

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



A slave fort at Bunce Island.

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:

Thursday, 7 October 2010

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.
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Parliamentarians To Work With Coalition For Criminal Court

A Coalition for the International Criminal Court in Sierra Leone this week signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to push the issue through Parliament.

By Alpha Bedoh Kamara

The MOU was signed with the Parliament for Global Action (PGA) in Sierra Leone "to push forward the issue of international justice in Sierra Leone."

Chairperson of PGA-SL, Dr. Bernadette Lahai, said the main aim of the MOU is to ensure collaboration, inclusion, active participation and engagement in all activities between the coalition (Sierra Leone Coalition for the International Criminal Court) so that measures are taken jointly to address any adverse effect on international justice mechanisms either at national or international level. She noted that Sierra Leone went through eleven years of brutal conflict that had a devastating impact on our national justice systems.

"During which time, all institutions dealing with the rule of law and good governance were completely destroyed. Transitional Justice mechanisms such as the TRC and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) were established to address the level of violent events that culminated into such gross violations and abuses of human rights, relative to war crimes and crimes against humanity including gang rape, widespread and systematic murder, amputation, looting and taking of hostages, among others," she said.

The Chairman of SLCICC, James Mathew also said Sierra Leone has enjoyed international justice mechanism and is a signatory to the Rome Statute. He however noted that efforts in terms of

domesticating and localizing global and international obligations have been too little. "There is therefore the need for a constructive relationship with Government on such through a strategic body. SLCICC and PGA seek to provide this platform," he stated.

He said the MOU seeks to achieve this objective through effective dialogue and engagement with both parties to identify critical issues within our national justice mechanisms that are not in line with international human rights standards, so as to jointly advocate for harmonization with the appropriate stakeholders at national and international levels.

The chairperson used the occasion to explain to participants the legal status of PGA and its structures at the Sierra Leone Parliament and international levels.

She said their mandate has been expanded to include gender issues, peace and security, democracy, election and human rights.

Mr. Suilaman Jabbati noted that the interest of the Government is not effectively empowering civil society to foster the ratification and domestication of the ICC, and that the only thing that will ensure government interest in the ICC is its ratification and domestication. Amnesty International-Sierra Leone Director, Brima Sheriff, lamented the lack of strategic planning and brotherhood among the civil society organizations as the most challenging.

The Times
Friday, 6 August 2010



The International Justice Tribune

Wednesday, 6 October 2010

ICC to decide on Lubanga's release

Appeals judges at the International Criminal Court (ICC) will on Friday deliver judgment on the prosecution's appeal asking for the release of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, who stands trial for war crimes in The Democratic Republic of Congo. On July 8th, trial judges halted court proceedings on grounds that a fair trial was no longer possible due to failure by the prosecution to implement orders issued by judges. The judges had ordered prosecutors to disclose to the defence the name and other identifying information for 'intermediary 143', an individual who helped investigators to contact witnesses that testified against Lubanga.

But when the prosecution stated that it could not disclose the identity of the intermediary before protective measures such as relocation had been put in place for him, the presiding judges ordered Lubanga's release, stating that he could not be held in "preventative custody on a speculative basis." His defence team was about to ask the judges to dismiss the entire case on grounds of abuse of process. The case against Lubanga, the first person to be tried by the ICC, opened in January 2009.

Ex-Mandela charity official charged in 'blood diamond' case

A former trustee of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, Jeremy Radcliffe, is facing criminal charges after British supermodel Naomi Campbell told the Special Court for Sierra Leone she gave him three alleged blood diamonds in 1997.

Radcliffe, who admitted he had the stones after they came under scrutiny at the war crimes trial of former Liberian president Charles Taylor, has been charged with illegal possession of uncut diamonds, South Africa's national prosecuting authority said Friday. Campbell told judges she gave the three uncut diamonds to Radcliffe, then the chief executive of the Children's Fund, to "do something good with." The day after her testimony, Radcliffe confirmed he had kept the gems and had never given them to the charity, saying he did not want to involve the organisation in any potentially illegal activities. He subsequently handed the diamonds over to the police.

Thai court clears way for Bout's extradition

Bangkok's Criminal Court on Tuesday dismissed new proceedings against alleged arms smuggler Viktor Bout, clearing the way for his extradition to the United States. Only prosecutors who filed extra charges of money laundering and wire fraud on behalf of the US have the right to appeal the decision within 72 hours, after which time Bout could be extradited.

A final decision lays in the hands Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva.

Viktor Bout is believed to have made millions of dollars selling illegal arms to countries on which the UN has placed arms embargoes, and has been labeled the 'Merchant of Death.'

The Standard (Kenya)

Wednesday, 6 October 2010

ICC team to start taking evidence

By Standard Team

Preparation for the International Criminal Court to take evidence from PCs and PPOs has been finalised.

Following the appointment of Justice Kalpana Rawal to support the process of evidence taking, the ball now moves to Attorney General Amos Wako who is supposed to gazette the rules and regulations for the exercise.

As per the ICC rules, the statement of each witness shall be taken in writing on the oath or affirmation of that witness.

Chief Justice Evan Gicheru has appointed Lady Justice Rawal to take the statements of the security chiefs concerning post-election violence in accordance with the International Crimes Act.

ICC investigators had requested a face-to-face meeting with security chiefs who were in office prior and during the violence.

But the officers declined and hired private lawyers and said they would only be interviewed in the presence of an officer with the status of a judge or Registrar of the High Court, as the Rome Statute recommends.

Best choice



Some of the State officers expected to make statements have welcomed Justice Kalpana Rawal's appointment, saying she is the best choice.

It is not clear when the sittings would begin but consultations among the relevant parties are ongoing.

Some of the officials who have been summoned by the ICC team and who talked to The Standard said Justice Rawal was the best choice.

"She is the best choice for some of us and there is a general perception she would be impartial. You know this thing is so sensitive," said one of the officials.

Justice Rawal, who has served in the High Court since June 2, 2000, said she was ready to serve Kenyans in her new role.

She told The Standard: "I am grateful to God, appointing authorities and Kenyans for this appointment. I will serve Kenyans to my level best."

Speaking in her Chambers at the High Court in Nairobi, the soft-spoken judge said she was waiting for operational details to move.

ICC Chief Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo had requested the Government to facilitate the interview with PCs and PPOs of Nyanza, Nairobi, Central, Coast, and Rift Valley provinces who served between December 2007 and March 2008.

Sources familiar with the developments in the investigations said the ICC team has been meeting different people at different locations.

"No one knows who they have met, but we are informed they are holding serious sessions with people in Nairobi," said a source.

Change rooms

The movement of the detectives is discrete and some officials said they sometimes change their hotel rooms for security reasons.

Lawyers representing the summoned officials are Evans Monari, Ken Ogeto, and Gershom Otachi. The fourth lawyer representing PCs is Ahmednasir Abdullahi.

The ICC team leader, Dirk Freimann, flew back to The Hague, but another team is expected on Tuesday to back up those already here.

—*Reporting by Ben Agina, Cyrus Ombati and Evelyn Kwamboka*

Deutsche Presse Agentur

Wednesday, 6 October 2010

Court increases Karadzic hearings in effort to speed up trial

The Hague - Judges in the Dutch city of The Hague on Wednesday moved to maintain an intensified schedule of hearings in the war crimes trial of former Bosnian-Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, amid concerns that the legal proceedings may not end until 2014.

The judges at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) also decided to extend each hearing to 45 minutes.

The ICTY had already raised the number of weekly hearings from three to four for October. The intensified schedule will now continue into November and 'until further order.'

'While the chamber does not consider that a five-day sitting schedule would violate the rights of the accused, it is also of the opinion that maintaining the current four-day sitting schedule with extended sittings may be equally conducive to ensuring an expeditious trial,' court spokesperson Nerma Jelacic said in a statement.

'The chamber, in the same decision, encouraged the accused to take the opportunity of the non-sitting fifth day to exercise and maintain his good health,' Jelacic added.

Karadzic, who is defending himself in court, faces 11 charges of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity for his role in the Yugoslav War of the 1990s.

The trial began in late 2009 but only got into full swing in the spring because Karadzic persuaded judges that he needed more time to prepare his case.

Karadzic's tendency to draw out cross-examinations, as well as repeated delays, have been blamed for the fact that the trial could last two years longer than expected.

This week's hearings featured the testimony of Michael Rose, a retired British Army general who headed the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1994 and 1995.

The Daily Star (Lebanon)

Thursday, 7 October 2010

The Special Tribunal for Lebanon, the staring abyss and what must be done about it

The STL, the UN and Lebanon must all contribute to avert an explosive situation in the country

By Chibli Mallat

Lebanon is back on the brink. The highly charged atmosphere has been steadily building up again around the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL), which was established for “truth and justice” after the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri five years ago with little to show to date.

Diagnosing the crisis

The build-up of hatred and mistrust in Lebanon needs to be better understood in legal and political terms for a diagnosis that could pull the country away from the abyss. Nothing short of a carefully thought out action by the parties who want to avoid it, and an international understanding that closely accompanies it, will avoid the catastrophe staring us in the eye.

How did we get here? Best for understanding to start from the end. A relentless rumor in Beirut is that the STL has found enough evidence to incriminate Hizbullah members for the Hariri assassination. Hizbullah is fighting back by rejecting the entire judicial process as an international plot designed to destroy it, and by offering an alternative theory in Hariri’s assassination implicating the Israelis. In a joint effort with Hizbullah and Syria, four generals who spent almost four years in prison question the STL’s integrity in refusing to bring to trial those witnesses whose false testimonies they believe led to their incarceration, and to the finger pointed then at the Syrian government.

Large-scale violence is round the corner, and sectarian Sunni-Shiite street confrontations are becoming a recurrent and spiraling pattern in Beirut and other Lebanese cities. We have reached a point where the country is damned if it will, and damned if it won’t. If the STL is dismantled, the main reason for its establishment in the first place, to prevent the victims from taking the law into their own hands, will vanish. The street will inevitably take over the yearning for justice in bouts of spiraling revenge. If the STL indicts members of pro-Syrian factions, they will resist it in any way they can, and already threaten large-scale violence. With regional deadlocks around Iran and the Arab-Israeli conflict persistent and growing, Lebanon will again offer its citizens as fodder to internal and regional contradictions.

Meanwhile, the STL remains mum, and the prosecutor gives no indication of the nature of the work achieved, the timetable expected, or the direction of the investigation. After five years of expensive enquiries, and a pattern of targeted assassinations that claimed over 100 innocent victims and passersby, the STL has little to show. No one was arrested or indicted, and those who were arrested have been released. In an effort to salvage the STL, its president Antonio Cassese declared in May that “there are indications the Prosecutor might submit an indictment by December 2010.” In the latest interview, given to Now Lebanon on August 31, the prosecutor, Daniel Bellemare, has continued his predecessor’s stubborn silence with the promise of progress no one can see, while belying the STL president’s statements. One admission fused inadvertently, fueling more criticism, when he indirectly admitted that the four generals were imprisoned on trumped up evidence.

The Syrian government and its allies are therefore claiming to be right in their expressed caution, then outright rejection, of the STL. Not a single accusation has held, despite a finding of two consecutive prosecutors that the “Syrian-Lebanese security order” was key to understanding the assassination of Hariri. Worse, whatever justice associated with the STL unraveled since it ordered the release of the four generals on April 29 2009.

In their distrust or fear of the STL, the Syrian government and its Lebanese allies now openly demand that it be dismantled. To press their case, a common position has emerged amongst them politically and legally.

In political terms, Hizbullah and its allies are threatening the downfall of the national unity government, and to resort to the streets to achieve it if the resignation of their members from government is insufficient. By setting the STL at the heart of any government business, the paralysis of the country is assured for months on end.

In legal terms, two measures have been taken to stop the STL work: 1) pressure on the Lebanese government to deny the funds that it contributes to process, amounting to half of the expenses under STL statutes; and 2) initiation of judicial action in Syria with a set of retaliatory measures, including arrest warrants for leading Lebanese and international figures issued at the end of last week. The arrest warrants were issued against 33 persons; most are open critics of the Syrian government.

Alternatively, the STL critics would like the prosecutor to shelve its rumored upcoming indictment against Hizbullah members. This is not possible in practice because the tribunal, any tribunal, would destroy its legitimacy by declaring a suspect is off the hook sine die.

Politically, Lebanon is threatened again with the paralysis and violence of a failed state. The Hizbullah-led factions in Parliament do not have the majority for a new government, and even if they do, it will be hard to find a Sunni leader who will confront the anger of the street if Hariri is forcibly removed from power.

Legally, the UN Secretary General is obligated to find STL funds denied by the Lebanese government elsewhere. As for the arrest warrants, they will in all likelihood boomerang. When the Syrian government conducted its own attempt to investigate the Hariri case with a view to short-circuiting the work of the investigators five years ago, the investigators accused them of obstructing justice.

To recap: the diagnosis just offered underlines the STL’s professional shortcomings and the attempts of the Syrian government and its allies in Lebanon to build on these shortcomings to dismantle it.

The deadlock will therefore persist unless measures that respond to the legitimate criticism of the STL transform the entire scene, flawed as it is with the tragic failure of the STL in fulfilling its missions five years after an assassination that wrecked Lebanon and the region.

The crisis has now escalated in such proportions that leading Lebanese prosecutors, and two German investigators, are now under arrest warrants issued by the Syrian authorities. This brings the Hariri and related assassinations squarely back to the lap of the UN.

Correctives: the STL, Lebanon, and the UN

While parties are digging down their heels, is a compromise possible? I am skeptical, so deadlocked is the situation domestically and regionally, but one should try nonetheless. Political developments depend on

the nature and speed of the simmering sectarian violence in the country. The conclusions here are exclusively legal-judicial.

To avert the legal-judicial crisis as it takes the country into the abyss, a game-change is needed by three protagonists: the STL, the UN, and the Lebanese government.

The STL

First, what should the STL do? It must simply perform. So far it has nothing to show.

The first corrective is to show that justice is actively sought through finding and arresting the killers. The central problem, uncovering the cold-blooded murder of so many innocent people, requires a courage and professionalism that vanished since the appointment of Serge Brammertz in 2005. Brammertz relinquished his professional duty by doing effectively nothing for three years, at a time when assassinations were persisting in a clear pattern targeting anti-Syrian Lebanese personalities, and while four accused generals and a few lesser acolytes were languishing in prison without trial.

There are at present several competing public theories: one places the Syrian government at the centre, alternatively Hizbullah; the second, recently advanced by Hizbullah, accuses the Israeli government; the third, which has been the mainstay of the generals and their allies for the past five years, is the allegedly Islamist Sunni suicide bomber, Ahmad Abu Ads, whose tape was aired the day after the assassination of Hariri.

How should the STL proceed? It has now been five years of bungling and silence, and the argument for the secrecy of the investigation has worn out dramatically.

If Hizbullah is saying that the Israeli government is responsible, why doesn't prosecutor Bellemare interview Israeli officials, and say it has? Conversely, a large number of Lebanese, including most of the victims' families, and the two first UN investigators, are persuaded that high officials in Syria were involved: why are the 19 suspects identified by Mehlis in his second report not being questioned? If they were, who were they and what did they say? One of the most stunning findings in that investigation is the telephone call from a low level Islamist activist to the private cellphone of the former president of the Republic, who had used the personal intervention of the Syrian president to force an extension of his mandate on Hariri. Why did this man call the president's personal phone a few minutes after the blast? There are numerous contradictory explanations floating in Beirut, but the international investigation, which exposed the troubling fact has never taken the trouble of explaining why this track has gone cold. And the thesis of the Sunni Islamist plot around Abu Ads, what came of it? What about the 14 other bombs and assassinations that formed, according to the UN investigation, a "pattern"? If Hariri's death is so difficult to unravel, are all the other killings as intractable? There are myriads of other questions left unanswered, including leaks to journalists who trumpet news that the STL then refuses to comment on.

The second corrective is to confront the false witnesses. They cannot remain at large, and must be called in by the STL even if they are a sideshow that does not go to the heart of the issue. Perhaps the first two investigators were wrong in pointing the finger to the Syrian government, but this mistake needs to be squarely addressed by the STL. The murder of Hariri and the suffering of a hundred victims and their families in crimes unresolved, remain the central issue. The file of the false witnesses is a disturbing but relatively marginal concern that nonetheless needs to be fully clarified by the STL. If the fabricated evidence is not marginal, as Hizbullah and its allies contend, only a full explanation of the STL can allay the doubts triggered by a manifestly false imprisonment that lasted three and a half years.

The third corrective is about the style of communication chosen by the STL. Despite the clear mission it offers to the public on its official site, any substantive information the Lebanese receive is from some

obscure journalist in this or that foreign newspaper. The STL has even abdicated the role assigned to it by the UNSC to brief the Council regularly. Since Brammertz took over, all the reports have been empty apart from bureaucratic drivel.

The continued silence of the STL on any matter of substance, with the pretense that the slightest explanation jeopardizes the investigation, is key to understanding the present crisis. Nature abhors the void, and victims and the public at large are left to glean stories from journalistic sources. It is not sufficient for the STL to keep repeating that people should be patient and that an indictment will be handed down some day, when nothing appears to be happening, especially when the country is on the verge of large-scale violence. By keeping silent despite its own contradictory stances, the STL forgets the foremost rule that lawyers learn in the first year of law school the world over. Not only must justice be done, it must be seen to be done.

The Lebanese actors

Second, what should the main Lebanese protagonists do?

Hizbullah and his allies are asking for the STL to be dismantled. This cannot happen, and even if the whole Lebanese government requests it, which is unlikely, the STL, like the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and others, is an international mechanism that cannot be dismantled or stopped in the foreseeable future. A different approach altogether is necessary.

The groundwork has been done, with various Lebanese factions united in the current government around expanding justice, not stifling it. The relevant quote of the official governmental platform, reached after months of wrangling, is worth reproducing in full. In Section 13, on the STL, “the government affirms its respect for international law and the commitment agreed in the National Dialogue to cooperate with the STL, which was established by Security Council Resolution 1757, to unveil the truth in the murder of martyred Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, his companions and the victims of other assassinations, to establish justice, and to deter criminals.”

This was immediately followed by another section, on a case of national and international importance that had until then been all but neglected by the Lebanese political leaders and the international community.

Section 14 reads: “The government will multiply its efforts in following up the case of Imam Musa al-Sadr’s disappearance with his two companions Sheikh Muhammad Yaaqoub and journalist Abbas Badreddin in Libya, in order to find out what effectively happened, to free them and to punish those Libyan and non-Libyan nationals responsible for their disappearance, as well as the executors and all those involved, on the basis of the official accusation issued by the General Prosecutor on August 2, 2004, and of the indictment decided by the investigative judge of the Judicial Council [Lebanon’s highest court] on August 21, 2008. The government further insists on the need for the Judicial Council to speed up its work and take the national and international measures required by law.”

This platform has become a defining matter for Lebanon’s future in the light of this national unity program, which demands persistence and effective results in two defining crimes of the country’s traumatic history: the assassination of Hariri and 22 other innocent Lebanese in February 2005, and the abduction by Libyan leader Moammar Ghadafi of Sadr and his two companions in August 1978.

This will not deter the suspicion of Hizbullah towards the STL, or its fear of the persistent rumors about the involvement of its cadres in the assassination of Hariri. Nor will it lessen its animosity towards an international justice that remains highly selective. Still, together with the arrest and investigation of the false witnesses, it will show that the international community is not out to just get a particular Lebanese community, and that justice is a far more universal proposal with which all Lebanese can identify. The

full government must take the lead, especially on the international level, to make effective the indictment of Ghadafi and the arrest warrants issued by the Lebanese judiciary.

The UN

Last and not least, what should the UN do?

The Office of the Secretary General has already reacted negatively to the attacks against the STL, and reiterated its support for its work. This was inevitable, but it is far from sufficient, and all the steps suggested above must be met, embraced and encouraged in the UN, especially in the Security Council. In addition the Secretary General should request results from the STL in closed and open sessions on the contradictions left in five years of justice delayed.

The Security Council's role in support of the STL has been time and again doubted and undermined by the Syrian government and its Lebanese allies. Flouting the UN is, however, not exceptional, and UNSC resolutions are violated every single day at great expense to peace and stability in the world.

The case of the STL is different, however, because this is an international tribunal that is being threatened in its very existence, and it is hard to accept either the UN Secretariat or the main Western capitals yielding in New York to pressure. In this particular case, action in favor of justice in the Imam Sadr case can be accommodated by the open and effective support of European countries and the United States, within the Security Council and beyond.

All these remedies appear to be a distant shot, for intellectual and legal leadership is simply not there. We would not be staring into the abyss if such leadership hadn't been so patently absent since more than half the people of Lebanon marched in Beirut for truth and justice in the Spring of 2005 and several times since. They deserve better.

Still, either the Lebanese retreat and condemn international justice as politically biased and hopeless, leaving the scene to chaos decided by arms, or the writ of justice is expanded as much as possible, in Lebanon and elsewhere. Abandoning the STL will leave raw violence as guide, domestically and regionally. So dramatic is the tension in the Middle East that no one will be spared, with sectarian violence bound to spread to the street in Damascus, and a failed state in Lebanon drawing in Israel and Iran into direct confrontation.

Chibli Mallat is an attorney and professor of law. His book "March 2221. Lebanon's Cedar Revolution – An essay on justice and non-violence," published in 2007, underlined the early shortcomings of the STL.

Minivan News

Wednesday, 6 October 2010

MPs clash over signing Convention on International Criminal Court

By Ahmed Naish

MPs clashed over signing the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) at a rancorous debate during yesterday's sitting of parliament.

While MPs of the ruling Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) used the debate time to condemn the "unlawful and authoritarian" practices of the previous government, opposition Dhivehi Rayyithunge Party-People's Alliance (DRP-PA) MPs accused the current administration of disregarding rule of law and negating parliamentary oversight.



Following an hour-long debate, a motion to send the matter to the national security committee for further consideration, proposed by DRP MP Dr Abdulla Mausoom, was carried with 61 votes in favour and four against.

The issue was sent for parliamentary approval by President Mohamed Nasheed in accordance with article 93(a) of the constitution, which states that, "Treaties entered into by the executive in the name of the state with foreign states and international organisations shall be approved by the People's Majlis and shall come into force only in accordance with the decision of the People's Majlis."

"Torturers"

MDP Parliamentary Group Leader "Reeko" Moosa Manik said the purpose of the international criminal court was to "arrest torturers like Maumoon [Abdul Gayoom], people like Ilyas Ibrahim [brother-in-law of the former president] who stole state property and funds, and Attorney Generals like Hassan Saeed who tried to hide it."

Moosa compared legislation voted through last year to afford privileges and protection to former presidents to laws enacted in Serbia to protect war criminals.

The former president and his brother-in-law, along with former National Security Services senior officer "Isthafa" Ibrahim Manik, he continued, numbered among "the worst torturers in the country's history."

Moosa accused former Attorney General Hassan Saeed, leader of the minority opposition Dhivehi Qaumeey Party (DQP), of unlawfully arresting and jailing peaceful protesters on August 12 and 13, 2004.

Further, he speculated that the current administration was “incapable of touching [the issue of the former government]” because people involved in the purported crimes were in the new government as well.

He added that “suckling babes” in parliament who “jump up to defend [senior officials of the former government]” would not be able to understand the “feelings of torture victims”.

Moreover, he argued, numerous custodial deaths and brutal torture in prisons exacerbated the national crises of drug abuse and corruption, adding that the new government would go the same way if “action is not taken now.”

Following Moosa’s tirade, DRP MP Dr Abdulla Mausoom accused the MDP government of formulating policies only to “benefit certain people”, which he argued could be “considered a crime in international courts.”

DRP MP for Mid-Henveiru Ali Azim insisted that parliament needed time to carefully study the documents sent over by the president’s office, containing legal advice from the Attorney General, before reaching a decision.

Islamic principles

Minority opposition People’s Alliance (PA) MP Abdul Azeez Jamal Abubakur meanwhile noted that the absence of the United States and most Islamic countries from the list of signatories “raises some questions”.

Referring to article 7.1(h), which deals with persecution of minorities, Independent MP Ibrahim Muttalib argued that parliament should consider whether some articles of the convention were in conflict with Islamic principles.

“This article talks about discrimination,” he cautioned. “Today, international parties consider as discrimination the fact that people of other religions don’t live among us; the fact that we don’t have gay marriage. This is something we have to think about.”

Muttalib added that he was “certain” that secularists and followers of other religions in the Maldives would “come out openly after this convention is signed and start working for their rights.

“Those amongst us today who want gay marriage, once this convention is ratified, will begin work on getting married,” he continued. “We are certain that there are people among us who are scared of our religious scholars and rebuke them. They will make use of this court and begin work against the scholars.”

Vili-Maafanu MP Ahmed Nihan agreed that Maldivian citizens would “surely” take the government to the ICC “saying the government did not allow us to have gay marriage.”

Controversial religious scholar Dr Afrashim Ali, DRP MP for Ungoofaru, meanwhile warned that such conventions could be used “to shatter Islamic principles” and defame individuals “outside the bounds of law”.

Afrashim insisted that the convention should not be signed if it could lead to “the construction of temples here under the name of religious freedom.”

Moreover, Afrashim reprimanded MDP MPs for leveling serious accusations at the former president, pointing out that he had never been convicted of wrongdoing in a court of law.

DRP Deputy Leader Ali Waheed attacked the government for refusing to enact legislation passed by parliament, such as the amendments to the Public Finance Act, which was passed for a second time after the president vetoed the bill.

Independent MP Ahmed Amir suggested that consultations should take place with stakeholders in the judiciary before parliament makes a decision.

Vilifushi MP Riyaz Rasheed of DQP questioned the President’s motive for proposing the matter to parliament.

Referring to the People’s Court protests carried out by the MDP, Riyaz insisted that parliament should pass a law before signing the convention to specify the circumstances under which a Maldivian could be tried at an international court.

Reuters

Wednesday, 6 October 2010

Congo: Former Rebel Claims Role in Military Force Backed by U.N.

A former rebel leader indicted by the International Criminal Court for war crimes says that he is commanding soldiers in the United Nations-backed military operations to oust Hutu rebels. The ex-leader, Bosco Ntaganda, said he was “the No. 2” commander in the region. His comments contradict official statements that he has no role. He is charged with using soldiers under 15 years old.