

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



Princess Kavura, also known as Binta Mansaray, sits on a throne presented by Queen Elizabeth II during a ceremony in Gandohun, Fakunia Chiefdom, Moyamba District, to name the new Binta Mansaray Resource Centre. See more photos in today's *'Special Court Supplement'*.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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

as at:

Thursday, 1 December 2008

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

Monday, 1 December 2008

Editorial

Sexual Harassment

Unabated

It is a shame that despite the public outcry and denunciations in the columns of this paper, sexual harassment continues with impunity and unabated. This naive phenomenon is everywhere and the social fabric of this country will be at stake if something is not done by legislation to stamp it out.

The police, the army, for instances, are typical of being accused of sexual harassment. To get recruited into the police or the army, it is always reported that a female candidate has to have sex with one or two senior officers.

After all, when a female officer gets the job, and wants to get a plum posting; she needs to lie down for her immediate boss. In the police for instance where everybody wants to be in the lucrative Traffic Division, a female police officer will have to 'earn' it, she has to go to bed with the authorities concerned. How long would this evil continue in the force?

EDUCATION

The educational standards have remained deplorably as the fact remains that sexual harassment is rampant in our schools, colleges and universities where admission, paring examinations are all conditioned on how much money you can pay or how best you can lay your back down for the principal, form teacher etc.

Seeking jobs in the civil service or the private sector is also conditioned by sexual harassment. You don't lie down; you don't get the job of your dreams and even when you get it through merit, if you don't 'please' or 'stoop down' to your boss; you are marginalized, frustrated and ultimately shown the exit door.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Who will afford to lose a gainful employment these days? The fact is many of our young women have to yield to sexual pressure from employers to get employed. And the saddest thing perhaps is that such cases are hardly reported openly.

WHAT TO DO

We believe this cankerworm of a phenomenon should be stamped out once and for all through legislation like Anti-Morality Act to monitor, investigate and report on matters of sexual harassment for prosecution and penalization.

"We are gradually losing our female cadre to lustful big men who use their offices to sexually harass women. Good work practice and quality education among others are all lost along the line in the face of sexual harassments.

We used to know that merit was a great virtue at work places in the past but this is sadly not the case today as recently stressed by a senior civil servant.

BBC World Service Trust

Friday, 28 November 2008

Registrar Interview Part Two

Ensuring good health, security protection, good feeding and family visitation of detainees and convicts of the Special Court for Sierra Leone is the primary responsibility of the Registrar of the Court. But are the detention facilities of the Special Court up to international standard? What are some incentives enjoyed by the Special Court detainees that are not found in some national detention facilities? If a detainee or convict wanted additional education can he or she get it from the Special Court? Mr. Herman von Hebel is the Registrar of the Special Court of Sierra Leone. BBC World Service Trust Journalist, Joseph Cheeseman asked Mr. von Hebel how would he describe the welfare of the Court's detainees?

VON HEBEL: The welfare, I think, is a very important issue for me. As a court which is backed by the UN we have to detain our accused persons and some of our convicts in accordance with international standards that have been adopted within the United Nations framework. That is a very high threshold and I'm happy to see that we are able to meet, both in Freetown and in The Hague, the detainees do receive a very humane treatment. We also look daily, in close cooperation with the Detention Unit chief, into the daily well-being, looking into what they can do in terms of daily occupation and whether there are educational needs that they can look into...

CHEESEMAN: You mean while they're in detention?

VON HEBEL: While they are in detention, and certainly now that some of them have been convicted, we're looking, in close cooperation with the convicted persons, so see whether they'd like to have any additional education and we're happy to provide whatever we can provide in that respect

CHEESEMAN: What are some of the incentives that they enjoy that other detainees in other facilities in Africa are not enjoying?

VON HEBEL: I think primarily it's the quality of life that we can provide in the detention facility although I've never been visiting detention facilities outside of the one in Freetown. Of course the reports from human rights organisations often describe a very negative picture of detention facilities in Africa. We are in the good position that we have sufficient resources to actually put the detainees in facilities that we meet international standards, provide them with very adequate food, medical care, family visits, educational programmes, etc. that they are entitled to. And these are, often of course all these elements are lacking in other national prison institutions unfortunately.

CHEESEMAN: Talking about the visitation of family members to the detainees, we got report that whenever family members visit Mr. Taylor a security guard has to be there to record the conversation. How true is that?

VON HEBEL: That used to be there for a long time for reasons of security. That recently has been lifted, so at the moment the applicable rule is that whenever close family members of Mr. Taylor visit Mr. Taylor in the detention facility, which they can do at any given time, they can meet with Mr. Taylor in a special room for that purpose. There is always a security guard around who can listen to what they are discussing, but it is not being taped any more. That is the only difference compared to what it used to be for some time.

CHEESEMAN: Is the security guard still around when his wife visits him?

VON HEBEL: Most of the time yes, but there is also the possibility for Mr. Taylor to have private meetings with his wife and that is being respected as well.

CHEESEMAN: When the Court resumed from its one-month break, there was a controversy over two security measures instituted by the Dutch government. Mr. Taylor objected to the measures. What's your reaction to the institution of those measures?

VON HEBEL: Well, the organisation of the transportation between the detention unit in Schwenningen and ICC building is completely under the control of the Dutch authorities, because it's transport (over) Dutch territory. They are the ones who decide over security measures, of course in close cooperation with the ICC and us, and we have been working well together in that respect.

CHEESEMAN: That's your detainee, you could tell the Dutch, "Look, this is our detainee, let him be an exception to this measure."

VON HEBEL: No, that is not my authority to do so. It is for the Dutch to ensure – it's their obligation to ensure that Mr. Taylor comes to the Court in a safe way and goes back to the detention unit after court in a safe way. That is their responsibility. So far, that measure is still in place. We are in regular contact with the Dutch as to whether that measure can be lifted, but so far the Dutch have not seen an opportunity of doing so.

CHEESEMAN: Do you know what is the fear of the Dutch for instituting these measures? Mr. Taylor is 60 years old. Is he somebody who could run to escape the Dutch?

VON HEBEL: I don't think that is the question. The question is, the Dutch have their own information about issues of security, threat assessments, maybe terrorism, all these kinds of issues. What kind of information they exactly have they will not share because it is by definition...

CHEESEMAN: They did not share it with you?

VON HEBEL: No, they don't share with us, they don't share with the ICC, because by definition national security material and is therefore confidential.

News Story

The Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone says as a court backed by the United Nations, their detainees are treated in accordance with international standard.

Mr. Herman von Hebel told the BBC World Service Trust detainees of the Special Court receive adequate food, medical care and family visitation regularly.

He said they are looking into improving the occupation and education if the detainees and convicts of the Special Court.

Mr. von Hebel said the two security measures to which Mr. Charles Taylor is being subjected were solely instituted by the Dutch Government based on their security assessment.

The Special Court Registrar also told the BBC Mr. Taylor is being allowed regular family visitations, and the recording of conversation between Mr. Taylor and his visitors has been stopped.

He however said a security guard still sits with Mr. Taylor and his visitors to monitor their conversation for security reasons.

Mr. von Hebel further said the privacy of Mr. Taylor and his wife is well respected by the detention authorities.

The Registrar said the Prosecution would not be able to complete its side of the case until January 2009.

Mr. von Hebel said the prosecution still have few more witnesses to put on the stand, and the Judges have to give their ruling on the prosecution motion to joint criminal enterprise to the indictment.

In the joint criminal enterprise, the Prosecution said Mr. Taylor acted in concert with others to have perpetrated the atrocities committed in Sierra Leone, and Mr. Taylor must be held accountable for the criminal acts of those who worked with him.

BBC World Service Trust

Friday, 28 November 2008

Profile of Charles Taylor's Tough Spirit

One German journalist who observed the trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor said "this man is strong; I am surprised at his composure and his resilience."

The Catholic Justice and Peace Commission Executive Director, Cllr. Augustine Toe, having watched Taylor's trial at The Hague said he thought the former Liberian president had broken down in spirit. Cllr. Toe said he was surprised at Taylor's calmness in court. These two comments about Charles Taylor's strong spirit led BBC World Service Trust journalist, Joseph Cheeseman to research the former president's background and the trouble that had tormented his past and present life in this profile.

CHEESEMEN: It appears arrest and imprisonment is not strange to Former Liberian President, Charles McArthur Ghankay Taylor.

Taylor's detention in the Netherlands brings to three the arrest and detention experience of Mr. Taylor, the former Liberian president.

The trouble of Charles Taylor started when he was an undergraduate student at Bentley College in the United States. Taylor joined the Union of Liberian Associations in America (ULAA) and rose through the ranks of the organization to become its national chairman.

In 1979, then-Liberian President William R. Tolbert, Jr. visited the United States and Charles Taylor led a demonstration outside the Liberian mission in New York City to protest Tolbert's policies.

Instead of ignoring the leader of the protest, President Tolbert asked Taylor to debate with him. According to the account of the debate, Taylor outperformed President Tolbert during the debate. Taylor then declared that he would take over the Liberian Mission in New York. But he had overreached his limit. Taylor was arrested and jailed. Instead of pressing charges, however, Tolbert invited Taylor to return to Liberia.

Taylor returned in the spring of 1980, on the eve of great changes that would change Liberia and his fortunes.

On April 12, Tolbert, an Americo-Liberian, was murdered during a military coup led by army sergeant Samuel K. Doe. Through a personal declaration, Doe became the first indigenous president of Liberia. Months of bloody retribution by native Liberians against Americo-Liberians ensued.

Despite his connection to Tolbert, Taylor's political skill and economics background earned him a key position within the Doe government. As head of the General Services Agency, Taylor directed the purchasing of the Liberian government. He was later ousted from the post in May of 1983, accused of embezzling more than \$900,000 in government funds to a Citibank account. That October, Taylor fled to the United States.

Taylor was arrested in May of 1984, and a court in Boston determined that there were sufficient grounds to detain him while Liberia's request to send the fugitive back was considered. In September of 1985, while awaiting extradition, Taylor escaped from the Plymouth House of Corrections.

What is certain is Taylor returned to Liberia on Christmas Eve in 1989, at the head of a guerrilla force of 100 to 500 men called the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. The NPFL settled in Gbarnga, Bong County, some 100 miles northeast of Monrovia. Taylor said he had returned to topple the government. During the next seven months, Taylor's forces gained ground and recruits, battling back an increasingly weakened government.

Charles Taylor later contested the Liberian presidency and won nearly 80 percent of the votes. During his presidency, Taylor continued to battle insurgents who opposed his rule. He also reportedly began selling arms and other supplies to rebels in neighbouring Sierra Leone. Taylor reportedly traded the weapons for diamonds. The rebels Taylor purportedly aided continued their war against the Sierra Leone government, conducting brutal sweeps through civilian areas, chopping off the arms, legs and ears of thousands of suspected government supporters, including women and children.

The then Liberian leader relinquished his presidency and sought refuge in Nigeria through an ECOWAS agreement. On June 4, 2003, while on a state visit to Ghana, Taylor was indicted for war crimes by a United Nation's tribunal in Sierra Leone.

The former Liberian leader Charles Taylor, having stayed in Nigeria for nearly three years, vanished after Nigerian authorities reluctantly agreed to transfer him to a war crimes tribunal. He was arrested in March 2006 while trying to cross the border into Cameroon. Mr. Taylor was transferred to Liberia, and subsequently to Sierra Leone. He was later transferred to the Dutch city of The Hague in the Netherlands. While in detention in The Hague, In August 18, 2008, Charles Taylor's trouble increased when the Dutch Government instituted two security measures which Taylor's lead lawyer, Courtenay Griffiths, described as despicable and humiliating. The measures require a leather coil placed around Taylor's waist, and then attached to a handcuff.

To make matter worse for the former Liberian president, his eldest son, Charles Taylor Jr. alias Chucky Taylor, was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for committing torture as an American citizen in Liberia during the presidency of his father.

So, is toughness and strong spirit a part of Charles Taylor's natural make-up or is he now immune to trouble.



United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

UNMIL Public Information Office Complete Media Summaries 28 November 2008

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

Newspaper Summary

Former Transitional Speaker Denies Committing Atrocities

(Daily Observer, The Inquirer, New Democrat, Public Agenda, National Chronicle, Heritage)

- Former Transitional Speaker, George Dweh has denied committing any human rights violations during the country's civil conflict.
- Speaking at the ongoing Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia (TRC) public hearings yesterday, Mr. Dweh challenged his accusers to provide evidence.
- The former Transitional Speaker has been persistently linked to Lutheran Church Massacre in which approximately 600 people were murdered.
- He has also been linked to the killing of some prominent Liberians politicians.

Court Suspends Kolleh Town Murder Trial

(Public Agenda, The News, The Inquirer)

- State lawyers have requested Criminal Court 'B' to sequester jurors selected to hear the Kolleh Town murder case.
- The state wants the jurors kept from the public to avoid outside influence while the case is ongoing.
- Defense lawyers made no objection to the request.
- Criminal Court 'B' has meanwhile, suspended hearing of the case to communicate with the judicial administration to provide logistics for the sequestration of the jurors.
- The case involves detained Margibi Senator Roland Kaine and 15 others accused of "gruesomely" murdering at least 16 men during a farmland dispute in Kolleh Town massacre on June 7 this year. Several others are still feared missing.

WAEC-Liberia Cancels Results of 32 Schools

(The Inquirer)

- The National Office of the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) says it has cancelled the result of 32 high schools comprising over 2000 students.
- The students sat the 2007/2008 examinations administered by WAEC.
- The Head of WAEC-Liberia, Professor Thomas Gaie said the decision follows an investigation into malpractices including collusion from the conduct of the examinations.
- In an interview, Professor Gaie said the students have been barred from sitting the exams in the country for a period of two years.
- He said the affected schools include D. Tweh High School, St. Kizito Catholic School, St. Mary Catholic, Daina E. Davies, St Edwards Catholic School and the Greater Vision High School.

Police Inspector General Alarms over increase in Crimes against Women

(National Chronicle, The News, The Informer, Heritage)

- Police Inspector General, Beatrice Munah Sieh-Browne says crimes against women and girls have risen to an alarming "height".
- Speaking at the opening of a two-day West African Police Women Association (WAPOWA) forum, Inspector Browne said despite initiatives by several governments in West Africa to deal with crimes and nonviolence against women, rape remains a challenge.

- The forum is being held under the theme: “West African Women as Partners in Fighting Crimes” and brought together about 100 participants from the sub-region.

8-year Old Rape Victim's Mother Wants Justice

(National Chronicle)

- The mother of an 8-year old rape victim has vowed to no longer follow the trial of her daughter's case.
- Naomi Davies said her decision is based on the failure of the court to assign the case.
- She claimed for three years now she has been following the case and there's no result.
- Solomon Musa Fallah allegedly raped the girl in 2006 and was convicted the same year but the Supreme Court in March 2007 reversed the ruling and ordered the case re-tried.
- State failure to proceed with the trial led to the release of Musa Fallah but was rearrested and is currently in detention awaiting trial.

UNMIL, LNP Dedicates New Police Station

(Heritage, Public Agenda)

- A newly constructed police station was Thursday turned over to the Government in Harper, Maryland County.
- The police station which was built with funding from the government of Norway was constructed at the cost of over US\$58-thousand.
- Speaking at the turn over ceremony, the Commissioner of the UN Police in Liberia, Henrik Stiernblad praised the government of Norway for constructing several police stations across the country.
- In separate remarks, Norwegian Government officials at the ceremony expressed satisfaction over the level of work that has been carried out in the country reiterating that peace and security are important for a country's well being.

President Sirleaf Welcomes 'Governance Out of a Box' Initiative

(National Chronicle, Public Agenda)

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf has paid tribute to former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari for his efforts in aiding Liberia's development.
- Mr. Ahtisaari, the winner of the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize, is in Liberia on a two-day visit to lend support to strengthening governance in Liberia.
- Briefing Mr. Ahtisaari on Government's development agenda and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the President said Liberians fully participated in the consultative process which led to the formulation of the document, now referred to as “Lift Liberia.”
- The two-day 'open dialogue' is being co-convened by the Ministry of Health, the Executive Director of Crisis Management Initiative and the Former President of Finland, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari.

Six Diplomats Present Letters of Credence

(National Chronicle, Public Agenda)

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf today received the letter of credence of six Ambassadors accredited to Liberia.
- Those who presented their letters today include Miroslav Krenek, Ambassador of the Czech Republic; Keiichi Katalcami, Ambassador of Japan and Ambassador Stig Barlyng of the Kingdom of Denmark.
- Others are Wan Jaafar Bin Wan Mohamud, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malaysia, Maria Auxiliadora Figueiredo of Brazil and Park Yoon-June of the Republic of Korea.

Radio Summary

Local Media-Radio VERITAS (News monitored today at 1:30 pm)

President Sirleaf Pays Homage to MercyShip

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf has paid tribute to Mercy Ships noting that the progress made by the medical ship will be continued by government.
- President Sirleaf said the US\$11 million expended to keep Mercy Ships in Liberia is worth more in terms of the profound change it brought to the lives of Liberians.
- The ship which leaves the country shortly, among other operations, carried out curative

surgeries, completing more than 1,000 cataract removals, 200 orthopaedic surgeries, amongst others.

- The staff of Mercy Ships also trained 73 health workers, 35 health volunteers and constructed a clinic.

(Also reported on Star Radio, Truth F.M., ELBC and Sky F.M.)

Court Suspends Kolleh Town Murder Trial

(Also reported on Star Radio, Truth F.M., ELBC and Sky F.M.)

WAEC-Liberia Cancels Results of 32 Schools

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Former Transitional Speaker Denies Committing Atrocities

(Also reported on Star Radio, Truth F.M., ELBC and Sky F.M.)

STAR RADIO *(Culled from website today at 8:45 am)*

UNMIL Launches Investigation into Alleged Sexual Misconduct

- The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) says it has launched an investigation into allegations of sexual abuse against a member of the Filipino contingent. UNMIL however dismissed any claim of gang rape.
- Correspondents had earlier reported that 12 UNMIL Filipino soldiers had “sex” with a Liberian girl.
- In an official statement from the mission, UNMIL said it takes seriously any allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse against any of its personnel.

West African Police Women Conference Opens In Monrovia

- A conference of West African Police women has begun at the City Hall in Monrovia.
- Senior Police chiefs from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Mali, Guinea and Ghana are attending.
- The gathering is brainstorming ways to make effective the newly established West African Police Women Association, WAPOWA.
- Participants to the conference are also from other law enforcement agencies of West Africa.
- It is a follow up to a consultative meeting held in Monrovia July that saw the establishment of WAPOWA.

The New Vision (Uganda)

Sunday, 30 November 2008

Amnesty is a case of International law

By Vincent Babalanda

THE Juba peace process brought to the fore the old debate on restorative justice against retributive justice as a means of remedying the injustices caused to the people of Northern Uganda during the 21-year-old armed conflict between the UPDF and the Lord's resistance Army (LRA) rebels.

While the former emphasises amnesty and reconciliation, the latter focuses on punishment for the perpetrators. But to what extent is amnesty legitimately available to the suspects if it is established that they committed grave international crimes?

Implicit in the question of amnesty for these crimes are political and legal considerations. However, amnesty for perpetrators of international crimes is essentially a legal issue.

International Law

Granted, international law does recognise a measure of amnesty as an accepted legal concept and a gesture of peace and reconciliation at the end of a civil war or an internal conflict. But in its current state, international criminal law seems to unequivocally frown upon blanket amnesty for perpetrators of serious offences such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

The Government in a bid to end the LRA enacted an Amnesty Act in 2000. The Act purported to grant blanket amnesty for 'all Ugandans who engaged in a war of armed rebellion against the government since 26th January 1986'.

The Act received severe criticism from several human rights organisations, both local and international which called for its repeal.

Due to international pressure to bring to justice the perpetrators of the northern Uganda atrocities, President Museveni disregarded the Amnesty Act.

He then referred the situation to the International Criminal Court (ICC). Two years later, the ICC unsealed warrants of arrest for the LRA leaders.

In apparent attempts to undercut the ICC investigations, the Uganda government and the LRA subsequently signed two agreements. They were the Comprehensive Solutions to the Northern Uganda Conflict and Reconciliation and Accountability.

The objective of the two pacts was to induce the withdrawal of the ICC warrants against Kony and his senior commanders — Vincent Otti, Okoth Odhiambo, and Dominic Ongwen. Despite the agreements, the ICC is actively pursuing the suspects' arrests.

The Government argued that amnesty and the withdrawal of the ICC indictments would provide the necessary incentive for the cessation of hostilities by the LRA.

The ICC will not drop charges against LRA unless the Government shows its ability to bring the LRA to justice in a credible criminal justice system where blanket amnesty is not an option.

In Sierra Leone, the 11 year civil war pitting the government and the Revolutionary United Front, cost an estimated 200,000 lives as well as maiming and displacing tens of thousands of others.

In 1999, Sierra Leone and the rebels signed the Lome Peace Accord, which purported to extend blanket amnesty to people who may have been involved in the atrocities. However, during the signing of the accord, the special representative of the UN secretary general for Sierra Leone was under instructions to append his signature on behalf of the UN with the disclaimer that the amnesty provision would not apply to international offences of genocide.

Crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. Indeed, when the Special Court was established, its statute expressly outlawed any amnesty in respect of crimes.

The Sierra Leone case is peculiar also in the sense that the Special Court operated concurrently with the Country's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. On some occasions though, the two appeared to operate at cross-purposes.

The South African truth and reconciliation process remains one of the most successful models in modern transitional societies. Established under the 1995 Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act as a constitutional compromise to avert continued bloodshed, the commission offered amnesty to people who candidly and publicly confessed their political crimes.

They included people who had committed international offences such as crimes against humanity, one of which was apartheid itself under the 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission was however, without controversy. In the countdown to its establishment, many South Africans called for Nuremburg-style trials of white officials who were seeking amnesty before agreeing to relinquish power.

The commission's emphasis on amnesty as opposed to retributive justice caused resentment to many South Africans, including Steve Biko's family.

The family petitioned the country's constitutional court, arguing that the amnesty provisions violated the right to legal redress and were a breach of South Africa's international law obligations.

Although the Constitutional Court dismissed the petitioners' claim, they did not fully address the legality of the amnesty causes under international law.

Given the position of the international criminal law on this subject, the South African amnesty clauses would not be a barrier to future international prosecutions of apartheid atrocities.

Indeed, among many black South Africans, there is lingering resentment over blanket amnesty for their oppressors, some of whom continue to deny the atrocities they committed.

Sooner rather than later, the Ugandan government will have to make a decision how to move forward in light of refusal of the LRA to sign the Juba peace agreement.

Whichever way Uganda decides to go, one thing is clear — international law does not permit blanket amnesty for perpetrators of crimes against humanity and related atrocities.

The writer is a Ugandan lawyer based in Nairobi, Kenya and working for an International NGO

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the Binta Mansaray Resource Centre – Friday, 28 November 2008





