

**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:**

Wednesday, 27 July 2005

The press clips are produced Monday to Friday.  
If you are aware of omissions or have any comments or suggestions please contact  
Mariama Yilla  
Ext 7217

# Adama Soldier chopped my father to death

## ...witness tells Special Court

PROSECUTION WITNESS at the AFRC trial of Gullit and two others, 18-year old TF158 has explained to the Special Court how he saw a woman combatant named 'Adama Soja' chop his father to death.

by SU

THORONKA

According to the witness, some time in May 1998, at about 5pm, he

saw a large number of soldiers entering his home-town of Bonaya in the Bombali District. He said he and some other civilians in the town ran for

safety to a mosque because the soldiers had threatened to burn the town.

The contingent, he said, was led by SAJ Musa, Gullit and 55. The witness further said he was captured together with about 50 others and put in a house.

"Soon after, the soldiers went on a looting spree and

hacking off limbs of civilians. It was during this process that my father was chased by 'Adama Soja' and chopped to death with a machete," he said.

A pregnant woman, he continued, was captured by two boy soldiers, who argued about the sex of the foetus. He said the woman's stomach was eventually split open.

The witness explained that he and other cap-

Continued Page 2

## Adama chopped my father

From Front Page  
tives were ordered to move on to Karene and that at Karene, a boy and girl were captured and because they attempted to escape, they were killed by SAJ Musa's group.

From Karene, the witness said they proceeded to Mateboi while the town of Karene was set alight by the advancing soldiers. The witness further told the Court that they spent three days at Mateboi and later went to a town called Rowsus where the number of both soldiers and civilians were about 400.

At Rowsus, the witness said, one Staff Alhaji issued them with

guns and ordered them to go in search of food on the instructions of Gullit.

"We spent one week at Rowsus. During this time, every morning we were called on a muster parade and trained on how to crawl. I was 10 years at the time of my captivity and some were even younger than me," he narrated.

Staff Alhaji, he said, was the trainer but that Gullit and 55 always made sure they went round to watch the training.

After a week, the witness continued, they were ordered again to go in search of food and it was during this exercise that he managed to escape and returned to Bonaya, his home town.

However, during the ceasefire period when sol-

diers were going around in search of food, he said he was captured for the second time and ordered to carry food items from Kamabai to Kamayusufu and that one Savage was in charge of this operation.

The witness told the court that they spent three months in Kamabai where they were trained to cook and fire every morning and evening by MP Alhaji.

Five hundred of them, he added, were later taken to the war front and that close to Kabala, they were divided into three groups. Unfortunately, he said, they couldn't withstand the firing power of the Ecomog contingent that was in Kabala and so they had to beat a retreat to Kamabai.

For di People  
27 July 2005

## Cocorioko website

[http://www.cocorioko.com/news\\_extra\\_](http://www.cocorioko.com/news_extra_)

### Special Court revelations.

#### Adama 'cuthand' ordered the amputation of civilians

Wednesday July 27, 2005

Tamba Borbor reports from Freetown

In his evidence at the trial chamber II of the Special Court, Prosecution witness TF1-157 has explained that Adama 'cuthand' ordered the amputation of civilians in Freetown. The witness maintained that when they entered Freetown on the January 6th, 1999, people were killed and houses and vehicles burnt down. It was at this point the witness said that Adama gave orders that civilians should be amputated, which then led to the rebels engaging in massive amputation of civilians.

The witness who was testifying in Mandingo told the Court that when the rebels entered Freetown, the civilians were tormented as they were forced to sing for the troops while others were engaged in the burning of houses. Later he went on to narrate, some civilians were ordered to put out the fires. " The troops then went in search of Police Officers. The rebels disguised as civilians and went in search of Police Officers who when found, were killed together with their families and their houses burnt down. It was during this period that the Eastern Police Station was burnt down. A Government official was also killed at Kissy," TF1-157 narrated.

The 20-year-old witness said that he was captured by the rebels at his village in Bonoya in the Bombali District. Some of the rebels he said were in combat fatigue and others in civilian attire. " During this attack, six people were killed and four houses burnt down. The six killed included my elder brother; my uncle and his two children- Mamie Adama and Momodu who were thrown into a fire and those that were not killed were seriously injured. I together with some other children were forced to carry loads for them."

He narrated that they went through many villages, which he could not remember; adding that the troops attacked Rosus where a Muslim man was stripped naked and killed by Musa with orders from one Captain Junior. He explained further, " we were attacked by the ECOMOG jet which forced us to leave Rosus and headed for Red Lion where we stayed for some time. While we were at Red Lion, we usually cross a river to search for food and on one particular day, a man was left behind and upon our return the next day, his body was seen at the junction having been mutilated by the Kamajors."

The troops TF1-157 went further to narrate "then decided to head for Freetown and went through Lunsar where houses were also burnt and civilians killed. Mamamah, Waterloo and Benguema where attacked and Saj Musa died at Benguema," he narrated.

# AFRC wives before Special Court today

## on contempt of court charges

Amadu Brima, Anifa Kamara and Neneh Binta Jalloh  
AFRC indictees Alex Tamba Brima, Ibrahim Bassy  
and Santigie Kanu alias '5-5' respectively are appear-  
ing before the Special Court again today on contempt of court

First Trial Chamber Presiding Judge, Justice Pierre Boutet last  
week gave a period of one week adjournment so that newly  
appointed independent prosecutor Bintu Amadu Tejan Jalloh fa-  
miliarize herself with the case file. *Cocoriako* reported.  
The Defence Team of the indictees comprising C. O Osho-Will-

iams, Amadu Koroma and Andre Daniels accepted the adjourn-  
ment.

The three women and a friend, Esther Kamara are standing trial  
for contempt of court for allegedly disclosing the identity of a  
prosecution witness sometime ago.

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Independent Observer  
27 July 2005

Court told ...

## Pregnant woman slit open to determine child's sex

By Betty Milton

In the ongoing trial of the three AFRC indictees. Alex Tamba Brima.

Ibrahim Bazzy Kamara and Santigie Borbor Kanu. prosecution witness TFI-158 has

disclosed that a pregnant woman was slit open to determine the gender of  
Contd. Page 2

### Pregnant woman slit open to determine child's sex

*From Front Page*  
her unborn child. The witness said that some gunmen attacked him in his village in Bonoya and about 50 of them were put in one house, which the rebels wanted to set on fire. The witness said he watched as one of the AFRC members commonly called Adama used an axe to chop his father until he died. After that he said he saw two boys arguing about the gender of a pregnant woman's unborn child. One said the foetus was a male while the other said it was a female and at this point the pregnant woman was slit open to find out. This act eventually led to her death. The witness said they were forced to carry load for the rebels to Karina. Two children he said were also captured

but were later killed as they were trying to escape. The troops the witness maintained went to Rosos where they were trained on how to use gun and how to crawl. "During this training, I was ten years old and we had among we children that were between the ages of 7 and 9 years. The Commanders Gullit, '55' and '05' were always present at the centre." The witness an 18-year-old Form 1 pupil said that they were ordered by Staff Alhaji to attack Kabala after the training and they were supplied with guns for the mission. The operation was not successful because of the ECOMOG troops. Earlier, there was an objection raised by the Defence team that the witness (TFI-158) should not give evidence on the grounds that the former

(TFI-157) were close relatives and were even staying together in the same apartment. This according to Mr. Knoops a member of the defence team means that they might have even communicated which might cause them to commit perjury. The prosecution on the other hand said that the defence had not laid enough foundation for the objection as living in the same apartment does mean that they communicate about the trial arguing that the defence team are just speculating. Giving the ruling, Justice Sebutunda read that they have carefully considered the objection and that sufficient evidence had not been made by the defence for the witness not to testify. The witness the judge said should be allowed to testify and advise them that if there is any concern it should be raised under cross-examination.

Awoko  
27 July 2005

# 3 AFRC wives before Special Court today

## ...on contempt of court charges

Margaret Fomba Brima, Anifa Kamara and Neneh Binta Jalloh, wives of AFRC indictees Alex Tamba Brima, Ibrahim Bassyra and Santigie Kanu alias '5-5' respectively are appearing before the Special Court again today on contempt of court charges.

First Trial Chamber Presiding Judge, Justice Pierre Boutel last week gave a period of one week adjournment so that newly appointed independent prosecutor Bintu Amadu Tejan Jalloh familiarize herself with the case file, *Cocoroko* reported. The Defence Team of the indictees comprising C. O Osho-Will-

iams, Amadu Koroma and Andre Daniels accepted the adjournment.

The three women and a friend, Esther Kamara are standing trial for contempt of court for allegedly disclosing the identity of prosecution witness sometime ago.

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Independent Observer  
27 July 2005

## Prosecution Wraps Up Case In Trial Of CDF Accused

"Your Lordships, the Prosecution will at this stage close its case."  
With those words, prosecution Attorney Mohamed Bangura today announced the end of the Prosecution's case in the first of three ongoing trials at the Special Court. The trial of Sam Hinga Norman, Moinina Fofana and Allieu Kondewa, the CDF Accused, began on 3 June 2004.


During five trial sessions which spanned just over a year, 75 prosecution witnesses- three of them expert witnesses- gave testimony in the case. Lawyers will now prepare to present the case for the Defence in proceedings which are expected to last into next year.

The three accused each face an 8 count indictment alleging war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. Specific charges include unlawful killings, looting and burning, terrorizing the civilian populations and the use of child soldiers.

Meanwhile, two other cases are continuing at the Special Court. In the case of the RUF Accused (Issa Sesay, Morris Kallon and Augustine Gbao), 39 witnesses have given evidence. That trial began on 5 July 2004. In the case of the AFRC accused (Alex Tamba Brima, Brima Bazzy Kamara and Santigie Borbor Kanu), which began in March this year, 41 witnesses have so far testified.

Exclusive  
27 July 2005



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## West African countries face ‘serious’ human rights issues – UN rights chief

26 July 2005 – With war-torn West Africa still facing “very serious” human rights issues and tensions, the United Nations top rights official today voiced concern for deteriorating human rights in Côte d’Ivoire, fading protections for women in Sierra Leone, and the “profoundly inadequate” justice system in Liberia.

At a press conference marking her one-year anniversary as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbour also renewed her call to African leaders to ensure that former Liberian President Charles Taylor – now living in exile in Nigeria – surrendered to the jurisdiction of the UN-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone, where he has been charged “bearing the greatest responsibility” for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed at the height of that country’s brutal 10-year civil war.

“Justice, I think, screams to be done both in Liberia and in Sierra Leone,” she said, adding that there was no reason for a valid legal process not to follow its course. “This man has been indicted by a mixed international and national court and, in my view, whether or not there is satisfactory evidence that he is breaching the terms of his exile, the time has come for him to stand trial and the international community should say so with no ambivalence.”

Ms. Arbour recapped her 10-day trip to the West African region where she surveyed the efforts being made to build effective systems for protecting human rights in post-conflict countries. She also met with the human rights officials attached to the UN peacekeeping missions in Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and in Liberia.

While poised for presidential elections this fall, Côte d’Ivoire faced serious human rights issues, Ms. Arbour said, highlighting the recent massacres in Gitrozon and Duékoué, and the fact that rebel-held areas in the divided country were “virtually lawless.” In the Government-controlled areas, there was serious concern of the militarization of governance.

She said that, after visiting Gitrozon and Duékoué, it was obvious that people living in the region were terrorized and not forthcoming. She called for full accountability for the events that took place there last month.

Turning to Sierra Leone, Ms Arbour said that although the truth and reconciliation commissions dealing with the aftermath of the country’s bloody, decade-long civil war had completed their work, there was still among the people a very broad-based sense of marginalization and exclusion – not negligible factors and very much at the heart of the conflict in the first place. Before a stable and just peace could be achieved, these questions needed to be addressed, she added.

Ms. Arbour told reporters that she had been taken aback by the situation of women’s rights in the country, including by the Government’s “somewhat ambivalent” position regarding female genital mutilation, a serious violation of women’s and children’s rights. She said she also urged the Government to shore up its anti-corruption mechanisms.

Regarding Liberia, she said the weakest link on the human rights front was the country’s “profoundly inadequate” judicial system. She believed it would be very helpful for the Government to be receptive to open up to the idea of allowing regional justices to come into the country and lend a hand.



[Print](#)

## UN Rights Chief Calls for Prosecution of Liberia's Ex-President Taylor

By Lisa Schlein  
Geneva  
26 July 2005

The U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbour, is calling on African leaders to push for the prosecution of former Liberian President Charles Taylor. Ms. Arbour is asking them to "encourage" Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo to turn Mr. Taylor over to the criminal court in Sierra Leone.

U.N. Human Rights Chief Louise Arbour says former Liberian President, Charles Taylor must be turned over to the special criminal court in Sierra Leone for justice to be done.

She says the issue of his surrender from his exile in Nigeria is very important. "Justice, I think, screams to be done both in Liberia and in Sierra Leone," she said. "There is no reason for a valid legal process not to follow its course. This man has been indicted by an international mixed international and national court and, in my view, whether or not there is satisfactory evidence that he is breaching the terms of his exile, the time has come for him to stand trial and the international community should say so with no ambivalence."

In an effort to end Liberia's long-running civil war, Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo agreed to grant Charles Taylor asylum in his country. Under a deal worked out between both men, Mr. Taylor, reportedly agreed not to meddle in Liberian and Sierra Leonian affairs in return for protection from prosecution.

High Commissioner Arbour says she has not seen the agreement. She says she does not know if it even exists in written form nor what its terms are. But, she notes none of this matters, because Charles Taylor has been indicted as an international criminal and should stand trial.

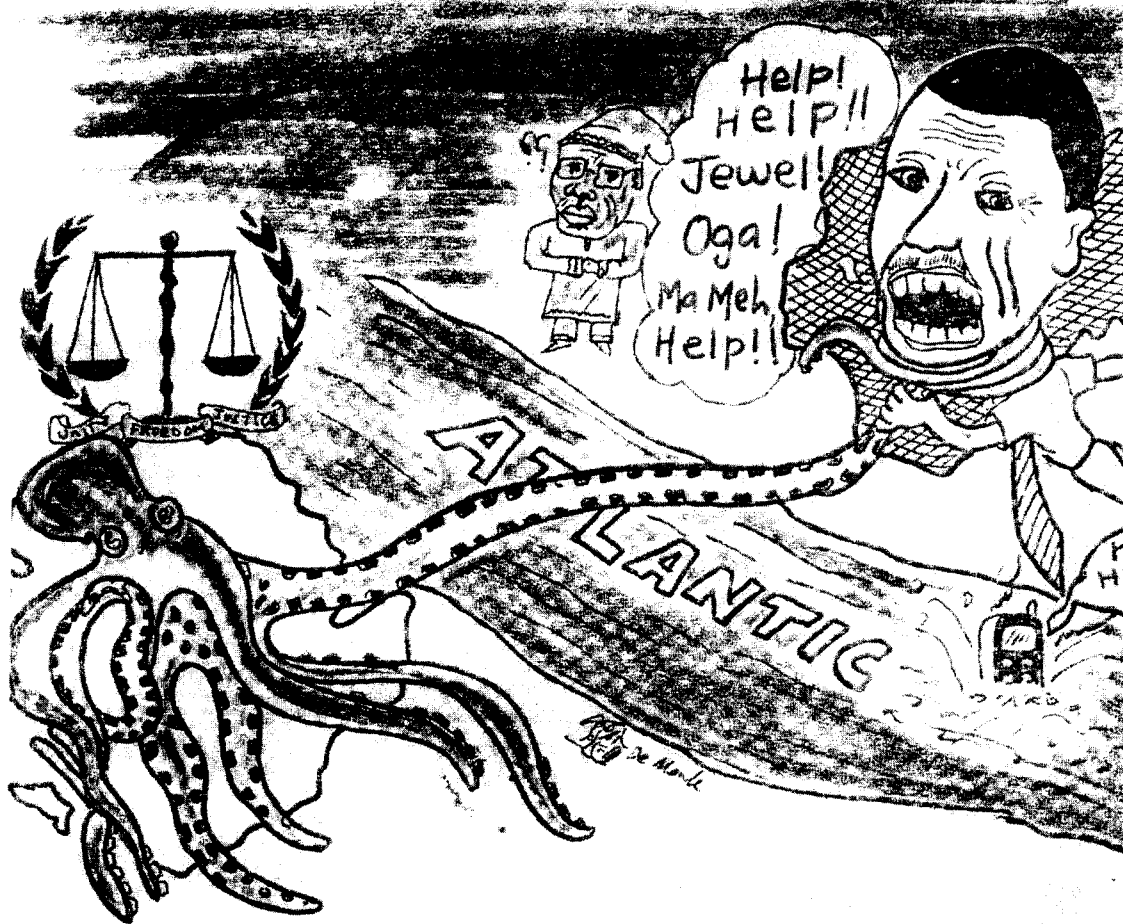
"I think it is somewhat unfair to focus exactly on President Obasanjo who offered his good offices at a time where there seemed to be a gridlock on the issue of the peace process in Liberia," said Ms. Arbour. "At this point, I think, it is incumbent on all leaders, in particular on African leaders, in particular leaders in the region to publicly support a call to President Obasanjo rather than let him assume alone the burden of appearing to renege on promises that he may have made to Charles Taylor. I think it is important for regional leaders to echo my call that justice has to follow its course."

Ms. Arbour says President Obasanjo has indicated if a newly elected government in Liberia requested Charles Taylor's extradition to the court in Sierra Leone that he might respect this.

However, she says she does not think this would be a good idea. She says it would put a huge amount of pressure on Liberia's new government to make this sensitive decision.

She warns the threat of prosecution at home may well provide the incentive for Charles Taylor to make sure his supporters in Liberia are elected to office and he will escape justice.

# How Long Is The Arm Of The Special Court for Sierra Leone



Hello! Hello!! Helloooo!!! Charlie Boy are you there?

Pressure is mounting on Nigeria to hand over the former President of Liberia Charles Taylor to the U.N. backed Special Court for Sierra Leone.

It is not clear how long the arm of the Special Court is long enough to stretch to the luxury resort town of Calabar in Niger Delta, Nigeria, where Taylor is enjoying his asylum.

Charles Taylor was flown into exile under an August 2003 peace deal that ended Liberia's 11-year civil war. Despite calls from human rights groups around the world and Western governments to hand over Taylor to face justice, Nigeria's president Olusegun Obasanjo has refused to uphold the terms of the peace deal or to hand over Taylor to face justice.

Taylor has been widely accused of meddling in Liberia's politics even though he is in exile. Critics say he has control over nine out of 18 political parties in that country. The play-

boy former president has also been accused of being behind last January's assassination attempt on President Lansana Conte of Guinea. These are tantamount to breaching the terms of his asylum in Nigeria but president Obasanjo says he needs concrete proof of the alleged breach.

Apparently all legal reasons for Taylor to face justice or not to face justice have been exhausted.

The Special Court enjoys international jurisdiction including bringing accused heads of State to answer.

The former Liberian president is desperately wanted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone for 17 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity and the people of Sierra Leone.

It has been established that Taylor's involvement in Sierra Leone's crisis had been for two reasons. The first was to payback Sierra Leone for contributing troops to ECOMOG, which went

to defend Liberia during his country. During that period he has vowed that "Sierra Leone is the bitterness of war".

The second was to expand the control of the sub-region's chief of them being diamonds. It is believed that failure to bring justice will undermine attempts to consolidate stability in the region. The outgoing prosecutor of the Special Court, David Crane, says Charles Taylor is a "gigantic sword over West Africa". However, there is another view saying that bringing Charles Taylor to justice in Sierra Leone will bring trouble for the region.

**UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 26 July 2005**

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

**International Clips on Liberia**

07/26/2005 10:13:04

**UN commissioner pressures Nigeria to extradite former Liberian strongman**

GENEVA, July 26 (AFP) - UN Human Rights Commissioner Louise Arbour called on world leaders Tuesday to put pressure on Nigeria to extradite former Liberian leader Charles Taylor to stand trial at a UN-backed war crimes court in Sierra Leone. "There is no reason for justice not to be allowed to follow its course," Arbour told a news conference. "I urge world leaders and African leaders in particular to say so unequivocally,"

**International Clips on West Africa**

07/26/2005 09:30:38

**U.N. rights chief: law, order declining in Ivory Coast ahead of Elections**

GENEVA (AP) \_ The U.N. human rights chief said Tuesday she is concerned about the deterioration of law and order in Ivory Coast ahead of the West African country's planned October elections.

Civilians feel "terrorized" as conditions worsen in the country, which has been divided since the 2002-2003 civil war, said Louise Arbour, high commissioner for human rights. Arbour, speaking upon her return from a 10-day mission to the region, said the human rights situation in Ivory Coast "continues to seriously deteriorate." In the rebel-controlled north, "there is virtually no rule of law, it's essentially a lawless environment," she told reporters at U.N. offices in Geneva.

**U.N. peacekeepers blocked after Ivory Coast attacks**

**ABIDJAN, July 26 (Reuters)** - Two teams of United Nations peacekeepers in Ivory Coast have been blocked by local villagers as they tried to reach a town where gunmen attacked security forces over the weekend, a U.N. military source said on Tuesday. A group of U.N. military observers accompanied by around 50 peacekeepers was blocked on the road to Agboville on Monday by a burning barricade while a second team of soldiers sent to help was stuck in another village, the source said.

**New confrontations in Ivory Coast main city as weekend death toll up to 24**

ABIDJAN, July 26 (AFP) - Ivory Coast's armed forces chief on Tuesday raised the death toll from weekend attacks to 24 as a new round of finger-pointing by the country's political foes produced confrontations in the tense main city Abidjan. After

a relative lull in armed conflict, the weekend violence was a grim reminder of the instability in the world's top cocoa producer since a rebel uprising in September 2002 unleashed months of civil war, even as all sides look ahead to presidential elections set for October 30.

*Complete versions of the UNMIL International Press Clips, UNMIL Daily Liberian Radio Summary and UNMIL Liberian Newspapers Summary are posted each day on the UNMIL Bulletin Board. If you are unable to access the UNMIL Bulletin Board and would like further information on the content of the summaries, please contact Ms. Kadiatu Konteh at [kontehk@un.org](mailto:kontehk@un.org).*

As SLPP leadership race gathers pace ...

# Hinga Norman to declare Sunday

Chief Hinga Norman at Base Zero during the  
interrogation

leadership of the ruling SLPP.  
In the letter, Chief Norman  
Contd. Page 2



Chief Samuel Hinga Norman has in a letter dated Friday 15<sup>th</sup> July written to the National Chairman and the National Secretary General of the ruling SLPP informing them of his intention to contest the

## Hinga Norman to declare Sunday

From Front Page

informed the executives and membership of the party of his "intention to offer myself to the free democratic choice of the party to be considered for election as Presidential Nominee and Leader of the SLPP..." Presently the first accused in the joint Civil Defence Forces (CDF) trial at the UN backed Special Court. Chief Norman declined to state his reasons for wanting to contest the leadership position saying they "will however be amply stated and elaborated at the proper times and places before the appropriate bodies and sessions or meetings..." He also respectfully requested "use of the top-floor hall at the Party Headquarters in Freetown as venue for making my Declaration of Intent and

Sunday, 31<sup>st</sup> July 2005 at 2p.m. On the same day, Chief Norman also wrote the Registrar of the Special Court Mr. Robin Vincent drawing his attention to press reports about "the intention of the Party to elect a Presidential nominee and leader of the SLPP" and also the holding of the "National Party Conference for this year 18 - 20 August 2005" He disclosed that he was "deeply concerned about both sets of events," stating his "intention to participate in them as fully as possible." Chief Norman argued, "In view of the presumption of innocence, you will

fundamental rights in this regard are not prejudiced by my present circumstances." He respectfully asked the Registrar to "make arrangements for me to meet with the SLPP National Chairman and Secretary General and also with the national and international media present in Freetown at separate times and venues of your own preference, but within the period of 18 - 26 July 2005." It is not too clear under what circumstances the Registrar will allow Chief Norman to leave the detention cells of the Special Court. So far the Public information section of the court has yet to make any official comment, while Norman's lawyer - Bu-Buakei Jabbie could not be

Awoko  
27 July 2005

# Hinga Norman For President.. *Kamajors Endorse*

The proposed declaration of intent for the SLPP leadership and eventually the presidency of Sierra Leone, by the

CDF Special Court indictee, Chief Sam Hinga Norman appears to be gaining momen-

tum.  
Reports from our provin-  
*Contd. page 2*

## ***Kamajors Endorse***

*From front page*

cial correspondents say, there is at the moment, an overwhelming endorsement of Mr Norman's candidacy particularly in the provincial towns of Bo and Kenema.

The ex-kamajors reports further state, are now mobilising their kith and kins, as well as other Norman sympathisers in readiness to launch a mass

rally in support of Chief Norman.

It is still not certain how the Special Court indictee intends making his declaration on Sunday, while behind bars.

What is however certain is that Mr Norman's intent will be endorsed by the party as soon as modalities for his declaration have been put in place.



*Kamajors securing a bridge*

Exclusive  
27 July 2005

# SLPP aspirant blames Gov't for Norman's arrest

*Story: Abdul Karim Koromu and Sahr Musa Yamba*

Dr. Lansana Nyalley, aspirant for the Sierra Leone Peoples Party (SLPP) leadership in an exclusive interview with Concord times

Sunday blamed the government for allowing the Special Court to arrest former Civil Defense Force (CDF) Coordinator, Chief Sam Hinga Norman.

"Up till now Chief Norman has

not been indicted and to keep him in jail this long I blame the Sierra Leone government. The government should challenge the Special Court to provide reason why they have not either released him and why Charles Taylor is out there still not arrested," Dr. Nyalley rebuked and adds that he thinks very low about the court as the latter has completely misled the country.

He explained that tribunals set up in other countries have helped to address impunity but here the court has disappointed a lot of people.

"We can't take the Special Court seriously when Chief Norman is in prison and other rebel leaders

## SLPP aspirant

*From page 1*

and suggested that the court should go where it rightfully belongs.

The SLPP aspirant

disclosed that regardless of all what the government has done corruption is still glaring in the country and people still remain disgruntled.

"There is a different between a manager and a leader, a leader improvises and takes bold innovative changes to expand what has already been passed on to him," Dr. Nyalley opined and noted that in spite of all the efforts the government is making, the party still remains fragmented and disheartened by what is happening.

He suggested that to tackle corruption, any crime should not go unpunished and any crime that goes unpunished would create room for expansion.

Concord Times  
27 July 2005

## ***SLPP leadership...***

# "Hinga Norman to declare from Detention Centre"

*- Special Court Spokesman*

Following the Standard Times publication of 26th July 2005, a front page story captioned "Hinga Norman to declare for SLPP leadership". The spokesman for the Special Court in Sierra Leone has reacted to the publication, stating that the indictee would be allowed to declare his political intention for the leadership of the party but that such a declaration would not be done outside the detention facility "He will declare from his detention centre and not outside" the spokesman remarked.

As to why the indictee will not be allowed to leave the centre for the

CONTINUED PAGE 11



*Sam Hinga Norman...throwing spanner into the political works*

## "Hinga Norman to declare from Detention Centre"

FROM PAGE 1

SLPP office or any other venue of his choice, Mr. Anderson, the special court spokesman did not say why. According to some SLPP members, the decision for the indictee (Hinga Norman) to declare for the party's leadership and subse-

quently the presidency is his right which could not be taken from him but to leave the detention centre for any other venue is most unlikely for several reasons.

Among the reasons highlighted range from security to political turmoil.

Standard Times  
27 July 2005