

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



This early relief map of West Africa by cartographer Jan Jansson is entitled *Genehoa, Jaloffi, et Sierraliones regna*. Published in Amsterdam sometime between 1664 and 1674, the map is centred on Senegal and Gambia (Sierra Leone is on the far right) and predates the founding of Freetown. Note that the map is oriented with North to the left.

**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

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

**as at:**

Friday, 12 January 2007

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.  
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## Awoko

Friday, 12 January 2007

### Flashes of 2006, Special Court for Sierra Leone in Retrospect



*Charles Taylor heading for the Hague*

As 2006 was saying adieu to us, certain significant events took place within the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Among the host was the arrest of former Liberian President Charles Ghankay Taylor who came into the custody of the court in March after trying to escape from his exiled house in the Nigerian southern state of Calaba. He was brought down to Freetown to face trial for crimes allegedly committed during the 11 years war in Sierra Leone.

The former President made his first appearance at the Trial Chamber II of the Special Court and pleaded not guilty to the 11 count charges, which he described as allegations aimed at destroying the sisterly relationship between Liberia and Sierra Leone.

As we take a look at the Special Court's activities in 2006, we will realize that the Liberia warlord who barely spent a month in the court's detention centre in Freetown was flown out of the country as both the international community and Sierra Leonean populace were of the strong view that trying Mr Taylor at the place where the alleged crimes took place would destabilized the fragile peace the Mano River Union was enjoying.

That's where the Netherlands came into play. This country was prepared to host Mr Taylor's trial and he was whisked to The Hague where he is at present facing trial. But before he left the shores of Sierra Leone, the former Liberian warlord-cum-President said though he had not been convicted by any court of law most Sierra Leoneans had already found him guilty of the crimes stated in the indictment.

Mr Taylor's case was and is still one of the four cases the Special Court is sitting on. There was and still the case of the three Civil Defence Forces (CDF) inditees. Chief Sam Hinga Norman, Moinina Fofanah and Alieu Kondewa commenced their case of defence late last year. Interestingly as the witness list was being upped, the name of the first accused Chief Sam Hinga Norman who had earlier said he did not reorganize the court was slated as the first witness to testify in his own defence, which he did as they commenced their defence in the middle of January 2006.

Among those who appeared as potential witnesses, prominent was President Tejan Kabbah for both the first and second accused, Chief Sam Hinga Norman and Moinina Fofanah.



***Compiled by Betty Milton***

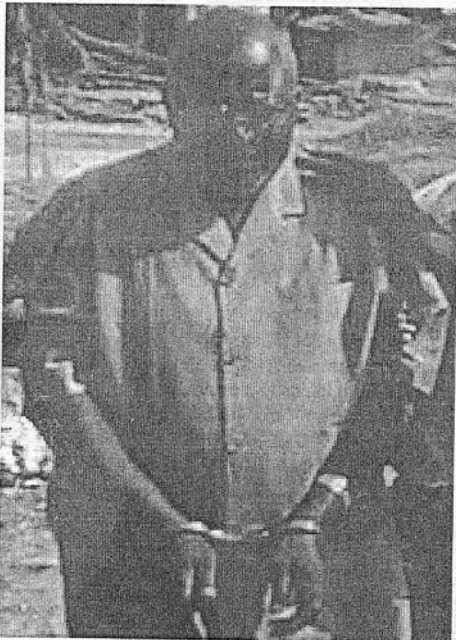
After a written argument, the judges ordered an oral argument. Then the Attorney General and Justice Minister, Fred Carew, became a leading player as he argued why the Fountain of Honour should not be a witness.

But the accused would not hear anything of this as they believed the Head of State had important information for a fair trial.

This opened a legalese can of worms until two of the judges, Justice Pierre Boutet and Benjamin Itoe, ruled against them [defence]. But Justice Bankole Thompson begged to differ. In his own ruling, he said if the evidence of the President was very important to the court then he should be called to testify.

This seemed to have boosted the defence team which further appealed against the Trial Chamber's ruling, stating that an error was made in refusing to subpoena the President.

Another drama unfolded on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2006 when the Appeal Chamber squashed the defence team's appeal on the grounds that Appellant should give details of where the Chamber erred and nullified the decision to subpoena the President. Both the prosecution and defence of the CDF closed their cases after prof-



***Hinga Norman on the day he was arrested***

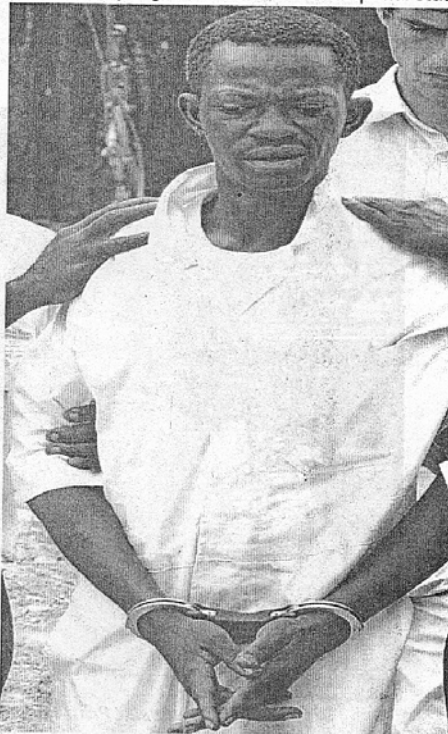
fering arguments at the Trial Chamber. As the CDF was closing its case so also was the defence team of Alex Tamba Brima, Brima Bazzy Kamara and Santigie Borbor Kanu of the Armed Forced Revolutionary Council (AFRC). Theirs took place at Chamber II where the defence team argued that their clients were not guilty of the charges in the indictment but the prosecution hurled counter-arguments which all pointed out that the three accused should be convicted of the crimes in the indictment.

The fates of the three CDF and three AFRC indictees are now in the hands of the judges of Chambers I and II who will pass their verdicts this year.

From the look of things, it seemed 2006 was slated for the end of the trials. Just as the Sierra Leonean populace was trying to digest these two cases, the prosecution in the trial of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) indictees

sealed their arguments. The prosecution, according to certain rules of the court, stated that after the close of theirs the defence had the right to file a motion of acquittal.

This brought the defence team of the three indictees, Issa Sesay, Morris Kallon and Augustine Gbao, into action. On 16<sup>th</sup> October 2006, they argued the motion of acquittal stat-

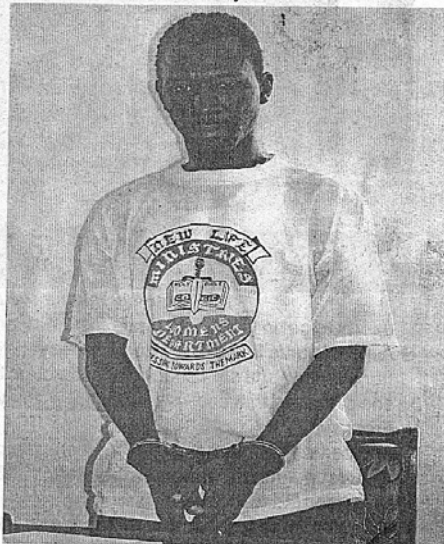


***Issa Sesay (RUF) at Bonthe***

ing that the prosecution did not present sufficient evidence to convict their clients.

It all sounds like a legal merry-go-round. Whether they would be acquitted or not lies with the judges. As we reflect on the activities of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, we should not forget to note that within a year the court had three Chief Prosecutors. Desmond De Silva QC left in January and Dr Christopher Staker stepped in as acting Chief Prosecutor until December when Stephen Rapp was appointed.

So ends this synopsis of the Special Court for Sierra Leone for the year 2006.



***Alex Tamba Brima aka Gullit of AFRC***

## The Spark

Friday, 12 December 2007

### Is The Special Court For Sierra Leone Dead?

By A.Y. Kallay

As Sierra Leone's rebel war came to an end in 2002 through the efforts of ECOMOG and UNAMSIL, the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone agreed on the establishment of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). The SCSL was born when the UN Security Council on August 14, 2000 during its 4186th meeting in New York adopted Resolution 1315 (2000) for the creation of a Special Court in this West African country. It demanded that the UN Secretary General to make an agreement with Government of Sierra Leone to create a free and fair Special Court consistent with the above resolution.

The Special Court is made to prosecute by law: persons who committed crimes like murder, sexual harassment, torture imprisonments robbery, as part of a large scale systematic attack against innocent civilians. The government officially mandated the establishment of a UN-financed Special Court to try those who committed the most human right violations during the decade long senseless war." on the 16 January 2002.

At the signing ceremony, the

At the signing ceremony, the incumbent VP Solomon Berewa, while serving as the Attorney General and Minister of Justice said, "in order for our country to overcome the devastating effects of the last 10 years of war, we must have what we call a full account of the atrocities of the past," adding that "accounting for our past and attributing individual criminal liability to those who bear the most responsibility for crimes is the only way the international community and the government of Sierra Leone have for the attainment of peace and stability." President Kabbah, while welcoming a special UN team at his Hill Station Lodge in Freetown made it clear that the Special Court would leave an indelible mark on the minds of the people by the time it would have finished its work.

"We need a general acceptance and application of the rule of law in the country," he said, noting, "with the type of actions taken so far this time, we shall have sustainable peace", he said. But the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the rebel

militia that is blamed for most of the atrocities noted at the time that it views the Special Court as a breach of contract on the part of the government because of the amnesty provision in the Lome Peace Accord.

When President Eyadema was still alive the government of President Kabbah and the RUF signed a peace treaty in the Capital of Togo, Lome, on July 7, 1999, the chief negotia-

Court. Addressing the press on the issue on August 29, 2001, Retired Major Johnny Paul Koroma, then head of the country's Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (CPP) said that the court might not be the best thing for Sierra Leone, noting that he was however ready to face the Court if necessary.

In January 2002, the UN Under-secretary of State for Legal Affairs, Hans Correl said

Conventions and other serious violations of international humanitarian law." But besides the apparent contradiction between the Court's establishment and the 1999 Amnesty, there is also a feeling that trials for war crimes would not help. Ordinary citizens have added their voice to object, on principle, to the tenets of the Special Court.

In a widely circulated letter to the Chief Justice in January that year, with copies to some

Many people generally say that the Special Court has reopened old wounds that will not augur well for lasting peace in Sierra Leone, and believe in bilateral negotiations as that would be in the interest of all peace lovers. With all these differences the SCSL nevertheless became a reality, as already the Chief Prosecutor David Crane, the Registrar Robin Vincent and the Chief Investigator Alan White had arrived to begin the practical part of their assignment. They met the press and embarked upon moving into the interiors to see the affected areas and people in the rural areas for themselves and to know what their view on the SCSL is, and SCSL officials were quoted as saying, "We are particularly interested in your suggestions on how we can best pursue our mandate."

To conclude, many Sierra Leoneans who decided to appear before the TRC were worried over the possibility of their testimonies being an "own goal" against themselves in SCSL. According to Edward Banya, "information sharing between the TRC, and SCSL is a hidden reality." The fact that both the TRC and the SCSL were going to start at the same time is worrying to many clients.

But the questions many Sierra Leoneans ask now is why the SCSL has taken so long to deal with matters brought to it? Why was Hinga Norman, the Kamajour Chief and former Deputy Defence Minister, taken to the SCSL alone leaving behind other prominent people he worked with like the President? Is it fair?

Why did the SCSL fail to try Charles Taylor in Freetown, where he could be seen by the people he handicapped or killed their loved ones? Are they all (Norman, Taylor and others) going to DIE like Saddam Hussein of Iraq? Is that what the United Nations stand for?

The Special Court is made to prosecute by law; persons who committed crimes like murder, sexual harassment, torture imprisonments robbery, as part of a large scale systematic attack against innocent civilians. The government officially mandated the establishment of a UN-financed Special Court to try those who committed the most human right violations during the decade long senseless war," on the 16 January 2002

tor on the government side being Solomon Berewa, and the amnesty covered all crimes committed in the course of the civil war, as part of the agreement. However, the UN said afterwards that the blanket amnesty offered the rebels was not binding outside Sierra Leone, and since then, a UN travel ban has been imposed on key members of the RUF. The rebels have not been alone in criticizing the setting up of the Special

"The Special Court for Sierra Leone is different from others like Yugoslavia and Rwanda in the sense that this one is not being imposed upon the state. It is rather being established on the basis of an agreement between the UN and the government of Sierra Leone at the request of the Sierra Leonean government."

He said "the Court will focus on crimes against humanity, violations of the Geneva

Heads of States in the sub-region. Michael Foray, a civil society activist, said, "The Special Court will open a Pandora's box that should remain in secret in the Amnesty provisions of the Lome Agreement," and added, "the government's incorporation of the mighty Special Court is a breach of trust with damming implications for future governments of our beloved country, Sierra Leone."

But the questions many Sierra Leoneans ask now is why the SCSL has taken so long to deal with matters brought to it? Why was Hinga Norman, the Kamajour Chief and former Deputy Defence Minister, taken to the SCSL alone leaving behind other prominent people he worked with like the President? Is it fair?

## New Vision

Friday, 12 January 2007

### SLPP Will Fail If...

*The existence of a mushroom of political parties in Sierra Leone is one pointer to exonerate the ruling SLPP over accusations that the SLPP has failed to deliver the goods to the people as far as multiparty democracy and political pluralism is concerned. The multiplicity of political parties that are freely operating in the country in an atmosphere of freedom and legality is seen by many observers as a remarkable achievement, if one compares what is happening in several other African countries.*

*Democracy is surely at work as long as the jails are devoid of political prisoners or prisoners of conscience. In some quarters uninformed people have been pointing fingers at the trial of ex-combatants of the civil war who bear the greatest responsibility for the rebel war as a sign that Sierra Leonean detention camps are packed with political prisoners. But this is a wrong imagination that does not bear an iota of truth. The only prisoner of conscience in recent times has been the Managing Editor of For di-People newspaper Mr. Paul Kamara on account of defamatory articles that landed him into court battles. But the matter has been disposed of by the law courts and the defendant has long being set free from further detention.*

*The detainees at the UN-backed special court prisons at Brookfields are under international jurisdiction and the SLPP Government has nothing to do with them in that regards. This is why it will be a legal issue if President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah could walk into the Special Court to facilitate the release of for instance the leaders of the Civil Defense Force (CDF) Kamajor movement such as Chief Sam Hinga Norman, Moinina Fofana and Kondewai despite the old bonds of friendship.*

*What is quite evident concerning the detained ex-combatants is that the international community has held them at fault for having committed some of the worse atrocities and crimes against humanity during the war. Thus the detention and trial of the detained RUF, the Westside boys as well as the CDF/Kamajor leaders is neither a novelty nor an exercise in futility, for several precedents have been set in that regards all over the world.*

*If ex-combatants in the Special Court jails are to be considered as political prisoners, then the same will go for the trial of suspects of genocide during the Rwandan civil war, whose trial is currently going on at Arusha, Tanzania by the international war crimes tribunal of the United Nations. This means that ever since the example has been set by the trial of suspects of holocausts and jewish extermination camps at Nuremberg in Germany after the second world. The inferences are that the massacre of innocent and unarmed civilians in whatever war is subject to legal prosecution.*

*The SLPP regime of President Kabbah would be considered a failure also if it has neglected the crucial issue of providing food security, the infrastructural rehabilitation of the destruction caused by the devastating civil war and the reintegration of the population for the process of rebuilding their lives, were considered not prioritized by the regime. But far from this assumption, the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA) was established even before the end*

## SLPP will Fail If...

*of the war to address the needs of the war-weary population, such as rebuilding damaged public infrastructures all over the country. Due to the robust intervention of NaCSA and the international community, many schools, clinics and health centres as well as markets and court-houses that were left in ruins have been reconstructed and made operational again.*

*The SLPP regime which was in governance for the most part of the rebel war, is also credited for having brokered the end of the war in a subtle manner that gained international admirations to the extent that Ivorians rushed to this country to copy the good example. The regime would have been considered a failure if it had failed to attain self sufficiency in food production, increase the rate of literacy, served as a vanguard for woman emancipation and gender balance as well as putting in place some measures to reduce infant and maternal mortality in the country.*

*The construction of the Masiaka to Makeni highway, the Pamlap-Kambia transnational highway to Guinea, and the construction of the Bo to Masika as well as the Kenema to Koindu highway in the Eastern Province are some of the glaring landmarks to show that not all the loans and grants from donors during this war era are being channeled into private pockets as it used to be in the past.*

For di People  
Friday, 12 January 2007

## Rwanda seeks ex-first lady arrest

**RWANDA HAS demanded that France arrest the wife of its former President Juvenal Habyarimana on charges she was involved in the 1994 genocide.**

Justice Minister Tharcisse Karugarama told the BBC that Agathe Habyarimana was one of the main genocide plotters.

Mrs Habyarimana has said that she and her relatives have been made scapegoats for the killing of some 800,000 ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

She was recently denied refugee status in France after similar allegations.

Rwanda broke off relations with France last year in a row over the genocide.

A French judge accused Rwanda's President Paul Kagame of ordering the assassination of Mr Habyarimana - the act which sparked the genocide.

President Habyarimana was an ethnic Hutu, who had engaged in peace talks with Mr Kagame's Tutsi-dominated then rebels.

Mrs Habyarimana, 60, has been living in France since shortly after the genocide but only applied for political asylum in 2004.

Rwanda has long accused France of having links to those who carried out the genocide and last year started an official enquiry into the allegations.

Mr Karugarama said Mrs Habyarimana was a "category one" genocide suspect.

"So how can she sit and dine with French security and judicial authorities?... What they should be doing is to apprehend her and bring her before justice in Rwanda or before the ICTR [UN's International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda] in Arusha or any other court that can try her," he said.

"Habyarimana's wife is not the only one, there are several genocide plotters in France... France has become a sanctuary for genocide perpetrators, even those who have been convicted," he told the AFP news agency.

Foreign Affairs State Minister Rosemary Museminari said France should now act on a long-standing request to extradite Mrs Habyarimana.

France's OFPRA refugee agency rejected her asylum request, citing numerous documents "giving serious reasons... to believe that she participated as instigator or accomplice in committing genocide," said her lawyer Philippe Meilhac.

He said the accusations were baseless and pointed out that the UN tribunal for the Rwandan genocide had not sought her arrest.

French anti-terrorism judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere last November issued indictments for nine close aides to Rwanda's President Kagame.

Under French law, Mr Kagame has immunity as head of state.

President Kagame furiously denied any involvement in Mr Habyarimana's death and accused France of actively supporting the killings.

"It is France that supported the genocidal forces, that trained them, that armed them, that participating in fighting against the forces that were trying to stop the genocide," he told the BBC last year. France denies involvement in the genocide and says its military intervention helped Rwandans.



## The News

Friday, 12 January 2007

# Mengistu is handed life sentence

**E**xiled former Ethiopian ruler Mengistu Haile Mariam has been sentenced to life in prison on genocide charges. The former leader was found guilty last month after a 12-year trial, although he is living in Zimbabwe.

After his conviction, Zimbabwe said it would not extradite him and many fear he will never face justice.

In a notorious campaign - known as the Red Terror - thousands of suspected opponents were rounded up and executed and their bodies

tossed on the streets.

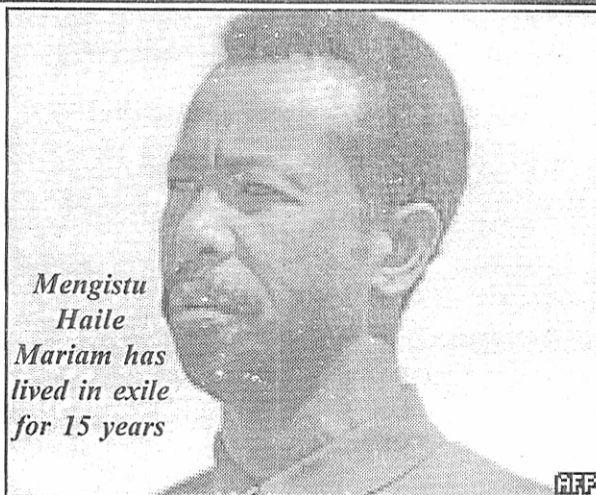
Mengistu, who was born in 1937, could have faced the death penalty. He has refused to recognise the legal basis of the trial, accusing those who overthrew him of being mercenaries and colonisers.

Leniency

Of the 73 people put on trial, 33 defendants were in court for sentencing.

Most of the defendants also got life in prison and four received a sentence of up to 25 years in prison.

The BBC's Amber Henshaw said there was little reaction in



*Mengistu Haile Mariam has lived in exile for 15 years*

court from defendants, relatives or victims.

She says many Ethiopians expected Mengistu and his closest officials to get the death sentence and it was clear the presiding judge wanted this.

But in the end the three judges decided on more lenient sentences.

"Considering the age of the accused... and the state of their health... the court has rejected the prosecution's call

## **UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 11 Jan. 2007**

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

### **International Clips on Liberia**

#### **LIBERIA: Idle fighters cause concern**

**[This report does not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations]**

MONROVIA, 9 Jan 2007 (IRIN) - Two years after the conclusion of a nationwide disarmament exercise, about 39,000 former fighters have yet to be placed in skills training programmes, raising fears that they could be open to manipulation by other armed groups in the region. At the end of the disarmament programme in November 2004, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), which supervised the exercise, reported that 101,495 fighters had been disarmed and demobilized.

### **International Clips on West Africa**

**VOA 10 January 2007**

#### **UN Extends Mandate of Peacekeeping Forces in Ivory Coast**

The United Nations Security Council has voted to extend the mandate of U.N. and French peacekeeping forces in Ivory Coast until June 30. The mandate of the nearly 8,000 U.N. peacekeepers and 2,000 French troops was set to expire Wednesday. The forces help maintain a fragile ceasefire between Ivorian rebels who control the north and government forces in the south. The United Nations is overseeing a transition government and peace process aimed at reuniting Ivory Coast, which has been divided since a 2002 civil war.

#### **Ivory Coast toxic waste victims stage hunger strike**

ABIDJAN, Jan 10, 2007 (AFP) - About 20 victims of toxic waste in the Ivory Coast commercial capital Abidjan were on a hunger strike Wednesday, demanding that President Laurent Gbagbo make good on his promise of compensation. The hunger strikers staged their protest on the steps of a Roman Catholic Church in Abidjan's commercial Plateau district, a month after Gbagbo promised to pay about 61,000 euros to the victims and to help cover their medical bills.

### **Local Media – Newspapers**

#### **Bribery Claims Overriding Speaker Snowe's Removal**

*(The News, The Analyst, Heritage, The Forum, Liberian Express, New Vision and The Inquirer)*

- Requests by several civil society organizations to probe the US\$5,000 bribery claim among lawmakers seemed to be overriding the controversy over the impeachment of Speaker Edwin Snowe. According to The Analyst, an argument over his impeachment resulted to fist fight among students at the University of Liberia on Wednesday.

### **Media Stakeholders Discuss Bill to Transform State-Radio**

*(The News, Liberian Express, The Inquirer and The Analyst)*

- Media stakeholders, government officials and members of the international community will today discuss a bill to transform the State-owned radio station, the Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS) into a public service broadcaster. The ceremony will take place at the YMCA Auditorium in Monrovia.

### **Peacekeepers Quelled Violent Riots in Grand Bassa and Gbarnga**

*(The Analyst, The Inquirer, Heritage and Liberian Express)*

- UNMIL Acting Spokesman, Paul Egunsola, UNMIL and the Liberia National Police have quelled a violent riot which left one person dead at the Liberia Agriculture Company (LAC) in Grand Bassa County.
- Two officers of the Company's Plant Protection Department have been arrested in connection with the killing.
- The peacekeepers and their police counterparts also brought under control a violent demonstration which left four persons wounded.
- Dozens of motorcyclists took to the streets of Gbarnga on Wednesday in a violent demonstration following a motor accident which killed one of their colleagues [Daniel Kpolleh]. Daniel was instantly killed when a speeding pickup ran into him in Gbarnga.

### **24 Year-Old Man Rapes Two Sisters**

*(The Analyst)*

- A 24 year-old man, Augustine Noah, has allegedly raped two sisters on the Old Road, leaving one dead according to court records. Noah allegedly raped the girls [ages 9 and 11] in their mother's bedroom in June last year.

### **Local Media – Radio Veritas *(News monitored yesterday at 18:45 pm)***

#### **Truth Commission Calls for Media Compassion during Hearings**

- In a meeting with Editors and Owners of media institutions Wednesday, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Chairman, Cllr. Jerome Verdier called on the media to show empathy and compassion for witnesses during the hearing.
- Chairman Verdier hoped that the media reportage and analysis during the hearing would be done in ways that would promote reconciliation.
- He cautioned that witnesses appearing at the hearing should not be branded with all sorts of names and condemned because the hearings were about digging up the truth about what happened during the conflict.

*(Also reported on ELBS Radio and Star Radio)*

#### **Key Opposition Party Supports House Speaker's Removal Constitutionally**

- Following a crucial meeting in Monrovia yesterday, the opposition Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) said that it would support any Constitutional means to unseat House Speaker Edwin Snowe.
- The Party's Assistant Secretary, Mr. Acarous Gray told reporters that if those who elected the Speaker want to remove him, they should do so through the right procedure. Mr. Gray disclosed that majority of the CDC membership in the National Legislature resolved to remove the Speaker.

*(Also reported on ELBS Radio and Star Radio)*

#### **UN Peacekeepers Fired Warning Shots to Disperse Rioters**

- Correspondents said that UNMIL Bangladeshi troops in Gbarnga, Bong County fired warning shots in the air to disperse a riot triggered by a taxi driver's hitting of four people when he rushed into a crowd in the city.

*(Also reported on ELBS Radio and Star Radio)*

### **Liberian Legislative Delegation Attends Regional Parliamentary Session**

- National Legislature sources told reporters that a delegation of the Liberian Legislature headed by Sinoe County Representative, Jefferson Karmo, will today Thursday travel to Abuja, Nigeria to attend an Extraordinary Session of the ECOWAS Parliament to draft and adopt the rules of the regional Parliament.

*(Also reported on ELBS Radio and Star Radio)*

### **Forum to Transform State-owned Broadcaster Opens Today**

- A forum to discuss a Bill to transform the state-owned Liberia Broadcasting System to a public service broadcaster will today, Thursday open in Monrovia. The initiative is part of the media law and policy reform program of the Press Union of Liberia and the Ministry of Information in collaboration with international partners to strengthen the state radio.
- The Liberia Media Law and Policy Reform Working Group said the discussion would bring together national and international media stakeholders.

*(Also reported on ELBS Radio and Star Radio)*

### **Major Oil Refinery to Sue former Managers of the Company**

- Speaking to reporters in Monrovia yesterday, the Managing Director of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC), Mr. Harry Greaves said that the Company would sue its former Managing Director, Mr. Edwin Snowe and former Deputy Managing Director for Fiscal Affairs, Mr. Richard Divine in compliance with the Company Board's recommendations.
- Mr. Greaves alleged that the men who are now members of the National Legislature withdrew more than US\$1 million from LPRC's accounts during the tenure of the National Transitional Government of Liberia.

*(Also reported on ELBS Radio and Star Radio)*

### **Star Radio** *(News culled from website today at 09:00 am)*

#### **President Johnson-Sirleaf's Convoy Involves in Accident in Lofa County**

- According to correspondents, two vehicles in the convoy of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf who is currently visiting Lofa County were involved in an accident when a Jeep marked RL-292 collided with an UNMIL Jeep on the Voinjama and Kolahun highway.

#### **Drug Enforcement Agency Arrests Drug Traffickers in Cape Mount County**

- The Drug Enforcement Agency said that it has arrested and detained one Junior Howard with 20 "cans of wee" at Lofa Bridge in Grand Cape Mount County following a tip-off.

#### **Elections-Support-Group Begins Voters Education in Montserrado County**

- The Officer-in-Charge of the International Foundation for Elections System (IFES), Mr. Barzie Zinni said that the organization has started a forum in Montserrado County, dwelling on the roles and responsibilities of citizens and elected officials.

*Complete versions of the UNMIL International Press Clips, UNMIL Daily Liberian Radio Summary and UNMIL Liberian Newspapers Summary are posted each day on the UNMIL Bulletin Board. If you are unable to access the UNMIL Bulletin Board or would like further information on the content of the summaries, please contact Mr. Weah Karpeh at karpeh@un.org.*