

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



International trainers demonstrate Control and Restraint measures as part of the Detention Unit's Legacy Programme for national staff members. See additional photos from yesterday's training in today's *'Special Court Supplement'*.

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 at:

Wednesday, 24 October 2007

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact
Martin Royston-Wright
Ext 7217

Local News	
Human Rights Reporters Network Formed / <i>Standard Times</i>	Page 3
International News	
UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary / <i>UNMIL</i>	Pages 4-6
Statement of Eli M. Rosenbaum...Department of Justice / <i>Congressional Quarterly</i>	Pages 7-11
Special Court Supplement	
Control and Restraint Training for National Staff, in Pictures	Page 12
A Look Back: The Cost of Living in Sierra Leone Half a Century Ago	Pages 13-14

Standard Times

Wednesday, 24 October 2007

Human Rights Reporters Network formed

BY ABU BAKARR KARGBO

Journalists for Human Rights (JHR) a Canadian media NGO that is currently engaged in training journalists across the country on human rights and other related issues in order to improve their reporting skills on human rights in post war Sierra Leone, has facilitated the formation of the Human Right Reporters' Network. The occasion was adopted on Tuesday 23rd October 2007 at a meeting held at the Stop' Press Restaurant in Freetown.

The Country Director of JHR Mr. Elvis Gbanabom

Hallowell informed a cross section of practicing journalists to stand up in championing the monitoring of human right issues in Sierra Leone. Mr. Hallowell said journalists should not wait for press conferences or press releases, but rather, should go to the communities to investigate about human right issues such as Juvenile cases in court, the conditions of prisons and police cells, gender issue etc. The JHR director pledged on behalf of the organization, his in capacitating local journalists with training programmes and

other relevant events to enable them to do their job professionally.

Journalist from the print and electronics media expressed their firm commitment towards the formation of the network and thanked JHR for helping them improving their skills on human rights reporting.

However interim three-man executive committee has been selected to work towards strengthening the network. The members are Alhassan Sesay as Chairman, Abu Bakarr Kargbo of Standard Times as Secretary General and Isatu O. Sesay as Public Relations Officer.

[Similar articles appear in several other local newspapers.]

UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 23 October 2007

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

International Clips on Liberia

Peacekeepers Honored

Petronella Sibeene

Windhoek, Oct 23, 2007 (New Era/All Africa Global Media via COMTEX) -- A military parade was yesterday held in honor of Namibian Defense Force soldiers returning from a peacekeeping mission in Liberia. President Hifikepunye Pohamba, Founding President Sam Nujoma, Cabinet ministers, and captains of industries attended the ceremony. Namibia's participation in the United Nations Mission in Liberia started in 2004 and 860 officers have, on a six months rotational basis, contributed to bringing peace and stability in the once war-torn country. Speaking at the ceremony President Pohamba said Namibia is a child of international solidarity and as such, the country will continue to fulfill its foreign policy on promoting international cooperation, peace and stability.

International Clips on West Africa

10/23/2007 12:12:54

Security Council calls for progress on disarmament and voter identification in Ivory Coast

Source: English General News Date: October 23, 2007

UNITED NATIONS_The U.N. Security Council called for progress on disarmament, dismantling militias and voter identification in Ivory Coast, key steps toward holding elections expected next year. After an open meeting Monday, the council reiterated the international community's determination to support the peace process in the west African nation with financial, technical and logistical assistance. The once-stable nation suffered its first coup in 1999, and tension about the rights of immigrants and minority ethnic groups fueled a 2002 coup attempt that sparked civil war and left the world's leading cocoa producer split in half. A peace deal in March reunited the country and made a former rebel leader premier.

Ivory Coast prosecutor starts cocoa sector probe

By Loucoumane Coulibaly

ABIDJAN, Oct 23 (Reuters) - Ivory Coast's state prosecutor said on Tuesday he had started an investigation into allegations of corruption in the cocoa industry in the world's top grower. President Laurent Gbagbo ordered the investigation after allegations in the local media of the embezzlement of more than 100 billion CFA francs (\$220 million) meant to help develop the sector. The allegations led to protests by farmers' representatives in the West African country which have threatened to disrupt cocoa exports.

Local Media – Newspaper

Criminals Break Iron Gates

(The Inquirer)

- Residents of the Palm Groove Cemetery area told *The Inquirer* that some persons believe to be "scrappers of metals" tore down the iron gates to the newly constructed walls around the

graveyard. The residents noted that they heard the criminals breaking into the facility on Monday night but were unable to intervene for fear of being hurt by the criminals.

- In its editorial, *The Inquirer* stated that enclosing the burial site should be followed by steps to protect the facility and therefore called on the relevant agencies of Government including the Police to find a way of protecting the dignity of the cemetery.

Government Unveils Plans to Establish Three New Colleges

(Daily Observer)

- In an interview, Education Minister Dr. Joseph Korto disclosed that the Government will establish three new public colleges in Grand Gedeh, Lofa and Nimba Counties respectively. In these strategic locations, Dr. Korto observed that students will not have to travel miles for higher education and that the American Association of Colleges and Universities has pledged to staff the new colleges with expatriate lecturers.

Chief Justice Fines Solicitor-General and Others, Warns Journalists

(Heritage and New Democrat)

- Correspondents said that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia Johnnie Lewis yesterday fined Solicitor-General Tiawon Gongloe and 11 other lawyers US\$100 each for not seconding a motion raised by Cllr Theophilus Gould, centering on the minutes of the last sitting of the Supreme Court. The other lawyers fined include Marcus Jones, Jonathan Williams and Wilkins Wright.
- Justice Lewis warned the lawyers that the Supreme Court which is the final arbiter of justice will not tolerate disrespect to it.
- Meanwhile, Justice Lewis yesterday warned journalists in the Country that he would begin sentencing them to 30 days in prison for violating the freedom of speech as enshrined in the Constitution.
- He observed that the local media, especially the newspapers were in the habit of mis-spelling his name, giving him wrong and inappropriate titles as well as attaching his photos to stories which are not connected to him.

Local Media – Radio Veritas *(News monitored today at 9:45 am)*

TRC is Better than a War Crimes Court Says Commissioner

- According to a press release, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Acting Chairman Pearl Brown-Bull said that the TRC is the better way forward for Liberia instead of the war crimes tribunal. She stated that reconciliation, after a sustained violence, impunity, hate, grief and abuses is an essential component for peace, unity, development and national reintegration. Cllr Bull observed that the TRC is participatory, recognizing the voice of every Liberian.
- Meanwhile, Cllr. Bull disclosed that 120 statement takers and 15 coordinators have been deployed throughout the Country to commence the second phase of the statement taking process in which 300 statements have already been collected in Montserrado County.

(Also reported on SKY FM, Truth FM, Star Radio and ELBS)

Sinoe Superintendent Says Illicit Miners Invade the County

- Speaking to the Liberian News Agency, Sinoe County Superintendent Sylvester Grisby described as “unfortunate” the continuous illicit mining activities in the County. He said that there are more than 5,000 illicit miners operating in certain parts of the County whose activities cause the Government to part with revenues.
- Mr. Grisby who named Gbokon-Cheanye, Sonoeyen and Tarsue as some of the areas where the illicit miners operate, noted that despite efforts by local authorities to halt the illegal practice, the practice still exist and called on the Ministries of Justice, Lands Mines and Energy to intervene to curb the unwholesome practice.

(Also reported on SKY FM, Truth FM, Star Radio and ELBS)

Health Minister Cries out for Medical Doctors

- Addressing a forum of health ministers in the United States, Health Minister Walter Gwenigale said that Liberia is in desperate need of medical practitioners to meet the needs of most of its population. The World Health Organization estimates that for Liberia's population of about 3 million, it only needs 964 doctors and 4,891 registered nurses whereas the Country only has 122 doctors with 51 of them being Liberians and 668 registered nurses.
(Also reported on SKY FM, Truth FM, Star Radio and ELBS)

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 or would like further information on the content of the summaries, please contact Mr. Weah Karpeh at karpeh@un.org.

Congressional Quarterly

Tuesday, 23 October 2007

Statement of Eli M. Rosenbaum, Director, Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice

Committee on House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security

Chairman Scott, Ranking Member Forbes, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for inviting the Department of Justice to testify at this hearing. Perpetrators of genocide have participated in the commission of some of the ghastliest crimes in modern history, and so long as these individuals are at liberty they pose a continuing danger to the civilized world. As the Director of the Criminal Division's Office of Special Investigations, I am pleased to address the Department of Justice's ongoing efforts against the perpetrators of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Bringing these perpetrators to justice is a mission of the very highest importance. As Ambassador Alejandro Wolff, the then- Acting U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, said earlier this year in introducing a landmark U.S.-drafted General Assembly resolution to condemn Holocaust denial, all people and all states have a vital stake in a world free of genocide. Acting on President Bush's injunction that those who commit war crimes must face justice, both to advance the cause of justice ... [and] to consolidate peace and promote the rule of law, we continue to utilize all avenues available against human rights violators and war criminals found in this country including criminal prosecution, denaturalization, extradition and removal. The United States also continues to provide assistance to foreign governments and to various international tribunals that are investigating and prosecuting cases abroad against these individuals.

Federal efforts directed against participants in genocide are part of an important and time-honored national commitment. The United States government has long been a key participant in global law enforcement efforts to help end impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Thus, for example, our nation has taken a leading role in establishing and supporting such notable institutions as the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals after World War II and, more recently, the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the Iraqi High Tribunal. Both the chief prosecutor at Nuremberg and the American judge at the tribunal were former attorneys general, and the chief prosecutor at the Tokyo trial had served as assistant attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division. Most recently, the United States has been the worldwide leader in diplomatic efforts to stop the unspeakable atrocities in Darfur. In 2004, the U.S. State Department commissioned an Atrocities Documentation Team which, on only a few weeks notice, assembled a team of experienced law enforcement investigators and legal experts, including Department of Justice personnel. The team interviewed over 1,100 Darfurian refugees who had taken shelter in refugee camps in neighboring Chad. Based on the information elicited in those interviews, then- Secretary of State Powell was able to conclude and state publicly that genocide has been committed in Darfur.

The Department of Justice provides training and other assistance to national and international investigative and prosecutorial authorities that are pursuing justice in the aftermath of conflicts that were characterized by large-scale human rights violations and war crimes. By way of example, the Department of Justice loaned a significant number of experienced law enforcement professionals to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) during the period of the ICTY's most intensive activity. Indeed, the former head of the Domestic Security Section of the Department's Criminal Division was detailed to that tribunal by the Department, as was a senior Federal prosecutor who now serves in the State Department as the Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues. The Justice Department provides extensive assistance to authorities in countries in which human rights violations and war crimes took

place, in part via the training programs that the Department operates for foreign prosecutors and judges through its international network of Resident Legal Advisors.

Three components of the Justice Departments Criminal Division provide much of the assistance given to foreign law enforcement authorities. The Office of International Affairs (OIA) takes the lead in executing foreign requests for evidence or other legal assistance and works closely with the State Department in matters relating to international extradition. OIA has responded to dozens of requests for assistance in matters relating to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Similarly, the Criminal Divisions Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development and Training (OPDAT) and the Division's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) take the lead for the Department in providing training and assistance in criminal justice sector reform and development. OPDAT has provided capacity-building assistance in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes to the various countries and jurisdictions of the former Yugoslavia, principally Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as Croatia, and to a lesser extent (and more recently) Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. This has included provision of training services; advice on legislation; assistance in the development of witness protection programs; videoconferencing equipment (to allow witnesses in criminal cases, including war crimes cases, to testify from one country to another); and assistance to promote the exchange of information and cooperation among the countries and jurisdictions in the region. Prosecutors and other personnel of the National Security Divisions Counterterrorism Section, the U.S. Attorneys Office for the District of Columbia, and the Criminal Divisions Office of Special Investigations have also participated in the training programs in Croatia.

The Justice Departments efforts in the former Yugoslavia have been coordinated with the ICTY. For example, we have sponsored study tours by Bosnian prosecutors to the Tribunal (at The Hague), and ICTY representatives have participated in conferences that we have sponsored, such as a regional conference held last October in Montenegro. Earlier this month, OPDAT, in cooperation with the U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues, conducted a follow-on war crimes conference in Croatia attended by officials from Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia. This conference focused on ICTY transition issues and on cooperation between the countries of the region on war crimes cases.

The assistance that we have provided in the former Yugoslavia, as elsewhere, is given in large part with a view toward increasing the ability of these countries and jurisdictions to prosecute war crimes cases. This capability is especially important now that the ICTY is progressing towards its U.N. Security Council-endorsed closure and transfers a number of cases to the individual countries in the region for investigation and prosecution. ICITAP has similarly provided assistance directly to foreign law enforcement authorities in the former Yugoslavia. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, ICITAP conducted extensive assessments of the needs of law enforcement authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting war crimes cases. Equipment, software, and training that ICITAP subsequently supplied has significantly enhanced the capacity of the local authorities to identify and investigate complex and politically charged crimes. In Croatia, ICITAP, in coordination with OPDAT, provided specialized training to members of the criminal justice system who are directly responsible for the investigation and prosecution of war crimes cases. That training focuses on evidence collection, courtroom presentation, and witness protection. The work undertaken in this field by OPDAT and ICITAP draws extensively on the resources of Federal investigating agencies and the U.S. Attorneys Offices. It is an integral part of the Justice Departments commitment to assisting cognizant foreign governments and tribunals.

When evidence surfaces that implicates residents of this country in genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity, the Federal government moves swiftly to investigate and take legal action where possible. In some instances of offenses committed outside the United States, Federal criminal prosecution is possible. However, even when offenders are not subject to prosecution here (for example, when the crimes were

committed before the applicable Federal statutes were enacted, as was the case with World War II-era Nazi criminals, among others), the U.S. government can often employ other effective law enforcement tools, such as extradition; denaturalization and/or removal; or domestic prosecution for other crimes such as visa fraud, unlawful procurement of naturalization, and making false statements. Among the numerous Federal agencies involved in these law enforcement efforts are the Department of Justice Criminal Division (primarily through the Domestic Security Section, the Office of International Affairs and the Office of Special Investigations) and National Security Division (through its Counterterrorism Section), the United States Attorneys Offices, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) within the Department of Homeland Security. Their efforts receive important support from the State Department and other components of the Federal government.

At the Justice Department, we have made great efforts to facilitate the criminal prosecution abroad of the perpetrators of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity found in this country. For example, in March 2000, following the conclusion of hard-fought litigation, the United States turned over Elizaphan Ntakirutimana to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). He had been a pastor in Rwanda at the time of the 1994 genocide. Ntakirutimana was accused of devising and executing a lethal scheme in which Tutsi civilians were encouraged to seek refuge in a local religious complex, to which he then directed a mob of armed attackers. With his participation, the attackers thereupon slaughtered and injured those inside. The United States surrendered Ntakirutimana to the ICTR in response to a request made by the Tribunal pursuant to an Executive Agreement by which the U.S. agreed to transfer Rwandan suspects in its territory to the ICTR for trial. Indeed, this is the only case to date in which an international tribunal has made a formal request to the United States for the arrest and transfer of a suspect. In 2003, Ntakirutimana, a onetime Texas resident, was convicted by the Tribunal of aiding and abetting genocide and he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. A prosecutor from the Justice Department played a significant role in charging Ntakirutimana.

The United States has extradited other perpetrators to other countries to stand trial in their domestic courts. A recent extradition of an accused human rights violator in the bilateral context was the January 2006 extradition of Mitar Arambasi. . . to Croatia. Arambasi. . . had been convicted in absentia in Croatia and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for crimes against humanity and war crimes perpetrated against civilians during the break-up of the former Yugoslavia. The charges included the murder of two Croatian police officers in 1991 and the beheading of civilians with an axe. The Department of Justice vigorously and successfully pursued this extradition, which was contested by Arambasi. . . in litigation spanning three years, and he was returned to Croatia, where he faced a trial in person. The Justice Department also accomplished the extradition of several accused participants in World War II-era Nazi crimes between 1973 and 1993 (when the last such extradition request was received).

Extradition matters are coordinated within the Justice Department by the Criminal Divisions Office of International Affairs, which also responds each year to thousands of requests and inquiries from foreign law enforcement authorities for assistance in their investigations and prosecutions. The Federal government works diligently to locate international fugitives and return them to the countries in which their alleged crimes were committed. Extradition, however, is contingent upon receipt of a request from a foreign government with which the United States has an extradition treaty, and the United States has received relatively few such requests in these cases.

Perpetrators in this country who have violated Federal criminal laws are prosecuted for those violations by the Department of Justice. Although the Title 18 genocide statute, which was enacted in 1988, is limited to cases in which genocide has either been committed in the United States or committed abroad by a U.S. national, the Justice Department makes use of other criminal and civil charges to ensure that the perpetrators of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity do not find safe haven in the United States. The Criminal Divisions Office of Special Investigations has compiled a 28-year record of

identifying, investigating, and bringing civil denaturalization and removal actions against World War II-era participants in genocide and other Nazi crimes. OSI has successfully pursued more than one hundred of these criminals and it is widely considered to be the most successful law enforcement operation of its kind in the world. One of the programs most recent victories was recorded on January 3, when a U.S. immigration judge ordered the removal of Josias Kumpf of Racine, Wisconsin. By his own admission, during a mass killing operation in occupied Poland in 1943 Kumpf stood guard at a pit containing dead Jewish civilians and others he described as Ahalfway alive and Astill convuls [ing], with orders to shoot to kill anyone who attempted to escape. Also this year, OSI accomplished the denaturalization of Ivan (John) Kalymon after proving in federal district court in Detroit that he had shot Jews while serving in a Nazi-sponsored police unit during the 1942 liquidation of a Jewish ghetto in L'vov, Poland. Just last month, OSI accomplished the denaturalization and return to Germany of Martin Hartmann of Mesa, Arizona, based on his admitted participation in Nazi-sponsored acts of persecution while serving as an armed SS Death's Head guard at the infamous Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp and several of its subcamps in Germany during World War II.

To date, some 60 Nazi criminals have been returned to countries of Europe that possess the criminal jurisdiction that the United States lacks in the World War II cases. OSI continues to work with prosecutors overseas to facilitate the criminal prosecution of Nazi criminals, including, of course, those perpetrators whom we succeed in removing from the United States. Those efforts have borne fruit in a number of important instances. For example, in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 2001, former OSI defendant Kazys Gimzauskas became the first person ever convicted on genocide charges in any of the successor states to the former Soviet Union. Year after year, in recognition of its commitment to, and success in, pursuing justice in the World War II Nazi genocide cases, the United States government has been the only government in the world to receive the AA rating of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Los Angeles-based organization named after the renowned Nazi-hunter.

In 2004, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act expanded OSI's mission to include investigating and bringing civil denaturalization cases and criminal prosecutions for unlawful procurement of U.S. citizenship against post-World War II participants in genocide, extrajudicial killings and torture perpetrated under color of foreign law. With this law, OSI became only the newest component of a comprehensive Federal interagency effort to ensure that perpetrators of these terrible crimes find no sanctuary in this country. A leading role in this effort is played by the Department of Homeland Security, particularly ICE and its Human Rights Violators and Public Safety Unit and Human Rights Law Division, as well as Citizenship and Immigration Services. Other components of the Department of Justice that participate in this effort are the Criminal Divisions Domestic Security Section and Office of International Affairs, the National Security Divisions Counterterrorism Section, the FBI and the U.S. Attorneys Offices. In 2005, seeking to strengthen their collaborative work on these often very challenging cases, the aforementioned agencies, along with the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency, formed the Ad Hoc Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Violator Cases. The member agencies meet frequently to share information and to coordinate enforcement strategies.

This law enforcement partnership has achieved numerous significant successes by employing a variety of legal tools, including criminal prosecution for such Federal offenses as visa fraud, unlawful procurement of naturalization, and false statements, as well as seeking civil and administrative remedies like denaturalization and removal. For example, in April 2005, ICE removed Enos Kagaba from this country to his native Rwanda on the basis of his participation in the genocide that ravaged his country in 1994. His removal was effected on the grounds of a provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, added by Congress in 1990, that renders any alien who Aengaged in conduct that is defined as genocide by the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide removable from this country. In 2004, Jean-Marie Vianney Mudahinyuka was convicted in Chicago of lying on his U.S. immigration forms to gain entry to the U.S. as a refugee. He was sentenced to 51 months in prison for that offense and

for assaulting Federal officers who arrested him. Upon his release from prison, Mudahinyuka will also be subject to removal. He is wanted in Rwanda on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity.

In September 2005, more than a dozen Bosnian Serbs who lied on immigration forms about their prior service in the Bosnian Serb army were arrested by ICE in Phoenix and indicted by the U.S. Attorneys Office on immigration-related charges. Two of those who have since been removed by ICE to Bosnia were indicted last December 13 by Bosnian authorities on charges of murder and other serious offenses. Also in December of last year, sixteen individuals in six states were charged with criminal violations in connection with their efforts to obtain refugee status in the United States by concealing their prior service in the Bosnian Serb military. One of the defendants is described in a Federal affidavit as having been a commander of a police unit that cooperated with other Bosnian Serb entities in the Srebrenica massacres. All but one of the defendants face criminal charges that include immigration fraud and/or making false statements. The maximum sentence for making false statements is five years in prison, while the maximum sentence for immigration fraud is 10 years imprisonment. One defendant is a naturalized U.S. citizen, and he has been charged with unlawful procurement of citizenship and making false statements, offenses that carry maximum potential sentences of 10 and 5 years, respectively. The cases were investigated by ICE special agents with assistance from the Justice Departments Office of Special Investigations, and both agencies are actively reviewing other cases for further action.. The U.S. Attorneys Offices that have prosecuted these cases include those in the Middle District of Florida; Eastern District of Wisconsin; Middle District of North Carolina; District of Colorado; Eastern District of Michigan; Northern District of Ohio, District of Oregon, District of Utah and District of Arizona. (The Office of Special Investigations is also participating in the prosecution of the U.S. citizen defendant, in Tampa, Florida, and a Bosnian Serb defendant in Utah.)

The Kelbessa Negewo case is another example of Federal agencies working together to pursue justice in human rights violator cases. Negewo served as a local official under the repressive military regime that ruled Ethiopia from 1974 to 1991. He subsequently immigrated to the United States, settled in Georgia, and obtained U.S. citizenship. Three Ethiopian women later filed suit against him under the Alien Tort Claims Act in U.S. District Court in Atlanta, alleging that they had been tortured in a jail that he had controlled. The district court found that Negewo had both supervised and directly participated in the torture of the women, and the court awarded damages. A civil denaturalization action was filed against Negewo in May 2001 by the U.S. Attorneys Office in Atlanta. His U.S. citizenship was revoked in October 2004 pursuant to a settlement agreement negotiated by that office. Removal proceedings were initiated by ICE in 2005 following Negewos denaturalization. These proceedings were the first to charge participation in torture and extrajudicial killings, charges that were added under amendments made to the Immigration and Nationality Act by the 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. This past October, Negewo was removed to Ethiopia and handed over to Ethiopian authorities, where he had already been convicted in absentia of numerous human rights violations, including murder, disappearance, torture, and unlawful taking of property.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express to you and the Subcommittee the Justice Departments appreciation for this opportunity to discuss the governments ongoing efforts to ensure that justice is pursued both here and abroad on behalf of the victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. We are very grateful for the tools that Congress has provided for law enforcement use in these enormously important cases. We will continue to wield those tools, both to bring the perpetrators of these terrible crimes to justice and, it is to be hoped, to hasten the arrival of the day in which the post-Holocaust imperative Never Again becomes, at long last, not just a slogan or a barely imaginable aspiration, but a reality.

I would be pleased to answer any questions that the Subcommittee may have.

Special Court Supplement
Control and Restraint Training for National Staff, sponsored by the Detention Unit, in pictures.
Tuesday, 23 October 2007



Special Court Supplement
A Look Back: The Cost of Living in Sierra Leone Half a Century Ago
Produced by the Royal Empire Society in 1955

[This document was given to the former Chief Medical Officer-Bonthe when he left the UK for Sierra Leone in 1956. He forwarded it from Canada yesterday evening.]

Steamship Services. Elder-Dempster Lines Ltd. have passenger services and passenger carrying cargo services to West Africa. The journey to Freetown by mail boat takes nine days. A first class passage is £71, cabin class £57 and third class £31. The fare on a cargo vessel varies between £54 and £63.

(b) Air Services. The air route to Sierra Leone is via Dakar. Details of fares and time-tables can be obtained from a travel agent.

COST OF LIVING

It is estimated that a single man needs at least £600 per annum to maintain a reasonable standard,

Income Tax

Personal allowance	£300
Wife's allowance	£200

Rate of Tax

For every pound of the first	£400	6d.
next	£400	1s.0d.
	£400	2s, 6d.
	£400	5s.0d
	8.000	10s.0
	9,600	15s.0d

There is no freehold and no land may be sold.

Since the country is not a tourist resort there is only one suitable hotel, the City Hotel at Freetown.

There is a Catering Rest House just outside Freetown and there are a number of unfurnished Rest Houses in the Protectorate.

Petrol costs 4s. a gallon in Freetown.

Examples of food prices:-

Poultry	3s. per lb,
Eggs	4s, - 6s. per dozen
Fish	1s.6d. per lb.
Meat (local)	2s. 6d. _ .3s. per lb. _ ~
" (imported)	6 s per lb,
Bacon fresh (local)	4s. 6d, per lb.
" (imported)	6s. per lb.
Butter fresh imported	6s. per lb.

Margarine fresh (imported) 2s, 6d. per lb.
 Cheese (imported) from 6s. per lb.
 Flour 7-d. per lb.
 Sugar 10d, - 1 s. 2d per lb.
 Tea 1s.6d - 2s.6d per lb.
 Rice 1s. 6d. - 2s. 6d. a pan (3 1/2 lb)
 Oranges 3 a penny
 Pineapples 2d. - " each
 Milk (evaporated) 9d.. per 4 oz. tin
 Whisky 25s. a bottle
 Gin 19s. a bottle
 Cigarettes 5s.6d. for 50
 Soap (local) 2s, per bar
 Soap (imported) 2s,9d, per bar
 Matches 1 s. 6d. per dozen boxes

Vegetables and fruit during the season are plentiful and fairly cheap. Potatoes are, however, frequently in short supply and cost 7d. - 9d. a pound. There are several well-stocked stores in Freetown, in which virtually all necessities can be obtained, The Cold Storage Co. in Freetown has a branch at Bo.

Approximate wages in Freetown are as follows:

Cook	about £7 10s. per month
Steward	£5 5s. “
Small boy	£3 “

Servants also get an allowance in kind to the value of £1 - £2 each per month. Wages up-country are higher,