

SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Enclosed are clippings of the latest local and international press on the Special Court and related issues obtained by the Press and Public Affairs Office as of:

Monday, June 20, 2005

The press clips are produced Monday to Friday.
If you are aware of omissions or have any comments or suggestions please contact
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For failing to turnover Taylor...

US to refuse Nigeria debt relief

Story: Sahr Musa Yamba

Sensors of the United States of America (US) past Wednesday proposed in the House during a debate that debt relief to Nigeria from the US be refused should President Olusegun Obasanjo not turnover indicted erstwhile head of state of Liberia, Charles Taylor to the United

Nations backed Special Court in Sierra Leone to face war crimes charges.

Senator Obama, in his contribution noted, "I agree with the senior Senator from Vermont about the importance of upholding the rule of law in Africa and around the world. I would also like to add my

Continued page 3

US to refuse Nigeria debt relief

From page 1

support for the efforts of the Special Court for Sierra Leone to bring to justice some of the worst war criminals of the 20th century. While the Special Court has not been perfect, there is no question that the Court is doing vitally important work of promoting peace and reconciliation, increasing accountability, and strengthening the rule of law throughout West Africa. I also want to discuss a related issue--the case of Charles Taylor...

I will simply say that Charles Taylor is an indicted war criminal, and he needs to be transferred to the Special Court to stand trial as soon as possible. The Government of Nigeria has allowed Charles Taylor to live in exile, within its borders, with the support of the international community, including the United States, since August 2003. While we owe Nigeria a debt of gratitude for helping prevent further bloodshed in Liberia, it is time for Mr. Taylor to be transferred to the Special Court.

Our nation should be

permitted to willfully ignore an indictment issued by this tribunal. Moreover, there are credible reports that Mr. Taylor has broken the terms of his exile, is a threat to the Liberian peace process, and continues to meddle in the internal affairs of Liberia--just a few months before the Liberian elections."

Senator Leahy in his contribution said, "I absolutely share the Senator's views of the situation. Charles Taylor's actions are a breach of his promises to Nigerian President Obasanjo. And, I believe that if Nigeria does not hand over Charles Taylor for trial, it could constitute a threat to Liberian peace, justice in Sierra Leone, and the rule of law throughout West Africa. This is why the provision of law that I mentioned earlier is so important. It is the law of the United States that there shall be no assistance to the central government--including debt relief--for countries harboring fugitives from the Special Court for Sierra Leone. There is strong bipartisan support in the U.S.

Congress to reauthorize this provision in fiscal year 2006, which means that unless President Bush issues a waiver, Nigeria will not be eligible for U.S. debt relief or military assistance, or any other assistance to the central government, until it sends Charles Taylor to the Special Court for trial.

"I would point out that President Bush can exercise the waiver authority in the law by simply submitting a plan in writing on how the Administration will get Mr. Taylor to the Special Court to stand trial.

Mr. President, it is not in the interests of the people of West Africa, including Nigeria, or the United States, to continue to shelter Charles Taylor from justice. As a strong supporter of debt relief, I believe there is a strong case to be made that Nigeria's debt should be forgiven, but not until President Obasanjo again demonstrates leadership and hands over Charles Taylor for trial. At that point, I will strongly support debt relief for Nigeria and actively lobby the administration and Congress to make it a reality."

Only Taylor's Extradition Can Bring Peace To West Africa

...David Crane

By Tejan Lamboi

THE prosecutor for the UN backed Special Court for Sierra Leone, David Crane has reiterated that only Charles Taylor's extradition to the war crimes court in Sierra Leone can restore total peace and security to the subregion.

The prosecutor made the statement Friday whilst welcoming the release of a new Global Witness Report on peace and security in Liberia and West Africa. The report accused the former Liberian President of violating the terms of his assylum agreement with Nigeria by retaining regular contacts with key Liberian political and military figures and interfering in Liberian and regional affairs.

See Back Page

Peace To West Africa

From Front Page

David Crane said: "Once again, a report points to Taylor's threat to the fragile peace that currently exists in Liberia and West Africa. Only his transfer to the detention facility of the Special Court can end his disruptive influence in the region." The Special Court Prosecutor went further to state that despite a UN travel ban and the freezing of his assets, the report from the Global Witness stated clearly that Taylor remains in constant touch with former members of his regime and continues to fund disruptive activities in Liberia. "He is undermining the entire effort at stabilising Liberia and creating sustainable peace throughout West Africa."

According to the report, there are links between the exploitation of natural resources and conflict. It further stated that the UN timber and diamond sanctions are being violated in Liberia and illegal diamonds understood to be shipped to Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and directly to Belgium.

Taylor who was first indicted by the court on March 3 2003, faces a 17-count indictment for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during Sierra Leone's decade long conflict.

Concord Times. Monday June 20, 2005.

Hinga Norman's death threat letter

Special Representative of the (UN)
Secretary General
UNASML Headquarters
Mammy Yoko Hotel
Aberdeen, Freetown
3rd June, 2005

Dear Sir,

VERY URGENT PLEA - RE: CDF TRIALS

I write to thank Your Excellency for the delegation of two persons you sent to see me and my other unfortunate and suffering colleague detainees who are still being held in appalling, inhuman conditions and DENIED JUSTICE WITH IMPUNITY TO DATE.

I make bold to inform you that the whole Special Court operation across ADMINISTRATION, BENCH and BAR is full of:

- a) BIAS
- b) INJUSTICE
- c) IMPUNITY
- d) CORRUPTION

I am appealing through your good offices to the people of Sierra Leone and the international community, to intervene now, without delay, to avert pending problems if the SC-SL is allowed to conclude by confirming my fears of BIAS, PARTIAL and UNJUST TRIAL to end in conviction.

To begin with, on the 10th of March, 2003, I was rudely arrested, handcuffed and dragged in the most humiliating manner from my Ministerial offices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Freetown to a SLAVES DUNGEON, in Bonthe; a treatment given to me by my own government in the persons of my own brothers (President Tejan Kabbah and Vice President Solomon Berewa), a kind of treatment which the French, British and Americans (US) never meted out to such as Generals Montgomery, De Gaul, Eisenhower at the Nuremberg Trials in the names of crimes against humanity when the Allied Forces defeated the Nazis if only in the name of justice to those who suffered brutalities (RAPE, MURDERS, DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIAN PROPERTIES, etc.) by soldiers of the Allied Forces. Did I need to be treated with such indignity as a mere suspect or accused who is imbued with the presumption of innocence throughout the trial?

A few weeks after my arrest, I was requested by my first counsel a written Statement of Restraint to the Civil Defence Forces, to my huge supporters and sympathizers across Sierra Leone and the world to patiently and peacefully WAIT and give JUSTICE a chance. I wrote that restraining statement in complete good faith and sincerity, which was then broadcast on the radio and published in various newspapers and THANK GOD! Peace and restraint have indeed light up until now.

However, since the 10th of March, 2003, the date of this letter, I have suffered from serious inhuman Treatment at the hands of the Administration (of the Special Court) and I am still suffering from a VERY SEVERE DENIAL OF JUSTICE. The situation of ill-treatment by ADMINISTRATION, BENCH and BAR is now unbearable and intolerable.

As for the Bench and Bar at the SCSL, it is now clear that they are both hell-bent on processing me in inevitable guilt and conviction against all odds. Even as a layman, I can see that legal niceties are adopted

to neutralize and defeat even the most formidable submissions in my favour, until I am delivered cool and stiff on their platter of guilt. I am particularly worried about this since the SCSL has only a two-tier judicial system and no third Chamber for ultimate and final appeal.

I am, therefore, appealing to you, your human conscience and morality, to send as a matter of urgency, an international and national team of neutralists including Judges, Lawyers, Reporters, Human Rightists, etc. (NOT INCLUDING ANY UN WORKERS) to meet me and other detainees and the Defense Counsel separately to investigate these allegations and submit its findings whether:-

- a) To continue the present SCSL judicial setup; or
- b) To forward my appeals to the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone; or
- c) Setup a committee of neutral judges of the international community, not including UN judges; or
- d) To transfer my case to the ICC where I expect nothing but justice.

For the sake of democracy in Sierra Leone, I stood-up in virtual self-sacrifice and challenged the guns of my compatriots - the coupist soldiers and my brothers and sisters of the RUF rebels. Now in the face of INJUSTICE and SCSL judicial impunity, in Sierra Leone, I am prepared to until death against the type of BIAS, PARTIALITY and impunitive INJUSTICE presently being practiced at the Trial and Appeals Chambers and Detention Center of the so-called Special Court for Sierra Leone.

It is with greatest respect and humility that I inform your Excellency that thirty-one (31) days effective the date of this letter without satisfactory response I shall consider my restraining letter referred to above withdrawn and I shall embark on a peaceful protest of HUNDER STRIKE until I die.

Your Humble Defendant (First Accused),
Samuel Hinga Norman - JP

CC:

1. H.E. President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah
2. Hon. Vice President, Solomon Berewa
3. Chairman, African Union
4. Chairman, European Union
5. Chairman, ECOWAS
6. Secretary General, The Commonwealth
7. Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone
8. Trial and Appeals Chambers, SCSL
9. The Attorney General and Minister of Justice (GoSL)
10. President and Members of the Bar Association of Sierra Leone
11. Hon. Speaker and All Members of Parliament
12. Registrar - SCSL
13. Principal Defender - SCSL
14. Prosecutor - SCSL
15. All Defence Counsels (CDF, RUF and AFRC)
16. All Diplomatic and Consular Corps near Freetown for the Governments
17. All Unions (Workers, Teachers, Students, etc)
18. CDF (Ex-combatants)
19. SLAJ (for National and International Press)
20. Norman Defense Teams at Home and Abroad
21. All Detainees - SCSL
22. All International Offices
23. File

Cocorioko Website, <http://www.cocorioko.com/>

BUSH, OBASANJO TO WORK OUT MODALITIES FOR CHARLES TAYLOR 'S TRANSFER TO FREETOWN TRIAL

Monday April 9, 2005

A usually reliable source has hinted to COCORIOKO that President George W. Bush jr and Nigerian leader , Olusegun Obasanjo are working out modalities that would ensure the transfer of former Liberian President Charles Taylor to Freetown.

Taylor has been indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Nigerian leader's concern is said to be his credibility in foreign relations , having committed himself to offer protection to Taylor in exchange for giving up power in Liberia. But it is learnt that Taylor's extradition is being planned in such a way that it will spare the Nigerian President any loss of face.

Before Taylor is taken away probably by INTERPOL officials , backed by U.S. Marshalls, one of the two nations will send out an envoy to some African countries to explain the necessity of upholding the Rule of Law.



Obama's Conditional Love for Nigeria: U.S. Senator Says Debt Relief Should Be Contingent On Taylor Turn Over

Liberian Observer (Monrovia)
NEWS
June 17, 2005
Posted to the web June 17, 2005

By Rodney D. Sieh

Senator from Illinois pledges to become a forceful advocate for Nigeria's debt relief, but says the West African nation must first turn over the former Liberian dictator--an indicted war criminal who has the blood of thousands on his hands and threatens, once again, to destabilize the region--to the Special Court.

United States Senator Barack Obama, D-Illinois has suggested that any debt relief for Nigeria must be conditional provided the West African giant succumbs to international pressure and turn over former Liberian dictator Charles Taylor to the Special Court in Sierra Leone.

Obama, who was born in Hawaii, but is the son of a Kenyan, made the assertions on Wednesday (a copy of the transcript of the Senate session obtained by the Observer) on the floor of the U.S. Senate in a frank exchange with fellow Senator Patrick Leahy, D-Vermont, the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations.

When the world's wealthiest countries clinched a deal on Saturday to wipe out more than \$40 billion of impoverished nations' debts in a drive to free Africa from hunger and disease, Nigeria was one of the few countries that was noticeably absent from the list to win an automatic debt relief.

Eighteen Highly Indebted Poor Countries -- Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia -- will benefit from the debt writeoff.

During his recent visit to Washington to meet President Bush, it was widely reported that Nigerian president Olusegun Obasanjo and U.S. President George Bush discussed Nigeria's debt problems. However it appears that Obasanjo was unwilling to part with Taylor in exchange for debt relief for his country.

World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz, on his first foreign trip as head of the World Bank was in Nigeria this week, provided a partial explanation as to why Nigeria was left off the debt-relief list.

According to the Associated Press, Wolfowitz said Nigeria was not excluded from the G8 deal.

"Nigeria was not excluded from the consideration of the G8 finance ministers. What you may not know is that in their private discussion, they spoke very positively about what you have started here and spoke very strongly

about how important Nigeria is for the rest of Africa," Wolfowitz said.

In recent times, Nigeria has embarked on economic and political reforms and has recently launched a crackdown on corruption, prosecuting top officials who allegedly stole money or engaged in corrupt acts.

But many see Wolfowitz's gesture as an attempt to calm a muddy water Nigeria has already made for itself. Nigeria's foreign debt is officially put at 35 billion dollars and Obasanjo has in the past years led an African campaign for debt relief for countries in the continent in general, and Nigeria in particular.

However, Obama said debt relief from the United States is not automatic and in the past, debt relief has come with conditions, including making progress in fighting corruption and on economic reform, to ensure that this relief achieves the maximum results.

In the case of Nigeria, Obama said, "this means turning over Charles Taylor--an indicted war criminal who has the blood of thousands on his hands and threatens, once again, to destabilize the region--to the Special Court.

"I strongly believe that Nigeria is a worthy candidate for debt relief and a key U.S. partner in West Africa. When Charles Taylor is turned over, there is no doubt in my mind that I will be a forceful advocate for debt relief for Nigeria," said the U.S. Senator.

While heaping praise on Nigeria for its leadership on other issues, especially their efforts to lead the African Union force in Darfur, Obama said he wants nothing more than to see the Taylor issue "successfully resolved so we can focus our attention on other important issues with the Nigerians."

"I would also reiterate what the Senator said about the waiver authority contained in section 585. The President can waive these restrictions, including those pertaining to Nigerian debt relief, by formulating a plan to get Mr. Taylor to the Court."

Nigeria's debt

Three percent of Nigeria's official external debt is owned to the United States -- a very small percentage of its (Nigeria's) overall exposure. All told Nigeria has about \$33,000 million in loans due, with \$25,000 million of the amount owed to donor countries of the so-called Paris Club, a forum where developing countries meet with donor countries, including the U.S., to renegotiate the terms of their government to government debts. Nigerian debt relief and reduction has also been pursued among the G-7 group and the G-7 financial ministries deputy groups on multiple occasions.

One of the country's chief supporter is Sen. Maxine Waters, D-Calif. who favors debt forgiveness, speculated that the rescheduling option suggested by the treasury officials will prove to be unworkable. The California lawmaker once asserted that President Obasanjo "will not be able to sustain democracy and his presidency if he does not get some immediate help and (debt) relief. In 2003, The Paris Club agreed to reschedule \$23.4 billion of Nigeria's foreign debt, which is almost four-fifths of its outstanding external debt.

A History of loans, debts

Recorded documents suggests that the bulk of Nigeria's debts are reportedly from new loans which were incurred in the period 1978 during the first Obasanjo regime through the Shagari regime (when most of it was really incurred in an outrageous manner) to the Buhari regimethat ended in December 1983. In fact the first two so-called "jumbo loans" totaling \$1.75 billion dollars were incurred in 1978. During this 5-year period, of the new 90 or so new loans, 22 were under Obasanjo, 59 under Shagari and 8 under Buhari. The bulk of total debts

(new plus arrears plus particularly the effects of rescheduling) was incurred during the Structural Adjustment Program SAP years (July 1986 - December 1992) of General Babangida (who took over from Buhari August 27, 1985 and retained his head-of-state position till August 27, 1993)

For his part, Sen. Leahy, reminded his peers about an often overlooked, provision of law that governs the relationship of the United States with nations that harbor individuals who have been indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone or the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

"This provision, section 585 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, which was signed into law by President Bush in January 2004 and reauthorized about a year later, makes it clear that the United States stands for the rule of law in Africa, " said Leahy.

Obama voiced his strong support for the efforts of the special court in Sierra Leone. "I would also like to add my support for the efforts of the Special Court for Sierra Leone to bring to justice some of the worst war criminals of the 20th century. While the Special Court has not been perfect, there is no question that the Court is doing vitally important work of promoting peace and reconciliation, increasing accountability, and strengthening the rule of law throughout West Africa. I also want to discuss a related issue--the case of Charles Taylor. I know the Senator from Vermont has been working for years on this issue, said Obama.

Obama on Nigeria

"No nation should be permitted to willfully ignore an indictment issued by the special court. Moreover, there are credible reports that Mr. Taylor has broken the terms of his exile, is a threat to the Liberian peace process, and continues to meddle in the internal affairs of Liberia--just a few months before the Liberian elections. "

Obama said Taylor is an indicted war criminal, and he needs to be transferred to the Special Court to stand trial as soon as possible. Obama accused Nigeria of allowing to live in exile, within its borders, with the support of the international community, including the United States, since August 2003. "While we owe Nigeria a debt of gratitude for helping prevent further bloodshed in Liberia, it is time for Mr. Taylor to be transferred to the Special Court, said Obama, adding that "no nation should be permitted to willfully ignore an indictment issued by this tribunal." Moreover, Obama asserted, there are credible reports that Mr. Taylor has broken the terms of his exile, is a threat to the Liberian peace process, and continues to meddle in the internal affairs of Liberia--just a few months before the Liberian elections.

Leahy said Taylor's actions are a breach of his promises to Nigerian President Obasanjo and said that he believes that if Nigeria does not hand over Charles Taylor for trial, it could constitute a threat to Liberian peace, justice in Sierra Leone, and the rule of law throughout West Africa.

"This is why the provision of law that I mentioned earlier is so important. It is the law of the United States that there shall be no assistance to the central government--including debt relief--for countries harboring fugitives from the Special Court for Sierra Leone, " said Leahy.

'Not in Africa's interest'

Leahy asserted that there is strong bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress to reauthorize this provision in fiscal year 2006, which means that unless President Bush issues a waiver, Nigeria will not be eligible for U.S. debt relief or military assistance, or any other assistance to the central government, until it sends Charles Taylor to the Special Court for trial.

"I would point out that President Bush can exercise the waiver authority in the law by simply submitting a plan

in writing on how the Administration will get Mr. Taylor to the Special Court to stand trial, Leahy said.

"Mr. President, it is not in the interests of the people of West Africa, including Nigeria, or the United States, to continue to shelter Charles Taylor from justice," said Leahy.

Leahy said as a strong supporter of debt relief, he believes that there is a strong case to be made that Nigeria's debt should be forgiven--but not until President Obasanjo again demonstrates leadership and hands over Charles Taylor for trial. "At that point, I will strongly support debt relief for Nigeria and actively lobby the administration and Congress to make it a reality."

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U.S. Senators Discuss Threat of Charles Taylor to Regional Stability

United States Congress (Washington, DC)

DOCUMENT

June 17, 2005

Posted to the web June 17, 2005

Washington, DC

Below are excerpts of an exchange between U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy (VT - D) and U.S. Senator Barack Obama (IL - D) on the Senate Floor on June 15th.

Mr. LEAHY: Mr. President, I want to call attention to an important, yet often overlooked, provision of law that governs the relationship of the United States with nations that harbor individuals who have been indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone or the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. This provision, section 585 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, which was signed into law by President Bush in January 2004 and reauthorized about a year later, makes it clear that the United States stands for the rule of law in Africa. This is not a partisan issue. Democrats and Republicans understand the importance of the rule of law, which is a cornerstone for peace, democracy, justice and development in Africa--and around the world. In fact, Senator JUDD GREGG, a Republican from New Hampshire, co-authored this provision with me.

I see my friend from Illinois, Senator Obama, on the floor and am wondering if he agrees.

Mr. OBAMA: I agree with the senior Senator from Vermont about the importance of upholding the rule of law in Africa and around the world. I would also like to add my support for the efforts of the Special Court for Sierra Leone to bring to justice some of the worst war criminals of the 20th century. While the Special Court has not been perfect, there is no question that the Court is doing vitally important work of promoting peace and reconciliation, increasing accountability, and strengthening the rule of law throughout West Africa. I also want to discuss a related issue--the case of Charles Taylor. I know the Senator from Vermont has been working for years on this issue.

I will simply say that Charles Taylor is an indicted war criminal, and he needs to be transferred to the Special Court to stand trial as soon as possible. The Government of Nigeria has allowed Charles Taylor to live in exile, within its borders, with the support of the international community, including the United States, since August 2003. While we owe Nigeria a debt of gratitude for helping prevent further bloodshed in Liberia, it is time for Mr. Taylor to be transferred to the Special Court.

No nation should be permitted to willfully ignore an indictment issued by this tribunal. Moreover, there are credible reports that Mr. Taylor has broken the terms of his exile, is a threat to the Liberian peace process, and continues to meddle in the internal affairs of Liberia--just a few months before the Liberian elections.

I wonder if the Senator from Vermont shares my views.

Mr. LEAHY: I absolutely share the Senator's views of the situation. Charles Taylor's actions are a breach of his promises to Nigerian President Obasanjo. And, I believe that if Nigeria does not hand over Charles Taylor for trial, it could constitute a threat to Liberian peace, justice in Sierra Leone, and the rule of law throughout West Africa. This is why the provision of law that I mentioned earlier is so important. It is the law of the United States that there shall be no assistance to the central government--including debt relief--for countries harboring fugitives from the Special Court for Sierra Leone. There is strong bipartisan support in the U.S.

Congress to reauthorize this provision in fiscal year 2006, which means that unless President Bush issues a waiver, Nigeria will not be eligible for U.S. debt relief or military assistance, or any other assistance to the central government, until it sends Charles Taylor to the Special Court for trial.

I would point out that President Bush can exercise the waiver authority in the law by simply submitting a plan in writing on how the Administration will get Mr. Taylor to the Special Court to stand trial.

Mr. President, it is not in the interests of the people of West Africa, including Nigeria, or the United States, to continue to shelter Charles Taylor from justice. As a strong supporter of debt relief, I believe there is a strong case to be made that Nigeria's debt should be forgiven--but not until President Obasanjo again demonstrates leadership and hands over Charles Taylor for trial. At that point, I will strongly support debt relief for Nigeria and actively lobby the administration and Congress to make it a reality.

Mr. OBAMA: I thank the Senator from Vermont, the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, because he makes a crucial point. Debt relief from the United States is not automatic. In the past, debt relief has come with conditions, including making progress in fighting corruption and on economic reform, to ensure that this relief achieves the maximum results.

For Nigeria, this means turning over Charles Taylor--an indicted war criminal who has the blood of thousands on his hands and threatens, once again, to destabilize the region--to the Special Court. Like the Senator from Vermont, I strongly believe that Nigeria is a worthy candidate for debt relief and a key U.S.

partner in West Africa. When Charles Taylor is turned over, there is no doubt in my mind that I will be a forceful advocate for debt relief for Nigeria. I would also like to praise the Government of Nigeria for its leadership on other issues, especially their efforts to lead the African Union force in Darfur. I want nothing more than to see the Taylor issue successfully resolved so we can focus our attention on other important issues with the Nigerians.

I would also reiterate what the Senator said about the waiver authority contained in section 585. The President can waive these restrictions, including those pertaining to Nigerian debt relief, by formulating a plan to get Mr. Taylor to the Court.

Mr. LEAHY: I thank the Senator from Illinois and refer all Senators to section 585, entitled "War Crimes in Africa," of Public Law 108-447, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 2005. I yield the floor.

We bring you also the legislation in point: War Crimes in Africa Sec. 585. (a) The Congress recognizes the important contribution that the democratically elected Government of Nigeria has played in fostering stability in West Africa.

(b) The Congress reaffirms its support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) to bring to justice individuals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in a timely manner.

(c) Funds appropriated by this Act, including funds for debt restructuring, may be made available for assistance to the central government of a country in which individuals indicted by ICTR and SCSL are credibly alleged to be living, if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is cooperating with ICTR and SCSL, including the surrender and transfer of indictees in a timely manner: Provided, That this subsection shall not apply to assistance provided under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or to project assistance under title II of this Act: Provided further, That the United States shall use its voice and vote in the United Nations Security Council to fully support efforts by ICTR and SCSL to bring to justice individuals indicted by such tribunals in a timely manner.

(d) The prohibition in subsection (c) may be waived on a country by country basis if the President determines that doing so is in the national security interest of the United States: Provided, That prior to exercising such waiver authority, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, in classified form if necessary, on: (1) the steps being taken to obtain the cooperation of the government in surrendering the indictee in question to SCSL or ICTR; (2) a strategy for bringing the indictee before ICTR or SCSL; and (3) the justification for exercising the waiver authority.

For more information about transcripts of U.S. Senate discussions, [click here](#).

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United Nations



Nations Unies

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 17 June 2005

[The media summaries and press clips do not necessarily represent the views of UNMIL.]

UN Warns of the Taylor Threat

(New Democrat)

- The Security Council in its latest report has called on West African leaders and the UN system to “pay attention” to the threats former Liberian President Charles Taylor poses to Liberian and regional security.