

**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE**  
PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

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

Tuesday, 21 June 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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The Exclusive. Tuesday June 21, 2005.

## At Special Court... Witness Admits Receiving \$15,000

By Joseph Turay

Expatriate witness for the prosecution in the ongoing trials of war crimes indictees

at the Special Court. William D. Haglund, a US Washington based forensic expert, yesterday 20 June 05, in his

testimony during cross examination, told the court that he received the  
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## Witness Admits Receiving \$15,000

From front page

sum of 10 to \$15000 USD from the court which covered his cost of living needs during the time he spent carrying out investigations into gross human rights abuses in Sierra Leone during the war. The witness, during cross-examination by SLPP presidential aspirant Charles Margai, representing CDF third accused Alieu Kondewa, explained to the court that prior to his contract here Sierra Leone, he had fore knowledge that he was coming to do forensic investigations particularly on victims murdered during the

war. Haglund told the court that he visited twenty different locations in 2002-03 particularly in the provinces where bodies were buried but that he only discovered four corpses after he exhumed the bodies of one Foday Bangura, Hatti Conteh, Yamba Conteh and Alpha Conteh all alleged to have been murdered by Kanajors.

The forensic expert, who earlier denied receiving any payment from the court revealed that he was contracted for approximately three and half months by the court, adding that most of his investigations were carried out sepa-

ately, between 4-10 November 2003. The witness further disclosed that the corpses were identified by family members in the presence of UNAMSIL security personnel, chiefs, staff of the court and neighbours. The witness denied receiving any witnesses' statements or transcripts prior and during his investigation, adding that he had knowledge about these locations of graves in the reports of TRC, human rights organisations, the court and the community people.

Awoko. Tuesday June 21, 2005.

## At special court

# Forensic Anthropologist describes how four men were killed

By Betty Milton  
L ed in evidence by the prosecutor's team, expert witness William D. Haglund

(TF2-EW3) told the court that examinations were done on certain corpses to know the causes of death. Disclosing his background the witness said he has been in this field for over twenty years and has worked with several Non Governmental Organisations for Human Rights, in Cambridge Massachusetts. "I

also have an international experience. I have been sent on several Human Right activities in Croatia, and East Timor. From 1996 to 1998 I have been a senior Forensic Anthropologist in several international Tribunals in Rwanda and ICTY". Forensic anthropology, the

witness said entails the examination of a Human Skeleton to determine the age, sex stature and ancestors of a dead person. Determining the age of a skeleton would be on the teeth of the skeleton and on the bones. As an adult you have 450 bones and when you

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## Forensic Anthropologist describes how four men were killed

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are born you will have about 206 bones as some membranes take a couple of years to turn into bones. To determine the sex in the skeleton would be in the pelvic. In women, it needs to be wider to allow babies

to come out. The skull of men he explained is more pronounced than women. The witness maintained that the Office of The Prosecutor (OTP) of the Special Court of Sierra Leone contacted him in May 2002 and he was tasked to do a Forensic assignment which involves a large International Project. The project the witness said involved evaluating reports on sites or graves and other places where bodies were allegedly buried. The witness further stated that he started his work in October 2003 and he visited 20 of these sites where bodies were buried

in person. Photos were also taken after which a report was written to the OPT about what was done. This report, the witness stated related to various gravesites but not all were related to the CDF. The Anthropologist stated that four bodies were dug out at Maha Boima Road in Bo where two gravesites were found. In one of them was found a single dead body and the other three dead bodies. Family members helped to identify the corpses of these individuals, and their sex was determined by their names: their clothing were also

identified. The first corpse sustained a blunt force in the head which may have come from boot or club instrument. both legs were amputated. The second Foday Bangura sustained trauma at the back of the head and in the sliding end of the left front. The two other corpses lying face down. Abdul Conteh who sustained a blow to the head, that destroyed the bones on the face. The anthropologist maintained "the impact had to cut through the muscles and soft tissues. The other dead body received three separate blows from a sharp object that amputated the middle finger.

Salone Times. Tuesday June 21, 2005.

DEFENCE COUNSEL BEMOANS LATE PAYMENTS

# SALONE LAWYERS AT SPECIAL COURT FACE DISCRIMINATION'

By Ralph Ese 'Donna Sawyer

**Soldiers  
Get  
Canteen  
And**

Lawyer Ajibola Manley-Spaine, a member of the AFRC Defence team at the Special Court has disclosed that it takes months before Sierra Leonean lawyers are paid their salaries or fees and that when eventually paid, they normally get only one third of what is due them.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with SALONE TIMES at the Law Court

Building in Freetown over the weekend. Mr. Manley-Spaine said that such treat-

ment is only meted out to Sierra Leonean lawyers  
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## Manley-Spaine Accuses

and that "white and foreign lawyers are always paid on time".

Mr. Manley-Spaine regretted that it would have been better for him to concentrate on his cases at the local courts rather than being subjected to the treatment at the Special Court.

Asked if he has any intention of withdrawing his representation, he replied, "I'm examining the situation closely."

SALONETIMES could not as at press time yesterday get the Special Court's reaction to Mr. Manley Spaine's claims. Efforts to contact the court's Public Affairs office continue.

# NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO

Monday, 20 June 2005

It's almost two years since the former president of Liberia, Charles Taylor, was forced into exile. He went to Nigeria to end a civil war in his homeland. One of the conditions of his exile was that Taylor not meddle in Liberia's affairs or in politics in West Africa – but that is precisely what many claim Charles Taylor is now doing. The United Nations-sponsored war crimes tribunal in neighbouring Sierra Leone wants Taylor on 17 charges, but Nigeria is not handing Taylor over and Washington, one of the brokers of the asylum deal, appears not to be forcing the matter. NPR's [Ofobia Quesarkten] has the story.

Charles Taylor waged a brutal rebellion before winning the presidency in 1997 in Liberia, the West African nation founded by freed American slaves. But it is for activities during the 11-year conflict across the border in Sierra Leone that he has been indicted. There, rival armed groups fighting for control of the nation's diamond wealth were notorious for hacking off the limbs of civilians. Taylor stands accused of being a major backer of these militiamen. His exile sent him to the sleepy backwater city of Calabar, capital of Nigeria's southeastern Cross River State.

Taylor's elegant government villa is perched on the bend of diamond hill, looking onto Nigeria's wide Cross River and the lush green forest beyond. Security's minimal – a few uniformed Nigerian policemen sit under a tent across the street.

Down at Calabar's river front marina, not far from Taylor's hilltop residence, sand and gravel worker [Chris Love] says the former Liberian leader is welcome to stay in Nigeria.

LOVE: Yeah, we welcome him. We only receive him as a human being because in Nigeria in particular we don't discriminate. He has never offended anybody here. So that is why we don't have any grudge against him.

And Love burst into a song of praise for the indicted war criminal.

LOVE: (Sings) Charles Taylor, I appreciate you. I appreciate you-u-u. We welcome you to this city of Calabar.

Before he left Liberia in 2003, the UN-backed special criminal court in neighbouring Sierra Leone slapped war crimes charges on Charles Taylor, saying he had fuelled and financed his neighbour's long and savage conflict. The Coalition for International Justice recently issued a damning report called "Following Taylor's Money: A Path of War and Destruction." Journalist Douglas Farah, who has written a book about West Africa's Blood Diamond trade, is the report's chief author. He says Charles Taylor remains a major threat to West Africa.

FARAH: He's maintained his ties to armed groups that he controls. He continues to fund these groups, they are people that are very loyal to him and they've fought in some of the

most atrocious and gruesome conflicts in the region as leaders of the worst human rights atrocities. And I think there's no doubt that Taylor would like to go back to Liberia.

Charles Taylor did not make himself available for an interview, but his spokesman, Sylvester Vaani Passawe, said no one had provided evidence to support the charges against Taylor.

PASSAWE: I mean you are presuming that he's so mighty and powerful that he could remain in asylum and influence the entire West Africa. That's not true.

With presidential elections scheduled in October, Farah says Taylor has either intimidated or bought off Liberian politicians, which is why the transitional government there is taking no action. And Nigeria says it has no proof he has violated the asylum agreement. Nigerian presidential spokesman Femi Fani-Kayode.

FANI-KAYODE: If we had evidence to suggest that that was the case, if they would forward that evidence to us and we found that evidence convincing and credible, I assure you we would take the appropriate action. Charles Taylor is not here and cannot be here committing such atrocities or such acts; and neither will we tolerate that.

The UN-backed Special Court in Sierra Leone was established in 2002 to try those principally responsible for the atrocities committed during the civil war there. The tribunal's outgoing Chief of Investigations, Alan White, insists Charles Taylor has indeed breached his asylum deal, and that both the Nigerian and the United States governments have documented proof of this, including Taylor's alleged involvement in the assassination attempt on the President of Guinea.

WHITE: There is ample evidence that has been gathered, not only by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, but also other intelligence agencies within West Africa and the international community that can confirm Charles Taylor's direct involvement in the assassination attempt of President Lansana Conte on January 19, 2005 and continuing destabilisation activities not only in Guinea, but Liberia, Sierra Leone, northern Ivory Coast, Gambia and Senegal.

There are reports that Nigeria is engaged in diplomatic horse-trading over Charles Taylor's extradition, in particular seeking Washington's support for its bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. Nigerian government spokesman Fani-Kayode denied the charge.

FANI-KAYODE: Our case for the UN Security Council seat certainly cannot be tied to anything to do with Charles Taylor.

Now Washington does not appear to be pressing Nigeria to hand Taylor over to the war crimes court. In comments to reporters earlier this month, then-State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the administration was talking with West African leaders about how to resolve the matter.

BOUCHER: All of us, I think, want to see that he faces justice for crimes he is accused of having committed. We are working on this with others in the region on how to ensure that he does face justice, but at this point I don't think there are any new developments.

Farah, of the Coalition for International Justice, says the Bush administration is divided on the Charles Taylor issue.

FARAH: There seems to be a major discrepancy between the State Department, which is pushing very hard to get Taylor extradited, and the National Security Council, which seems to be sending a very different message that Taylor is not a threat to the region, that he's essentially in a box and don't worry, we'll get him eventually but any push at this point to get him will destabilise Nigeria and is simply not worth it and that they're not going to do it.

Back in Calabar, many residents, including this university student, wonder whether their city should be playing host to an indicted war criminal.

STUDENT: I'm Ike, Uncle Ike. He should be prosecuted if he's really, really using his money to destabilise Liberia and West Africa. If he has to stay here for peace to reign in Liberia, let him stay.

And most of the other Calabar university students standing around Uncle Ike agreed with his view. But for now, Charles Taylor's spokesman says he has no intention of appearing before any war crimes tribunal, and that he's staying in Nigeria, keeping fit playing tennis, and hoping eventually to return home to Liberia.

*Transcribed by the Office of Press and Public Affairs, Special Court for Sierra Leone*