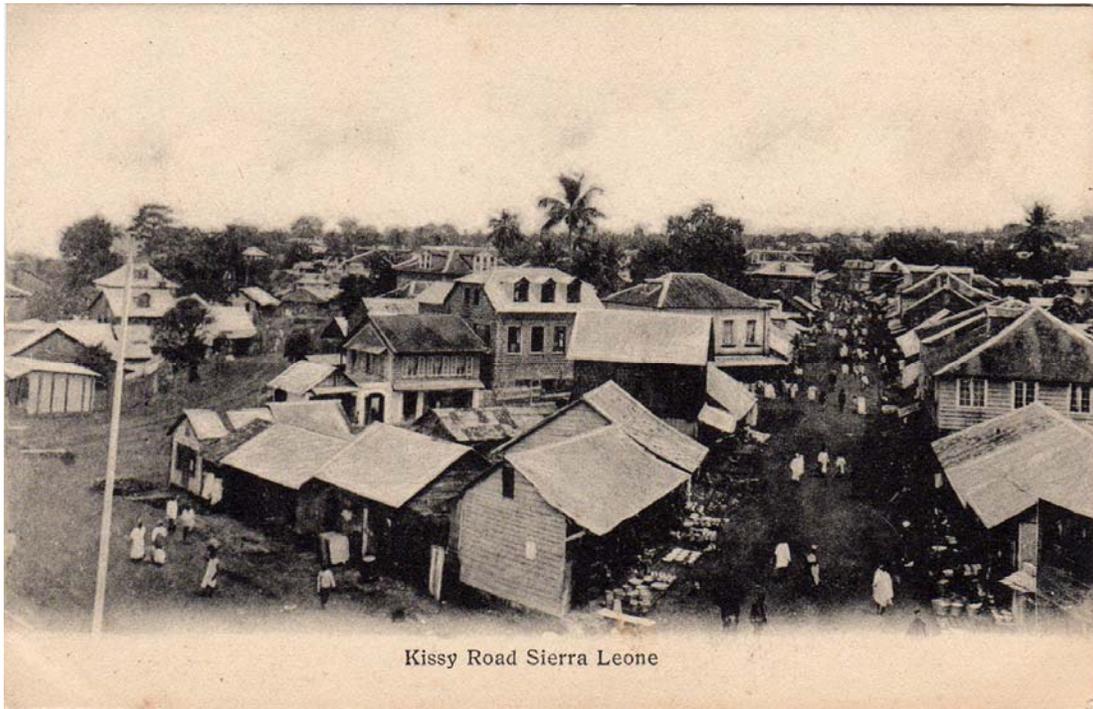


**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE  
OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE**



**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:**

Tuesday, 30 July 2013

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

**International News**

Ellen Commits to TRC Recommendations / <i>The New Dawn</i>	Pages 3-5
Pressure's off Lebanon to Pay STL Dues / <i>The Daily Star</i>	Pages 6-8
Suspected Nazi War Criminals in US Despite Deportation Orders.../ <i>Fox News</i>	Pages 9-12

## The New Dawn (Liberia)

Tuesday, 30 July 2013

### Ellen Commits to TRC Recommendations

President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf has assured her government's commitment to implementing recommendations contained in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Final Report, appealing to Liberia's 166th Independence Day Orator Cllr. Varney Sherman to ensure that those legal recommendations in the TRC report are implemented.

"Let me reiterate that our government is fully committed to the implementation of the TRC recommendations in those cases where they are in compliance with our Constitution and laws."

"In this regard, we are pleased that the Peace-Building Office in the Ministry of Internal Affairs has completed a detailed study which shows clearly the action already taken on the 200-plus recommendations and suggestions that had been made by the Report," said President Sirleaf.

Though she said it remains a work in progress, the results will be released to the public.



President Sirleaf told audience at the Tubmanburg City Hall in Bomi County last Friday where the official program for the 166th Independence (July 26) Celebration was held that the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) which has the mandate under the TRC Law to ensure the implementation of the recommendations, submitted a work plan to the Executive and the Legislature over a year ago.

"I am pleased, in this regard, that our Orator has offered his assistance, and that of some of his colleagues, to help us carry out some of these

activities. I appeal to him to join one of the initiatives that are aimed at ensuring that those legal recommendations are, indeed, implemented," she said.

Responding to the Orator's recommendations, the Liberian leader said she only wished she had invited Cllr. Sherman to be the Orator three years ago so that today, Liberians would be celebrating the implementation of those recommendations, including submitted Bills on the Code of Conduct, Dual Citizenship and Residency Expansion, among others.

"We ask you to use your considerable influence to join us in appeal to the Honorable Legislature for their early passage of these important Bills which he has endorsed," said President Sirleaf

In his speech, the renowned Liberian lawyer Cllr. Sherman said peace and reconciliation cannot be fully achieved if government did not implement recommendations in the TRC report.

He said though there were issues in the recommendation that were not in agreement with the Constitution and Laws of Liberia, there are other important recommendations that government should address.

He vowed his preparedness to counter those recommendations that are contrary to the laws. Among others, the national orator said poverty, economic and social deformation were among key factors that were instrumental for the decade long civil war in Liberia.

Though he did not totally oppose general view that problem between two counties or tribal people in Liberia had influenced the civil strike, he however argued that had it not been for poverty, combatants would not have captured villages and towns throughout the country, destroying basic infrastructure, including the White Plain Water Plant and the Mount Coffey Hydro, among others.

“Liberia has had the share of these experiences. No village was spared during our civil war. In the midst of the civil war, I wondered whether the rest of the world had forgotten us; but thank God for ECOWAS; thank God for the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other African Countries who came to our aid,” said Cllr. Sherman.

He recalled that the October, 1982 Octopus incident was then that the water plant was destroyed so that Monrovia will not get portable water; the Mount Coffey Hydro Electric Power Plant was destroyed, so that Monrovia will not get electricity.

“There are some who believe that the major cause of our civil strike was problem between two counties or two tribes of our country. While I don’t disagree with them in the entirety, the major cause of our civil war that is too often ignore is the poverty, social economic deformation... that too many of our people suffer from,” he noted.

The Counselor, who is also National Chairman of Madam Sirleaf’s governing Unity Party, said poverty and social economic deformation are fatal grounds for unrest, reminding that unscrupulous people take advantage of those factors to cause violence as an instrument to change the lives of the people.

He commended that there was no doubt, President Sirleaf’s administration has achieved much since the last gun fire was heard in 2003, counting respect for the rule of laws, human values, and adhering to generally accepted principles to have been restored in Liberia through her persistence.

“Continue to do good Madam President. Invest in infrastructure such as road network which has direct impact on economic and social development and affordable public utility, sanitation, telecommunication, transportation, are the foundation for economic recovery that have been vigorously pursued by the government in several parts of Liberia,” he added.

He further acknowledged that progress has been made to restore the credibility and integrity of Liberia to the international community, thus waiving the country’s debt, which has qualified her for new credits.

He also commended President Sirleaf for the reinstatement of political parties, especially the holding of two successive presidential and general elections and the restoration of normality and social interaction among Liberians.

“I am however concerned that enough information about these achievements and accomplishments are not closed to the Liberian public and too many of us, even within Monrovia and its environs, don’t know enough about these achievements and accomplishments,” he said.

Cllr. Sherman argued that the absence of enough information to the Liberia people was a serious deficiency on the part of the government, suggesting that the information dissemination structure and process of the governance system be revamped and adequately supported.

He further asked President Sirleaf to remain resolute in her stance against corruption to wipe it out of the Liberian society, because not much would be remembered of her government if corruption remains on the lips of Liberians up to the time she will step down.

The Daily Star  
 Tuesday, 30 July 2013

### **Pressure's off Lebanon to pay STL dues**

BEIRUT: The annual saga over the funding of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, now months overdue and complicated by the stalling of Cabinet formation efforts, is once again set to polarize the political scene.

But as concern swells over the delays in Lebanon's contribution, supporters of the STL are likely to be more cautious in pressuring Lebanon to pay its share of the budget, as the country grapples with economic challenges and a mounting humanitarian crisis posed by Syrian refugees, sources say.

In the past, Lebanon has been late in paying its 49 percent contribution to the STL's budget, mandated by the U.N. Security Council, but at the time the country was engulfed in a political debate over the STL – created to prosecute those responsible for the Feb. 14, 2005 attack that killed former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and others – and the legitimacy of its mandate. In 2011, the contribution was made in November, under threat of resignation by Prime Minister Najib Mikati.

"It is an important percentage; you're depriving the tribunal of half its budget," said a source familiar with the work of the STL. "This is difficult for any tribunal."

But now Lebanon faces an enormous refugee crisis and has launched appeals to the international community for donations to provide for over 1.2 million refugees who fled Syria's violence.

The country, being led by a caretaker government since March, is also wracked by political uncertainty. Such Cabinets are reluctant to take controversial decisions like funding the STL.

The presence of a caretaker government poses a fresh challenge for the STL's backers, since Lebanon's inability to pay is not the result of a political decision to not cooperate with the tribunal, but of political paralysis.

"In a normal situation they might consider that Lebanon is not cooperating and the Security Council would take measures against Lebanon," the source said. "But I can't imagine that in the current situation."

Instead, the source said, the U.N. secretary-general will be obliged to seek out alternative sources of funding to cover the costs of the STL's operations.

The STL's official position remains that Lebanon is obliged to pay regardless of the status of the government, while stressing its confidence in the country's commitment.

"The responsibility to fund the Tribunal falls on the government of Lebanon as a whole without specifically identifying the government's status," STL spokesperson Marten Youssef told The Daily Star. "There is no reason to speculate that Lebanon will not pay, given that they have honored their financial commitment to the Tribunal in the last three budgetary years."

The STL's budget increased steadily from 2010 to 2012, from \$55.3 million to \$65.7 million, and then \$73 million. Lebanon owes some \$39 million for 2013.

A recent paper in the *International Criminal Law Review* sheds light on the STL's funding model.

The STL's budget was initially higher than other tribunals because of the expectation that, following a lengthy investigation, the tribunal would quickly issue indictments and begin trial, according to the paper written by Giorgia Tortora, the STL's liaison officer in New York, titled "The Financing of the Special Tribunals for Sierra Leone, Cambodia and Lebanon."

The STL's base in Europe and adherence to the United Nations' employment system also increased its operational costs.

The STL model was borne out of dissatisfaction by the international community with the performance of tribunals prosecuting war crimes in Yugoslavia and Rwanda, funded by the U.N.

Many felt the cost of these tribunals was not justified by progress in the investigations, the paper argued. These tribunals also resisted providing coherent strategies describing how they would complete their mandates.

The adoption of a hybrid funding model, where a state would contribute part of the budget and the rest was provided by voluntary contributions, was seen as a more efficient way that would force tribunals to cut costs and be accountable to donors.

Political support remains strong for the tribunal's mission, with 27 states having contributed to its funding since it opened its doors in 2009.

However, despite this support, donors may start questioning the lack of progress.

"There are many countries that could say I don't want to pay until I see that you have started trial," the source said.

The trial, scheduled for March this year, was postponed. Indictments in the case were issued in the summer of 2011. No new date has been set.

"There were false expectations about how quickly the tribunal could go to trial," another informed source told *The Daily Star*.

The source argued that the STL's costs are inherently higher due to the nature of its case. While there is an abundance of evidence and people who were willing to speak up in war crimes investigations, witnesses are harder to come by in terrorism cases.

"The narrative was so much easier in a way, and the crimes were much more visible, and the lines of responsibility were much clearer," the source said of war crimes trials.

While the STL is efficient in its spending of resources, the source noted that the court should strive to go to trial soon.

"The reason why the institution was built was to be a tribunal, to have a trial," the source said. "Clearly there is pressure that comes from outside and also pressure that comes from within. I think everyone working at the tribunal wants to have the trial."

The STL's ability to weather a funding crisis was evident in 2011. Then, several states along with the European Union provided additional funding to the STL, which itself cut costs and tightly controlled expenses.

Many states spoke then in support of the STL, calling on Lebanon to fulfill its obligations.

But this year, the refugee crisis and the lack of a Cabinet may prompt states to be more judicious.

"There is not a campaign going on asking them to pay as was the case in 2011," the source said.

The approach to pursuing Lebanon's contribution will therefore likely depend on what form of government exists in Lebanon. If Cabinet formation efforts succeed, the government will be obliged to pay its share of the STL budget. But the international community is unlikely to pressure a caretaker government, as long as the STL can raise additional funds, the source added.

Yet despite the difficult financial situation, funding the tribunal should remain a priority for Lebanon, the source said.

"The tension is always there, but you have to look at what in theory this Tribunal is supposed to achieve," the source said.

The message of fighting impunity has a "value that is priceless for a country and especially for Lebanon," and will boost Lebanon's stability in the future, the source said.

Fox News

Tuesday, 30 July 2013

## Suspected Nazi war criminals in US despite deportation orders, eligible for public benefits

At least 10 suspected Nazi war criminals ordered deported by the United States never left the country, according to an Associated Press review of Justice Department data -- and four are living in the U.S. today. All remained eligible for public benefits such as Social Security until they exhausted appeals, and in one case even beyond.

Quiet American legal limbo was the fate of all 10 men uncovered in the AP review. The reason: While the U.S. wanted them out, no other country was willing to take them in.



*This 1956 file photo from a naturalization document released Aug. 16, 2007 by the U.S. Department of Justice shows Vladas Zajanckauskas. (AP)*

That's currently the case of Vladas Zajanckauskas in Sutton, Massachusetts. It's the case of Theodor Szehinskyj in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Of Jakiw Palij in New York City. And of John Kalymon in Troy, Michigan.

All have been in the same areas for years, stripped of citizenship and ordered deported, yet able to carry out their lives in familiar surroundings. Dozens of other Nazi war crimes suspects in the U.S. were also entitled to Social Security and other public benefits for years as they fought deportation.

The United States can deport people over evidence of involvement in Nazi war crimes, but cannot put such people on trial because the alleged crimes did not take place on American soil. The responsibility to prosecute would lie with the countries where the crimes were committed or ordered -- if the suspects ever end up there.

In the 34 years since the Justice Department created an office to find and deport Nazi suspects, the agency has initiated legal proceedings against 137 people. Less than half -- at least 66 -- have been removed by deportation, extradition or voluntary departure.

At least 20 died while their cases were pending. In at least 20 other cases, U.S. officials agreed not to pursue or enforce deportation orders, often because of poor health, according to a 2008 report by the Justice Department. In some cases, the U.S. government agreed not to file deportation proceedings in exchange for cooperation in other investigations, the report said.

But the key stumbling block has been the lack of political will by countries in Europe to accept those ordered to leave.

"Without any doubt, the greatest single frustration has been our inability, in quite a number of cases now, to carry out the deportation orders that we've won in federal courts. We can't carry them out because governments of Europe refuse to take these people back," Eli Rosenbaum, the longtime head of the Justice

Department agency charged with investigating accused Nazi war criminals, said in the 2011 documentary "Elusive Justice: The Search for Nazi War Criminals."

Justice officials declined to make Rosenbaum available for an interview.

The four men still living in the U.S. despite deportation orders have all exhausted appeals:

-- Zajanckauskas, 97, remains in Massachusetts 11 years after authorities first began the denaturalization process. He was ordered deported to his native Lithuania in 2007, and ran out of appeals in 2010 but remains in the U.S. because other countries, including Lithuania, won't accept him, Rosenbaum has said. Zajanckauskas took part in the "brutal liquidation" of the Warsaw Ghetto, according to Rosenbaum. Zajanckauskas, who didn't return a message from the AP, has denied being in Warsaw at the time.

-- Szehinskyj, 89, remains in Pennsylvania nearly 14 years after DOJ began a case against him. He was denaturalized and ordered deported to his native Ukraine, Poland or Germany, and exhausted all appeals in 2006. The Department of Justice has said no country has been willing to accept him. Authorities say Szehinskyj was an armed guard at Nazi concentration camps in Germany and Poland, a claim he has denied. Szehinskyj's attorney didn't return messages from the AP.

-- Palij, 89, remains in New York 11 years after the DOJ initiated a case against him and seven years after he exhausted appeals. Court records say Palij - born in a part of Poland that is now part of Ukraine- was an armed guard at an SS slave labor camp for Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland until at least the spring of 1943, and helped to keep prisoners from escaping. Palij has denied the accusations. The original order deporting Palij to Ukraine has been amended to allow deportation to Germany, Poland or any other country willing to accept him. Justice officials say none has been willing. A man who answered the phone at Palij's number had trouble hearing and could not carry out a phone conversation. A woman who answered the phone at the office of Palij's attorney said he does not speak to reporters.

-- Kalymon, 92, is still in Michigan despite exhausting appeals earlier this year in a process that took nine years. Prosecutors said Kalymon, who was born in Poland, was a member of the Nazi-sponsored Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Lviv, which rounded up Jews and imprisoned them. Prosecutors said Kalymon also shot Jews. He was ordered deported to Ukraine, Poland, Germany or any other country that would take him. His attorney, Elias Xenos, said his client was a teenage boy who was essentially guarding a sack of coal.

"That's not the government's position, of course. But they've run out of true persecutors, and they are trying to now prosecute people on the fringes," Xenos said.

He said he is not aware of any country that has agreed to take Kalymon, who he said has Alzheimer's disease and cancer.

In Poland, prosecutor Grzegorz Malisiewicz said an investigation of Kalymon was closed in January because authorities couldn't definitively tie him to crimes committed in 1942. In Germany, Munich prosecutors have been investigating Kalymon on suspicion of murder since 2010.

Efraim Zuroff, chief Nazi hunter for the Simon Wiesenthal Center, said many countries lack the political will to accept suspected Nazi criminals who have been ordered deported: "I don't think it's any lack of effort by the American government."

Germany has taken the position that people involved in Nazi crimes must be prosecuted, no matter how old or infirm, as it did in the case of retired Ohio autoworker John Demjanjuk. He died last year at age 91 while appealing his conviction of being an accessory to 28,060 murders while a guard at the Sobibor death camp.

Before that case, Germany had been reluctant to prosecute Nazi war crimes suspects who weren't German citizens, said Stephen Paskey, a former Justice Department attorney who worked on the Demjanjuk and Zajanckauskas cases. Germany has also resisted accepting those who are ordered deported because, like other countries, it doesn't want to be seen as a refuge for those with Nazi pasts, the DOJ said.

The case of Johann Leprich fell into that category. Authorities said Leprich, of Clinton Township, Michigan, served as an armed guard at a Nazi camp in Austria during World War II. He was 78 when he was ordered deported in 2003. Germany, Hungary and Leprich's native Romania - which passed a law in 2002 barring the entry of war crimes suspects - all refused to accept him. A technical issue related to Leprich's deportation order allowed him to remain eligible for public benefits until he died in 2013, although for unclear reasons he stopped receiving them long before that.

According to AP's analysis of DOJ records, five other Nazi suspects were ordered deported but remained in the U.S. until they died because no country was willing to take them:

-- Osyp Firishchak, 93, of Chicago, died last November, nine months after exhausting appeals. A U.S. judge concluded that Firishchak had lied when he said he was not a member of the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police, which helped Nazis arrest Jews in large numbers and sent them to labor and death camps. He was born in territory that was then Czechoslovakia and is now part of the Ukraine. He was ordered deported to Ukraine in 2007.

-- Anton Tittjung, of Wisconsin, died last year at age 87. Born in a part of the former Yugoslavia that is now Croatia, he was accused of being an armed guard at the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria and was ordered deported to Croatia in 1994. He said he was not a Nazi. He exhausted his appeals in 2001 but remained in the U.S. because Croatia would not accept him, saying he was neither born there nor a citizen of Croatia, according to a DOJ report. The U.S. also asked Austria and Germany to accept him; both refused.

-- Mykola Wasylyk spent most of his American years in the Catskills region, 90 miles north of New York City, and died in North Port, Florida, in 2010 at age 86. He exhausted his appeals in 2004. He was born in former Polish territory that is now part of Ukraine. Prosecutors say he was an armed guard at two forced labor camps in Nazi-occupied Poland, but he claimed he was unaware that prisoners there were persecuted. The United States ordered him deported to Ukraine. At Wasylyk's request, the DOJ amended the order to seek to deport him first to Switzerland. Neither country took him in.

-- Michael Negele, died in St. Peters, Missouri, in 2008 at age 87. He was ordered deported to his native Romania or to Germany in 2003, and he exhausted appeals in June 2004. Neither country was willing to take him, the DOJ said. Negele was accused of being an armed guard and dog handler at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany, and later at the Theresienstadt Jewish ghetto in what is now the Czech Republic. Negele had argued he was not involved in any wartime atrocities.

-- Bronislaw Hajda, died in Schiller Park, Illinois, in 2005 at age 80. He was ordered deported to his native Poland or Germany in 1998, and his appeals process ended in 2001. But both countries repeatedly

refused to accept him, authorities said. He was accused of participating in a massacre of Jews at a Nazi slave labor camp. Hajda had denied the allegations and said he never killed anyone.

Leading Holocaust experts express frustration at the failure to remove such men from the United States.

"That they have been able to live out their lives enjoying the freedoms of this country, after depriving others of freedom and life itself, is an affront to the memory of those who perished," said Paul Shapiro, director of the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.

The reluctance of countries to accept suspected Nazi collaborators could become a factor in the case of Michael Karkoc, a Minnesota man identified in an AP investigation last month as a commander in a Nazi SS-led unit accused of massacres.

Both German and Polish prosecutors are investigating whether there is enough evidence to bring charges against Karkoc, 94, and seek extradition. If neither country decides to charge Karkoc, U.S. officials may try to hold him accountable through separate civil proceedings that would strip him of his citizenship and seek to have him deported. In that event, the U.S. would need to find a country that would take him in - and the earlier cases suggest that may prove difficult.

"No one is obligated to take him unless he is charged," Paskey said. "Ukraine wouldn't have to take him. No one else would want him."

The AP investigation revealed that Karkoc lied to American immigration officials to enter the United States after the war, saying he had no military experience and concealing his work as an officer and founding member of the SS-led Ukrainian Self Defense Legion. Records don't show Karkoc had a direct hand in wartime atrocities, but the evidence shows that he had command responsibility over a unit that massacred Polish civilians.

Karkoc's family claims he was never involved in Nazi war crimes. Justice officials would not confirm whether the U.S. is investigating Karkoc.

Paskey said the U.S. could have a good denaturalization case against Karkoc, because prosecutors wouldn't have to prove he had a direct hand in war crimes. But the quickest - and perhaps only - way to remove him from the U.S. would be if he is charged criminally.

"Unless Poland or Germany decides to prosecute him," Paskey said, "he is likely to die in the United States."

Read more: <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2013/07/30/suspected-nazi-war-criminals-in-us-despite-deportation-orders-eligible-for/#ixzz2aXACwDdn>