated from Dutroux that would have revealed his involvement in rape and constructing cells in which the kidnapped girls were kept. Hundreds of the tapes were not processed, some were even returned to Dutroux.

Michaux was additionally condemned in the eyes of the public for having ignored the sound of children screaming when he visited Dutroux’s home. Belgian police admitted this inaction resulted in the death of two of Dutroux’s victims. Despite such extreme incompetence, Marchaux received a promotion to the position of police commissioner before his death in 2009. Marchaux’s promotion was viewed by many to have implied rewards for compliance in a deeply corrupt legal system that simultaneously punished those who acted on behalf of victims, as had Judge Connerotte.

Corruption allegations were further fueled by the words of Anne Thilly, the prosecutor general of Liege, who claimed bodies recovered from Dutroux’s property were too decomposed

to perform DNA analysis. However, the [BBC](#) reported that: "... Autopsy states quite clearly that the bodies were not decomposed. Samples were taken. It is just that no one seems to know what has happened to the results... Why... were the hairs which detectives gathered from the dungeon in Dutroux's cellar never sent for DNA analysis?" This blatantly corrupt or incompetent process increased the gall of the Belgian public.

'X-witness' Accounts

Numerous women, codenamed "[X-witnesses](#)," spoke to investigators working on the Dutroux case, claiming to have suffered horrific abuses at the hands of a criminal network linked to Dutroux and Nihoul, which had abused children in order to blackmail members of the Belgian establishment. According to [BBC](#), the X-witnesses placed Nihoul and Dutroux at the scene of torture, rape and murder of multiple children along with other elite figures. Nihoul was also accused producing snuff films. The number of witnesses eventually reached to [X9](#), according to a [BBC documentary](#) on the case.

[The New York Times](#) also reported on the book "The X-Files: What Belgium Was Not Supposed to Know About the Dutroux Affair," which extensively documented the X-witnesses' testimony: "The book draws copiously from police files, transcriptions of the X-witnesses' evidence, the findings of a parliamentary commission and other sources. Even if the way the X-witnesses testified seemed irrational, the authors say, many of the facts they described stand up to scrutiny."

The first and most well-known victim to come forward was

codenamed "X1," her real identity later revealed in the press as Regina Louf. The [BBC](#) described Louf's testimony: "It was big business – blackmail – there was a lot of money involved... sessions were secretly filmed without the clients' knowledge." [The Guardian](#) described Louf's haunting allegations: "This 'entertainment' was not just sex... It involved sadism, torture and even murder, and again she described the places, the victims and the ways they were killed. One of the regular organizers of these parties, she claimed, was the man she knew as 'Mich', Jean Michel Nihoul, 'a very cruel man. He abused children in a very sadistic way', she said. Also there, she said, was the young Dutroux."

[The New York Times](#) also noted: "[Louf spoke of] having been sold into prostitution by her grandmother and later introduced into a circle of orgies at which... she had seen young children tortured and murdered. The other X-witnesses, one of whom worked for the police, told similar stories of childhood abuse, and described hunts at which children were chased through woods with Dobermans. Mr. De Baets... had each of [Louf's] statements checked out, and discovered that she had inexplicably detailed knowledge of the unsolved murders of two young women in the 1980s that supported the thesis of a conspiracy."

As noted by [The New York Times](#), Louf's testimony was regarded as remarkably accurate, to the point that she was able to correctly describe the scene of an unsolved murder. The [BBC](#) reported Louf's detailed testimony had included details of names and locations where members of the establishment had engaged in violent orgies with children;

Louf alleged that Michel Nihoul was a regular participant in events. Louf also claimed that children had been raped, tortured, and murdered during the fetid gatherings, with the crimes often filmed for blackmail purposes.

[The Guardian](#) described Louf's accuracy: "At least one of the murders she described matched an unsolved case... What Louf had described was a macabre torture which had eventually killed a 15-year-old girl she knew as Chrissie. 'It was a sort of bondage,' she told me, 'so her legs and her hands and her throat were connected with the same rope, and so when she moved she strangled herself.' "

Further verifying the veracity of Louf's description, [The Guardian](#) wrote that the scene of the murder she claimed to have witnessed occurred in an underground mushroom farm. [The report](#) states that the son of the former owner of the location had stated, "I have never met Regina Louf. All I know is that she could not have described the house as well as she did unless she'd been there... It would be impossible to invent it." Louf's struggle to speak out on the horrific abuses she claimed to have experienced and witnessed ultimately failed. Investigators who believed her testimony to be credible were removed from the investigation, and her real identity was leaked to the press.

After Louf's identity was made public, her reputation was systematically destroyed. [The BBC](#) wrote that after her identity became known, a government-owned TV station RTBF began a campaign "designed to prove that Dutroux was an 'isolated pervert' kidnapping girls for himself, that there was no network, that Jean Michel Nihoul was innocent and Regina Louf was a liar." After this point, the public

effectively gave up struggling to find real justice for Dutroux's victims. To protest systemic corruption was to be associated with insanity, and so outrage was morphed by shame into heavy silence. For years, the only answer to the known and unknown victims of Dutroux was the same: a resounding silence.

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