

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



PRESS CLIPPINGS

Enclosed are clippings of local and international press on the Special Court and related issues obtained by the Outreach and Public Affairs Office

as at:

Friday, 2 July 2010

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact
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The Exclusive
Friday, 2 July 2010

Naomi Campbell to testify

Prosecutors can reopen their case against former Liberian president, Charles Taylor, paving the way for them to try to bring star-studded witnesses - including supermodel Naomi Campbell and Hollywood actress Mia Farrow - to testify at the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Last month, prosecutors had asked the judges if they could re-open their case to focus on allegations that Mr. Taylor gave Ms. Campbell rough cut diamonds during a trip to South Africa in September 1997 - diamonds which prosecutors say were given to Mr. Taylor by Sierra Leonean rebels to exchange for weapons to help fuel the country's brutal 11-year conflict in the 1990s. Prosecutors also want to bring in the supermodel's former agent, Carol White, along with Ms. Farrow, to testify for one day about the allegations, which were said to have occurred after a celebrity-filled charity dinner hosted by former South African president, Nelson Mandela. In their motion to the judges, prosecutors argued that the evidence the three women can provide "was unknown to the prosecution when it formally closed its case on 27 February 2009 and relates to 'a 'central issue' to the prosecution's case: The Accused's possession of rough diamonds."

Mr. Taylor's lawyers had opposed the request, telling judges that "no reasonable Court could find that the anticipated evidence is relevant to the charges

Basharia Mission Extends Headquarter Mosque

From page 2

"This extension would not be possible without the huge efforts of these people who, I believe deserve praises," Hon Nuru Deen said.

The Islamic oriented, MP called on everyone to show understanding and patience including those affected by this development.

Basharia Islamic Mission is one of the biggest Muslim Missions in Sierra Leone. Founded in 1983, by the late Imam Bashir Sankoh Yillah, the Mission can now boast of over 500 branches nationwide and international branches in U.S.A and The U.K.



Naomi Campbell will answer claims that she was given a 'blood diamond' in 1997

against Mr. Taylor." Defense lawyers also argued that the prosecutors should have made greater efforts to seek evidence before their case was over about Mr. Taylor's trips outside Liberia and his alleged possession of rough diamonds. "Thus the prosecution Motion must be denied," defense lawyers said.

Yesterday, the judges ruled in favor of the prosecution, allowing them to re-open their case and bring new evidence against the former Liberian president. In delivering their ruling, the judges relied on Rule 85(A) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, which describes the sequence in which evidence could be presented as "(i) evidence for the prosecution, (ii) evidence for the defense, (iii) prosecution evidence in rebuttal, with

leave of the Trial Chamber, and (iv) evidence ordered by the Trial Chamber." The judges also relied on international jurisprudence that the prosecution "may further be granted leave to re-open its case in order to present new evidence not previously available to it."

According to the judges, the requirements for a party to reopen its case in such a situation are twofold:

1. "The party must meet the threshold test of establishing that the evidence could not, with reasonable diligence, have been obtained and presented during its case in chief"; and if this test is met:

2. "The Trial Chamber must be of the view that the probative value of the evidence is not substantially outweighed by the need to ensure a fair trial."

The judges held that prosecutors only received information about the alleged diamond gift in June 2009 - "well after [the prosecution] had closed its case" and had since been unable to contact Ms. Campbell.

"Accordingly, the Trial Chamber is satisfied not only that the Prosecution has shown that it could not, with reasonable diligence, have obtained and presented the fresh evidence during its case in chief, but that it subsequently acted with reasonable diligence to obtain such evidence," the judges stated.

The judges also thought the three high profile witnesses may offer valuable information.

"The Trial Chamber, having perused the declaration of Mia Farrow and the interview notes of Carole White, is satisfied that the proposed fresh evidence is highly probative and material to the indictment," according to today's decision.

Judges were also not concerned that testimony of the three extra witnesses would be unfair to Mr. Taylor. His defense team had known about Ms. Farrow's statement since December 2009 and about Ms. White's evidence before prosecutors did. Since the prosecutors were asking for one day to complete their examination of the three witnesses, it would not cause any undue delay.

"The Trial Chamber is also satisfied that no injustice would be caused to the Defense by such re-opening in that it will be entitled to test the evidence of the proposed witnesses by cross-examination and may apply for time to make further investigations and call further evidence if necessary," the judges said.

"Accordingly, the Trial Chamber finds that this is an appropriate case for the Trial Chamber to exercise its discretion to allow the Motion, in that the proposed fresh evidence is not substantially outweighed by the need to ensure a fair trial," the judges concluded in their ruling.

The judges directed prosecutors to call the "proposed additional witnesses as soon as practicable and in any event before the close of the defense case." Judges still need to decide on the prosecutors' request to issue a subpoena for Ms. Campbell.

Awoko

Friday, 2 July 2010

Special Court serves Naomi Campbell with subpoena

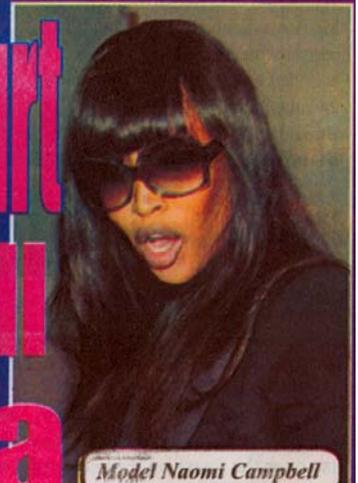
Super model Naomi Campbell was yesterday served with a subpoena by the Special Court for Sierra Leone sitting in The Hague where the former President of Liberia Charles Taylor is being tried.

Naomi Campbell is expected to testify about an alleged diamond she received from Charles Taylor which is regarded as 'blood diamond'. Charles Taylor has dismissed the claims that he presented Ms Campbell with a diamond in 1997.

She is expected to be in court on 29th July to testify except she gives good reason for her absence as stated in the subpoena. The prosecution had filed two motions first for the reopening of their case which they had already concluded but the Taylor defence team had sought to prevent their bid to reopen the case against him as the court is still hearing the witnesses for the defence team. The second motion filed by the

prosecution was for them to call three more witnesses which included Naomi Campbell, Mia Farrow and Ms Campbell's former agent Carole White to testify. This has been granted by the court. In their request to subpoena the three women, the prosecutors said they did not know about the alleged Campbell diamond until June 2009, by which time they had already closed their case. Ms Farrow and Ms White were both willing to testify, the prosecutors' request to the court said. But Ms. Campbell has said that she was not interested in the trial and she was not going to cooperate with the court. Mr Taylor is accused of selling diamonds and buying weapons for Sierra Leone's Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels, who were notorious for hacking off the hands and legs of civilians during the brutal 1991-2001 civil war. He has pleaded not guilty to 11 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity stemming from the war.

**Special Court
serves Naomi Campbell
with subpoena**



Model Naomi Campbell

PEEP!

Friday, 2 July 2010

War Crimes Court Agrees to Call Naomi Campbell

Ms Campbell had previously refused to testify against Charles Taylor

A war crimes court has ruled that model Naomi Campbell can be called to testify in a case against former Liberian President Charles Taylor.

Prosecutors for the UN-backed court for Sierra Leone say she was given a "blood diamond" by Mr Taylor in 1997 at Nelson Mandela's house in South Africa.

Mr Taylor is accused of using such diamonds to fuel an insurgency in Sierra Leone that cost many lives. Ms Campbell had previously refused to provide testimony to prosecutors. The Special Court for Sierra Leone, sitting in The Hague, also agreed to a prosecution request that it be allowed to call actress Mia Farrow and Ms Campbell's former agent Carole White to testify.

Ms Farrow - who was also at the Mandela dinner - has said Ms Campbell told her about the gift of the diamond the morning after the dinner.

Ms Campbell said she had been visited by representatives of Mr Taylor during the night, and that they had given her a "huge" uncut diamond, Ms Farrow told ABC News in April.

CHARLES TAYLOR

Ms Farrow and Ms White were both willing to testify, the prosecutors' request to the court said.

Mr Taylor is accused of selling diamonds and buying weapons for Sierra Leone's Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels, who were notorious for hacking off the hands and legs of civilians during the brutal 1991-2001 civil war.

He has pleaded not guilty to 11 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity stemming from the war. He has also dismissed the claims he presented Ms Campbell with a diamond in 1997.

"Blood diamonds" is the name given to diamonds mined in areas of conflict that are sold to fund warfare.

Mr Taylor's trial opened in June 2007.

In their request to subpoena the three women, the prosecutors said they did not know about the alleged Campbell diamond until June 2009, by which time they had already closed



their case. Mr Taylor had sought to prevent their bid to reopen the case against him. Defence witnesses are now being heard.

CharlesTaylorTrial.org (The Hague)

Thursday, 1 July 2010

Liberia: Special Court to Subpoena Supermodel Naomi Campbell

By Alpha Sesay

British Supermodel Naomi Campbell should be served a subpoena to testify in the Charles Taylor trial about an alleged diamond gift she received from Mr. Taylor in South Africa in 1997, Special Court for Sierra Leone judges have ruled in The Hague today.

Prosecutors asked for the supermodel to be subpoenaed after she had refused to talk about allegations that the former Liberian president had sent men to deliver rough cut diamonds to her after a dinner hosted by former South African President, Nelson Mandela.

Prosecutors argued that Sierra Leonean rebels had given Mr. Taylor diamonds before his South African trip to exchange for weapons during his travels - those weapons, they say, would then be used to fuel Sierra Leone's bloody civil conflict during the 1990s.

Prosecutors had argued that Ms. Campbell's testimony is a "matter that goes to the heart of" allegations that Mr. Taylor was part of a joint criminal effort with Sierra Leonean rebels during the country's conflict.

They also say the allegations contradict "the accused's testimony that he has never been in possession of rough diamonds" and it would be important to hear Ms. Campbell's testimony.

According to prosecutors, several attempts to contact Ms. Campbell have failed and so the only avenue left for them to get her side of the story is for the court to issue her a subpoena.

Mr. Taylor's lawyers opposed the subpoena, arguing that prosecutors had not shown any "legitimate forensic purpose" for the supermodel's evidence.

Special Court for Sierra Leone

Transfer of Charles Taylor for trial for war crimes in the Hague, Liberia

His defense team also argued that "there is not a "good chance" that her anticipated evidence would be "of material assistance" to the Prosecution's case," and that her appearance was not a "necessity" as her evidence could be obtained elsewhere -- namely, through her friend Mia Farrow and her former agent Carole White, both of whom have expressed willingness to testify before the court on the same issue.

They also said her testimony would not be so valuable to the court, as no judge could reasonably make the link between "this alleged diamond and the accused's support for rebels in Sierra Leone as alleged in the indictment."

Defense lawyers also argued that it was "highly likely" that a subpoena may not be enforced, given that the Special Court lacks the power to compel cooperation. (The Special Court does not have its own police force to enforce orders of the court - it must rely on the help of other states. No state, except for Sierra Leone, is legally bound to cooperate with the court's decision).

Today, the judges decided that "Ms. Campbell's anticipated testimony relates to clearly identified issues that are relevant to the trial, namely, the Accused's possession of rough diamonds and his support to the AFRC/RUF junta during the summer-fall of 1997," and they are "satisfied that the Prosecution has shown that there is at least a good chance that the information to be provided by Ms. Campbell would be of material assistance to its case in relation to clearly identified issues relevant to the trial."

The judges ruled that the subpoena for Ms. Campbell should be issued, and ordered that the Registrar ensure it is served on Ms. Campbell and to the "responsible authorities" of the state in which Ms. Campbell lives (the United Kingdom).

UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 1 July 2010

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

UN News in Liberia

UNMIL Accused of Violations, But...

[The Monitor]

- The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has been accused of carrying out several violations and going with impunity.
- A source of the Bureau of Maritime Affairs said despite the Status of Forces Agreement signed between the Liberian government and UNMIL in 2007, the peacekeepers have been involved into several wilful violations and abuses.
- At the same time, international maritime experts say, the failure by UNMIL to declare the consignment of arms and ammunition onboard the vessel is tantamount to the violation of international maritime laws.
- But UNMIL has vehemently rejected the claim.
- UNMIL Chief of Public Information George Somerwill said the ship was loaded with the full acquiescence of the United Nations Movement Control based in New York.
- Mr. Somerwill clarified that the Karachi-bound MV Agean Glory ship which left Monrovia 12 May 2010 was heading for three countries, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan to deliver equipment and vehicles.
- The UNMIL Public Information boss said the equipment and vehicles were expected to be delivered in the three countries as a result of the earlier drawdown plan by UNMIL troops.
- He said it was agreed as part of the UN peacekeeping operation procedure that those equipment and vehicle be returned to those countries and governments.

Local News on Liberian issues

President Sirleaf Unveils Government Next Major Priority - After US\$4.9 Debt Cancellation

[The Informer]

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf says her administration's next challenge following Tuesday's historic debt cancellation by the World Bank and the IMF remains the restoration of infrastructure particularly roads.
- "Right now we are very concerned about our primary roads...We have to try to pave them...that's our major challenge now as a government," President declared Wednesday during a live phone-in talk show broadcast on major radio stations in Monrovia, including UNMIL Radio which covers the country.
- President Sirleaf said should the government take any loan (now or later) it would fully use it for infrastructure development of which the country and people are in dire need.
- Making special emphasis on road, the Liberian leader said her administration was very concerned about major feeder roads including the Gbarnga - Voinjama and the Fish Town - Harper routes.

President Sirleaf Receives Nimba Land Dispute Report

[The Analyst, Daily Observer]

- The Musa Bility Commission has submitted its report to President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf with a call that it serves as the beginning of the solution to the Nimba land dispute.
- Submitting the report, Mr. Bility said the commission refused to look for rights and wrongs but to reconcile those involved in the land dispute.
- Mr. Bility said although the report may not satisfy everyone, he asked that it serves as the beginning of solution to the long running land quarrel in Nimba County.
- He said a committee has already been set up to begin compensating people who are illegally occupying land in the county.

- Receiving the report, President Sirleaf thanked members of the commission but said she would read the report before commenting further.
- President Sirleaf however appealed to those involved in the Nimba land dispute to accept the findings and cooperate so as to make the county peaceful.

US Embassy Congratulates Liberia's HIPC Achievement

[The News, Heritage, The Analyst, Daily Observer, New Democrat, Front Page Africa, The Informer]

- The US Embassy near Monrovia has issued a statement congratulating the Liberian government for reaching the HIPC Completion Point.
- The statement said the achievement demonstrates the Liberian government's commitment to responsible management of public resources.
- It said the accomplishment also shows government's accountability of how Liberian's tax dollars are spent.
- According to the release, over the last two years, the Finance Ministry streamlined the budget process and revenue collection.
- The American Embassy however advised the government to take a cautious approach to debt management when borrowing to fund infrastructure projects.
- It called on all Liberians to ensure that their government maintains the positive momentum of reforms that encourages transparency and responsible spending.

Global Witness Welcomes Liberian Debt Relief, But Wants HIPC Audits Implemented

[Heritage, The News, The New republic, The Analyst, Front Page Africa, The Informer]

- The international rights group, Global Witness says it welcomes decision on Liberian debt relief, but warns that better financial controls are needed to prevent corruption.
- In a press release, Global Witness reiterates that Tuesday's decision by the World Bank to grant debt relief to Liberia under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) is welcomed, but points out that more need to be done to prevent corruption in post-conflict Liberia.
- Against this backdrop, the campaign group calls on the Liberian government to promote better financial governance by implementing the recommendations of audits carried out as part of the HIPC process.
- The rights group recalls that five key ministries were audited by the General Auditing Commission as a requirement under HIPC, including the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, stressing reforms in the latter are particularly important to ensure accountability and transparency in the mining sector.

Swedish Delegation Arrives in Liberia

[Front Page Africa]

- A five-man delegation from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) is in the country to monitor ongoing road projects in Bong and Lofa Counties.
- The feeder road projects which started in October 2009 are jointly implemented by SIDA and government through the Public Works Ministry.
- According to a Public Works Ministry release, the projects target specific areas in the two counties.
- SIDA and government started the 16 kilometres road rehabilitation between Salayea and Makesu which is almost completed.
- The release said other roads include the 24.5 kilometres from Voinjama to Barkedu and the Tinsue road in Lofa County.
- Public Works Minister Samuel Woods urged the visiting partners to extend their institutional capacity building to the ministry.
- For his part, the head of the delegation, Mr. Anders Kreitz promised to look into the additional capacity building needs requested by the Public Works Ministry.

Taylor's "Blood Diamond" Case Opens Soon, Supermodel Ordered to Testify

[The Monitor, Heritage, Daily Observer, Front Page Africa, The Inquirer]

- British supermodel Naomi Campbell has lost the fight against a potential subpoena to testify in former Liberian president Charles Taylor's war crimes trial in The Netherlands.
- The war crimes court has ruled that the supermodel can be called to testify in a case in which Taylor had also sought to prevent prosecutors' bid to reopen the "blood diamond" case against him.
- Prosecutors for the UN-backed court for Sierra Leone have filed a motion calling for the Brit to testify about uncut diamonds Taylor allegedly gave her as a gift in a dinner hosted in South Africa by former president Nelson Mandela in 1997.

- Campbell who feared for her safety if she appeared had insisted that she won't have much to give prosecutors if they insisted on calling her as a witness, saying Taylor was just a guest at the party she attended.
- Prosecutors said she was given a "blood diamond" by Mr. Taylor in 1997 at Nelson Mandela's house in South Africa.

Police Brainstorm on Human Resource Development Today

[The Monitor, Heritage]

- A three-day human resource development workshop organized by the Liberia National Police (LNP) gets underway today, Thursday in Monrovia.
- According to an LNP release, the workshop, which brings together 50 participants mostly police officers, will include regional, zones and depots commanders as well as administrative staff of the LNP.
- The workshop is geared toward identifying the gaps and confronting the human resource challenges faced by the police.

Logging Halted in River Cess - As Elephants Roam

[Daily Observer]

- Logging activities in River Cess County have been halted by threats of elephant attacks on facilities belonging to logging companies.
- According to the County Inspector Sims Gantor, the elephant threat was due to the failure of logging companies to implement social agreement signed between citizens of the town and the companies.
- Mr. Gantor said some elders in Yappa Central River Cess, expressed dissatisfaction over the refusal of logging companies to implement the social contract agreement that was signed prior to logging operations in the county.
- He said one elephant started the violent demonstration against the logging companies, but now there are about eight elephants that are carrying out the demonstration there.

Norway Approves US\$29 Million for Liberia's Recovery Programme

[The Inquirer]

- The Counsellor of the Royal Norwegian Embassy based in Monrovia, Mr. Thorvald Boye says his government has approved US\$29 million for Liberia's recovery process.
- Mr. Boye said US\$20 million has already been approved for the rehabilitation of the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) in a bid to restore electricity to Monrovia and its environs in five years time.
- He said a Canadian firm, MANITOBA Hydro is gearing up to send five expatriates to commence the LEC rehabilitation work.

Six Bangladeshi Out on L\$60,000 Bond

[New Democrat]

- Six Bangladeshis under indictment by the State for human smuggling and human trafficking have been released on a bond of LD\$60,000 at Criminal Court 'D' pending trial.
- The men were indicted in May this year for violating Section 10.2 of the human smuggling and trafficking law of Liberia.
- Defense lawyers, David W. Woah and Abraham B. Sillah, Sr. filed a criminal appearance bond at Criminal Court 'D' to seek release of their clients pending assignment of the case.
- The indicted Bangladeshis released on bail are: Zahir Babor, M. A. Al, Mamun Asmot Dalal, Amit K. Sas Amul, Kalam Azad and Rayham Mozumber.

L\$348,000 Worth of Marijuana Burnt in Nimba

[Daily Observer]

- The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has burned 158 kilograms of marijuana in Nimba County.
- Nimba County DEA Director Col. Julius Kanuba said the drug which was arrested at various check points is valued at LD\$348,000.
- He said in order to curtail the sale and trafficking of harmful drugs in the country it will require the collaboration of the public by informing the DEA of hideouts of people possessing illegal drugs.

Star Radio *(News monitored today at 09:00 am)*

President Sirleaf Receives Nimba Land Dispute Report

(Also reported Truth FM, Sky FM, and ELBC)

President Sirleaf Launches LMI's Multi-media Tech

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf has launched the Liberia Media Initiative (LMI) expressing apology for the absence of legislators at the programme.
- President Sirleaf who served as the key launcher, said the lawmakers were absent because of what she called pressing national engagements.
- The Liberian leader said government was willing to support any initiative that would inform the citizenry of the progress and challenges of the country.
- Speaking earlier, LMI Executive Director John Kollie said the priority of the institution is to promote democracy.
- During the programme, President Sirleaf cut the ribbon to Studio Democracy a new initiative by the LMI.

Lawmaker still wants to be President

- Presidential hopeful, Bong County Senator Franklin Siakor says discussions have begun in Monrovia with key political actors to win the 2011 Presidential election.
- Senator Siakor said he has already met with the political leader of the Liberty Party, Cllr. Charles Brumskine and Professor Dew Mayson of the Democratic Alliance to find a common ground.
- The Bong County lawmaker said he is determined to be Liberia's next president and believes the God that brought him this far will not let him down.
- Senator Siakor promised he will not be like Jonah in the Bible who was sent on a mission but betrayed the confidence reposed in him.
- He spoke to newsmen following an interactive discussion with students of the AME University on Camp Johnson Road in Monrovia.

Nimba Lawmaker Pleased with 'Clearance' for TRC Indictees

- Nimba County Senator and presidential aspirant Prince Johnson has welcomed clarification by the national Elections Commission (NEC) that Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) indictees are not ban from contesting in 2011.
- Senator Johnson said he was very pleased by the clarification from NEC Chairman James Fromayan.
- A June 23 release quoted NEC as saying there is no legal instrument to ban Liberians indicted by the TRC report from taking part in the 2011 elections.
- However, in his reaction, Senator Johnson who is listed as one of the notorious perpetrators of the war in the TRC report said he would not rejoice by the clarification by NEC.
- Meanwhile, Senator Johnson has praised the International Centre for Transitional Justice for fairly scrutinizing the TRC report.
- In his words, the group observed that the TRC report lacks evidence and there was a need for the accused to be given due process in line with the law.

US Embassy Congratulates Liberia's HIPC Achievement

EU Contributes Over US\$8 Million to Liberian Budget

- The European Union has provided more than US\$8 million to the Liberian government as budget support for fiscal year 2009/2010.
- According to a Finance Ministry release, the money was credited to the Liberian government's account on 28 June 2010.
- It said this also means an increase in the current budget that is before the National Legislature.

Swedish Delegation Arrives in Liberia

E-Jee Sirleaf Team Ends Production of Witnesses

- The defense has ended the production of witnesses in the E-Jee Sirleaf economic sabotage case.
- Defense counsels did so with the production of a call log from the Lone Star Communications Corporation.
- The document is believed to contain calls from Mr. Charles Sirleaf to the Passawe brothers and calls from them to Mr. Sirleaf.
- Mars Jusu and Richard Passawe, as well as Gbotee Peabody are on trial for dubiously planning the transfer of over US\$1 million.
- The money was transferred from the Central Bank of Liberia to EcoBank in 2009.
- But the men claimed the entire scheme was designed by Mr. Charles Sirleaf, son of President of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf.

Harper Shipwreck Survival Explains Ordeal

- One of the survivors on the MV Havea which capsized off the shores of Harper in Maryland County has given startling revelations on what transpired at sea.
- Prince Toe, chief security on the MV Havea said the vessel departed the Free Port under normal conditions until it encountered rough seas near Sinoe.
- Prince said the vessel managed to overcome the turbulent waves near Sinoe County until the ship entered the Port of Harper where it threw anchor.
- He said the sea later turned rough with water entering the vessel from everywhere.
- According to Toe, the chaotic situation on the vessel forced the captain to dispose of the mattresses on board to be use as lifesaving objects.

Suspended Police Commandant Warns

- Suspended Police Training Commandant James Hallowanger has warned against undermining constituted authorities in the building of the new Liberia.
- Mr. Hallowanger said Liberia will be a success story for the whole of Africa if Liberians put aside gossips and petit jealousy that could further divide the country.
- The suspended police commandant believes Liberia remains the common national denominator and all must work together to achieve the desired goal.
- Mr. Hallowanger observed certain public officials were in the habit of lying on their colleagues through the office of the president to dispossess them of their jobs.
- The suspended police boss spoke to newsmen when he served as keynote speaker at the Grace Baptist Elementary and Junior High school in Barnesville, Montserrado County Sunday.

International Clip on Liberia

U.N. Official: Miscues Led to Kolkata Ship Debacle **blogs.wsj.com**

A ship carrying 500 tons of weapons, much of which was destined for Pakistan, ended up in Indian waters off the coast of Kolkata as a result of "inadequate communication" by the ship's captain and United Nations authorities with the Indian government, according to a U.N. official. The vessel, the Aegean Glory, was transporting military cargo used in a U.N. peacekeeping mission in Liberia back to the countries that sent it, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. The U.N. hired a private contractor, France's Daher Group, to carry the materials, which included rocket launchers, anti-aircraft guns, explosives and military vehicles. But India detained the ship last week because it wasn't aware it was a peacekeeping vessel and wasn't given a manifesto documenting the cargo that was headed to Pakistan. The U.N. official said the incident was partly the fault of the ship's captain, who didn't follow the original plan for unloading goods in the countries. "A unilateral decision to alter the route was taken without consultation of the U.N. – thus arriving in Bangladesh first and then proceeding to India (Kolkata). This resulted in the Pakistani cargo still being on board of the ship upon arrival in India (contrary to the original plan)," the official said.

MSF hands over Liberian hospitals **www.news24.com**

Medical charity Medecins Sans Frontiers on Wednesday handed over control of its last two hospitals in Liberia to the health ministry, which still faces key challenges after a brutal civil war. "Liberia was devastated by 14 years of brutal civil war, with its health system in ruins by its end," Liberia's head of mission for MSF Dhammika Perera, said in a statement, announcing the handover. "We remain in the country, but after two decades, it is an important milestone for us and symbolic of how far Liberia has come in providing healthcare to its people again," Perera said. MSF has been slowly handing over its emergency projects and hospitals since the war ended seven years ago and is now stepping away from its two free hospitals in the capital, Benson Hospital and Island Hospital, which treat more than 20,000 women and children a year. Liberia has only 100 doctors for a population of 3.6 million, and just over 250 children's hospital beds in the capital Monrovia, which is home to more than one million. Medical care is often out of reach for people living in rural areas due to lack of roads and transport and the under-five mortality rate is 235 per 1,000 births, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

International Clips on West Africa

Guinea

ECOWAS Urges Calm as Vote Counting in Guinea is Extended **www1.voanews.com**

The political director of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has called for calm following heightened tensions in Guinea after the electoral commission extended the deadline to announce provisional results of the 27th June elections. Abdel Fatau-Musah said the regional body has confidence in the integrity of the chairman and the leadership of Guinea's Independent Electoral Commission (CENI). "What is compounding the issue is that all the major candidates, who feel that they must be the ones leading, are becoming jittery and their supporters are jittery. Their leaders are also insinuating that the delay being caused is an excuse to defraud the electoral process. So, there is a lot of tension in the streets," he said. Under Guinea's constitution, the electoral body was required to announce provisional results of last Sunday's election within 72 hours, which expired late Wednesday.

Concerns Raised About Irregularities in Guinea's Presidential Poll **www1.voanews.com**

Candidates, civil society leaders and some observers in Guinea have voiced concern about irregularities in Sunday's presidential poll. A spokesman for the electoral commission reassured Guineans Tuesday of the commission's commitment to transparency and said "no results would be manipulated." Candidates and observers, however, have raised concerns that logistical challenges and procedural flaws on Election Day could have undermined what many hoped would be Guinea's first free and fair presidential election since independence in 1958. An official from the party of Cellou Dallein Diallo, the frontrunner among the 24 presidential hopefuls, said Tuesday that certain delays in publishing results and other irregularities in Conakry could call into question the credibility of the vote. Guinea's National Council of Civil Society Organizations said it noted attempts at voter fraud in several polling stations, including voters trying to vote multiple times or in multiple polling stations, as well as people trying to vote with voter cards that were not their own or had been falsified. Council spokesman Bori Diallo said, too, that technical and organizational shortages were noticed, including a misunderstanding of voting procedures and how to use voting material, as well as the late openings of polling stations due to procedural misunderstandings or delays in receiving voting materials.

OIC boss commends peaceful polls in Guinea **www.apanews.net**

The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu has commended the people of Guinea for the maturity and sense of responsibility displayed during the 27 June presidential election. In a statement copied to APA Wednesday, Prof. Ihsanoglu described the event as historic, expressing satisfaction with the enthusiasm of the voters who exercised their civic responsibility in an orderly and peaceful atmosphere. The OIC boss therefore appealed to all stakeholders to accept and respect the outcome of this democratic contest. He finally appealed to the OIC member states to continue to extend their assistance to Guinea especially to the incoming democratically elected government in order to improve the economic condition of its people and to strengthen national unity. Guineans voted Sunday to choose their first truly democratically elected president since Guinea gained independence in 1958.

Daily Observer (Liberia)

Friday, 2 July 2010

Special Court Launches Awareness in Monrovia for Taylor's Trial

The Secretariat Outreach of the United Nations backed Special Court for Sierra Leone has embarked on a public awareness campaign about the ongoing trial of former Liberian President, Charles Ghankay Taylor.

Mr. Taylor is being prosecuted in the European state of The Netherland for his alleged role in Sierra Leone's bloody civil war and illegal exploitation of that country's diamond wealth.

Mr. Taylor has categorically rejected the 11-count charges brought against him including rape, murder, recruitment and use of child soldiers, violation of international humanitarian law, among others.

Characterizing the claims as 'political,' Taylor said the allegations were brought against him at the behest of Britain and America.

However, the secretariat of the Special Court said it has begun filming of the trial in various communities throughout Liberia.

Speaking to the Daily Observer during the filming of the trial in Brewerville, Lower Montserrado County, Friday June 25, 2010, a Civil and Human Rights Alliance, on behalf of the Sierra Leone Court, disclosed that the filming of the trial would enable more Liberians to understand what was unfolding at the trial.

The Alliance's Executive Director, Alfred Quajanie, pointed out that the trial of Mr. Taylor was also being locally shown to provide education to Liberians as it relates to the proceedings.

He disclosed that the Liberia Civil and Human Rights Alliance was a member organization of the National Human Rights Center of Liberia; a consortium of pro-democracy Organizations that is involved in Special Court's outreach program in the country.

Following the screening of the trial in Brewerville, our reporter spoke with some residents of the Brewerville Community about their impression of the Taylor trial in The Hague, Netherland.

One of the residents, Sampson Clarence, said despite the millions of dollars being spent for the trial by the international community, he feels that ex-president Taylor 'would win the case and set freed one-day from bondage.' He bragged that the former Liberian President was innocent of the claims against him.

As for Mrs. Naomi Nimely , another resident, she strongly differed with her colleague that Mr. Taylor would one day be acquitted.

"I am praying to God for him to not come back here with his trouble," she added. She stated, "By all accounts, Mr. Taylor will not win the case." The screening of the film in Brewerville brought together several residents most of whom were displaced people and refugees, including women and children.

Some of these people were excited to have seen Mr. Taylor via video from The Hague, especially in his Nigerian traditional attire at one of the court hearings in The Hague. "Oh! The man is fat. He is not suffering like us," one of the residents said.

Another resident interjected, "you know, UN is giving him all that he needs." The screening exercises would be taken to other parts of the country.

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New Democrat (Monrovia)

Wednesday, 30 June 2010

Liberia: Remote Control NPP?

Power From Prison!

It's almost like a syndicated story--Charles Taylor allegedly running the National Patriotic Party (NPP) from his detention cell. All right! Let's face it! The NPP is the only political party in town with its own building, brand-new. Thanks be to the devil! The money is still coming because they can't trace and close the hidden accounts. I did it, but you can't prove it! So, catch me if you can! I dare you.

Efforts to verify reports that Mr. Taylor's phone connections are now being monitored because he is in touch with the NPP to ensure that it is not sold to the highest bidder have not been successful. Normally, such a story is placed on the Internet. But this time it is not. Some people are walking from newspaper to newspaper with a sheet of paper carrying no heading and claiming that the report is from The Hague. Who's behind this? It's election time? Watch out!

Bloomberg

Thursday, 1 July 2010

Rwandan Munyakazi Sentenced to 25 Years for Genocide in Deaths of Tutsis

By Sarah McGregor

The tribunal prosecuting suspects in Rwanda's 1994 genocide sentenced a former Rwandan businessman to 25 years in jail after ruling he was directly responsible for the deaths of more than 5,000 ethnic Tutsis.

Yussuf Munyakazi, who was born in 1935, was found guilty of genocide and extermination as a crime against humanity by a three-judge panel, the Tanzania-based International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda said in a statement late yesterday.

Munyakazi led the Interahamwe militia in attacking Tutsi refugees in two incidents at churches, on April 29 and 30, 1994, according to the statement from the United Nations-backed court.

"He was liable for the death of over 5,000 Tutsi civilians," the tribunal said.

Munyakazi was arrested in the Democratic Republic of Congo on May 5, 1994, and sent to the detention center at the court, in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha. He will remain there until he is transferred to another country to serve out his prison term, according to the statement.

As many as 800,000 people, more than a 10th of Rwanda's population, died in a 100-day slaughter of minority Tutsis and moderate Hutus by ethnic Hutu militias.

The massacre began after the assassination of Rwanda's President Juvenal Habyarimana, whose plane was shot down as it prepared to land in the capital, Kigali, on April 6, 1994.

To contact the reporter on this story: Sarah McGregor in Nairobi at

BBC Online

Thursday, 1 July 2010

Top Rwanda genocide suspect Uwinkindi seized in Uganda



Jean-Bosco Uwinkindi reportedly wanted to settle in Uganda

A Rwandan priest accused of helping to orchestrate the 1994 genocide in his native country has been held in Uganda, police say.

Jean-Bosco Uwinkindi was arrested after entering western Uganda from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Mr Uwinkindi was indicted in 2001 by a UN-backed tribunal for genocide and crimes against humanity.

About 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed by Hutu militias in the 100-day slaughter in 1994.

Church slaughter

Mr Uwinkindi was taken into custody on Wednesday, Ugandan police announced on Friday.

Police said the suspect had been tracked for two days before being detained.

Mr Uwinkindi entered Uganda under a different name and was trying to buy land and settle in the country, Uganda's Daily Monitor newspaper reports.

The indictment by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) says that Mr Uwinkindi was a pastor at a Pentecostal Church near Rwanda's capital, Kigali, in 1994.

He is accused of ordering the killing of Tutsis, including women and children, after they had sought refuge in his church.

The prosecution alleges that in investigations after the genocide, some 2,000 corpses were found near the church.

Until his arrest, Mr Uwinkindi was one of the ICTR's 11 most wanted suspects.

The US had offered a \$5m (£3.3m) reward for information leading to his arrest. It is still not clear whether anyone will claim that reward.

Elly Womanya, deputy director of Interpol's Kampala office, told the AFP news agency that the suspect would be transferred to the ICTR in Arusha, Tanzania, as soon as possible.

Mr Uwinkindi is the second Rwandan genocide suspect to be arrested in Uganda in less than a year. In October 2009, Idelphonse Nizeyimana, the former Hutu intelligence chief, was seized in Kampala.

The New Times (Kigali)

Friday, 2 July 2010

Rwanda, ICTR Re-Affirm Cooperation

By Edwin Musoni

Kigali — The Prosecutor General, Martin Ngoga, has said that the good cooperation between Rwanda and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) is essential for ensuring the smooth functioning of the trials.

He made the remarks during a joint press conference with the ICTR spokesperson, Roland Amoussouga, on the status of cooperation between Rwanda and the UN tribunal.

"Among other issues, the matter concerning the ongoing case of ICTR defence lawyer, Peter Erlinder, before the Rwandan courts was discussed," reads part of the statement released by ICTR after the press conference.

"Ngoga assured ICTR Defence lawyers that they can continue their work in Rwanda without fear," reads the statement.

The statement also quotes the Prosecutor General as saying that Rwanda honours its obligations under the Memorandum of Understanding between the government and the tribunal.

"Ngoga stressed that the case against Erlinder is not based on his work at the ICTR and is a specific case that does not have implications for the work of the other defence counsel," adds the statement.

"In the opinion of the Rwandan government, the prosecution of this lawyer does not violate international law," Ngoga added.

Peter Erlinder was arrested in Rwanda late May over charges of genocide denial, but has since been granted bail on medical grounds.

Institute for War & Peace Reporting

Friday, 25 June 2010

“Disproportionate” Bosnian Serb Attacks on Sarajevo

Ex-international observer said firing on civilian targets was of a scale he had not experienced.

By Rachel Irwin



A former United Nations military observer told prosecutors this week that some of the actions of Bosnian Serb forces in Sarajevo were “entirely disproportionate”.

The witness, retired Australian General John Wilson, was testifying in the trial of ex-Bosnian Serb president Radovan Karadzic, who is accused of orchestrating the 44-month-long shelling and sniping campaign against Sarajevo which killed about 12,000 people.

“The weight of fire against civilian targets was at a scale I had not experienced,” said Wilson, who fought for 12 months in the Vietnam War, and was later deployed to UN missions in Lebanon and Jerusalem.

“What forces were engaged in this weight of fire?” asked prosecuting lawyer Ann Sutherland.

“The overwhelming use of fire was produced by Serb forces,” responded Wilson, who served as chief military observer for the UN Protection Force, UNPROFOR, based in Sarajevo, from March to June 1992.

However, during the cross-examination, Karadzic repeatedly challenged Wilson’s assertions and alleged that Bosnian government forces took up positions near UN facilities.

“That’s correct,” answered Wilson. “When we raised objections with the appropriate authorities, those weapons were removed from the vicinity.”

Karadzic contended that the weapons were repeatedly removed and then repositioned later, but Wilson said he had no knowledge of that happening.

“The issue here about [the Bosnian government army] placing weapons in inappropriate places or having roving mortars around city ignores the fact that the response provoked [from the Bosnian Serb army] was entirely disproportionate ... to the threat engendered by this activity,” Wilson said.

“I am not a soldier and don’t know anything about military institutions, [but] what is the point of proportionate response?” asked Karadzic.

“You have to be certain that amount of force you’re using is proportionate to the threat and is appropriate for those particular circumstances,” Wilson answered.

He added that if there is conflict that involves a high risk of civilian casualties, it is a good idea for the military to employ a lawyer who specialises in international law and how civilians should be treated during war, as outlined in the Geneva conventions.

“I don’t know if Serb forces engaged [a lawyer] but the evidence is that they didn’t,” Wilson said.

Karadzic maintained that he did his “best” to “save and look after civilians”.

“Do you consider that I did not invest in any such effort?” he asked.

“On many occasions when the ... treatment of civilians was raised with you, and the way city was being shelled, your standard response was that you were being provoked or doing it for defence of the Serb people,” answered Wilson, noting that Karadzic never denied what was happening in the city.

“My answer is that from time to time [you showed] a willingness to look after the civilian population,” Wilson continued. “But as a general rule, your response was that you were conducting operations in defence of the Serb people.”

Karadzic also contended that Hague indictee Ratko Mladic, who commanded the Bosnian Serb army, “made efforts to prevent casualties”.

“No, quite to the contrary,” Wilson responded. “He seemed to take actions that resulted in the deaths of a lot of people.”

Karadzic pointed to a phone intercept from May 25 1992, and he quoted Mladic as saying, “I don’t want to kill people, to destroy the city.”

Wilson said that he personally met Mladic on May 25, the same day as the phone intercept, to discuss the withdrawal of Yugoslav army, JNA, soldiers from Sarajevo.

“He said that if the barracks were not evacuated within three days, he would level the city,” Wilson said. “The city had lots of civilians in it. As it turned out, he carried out that threat on the 28th of May, and unleashed the most horrendous attack.”

“Put yourself in [Mladic’s] position,” said Karadzic, raising his voice and gesturing emphatically with his hands. “If you had three massacres after assurances for safe withdrawals ... would you have warned the president not to let that happen again?”

Presiding Judge O-Gon Kwon noted that the question required the witness to speculate and instructed the accused to move on.

Earlier, Wilson spoke about his own experience during one particular shelling attack on May 14, 1992 in the neighbourhood of Dobrinja, where he was staying.

“I can only say what I saw,” he told the court. “I spent most of day in the bathroom lying on the floor because of the shrapnel flying into the apartment. It was a very heavy artillery attack.”

“How did you know who were the Serbs and who were the Muslims?” Karadzic asked.

“The Serbs were people in uniforms supported by tanks,” Wilson said. “The Muslims were in regular clothes with rifles.”

He added that he spoke with people in the stairwell of his building who identified themselves as Bosnian government soldiers.

“They told me ... they were defending the area,” Wilson said. “I saw who was attacking – it was well organised and a good infantry attack. It required training.”

Karadzic then asked Wilson if he spoke with any Serb soldiers about “who was doing the attacking”.

“No, they were firing at me,” Wilson responded. “They weren’t looking for conversation.”

“Do you mean to say that the Serbs were firing at you and the Muslims weren’t?” Karadzic asked.

“Yes, I do mean to say that,” Wilson said.

“Do you consider yourself to be well informed and impartial?” Karadzic asked.

“Yes, I do consider myself to be sincerely impartial,” Wilson responded. “Everyone has prejudices but I’ve tried really hard as a professional to be impartial.”

Karadzic then invited Wilson to “quote” one of his prejudices for the court.

“I can assure you I don’t have a prejudice against the Serbs,” he said. “Unfortunately they were involved in bad politics led by bad politicians.”

Throughout the cross-examination, Karadzic asked Wilson very detailed questions about particular firing positions in the city, as well as which ethnic groups comprised each neighbourhood.

Wilson repeatedly said that he did not have “detailed knowledge” of Sarajevo’s geography, nor of the city’s ethnic composition. Karadzic also asked several questions about events that happened when Wilson was outside the region for several days in May 1992, which the witness could say little about.

“How is it possible you don’t know about all of this?” Karadzic exclaimed at one point.

Later, he said, “I give up. There are almost 100 key facts he had to know in view of his important position!”

“A military adviser doesn’t have to know all the facts, he just has to know where to find them,” Wilson said. “I did not have detailed knowledge of every event, on every day of the conflict ... there were many unknowns and many grey issues.”

The trial continues next week.

The Times of Zambia (Ndola)

Thursday, 1 July 2010

Zambia: State to Domesticate Laws Under International Criminal Court of Justice

GOVERNMENT will domesticate laws under the International Criminal Court of Justice (ICC) to facilitate prosecution of people that are found responsible for widescale political violence during elections.

Justice Deputy Minister Todd Chilembo said at a media briefing in Lusaka yesterday Zambia was among the 111 State members to the ICC and urged political stakeholders to ensure that they take part in holding transparent and violent-free elections.

Mr Chilembo said need had arisen for the country to develop national capacity to prosecute serious crimes of international concern locally because Zambia was a member of the ICC which had laws to deal with political violence.

He said there had been statements that could be interpreted as threats to the continued enjoyment of peace by political actors and efforts would be made to publicise the role of ICC to all political stakeholders and the civil society.

Mr Chilembo said Zambia had enjoyed peace since independence but was now threatened by the unguided language by some opposition leaders.

He said the situation had been worsened by the recent violence during the by-election in Mufumbwe Constituency won by the United Party for National Development (UPND) amid condemnation of the poll by the ruling MMD.

Mr Chilembo led the Zambian delegation to a conference of the ICC in Uganda from May 31 to June 11, 2010 to discuss the amendments to the international statutes and also look at the impact of the institution since its formation in 1998.

The court was set up to investigate and prosecute crimes of international concern such as genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

"I would therefore like to urge fellow countrymen and women that as we transcend towards the general elections next year, we should avoid acts that may be classified as crimes of serious concern to the international community and thereby invoke the jurisdiction of the ICC," Mr Chilembo.

Mr Chilembo said Zambians should avoid maiming, harming and injuring their political rivals during the elections next year to avoid regretting when they appear before the ICC.

The minister said the Government wanted to promote the spirit of the inter-party dialogue being promoted by the Zambia Centre for Interparty Dialogue (ZCID) ahead of the elections next year.

And the Bishops Council of Zambia has appealed to the people of Luena and Chifubu constituencies to conduct themselves in a peaceful manner during the campaigns and election period.

Council spokesperson Gibson Nyirenda said in a statement yesterday the country had experienced terrible violence during the past by-elections and that this should not be allowed to happen again.

Rev Nyirenda said Zambia was a Christian and democratic nation which needed to solve its problems democratically.

"We warn the people of Zambia not to resort to violence or accept to be used by political leaders who incite violence in the campaign message," he said.

He said people who had no answers to the problems the country was faced with wanted to use every means possible to destabilise the peace being enjoyed.

The New York Times

Thursday, 1 July 2010

Aggression Is Now a Crime

By DAVID SCHEFFER

CHICAGO — Not since the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals of World War II has any political or military leader stood trial before an international court for the crime of aggression.

Those days of impunity are coming to an end. Following years of talks and two weeks of intensive negotiations in Kampala last month, diplomats and international lawyers from almost 100 nations have agreed to empower the International Criminal Court to prosecute the authors of aggression.

I waited 17 years for this moment to arrive. As a Clinton administration lawyer in 1993, I wrote my first memorandum on the merits of criminalizing aggression for prosecution by a permanent international criminal court.

By 1997, when I became the U.S. Ambassador at Large for War Crimes Issues and led the American delegation in negotiations to create such a court, I struggled over how armed aggression could be defined and investigated alongside the U.N. Security Council's primary power to determine acts of aggression.

There seemed to be no pathway to defining or prosecuting the crime of aggression. After all, to try leaders for aggression is to prosecute a nation's military policies in a court of law. Few governments want to expose themselves to that liability.

However, aggression was the weapon of choice in the hands of Saddam Hussein against Iran and Kuwait, repeatedly in the turmoil of the Middle East, on the Indian sub-continent and the Korean peninsula, and against the Falkland Islands. How could we prosecute leaders for genocide but absolve them of aggression?

I always reasoned that the International Criminal Court, which investigates genocide, crimes against humanity and serious war crimes, also should investigate aggression provided its definition, and how the Court exercises jurisdiction over the crime, are settled.

Aggression had to be more sharply defined than the U.N. Charter's prohibition of "the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state," which describes everything from pinprick attacks to massive invasions.

The definition for aggression agreed to in Kampala is imperfect and doubtless will invite criticism. But it is manageable and sharpens the Court's focus on political and military leaders who plot aggression and use armed force boldly for that purpose.

During the George W. Bush years, the United States foolishly boycotted the negotiations on the crime of aggression. But the Obama administration's team in Kampala garnered support for language that helps clarify the definition.

States party to the Rome Statute agreed that no sooner than 2017, the U.N. Security Council may refer aggression to the Court for prosecution of aggressive leaders from any nation, regardless of whether it has joined the Court. Alternatively, if a state party or the Court's prosecutor refers aggression to the Court, then the prosecutor must see if the Security Council has determined that an act of aggression by the accused nation has occurred. If so, then full steam ahead.

The Security Council, however, rarely determines that an act of aggression has occurred. There are few more toxic terms in global diplomacy. It is much easier for the Council simply to determine a threat to or violation of international peace and security. Most governments wanted some means for the Court to proceed in the absence of an explicit Council decision on aggression.

So, if the Security Council fails to reach any such decision after six months, the Court's pre-trial judges can deliberate the issue. If they authorize the prosecutor to investigate aggression, the Council can still block the inquiry by adopting a mandatory resolution.

This ultimate "check" by the Security Council was essential to bring Britain and France, as permanent members of the body, on board in Kampala. It also mollified the American observer delegation, which exerted influence despite the fact that Washington is not a party to the I.C.C.

Any state party can declare itself in advance exempt from liability for aggression, since it is essentially a "new" crime to be prosecuted under the Rome Statute. Also, the nationals of non-party states are excluded automatically from liability. But if aggression occurs on the territory of any of these shielded nations, they sacrifice access to the Court.

The Pentagon should appreciate the non-party privilege, which retains latitude for U.S.-led humanitarian interventions and counter-terrorism actions.

The chief negotiators — Christian Wenaweser of Liechtenstein and Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid al-Hussein of Jordan — brilliantly achieved consensus on the definition of aggression and its jurisdictional "trigger." They wrote a new chapter in the history of armed conflict and the rule of law.

There remain enormous challenges for peacemakers and for governments wary of constraints on policies designed to unleash deadly firepower on foreign territory. But the die is cast with enough lead time to put political leaders and military commanders on notice that aggression can land them in prison.

David Scheffer, a professor at Northwestern University School of Law, attended the Kampala conference on the International Criminal Court.