

**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:**

Wednesday, 25 January 2012

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.  
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact  
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Awoko

Wednesday, 25 January 2012

## Kenya ICC: Kenyatta and Muthaura 'won't be sacked'

Kenya's deputy prime minister and civil service head will not have to resign despite a ruling that they will face trial for crimes against humanity.

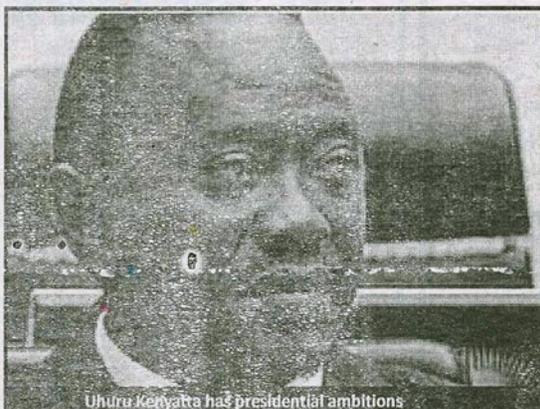
The attorney general said their future would be decided after the outcome of their appeal to stop the International Criminal Court trial from going ahead.

Uhuru Kenyatta and Francis Muthaura are among four prominent Kenyans the ICC confirmed on Monday would stand trial.

All four deny their roles in the post-election violence of 2007-2008.

Mr Kenyatta, son of Kenya's founding President Jomo Kenyatta and a man who has been ranked as one of its richest citizens, and Mr Muthaura are accused of crimes against humanity, including murder and persecution.

The pair are allies of President Mwai Kibaki, who appealed for people to stay calm after the ICC ruling confirming the charges.



Uhuru Kenyatta has presidential ambitions

More than 1,200 people were killed in weeks of unrest between December 2007 and February 2008 and some 600,000 people were forced to flee their homes. Many still remain homeless.

The violence began as clashes between supporters of the two rival presidential candidates - Raila Odinga and Mr Kibaki - but it snowballed into a bloody round of score-settling and communal violence.

Former Education Minister

William Ruto and radio presenter Joshua arap Sang, who opposed Mr Kibaki in 2007, are also to stand trial in a separate case.

Beyond reproach?

Some human rights groups have been calling for Mr Kenyatta, who also serves as the country's finance minister, and Mr Muthaura, the cabinet secretary, to resign.

"The suspects are appearing in their individual capacity. The government cannot speak on their behalf on what to do

and what not to do," Kenya's Daily Nation newspaper quotes Attorney General Githu Muigai as saying.

He said the government would make a decision on whether the two should step aside after the appeals process was over.

The BBC's Caroline Karobia in the capital, Nairobi, says the suspects are allowed to appeal but ICC rules do not guarantee that their request is heard.

Mr Kenyatta and Mr Ruto both have presidential ambitions - but it is not clear if the laws of Kenya will allow them to run in the polls due next year, she says.

Kenya's new constitution says holders of public office should be beyond reproach as far as ethics are concerned and rights groups are preparing to go to court to get an interpretation to see if this should include those facing trial.

Kenya's government has been lobbying for the cases to be dropped - a position endorsed last year by the

African Union.

Mr Muigai also unveiled a team of legal experts who will advise the government on the ruling by the ICC judges.

On Monday, the ICC judges did not confirm the charges against former Industry Minister Henry Kosgey or former police chief Hussein Ali.

The ICC's prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, has said he will not appeal against this decision, but will continue to investigate the two and will present any new evidence he finds against them to the court's pre-trial chamber.

Mr Kibaki was eventually declared the winner of the 2007 election, and is serving his second and final term as president.

Mr Odinga was installed as prime minister under a power-sharing deal brokered by Kofi Annan to end the violence.

Mr Ruto and Mr Odinga have since fallen out and are expected to face each in the elections.

## The Boston Globe

Wednesday, 25 January 2012

<http://www.bostonglobe.com/news/nation/2012/01/25/for-record/I6Lia8WmEGjBxd186zZccJ/story.html>

### **For the record**

■ Editor's note: A front-page story on Jan. 17 drew unsupported conclusions and significantly overstepped available evidence when it described former Liberia president Charles Taylor as having worked with US spy agencies as a "sought-after source." The story, based on a response by the US Defense Intelligence Agency to a long-pending records request from the Globe, described the agency's response as having "confirmed its agents and CIA agents worked with Taylor beginning in the early 1980s."

But the agency offered no such confirmation; rather, it said only that it possessed 48 documents running to 153 pages that fall in the category of what the Globe asked for - records relating to Taylor and to his relationship, if any, with American intelligence going back to 1982. The agency, however, refused to release the documents and gave no indication of what was in them.

One of the grounds for that refusal was suggestive, citing the need to protect "intelligence sources and methods," but that, by itself, fell well short of a sufficient basis for the published account. There has long been speculation that Taylor had such a role, speculation fueled in part by Taylor's own suggestion in trial testimony that his 1985 escape from prison in Plymouth, Mass., may have been facilitated by CIA operatives. But Taylor, now standing trial before a UN special court on charges of rape, murder, and other offenses, denies he was ever a source for, or worked for, US intelligence.

The Globe had no adequate basis for asserting otherwise and the story should not have run in this form.

CharlesTaylorTrial.org

Tuesday, 24 January 2012

### **As Newly Elected Presiding Judge, Justice Richard Lussick Could Deliver Final Judgment in Taylor Trial**

On January 18, Justice Richard Lussick from the Republic of Samoa was elected as the Presiding Judge of Trial Chamber II, which is the chamber of judges that has heard evidence in the case of former Liberian President Charles Taylor.

Mr. Taylor has been on trial for his alleged involvement in the bloody conflict in Sierra Leone that lasted from 1991 to 2002. As Presiding Judge for a period of one year (starting January 2012), it means that the final judgment in the Taylor trial could be delivered by Justice Lussick.

Trial Chamber judges have spent the past several months reviewing the evidence submitted by both prosecutors and defense lawyers for Mr. Taylor. When the evidence phase of the case was concluded in early 2011, it was anticipated that the final judgment would be delivered in September 2011. However, this was not the case. It was later reported that the judgment will be delivered in early 2012. Reports indicate that the judges have been hard at work to complete their findings and deliver judgment, including by not taking any vacation over the December holidays.

In 2011, Justice Teresa Doherty served as Presiding Judge of the Trial Chamber. Rule 27 of the Special Court's Rules of Procedure and Evidence provides that a Presiding Judge of the Chamber shall be elected for a renewable term of one year, but the judges themselves have made it their practice of rotating the position of Presiding Judge on a yearly basis.

All three judges have served as Presiding Judge during the conduct of the Taylor trial, which started in 2007 in The Hague. At the start of proceedings in 2007, Ugandan Judge Julia Sebutinde served as Presiding Judge of the Chamber. In late 2011, Judge Sebutinde was elected by the United Nations as a judge of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), replacing Sierra Leonean judge Abdul G. Koroma. Justice Sebutinde will commence work in her new position as Judge of the ICJ before the final judgment in the Taylor trial is delivered.

## Cocorioko

Sunday, 22 January 2012

<http://www.cocorioko.net/?p=22415>

### APC Government to go tough on political violence in Sierra Leone

Speaking with military firmness, President Koroma told the jam-packed crowd at the Brima Attouga Stadium in the Eastend of Freetown on Saturday, January 21, 2012 (where he had gone to launch the APC's campaign to urge its partisans to register with the new biometric system for the November 2012 General elections in Sierra Leone), that the recent violence that erupted after a bi-election in the Fourah Bay area, Eastend of Freetown, "would never happen again".



President Koroma told the crowd that his government awaits the "investigation" of the police on the matter to know whether the police are ready to "live up to their responsibilities"; and, with a veiled threat – tinged with his resolve that the "Law is Supreme" – he said that henceforth his government would not just 'investigate' matters, but, would take resolute action to prevent such violence, and bring to book perpetrators. The crowd cheered wildly

He said the International Criminal Court has "grabbed Charles Taylor... (former President of Liberia)"; and "Gbagbo is also facing the ICC"... (former President of Ivory Coast); "Some of them here will have to face the ICC too....", for he has invited the ICC into Sierra Leone, the President of Sierra Leone said. He said that some of those who think they can stimulate violence

with impunity may not be around to take part in the November, 2012 General Elections in Sierra Leone. The crowd shouted their approval.

While insisting that the ceremony was not one for political campaigning, President Koroma apparently lashed out at his political opponents who he obliquely accused of being behind the spate of political violence in the country: "Don't take us back into the Darkness from which we have come from". And, using the apt imagery of the APC party symbol, the sun, President Koroma said, "You can't cover the sunlight. The sun's light can't be blocked. Even if you are in a hole, the sun's light would manage to penetrate there... We are not turning back with the development we engaged in now...". The crowd chanted praises to him enthusiastically; and the women broke into a Temne song that said, 'It is not just bluffing that you will do this or that... You must show us what you can do, like our Ernest has done for us...'.

Written by Oswald Hanciles