

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



SCSL footballers battling with their US Embassy counterparts at Saturday's Zain corporate gala semi-final. See more 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:**

Monday, 16 November 2009

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

...Special Court Convicts Live in Style / <i>Awoko</i>	Page 3
Special Court Detention Facilities to Be Handed Over to Salone Government / <i>Awoko Online</i>	Pages 4-5

### International News

No Reason to Lie -Prosecution Tells Witness Taylor / <i>The Analyst</i>	Pages 6-7
Cross Examination in Legal Arguments / BBC Focus on Africa	Page 8
UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary / <i>UNMIL</i>	Pages 9-13
Kagame Meets U.S. Envoy on War Crime / <i>AllAfrica.Com</i>	Page 14
International Lawyers win Dutch Erasmus Prize / <i>Radio Netherlands Worldwide</i>	Pages 15-16
Koku Anyidoho and the Anatomy of Hate / <i>Modernghana.com</i>	Pages 17-18
Do Not Fail Kenyans, Mr Ocampo / <i>The East African</i>	Page 19
Nuremberg Trials Back in Focus / <i>Radio Netherlands Worldwide</i>	Page 20

### Special Court Supplement

SCSL versus US Embassy in Pictures	Pages 21-22
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## Awoko

Monday, 16 November 2009

### ...Special Court Convicts Live in Style

*By Betty Milton*

**A**fter 16 days in Mpanga Prison in Kigali Rwanda, the eight convicts of the Special Court for Sierra Leone are reported to be living in comfort in their well furnished Prison cells.

In an interview with the Principal Defender of the Court Claire Carlton-Hancilles who has just returned from Kigali she said "they told me that they are comfortable with the Prison conditions but the only thing is that they miss their families and friends."

She said she had a meeting with them and the concern that they raised was that "all their relatives will not be able to pay them a visit in Rwanda. "The court has looked into that and has decided that they will be paying for one family member in respect of each convict to visit per year," she said.

Carlton -Hancilles also disclosed that the decision to send a family member to Rwanda is left with the prisoners because not all of the family members can go. She also stated that this is one of the disadvantages of being in prison. Adding that even if they were jailed somewhere in Sierra Leone not all relatives will be able to afford to pay a visit. She further stated that if the prisoners have their wish they would love to come back. "It was not their wish to go but they had to go because when one becomes a prisoner your movement is no longer your own and what have to live with is the judgment and as long as that judgment has the force of law and they have not

been released by the competent authorities then they have to live with that, she added"

The Principal Defender also explained that they have already started making friends but the only thing they miss is the parting from their relatives and friends leaving relatives in West Africa and the fact that Rwanda is so far from Sierra Leone. "Some of them have never travelled outside the country before and this is the first time they have been separated from close family members but that will be some of the challenges for them to settle down in the prison. "We are hoping that at the end of the day they will be able to serve their sentence and return home."

She further disclosed that the convicts are doing a 'Work for Pay' Programme which is also done with most international prisoners.

This she went on "happen with the ICCTI prisoners in Mali and Benin and it also happens to the ICCY prisoners who are in various places in Switzerland. The 'Work for Pay' Programme pays them on a daily basis to ensure that the level of their personal hygiene is maintained and their surroundings are kept clean, their clothes should always be in proper condition. It is internationally accepted that they should have the incentive to take proper care of themselves. This will also make them see themselves through imprisonment and be able to learn and be exposed to better opportunities so that when they come out they

will be able to give their own contribution as people who have learnt from prison what it takes to come out and be a successful person.

Speaking about the jail condition, Mrs Carlton-Hancilles said the conditions are "good and the Mpanga Prison is one of the cleanest and it has far more space than even the Hague Prison and as such they have a lot of opportunities to gain skills."

On skills training she went on "they have a training workshop, and the Rwandan authorities insist that one of the prerequisite regarding any early release or at the end of the service or maybe when they deem it fit to make the application for any of them to be released to the Special Court they should acquire some skills which would enhance them to live a better life in society". There are also various skills training centres in the compound of the prison."

She went on "it's opportune for them to be in an African country where they are not alone in the prison. They have about 7,000 convicts across the road where the SCSL convicts are. The prison wardens are ensuring that all the prisoners are in good health and fit condition because they are open to sanction by the authorities if they visit the prison and find out that any prisoner appears to be sick, scruffy or not being attended to."

Some of the entitlement of the prisoners includes the allowance to operate a bank account to which monies will be saved to be given to them upon their release. They will be required to save at least 10% of their earnings.

They are also entitled to take up skills training and 10% of their earnings from skills training will go into their bank account. They also have access to cable TV (Dstv) and can watch football matches. They also have access to a West African cook who prepares meals of their choice and also have access to three Rwandan lawyers. She also disclosed that one of the lawyers is based within the Mpanga Prison and they are open to visits, monitoring and inspection from the ICRC, the Rwandan Judiciary and International Organizations.



## Special Court detention facilities to be handed over to Salone Government

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### *The Special Court Facility*

The Public Affairs Chief of the Special Court Peter Andersen has disclosed that the detention facilities of the Court will be officially handed over to the government of Sierra Leone on Monday 16th November 2009.

As the Special Court of Sierra Leone is coming to an end with just the trial of Charles Taylor presently going on in The Hague The Netherlands the Acting Prosecutor Joseph Kamara has disclosed that as part of the legacy of the Court they intend to use the detention facility of the Court be used for convicted women prisoner who are with children.

He said that they have looked and observed the function of the dentition facilities as they were clearly design for detention facilities, so this facility could be used for women and children.

He went on “if you go to Pademba Road today you know the state of the prison condition as there are women with children there so if we have this detention facility it will be air marked for such victims even though they maybe convicts but they are still entitle to some special treatment.”

Mr. Kamara said that under the statute, of the court “this premise belong to the government of Sierra Leone and it shall return to the government of Sierra Leone, but the government has given us the indication that its seek our assistance in identifying option for which we can put this edifice into use.”

He went that about few weeks ago they had an international conference in the premises were international donors were invited together with other management consultants, so that they can able to assist the government in telling them what to do. And that the donors were there to forge the way forward on how best they can utilize this facility and that the donors and consultant has also studied the acreage of the site. Joseph Kamara further disclosed that one of the options that were available for the use of the court is that it should be turned into a judicial training center not only for Sierra Leone or the sub region by maybe even the ICC can also use it as an associate court. So that is one of the areas that have been explored “so we will tell the government that if you want this option as a judicial training center, this is what and what you will happen.”

The prosecutor also disclosed that “there is also talk of premises be having a multi functional use. And it could be used as a peace museum, the security building at the entrance of the court has been identify as the peace museum so

that we can memorialize the war positively for our people like in Rwanda and we have receive funding about \$200,000. That work will definitely take off the ground soon and that will start before the end of the year.”

He went on to state that they have been approach by the civil service thinking that part of the court may be used as an Advanced Institute for the Civil Service.

“We all know the state of the quality of the Civil Service in this country so if there is an advance cause for the civil college in this country and this facility could provide for it, we are also looking and examining that option” he said.

Speaking at the court building Joseph Kamara said “the edifice that is the court can be use for Supreme Court sittings even if it is used as Judicial Training Center they can have it for their sittings and the building can be made available to them when they have cases.

During the cocaine case, the difficulty of transport and everything, this would be very ideal so these are the options available but again the list is not exhaustively and we still need suggestions of our best we can use this court not only for ourselves but for our children to know the working of the court.”

## The Analyst

Thursday, 12 November 2009

### **Liberia: No Reason to Lie -Prosecution Tells Witness Taylor**

Prosecutors told Charles Taylor that he had "reason to lie" during his four months of testimony which he had spent rebutting charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity for his alleged role in crimes during Sierra Leone's brutal conflict -- and that he needed to prepare to be "honest" in cross-examination, which started today in The Hague.

Lead prosecution counsel, Ms. Brenda Hollis, who is conducting Mr. Taylor's cross-examination told the former president he has not been "honest" in direct-examination and that she is ready to prove that Mr. Taylor has been telling lies.

Ms. Hollis, briefly taking Mr. Taylor through a few documents that he had discussed in direct-examination, pointed out the absence of certain key words used by the accused former president.

In a letter written by Mr. Taylor to former United States president George Bush, Ms. Hollis asked Mr. Taylor to point out in the letter where he had said to Mr. Bush that he would step down as Liberian president, as claimed by the former president in his direct examination.

In his response, Mr. Taylor said that the portion of the letter which read that "I have considered recusing myself from the political process" indicated his intention to step down as Liberian president. "That is my understanding counsel, that is how I understand it," Mr. Taylor said.

Ms. Hollis, referencing Mr. Taylor's May 2000 meeting with United States Special Envoy for Africa, Rev. Jesse Jackson, accused Mr. Taylor of not giving Rev. Jackson an honest answer when he did not admit that former Revolutionary United Front (RUF) commander Sam Bockarie and his fighters were being trained as mercenaries by Mr. Taylor in Liberia. Mr. Taylor "misled" the US envoy, as Ms. Hollis put it to the accused. Mr. Taylor denied the allegation, insisting that he gave an honest answer to the US Special Envoy.

"I object to the fact of mercinerization. I did give an honest answer to Special Envoy Jackson. Your suggestion that I was dishonest is not true and you should not allude to that," Mr. Taylor said. "I was not being misleading and if Special Envoy Jackson had asked me whether I was training those men and I said no, then I would have been misleading," he added.

Mr. Taylor insisted that if he had been training Sierra Leonean rebel fighters and supplying arms and ammunition to RUF rebels, he would have said so. He also denied ever receiving diamonds from RUF rebels in Sierra Leone.

"If I had been training or supplying arms to the RUF, there is no reason why I would have denied it. If I had done so, I would have said so," the former president said. As he denied allegations of his alleged support to RUF rebels and receiving diamonds mined in Sierra Leone, Mr. Taylor accused the prosecution of building its case on "lies."

"To suggest that I will deny something like that, remember, this whole case is a lie-my activities as president, that I sent arms to Sierra Leone, that I received diamonds from Sierra Leone, there is no evidence and your failure accept it, it's all lies," he said.

Ms. Hollis put it to Mr. Taylor that he has more reason to lie about his actions compared to the numerous witnesses who have testified against him. Mr. Taylor responded that "I have told this court the truth, unless you bring evidence that I am lying." "We will prove that," Ms. Hollis responded.

Earlier in the day, as Mr. Taylor concluded his direct-examination, he discredited newspaper articles and intelligence reports on his alleged involvement in the conflict in Sierra Leone. The former Liberian president also challenged the honesty of the UN actions in authorizing the freezing of his assets as well as UN Security Council Resolution 1688 of 2006 authorizing his trial in The Hague.

"This whole issue and how it has been handled has been strange but that is the nature of this case," he said.

Meanwhile, in a message to the press, the acting Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Mr. Joseph Kamara, also outlined how the prosecution intends to cross-examine Mr. Taylor.

"We will directly challenge Mr. Taylor in three ways-on the accuracy, the truthfulness and the completeness of his testimony," Mr. Kamara said.

Mr. Taylor has been charged with 11 counts of war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by rebel forces in Sierra Leone. He has denied all charges. Mr. Taylor's cross-examination continues tomorrow.

## BBC Focus on Africa

Thursday, 12 November 2009

### Cross Examination in Legal Arguments

LEAD-IN: The cross-examination in the trial of war crimes suspect and former Liberian leader Charles Taylor has become bogged down in legal arguments before it's even really got going. The Special Court for Sierra Leone sitting in The Hague was adjourned for most of yesterday after the Prosecution was stopped from producing new documents to support their arguments, and the cross-examination failed to resume today. Mr. Taylor has pleaded not guilty to all 11 charges, including directing rebels who committed crimes against humanity in neighbouring Sierra Leone. Josephine Hazeley is at The Hague for Focus on Africa.

HAZELEY: It's safe to say the Defence has landed an early punch on the Prosecution's cross-examination tactics, and it's probably hurting. For the Prosecution came to court again this morning pleading for an adjournment, saying it would be inappropriate and irresponsible of them to proceed as they needed more time to rethink the direction the cross-examination of Mr. Taylor should go. The Defence objected, claiming the Prosecution has had enough time to have got their act or, as they put it, "tackle" together.

The four judges though, from Uganda, Senegal, Northern Ireland and Samoa, whilst expressing their concern that the trial is not unduly delayed, once again agreed to the Prosecution's request. For, indeed, they recognized it was their ruling following a demand by the accused against the admission of fresh evidence at this stage in the trial that has caused what as some here describe as "panic in the Prosecution's camp."

You see, the Prosecution had based their cross-examination strategy, the probing of the authenticity of the former Liberian leader's evidence, on bringing in some new documents. Now the judges have told them they couldn't unless they could first justify in writing the need to submit fresh materials. So delay there will be, because the Prosecution may ask for further adjournment on Monday as they seek more time to present their written request.

In a tit-for-tat, the Defence too might turn around to ask for more time to study these new documents. So instead of the Prosecution concluding its cross-examination in four to five weeks as planned it's likely to stretch for a longer period. This could result in judgment date exceeding the late 2010 time frame. But then again, it may not come to that. When cross-examination finally resumes, the Prosecution in the case against Charles Ghankay Taylor, former Liberian president, may decide after a week of cross-examination that they have no more questions. And that could really send alarm bells ringing.



## UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 13 November 2009

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

### **International Clips on Liberia**

#### **Liberia's NEC to Announce By-Election Results Saturday, but CDC Already Claims Victory**

VOA 13 November 2009

Liberia's National Elections Commission (NEC) said it will announce the final results of a highly contested senatorial by-election this Friday. The election had been billed as a referendum on the administration of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and a prelude to the 2011 general elections. But the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC), the party of football legend George Weah called a news conference Thursday to say that its candidate Geraldine Doe-Sheriff had won the first round, raising the possibility of a run-off with ruling Unity Party candidate Clemenceau Urey. CDC Secretary General Eugene Nagbe said his party felt the need to announce its own results because the elections commission had been very slow and unconventional in announcing the official results. "Since the voting ended about few days ago, the Elections Commission has not announced the results yet. They have been announcing just a small fraction. So the CDC decided to take away the apprehension that has happened in Monrovia and inform our partisans and Liberians what the results actually are," he said.

#### **Liberian police arrest 10 suspects in murder of president's aide**

MONROVIA, Nov 13, 2009 (AFP) - The Liberian police said Friday that it has arrested ten people in connection with the brutal murder of one of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf's political aides earlier this month. "Ten persons are currently in detention, charged with various crimes in relation to that particular incident, ranging from murder to criminal facilitation," inspector general Marc Amblard told a press conference. "We have recovered all of the weapons that were used in the commission of that murder," he added. The aide, Keith Jubah, was shot two weeks ago as he returned to his home in Kakata, about 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Monrovia. The head of Liberia's Public Procurement and Concession Commission (PPCC), Jubah was also a close confidant of the president and an influential member of the ruling Unity Party. Investigators have so far been unable to establish a motive for the attack but police say robbery is ruled out as nothing was stolen.

#### **Judges Give Prosecution More Time To 'Rearrange Strategies' For The Cross-Examination Of Charles Taylor**

Nov 13, 2009 (CharlesTaylorTrial.org/All Africa Global Media via COMTEX) -- Charles Taylor's testimony was cut short for the second day in a row, as prosecutors asked for more time to "rearrange strategies" for the cross-examination of the former Liberian president on trial for his alleged role in crimes committed during Sierra Leone's brutal conflict. Today's adjournment follows from yesterday's developments, when Special Court for Sierra Leone judges refused to allow the prosecution to "introduce new evidence" in Mr. Taylor's cross-examination. Instead, the judges asked the prosecution to submit a formal written application to justify why new evidence that had not been part of the prosecution's case - nor part of Mr. Taylor's direct-examination needed to be admitted. Yesterday, Mr. Taylor's defense team had called the efforts to introduce "fresh evidence" a "trial by ambush." Court was adjourned to allow the prosecution to "rearrange" their "strategies" and to continue their cross-examination of the accused today.

## **International Clips on West Africa** **Cote d'Ivoire**

### **Ivory Coast cocoa arrivals sharply higher**

ABIDJAN (Reuters) November 13, 2009- Cocoa arrivals at ports in top grower Ivory Coast exceeded 200,000 tonnes by the end of last week, sector data obtained by Reuters on Friday showed, confirming signs of a better than expected start to the season. The 2009/10 campaign began on October 1 with forecasts of a new slump in volumes, underlining supply concerns that have kept prices near multi-decade highs in New York and London this year. But arrivals at the ports of Abidjan and San Pedro by November 8 reached 208,261, the Bourse du Cafe et Cacao (BCC) data showed, well ahead of the 122,839 tonnes recorded for the same period in last year's season. Some 24,122 tonnes of beans arrived at the same ports in the week from November 2 to November 8, down from 33,719 tonnes in the same week of the 2008/2009 season.

## **Local Media – Newspaper**

### **NEC Release Final Results Today**

(The Informer, Liberian Express, The Parrot, The Inquirer)

- The National Elections Commission (NEC) is due to announce final results from the November 10 Montserrado County Senatorial by-elections.
- The NEC failed to announce the second round of preliminary results yesterday blaming the situation on power failure at the Monrovia City Hall where tallying of the ballots is ongoing.
- In an interview last evening, NEC Chairman James Fromoyan said more results will be announced today but stop short of saying whether the final results will be announced today as schedule.
- Reports say ballot papers from several polling places are yet to be counted and tallied by NEC workers.
- Initial results released by the Commission on Wednesday put Unity Party Senatorial candidate, Clemenceau B. Urey ahead of the other nine candidates.
- The results which emanated from 33 of the 986 polling places put Mr. Urey in the lead ahead of his closest rival, Congress for Democratic Change (CDC), candidate, Geraldine Doe-Sheriff.
- At the same time, the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) yesterday announced results of Tuesday's by-election claiming it came from twelve Districts in Montserrado County.
- Observers say the CDC's unofficial results which put the party in a commendable lead ahead of UP are only intended to create confusion and chaos in the country.
- NEC says only the Commission is clothed with the authority to announce result of the By-election but the CDC said its decision is a result of the delay by the Election Commission in counting the ballots.

### **Ten Suspects Arrested in Connection With PPCC's Chairman Death**

(The News, Heritage, The Inquirer, The Independent, Liberia Journal, National Chronicle)

- Police in Monrovia have charged 10 men suspected of killing the Chairman of the Public Procurement Concessions Commission (PPCC), Keith Jubah.
- According to the police, the men were all workers of Morris American Rubber Company (MARCO), the rubber company managed by Mr. Jubah.
- The men told police investigation they committed the act because Keith Jubah was wicked to them alleging he dismissed them without any benefit from the farm.
- The 10 suspects also claimed the late Jubah gave most of the lucrative positions to his relatives while they suffered on the plantation.

### **LISGIS Facilitates Data Collection Process**

(The Inquirer, Heritage)

- The Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) Thursday turned over twelve pick-up trucks and six motorbikes to its county staff valued at a little over US\$500,000.00.
- LISGIS Director General Edward Liberty said the vehicles are intended to facilitate the data collection process throughout the country.
- Dr. Liberty said the vehicles were purchased by government through LISGIS' budgetary allocation and would be useful in the conduct of the National Accounts Survey due to begin today Friday across Liberia.

### **UP, CDC Run-Off Imminent**

(The Analyst, Liberia Journal, The Independent)

- It appears that the Montserrado County Senatorial by-election considered a precursor to the 2011 General and Presidential Elections may end in a run-off between the ruling Unity Party and the opposition Congress for Democratic Change.
- Correspondents say with about 10 candidates in the race it seems unlikely that any candidate will obtain the fifty percent plus one vote needed to win the election.
- Provisional results announced on Wednesday put the ruling Unity Party candidate in a slight lead over the Congress for Democratic Change.
- The seat became vacant following the death of the county's Junior Senator Hannah Brent, in August this year.

### **Police Rubbishes Claims of Being Responsible for Delays at Polls**

(Heritage, The Informer, The News)

- Addressing a news conference yesterday, the Inspector General of the Police, Marc Amblard rejected claims that the police was responsible for the late start of Tuesday's polls due to their inability to provide security on time.
- Police IG Amblard said contrary to claims by the National Elections Commission (NEC) Chairman, James Fromoyan officers were deployed 48 hours ahead of polling.
- On Wednesday, the NEC Boss blamed the failure to commence polling on time to some officers of the Liberia National Police (LNP) who did not report to their assigned polling centres on time to provide security.

### **Children Symposium Risks Failure**

(Heritage, Daily Observer, Liberian Express)

- The Children Protection Alliance of Liberia in collaboration with some Human Rights group and two faith based organizations are expected to begin a two-day symposium on the Rights of the Liberian Child.
- According to a release, the symposium will be held under the theme: Looking beyond the 2009 Children's Bill.
- The two-day Symposium an interactive roundtable discussion is aimed at ensuring that the evolving Children's Bill serves the best interest of the Liberian Child.
- Meanwhile, the Ministry of Gender and Development says it is not aware of any group acting under the banner Liberian NGO Network in Support of Children.
- But the Liberia NGO Network in Support of Children says it is not deter by comments made by the Gender Ministry of not recognizing its existence, noting that the Gender Ministry does not have oversight responsibility over NGOs in the country and would go ahead with its planned programme.

### **West African College of Physicians Confer Honorary Fellowship on President Sirleaf** (New Democrat, Daily Observer)

- The West African College of Physicians (WACP) has concluded its 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual General and Scientific Meeting with an award of an Honorary Fellowship title of the College on President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf.

- In a citation read by the President of the College, Dr. Patrick Coker of Sierra Leone, the College commended President Sirleaf for placing healthcare and education as the bedrocks of the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy.
- In response, President Sirleaf thanked WACP for the honor and described it as recognition of the progress government's has made in responding to the health needs of its people.

### **US Ambassador Dedicates Projects in Grand Cape Mount**

(The News)

- United States Ambassador to Liberia, Linda Thomas Greenfield has dedicated two projects sponsored by the US Ambassador's Self-Help project in Tewor District, Grand Cape Mount County.
- The projects included two community pit latrines and a cassava processing machine.
- The two four-room pit latrines project was implemented by MAFA Development Association with a funding of US\$3,993.00 while the cassava processing machine project valued at US\$4,350.00 was implemented by the Sambolah Clan Agriculture Union.
- Ambassador Thomas-Greenfield making remarks reiterated her Government's commitment to helping Liberia and its citizens.

**Local Media – Star Radio** (*culled from website today at 09:00 am*)

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- The men told police investigation they committed the act because Keith Jubah was wicked to them alleging that he dismissed them without reaping any benefit from the farm.
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(Also reported on Radio Veritas, Truth FM, Sky F.M., and ELBC)

### **Children Symposium Risks Failure**

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

### **LISGIS Facilitates Data Collection Process**

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

### **Teachers Recommend Punitive Actions For Parents...If**

- Participants at the Ministry of Education 2-day consultative forum in Tubmanburg, Bomi County have recommended punitive actions against parents who fail to send their children to school.
- Participants also recommended the construction of more primary schools throughout the country.
- The over 150 participants called for improved incentives and the construction of housing units to accommodate teachers.
- The teachers also want the budget of the Education Ministry decentralized and exclusive controlled by the Education Ministry.

### **VP Boakai Wants Higher Education Prioritized**

- Vice President Joseph Boakai has renewed government's commitment for the promotion of higher education in the country.
- Vice President Boakai said the country's manpower gap needed to be bridged in order for every citizen to effectively contribute to the country's reconstruction process.
- The Vice President spoke Wednesday when the board and administration of AME University conferred on him a Doctor of Humane Letters during the university's 10th graduation convocation.
- Over 500 students were awarded degrees in various disciplines including Accounting, Management, Economics and Sociology amongst others.



**Radio Veritas** *(News monitored today at 09:45 am)***Lewis Zeigler Becomes Catholic Archbishop of Monrovia Sunday**

- The Co-adjutor Archbishop of Monrovia, Most Rev. Lewis J. Zeigler will officially take over the affairs of the Archdiocese of Monrovia Sunday, November 15, 2009.

**WACP Admits President Sirleaf As Honorary Fellow****Truth FM** *(News monitored today at 10:00 am)***Government Institutes Robust Measure To Regulate NGOs**

- Planning Minister Amara Konneh says a robust measure has been instituted to regulate the activities of NGOs operating in the country.
- Minister Konneh disclosed that the Ministry has requested NGOs operating in the country to submit an annual report to the Ministry but they have rather refused to cooperate.
- He noted that some NGOs operating in the country are refusing to submit report on their scope of activities because of what he termed as dubious operations in the country.
- The Planning Minister said some of the NGOs have failed bring about transformations in the communities in which they are operating.

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AllAfrica.Com

Monday, 16 November 2009

### **Kagame Meets U.S. Envoy on War Crime**

Kigali — President Paul Kagame yesterday received the United States Ambassador for War Crimes with whom he discussed a wide range of issues, mostly to do with peace in the Great Lakes region.

Steven Rapp who was in the country to attend the international colloquium for prosecutors last week previously served as the Chief of Prosecutions for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda as well as Chief Prosecutor for the United Nations Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Speaking to the media after the meeting, the Minister of Justice, Tharcisse Karugarama said that the discussions centered on strengthening cooperation for stabilisation of Eastern DRC working hard to eliminate the violence in the area in order in to allow establishment of productive economic activity.

On the continued fighting and violence by FDLR in the eastern DRC, Karugarama revealed that collective effort against the rag tag rebel group is still needed.

"A collective effort by the governments of DRC and Rwanda, as well as regional partners and the international community is a prerequisite to end the violence by the FDLR and other errant groups in Eastern DRC."

"As long as the conflict persists there cannot be a secure environment for investment and economic development."

During the meeting, President Kagame reiterated Rwanda's commitment to efforts that bring peace and stability in the region.

Last week, the former Nigerian President and UN Secretary General's Special Representative to the Great Lakes Region, Olusegun Obasanjo praised the improving relations between Rwanda and DRC saying that it could mark the end of Africa's Great Lakes war.

Addressing UN Security Council review session on the Great Lakes yesterday, Obasanjo said that improved ties will alter the situation in the region and spur socio-economic development.

After attending the prosecutors' meeting, Ambassador Rapp visited Kinshasa before returning to Kigali to meet President Paul Kagame.

Stephen Rapp was confirmed by the US Senate as the US Ambassador for War Crimes in September and he will lead the State Department's Office of War Crime Issues, which helps formulate U.S policy responding to atrocities in areas of conflict around the world.

## Radio Netherlands Worldwide

Friday, 13 November 2009

### International lawyers win Dutch Erasmus Prize

By Sebastiaan Gottlieb



*Amsterdam, Netherlands*

Antonio Cassese will today receive the Dutch Erasmus prize for his services in the field of international law. He told RNW his greatest worry is the tendency for states to become increasingly

nationalistic, putting sovereign needs above universal values.

The prestigious Erasmus Prize is awarded annually to a person or persons who have made a significant contribution to culture, society or social science in Europe. This year it's been awarded to the Italian Professor Antonio Cassese together with the American prosecutor Benjamin Ferencz. The prize will be presented by Dutch Crown Prince Willem-Alexander.

#### Key figures

The two winners are seen as key figures in the development of international justice. Professor Cassese calls the prize a great honour – but maintains that his co-prize winner is a much more important figure. The 89-year-old Benjamin Ferencz was chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials after the Second World War, when key figures in the Nazi regime were prosecuted for their role in the Holocaust. According to Cassese, that was the beginning of a system of international justice. Justice based not on revenge, but on the due process of law.

“That is what the Americans rightly suggested in 1945 when the British were reluctant to set up a tribunal in Nuremberg. Churchill had suggested it would be sufficient to execute some 10,000 senior German officers. The Americans rightly said the proper response is to put them on trial to see who is guilty, who is innocent and then to sentence the guilty people. I think this is a highly civilised response.” he said.

#### Lebanon Tribunal

Mr Cassese was Professor of International Law at the University of Florence and in 1993 was appointed the first President of the UN Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague. On leaving the tribunal in 1997 he led a commission of enquiry into human rights abuses in Darfur before being appointed head of the UN's Lebanon Tribunal, set up to try those responsible for the assassination of Prime Minister Rafic Hariri.

#### Made-to-measure

Cassese believes there will always be a need for special tribunals despite the establishment of the International Criminal Court. There will always be countries, he says, that want a special ‘made to measure’ tribunal for particular circumstances.

“Take (the Lebanon) Tribunal. This tribunal is dealing with terrorism, which is an area that is not under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and Lebanon was very keen to be part of the tribunal, so therefore these are two particular needs that were satisfied by setting up this tribunal. And in future there may be other situations where similar hybrid tribunals may be needed.”

### **Nationalism**

The Yugoslavia Tribunal was, believes Cassese, a huge step forward in the development of international justice. He’s also positive about the increasing respect for international law in many parts of the world. Nevertheless, he also sees a worrying increase in nationalism; he won’t name names, but says some states are introducing laws that put their own national interests above all else.

“What I fear is that states concentrate more and more on nationalistic leanings of sovereignty. I think sovereignty is the real stumbling block to progress in the international community. States should gradually open up to international relations and say, for instance, implement international legal standards. I fear that unilateralism and too much emphasis on the sovereign interests of states and the protection of national interest may in a way undermine the spread of universal values in the international community.”

### **Prize money for students**

Cassese is passionate about the need for further development and knowledge in the field of international justice. Backing up his words with deeds, he intends to give his 75,000 euros prize money to a fund he has established to support young students wanting to specialise in international law.



## Modern Ghana.Com

Friday, 6 November 2009

### **Koku Anyidoho and the anatomy of hate**

By Kofi Akosah-Sarpong

Koku Anyidoho, the director of communications at President John Atta Mills' Osu Castle, says he hates ex-President John Kufour's face more than any other person in Ghana. "I don't like his face, so I don't want to hear anything about him." That's disturbing from a high profile government figure in Ghana's/Africa's volatile political environment where hatred emanating from top government official has set ablaze many an African state – Rwanda, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and the Democratic of the Congo attest to this.

In all these countries, as Koku is increasingly positioning himself into against the backdrop of the poisonous and fire-spitting Jerry Rawlings, his political godfather, people in charge of communications fueled some of Africa's destruction. You cannot understand some of the reasons for Africa's disaster without reading Koku. The increasing saturation of the Kokus and their lackeys gives me a jolt of anxiety. Ghana, like either Rwanda or Liberia, doesn't have any immunities against hate-driven disaster.

In the fickle African environment, with its ancient, tribal hatred flowing into the modern nation-states, hate is difficult to talk about. The African mind resists it, yet it exists. Hate is amorphous and disorderly. As the hearings at the UN Special Courts in Freetown and Arusha revealed, even people responsible for hate-driven horrors in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda and DRC, find it difficult to discuss why they committed such atrocities. But Africans know such people were juvenily saying that "I don't like his face, so I don't want to hear anything about him." And boom, a genocide, a deadly civil war and an African nation-state turned into ashes.

In Koku, hatred is intellectually and morally difficult to debate; hatred is such a dangerous, unmanageable mess, such a monster that even I am sure Koku cannot tell us deeply why he doesn't like Kufour's face, in an atmosphere charged with his political godfather constantly attacking Kufour. I have nightmares hearing the hate-filled venoms of Kuko and Rawlings.

Why wondering why Kuko, part of Ghana's new generation of elites, haven't learned from Rwanda, DRC and the Central African Republic, and why President Atta Mills is still keeping him at his presidency, as a response to Africa full of hatred, I reviewed the Sierra Leonean disaster, where I covered the initial outbreak of the country's horrendous civil some 14 years ago. As images of Sierra Leone, supposed to be the most civilized country in West Africa then, with its remarkable ancient Fourah Bay College, flashed through my mind, my wits drifted to key figures like Koku who made hatefully mindless speeches. It is Siaka Stevens, Sierra Leone's long ruling despot, who hatefully said, "pass I die," as majority yearned for democracy, the rule of law and freedoms. Stevens prepared the grounds for Sierra Leone's explosion. And the fuel was hatred, as Foday Sankoh demonstrated.

What is hate? A Rwanda turned upside down, the senses and the brain darkened? Deadly African tribalism projected openly? The Other demeaned and seen in gloom? Arrogance killing humility? Feelings and love amputated? Darkness ruling over light? Whatever. The image may give hate too much power, as Koku is using his powerful office to do, but in the long run, as Sierra Leone shows, light and justice prevail. Are Koku and his ilk know that there is hate crime laws in Ghana, in Ecowas regulations, in the African Union charter, and other international laws?

The reason hate is hard to discuss is that it is an ambiguity. As Koku exhibits, hate is either too weighty to comprehend or too superficial and dim-witted to bear much analysis – the machetes used to commit

genocide in Rwanda, violent, irrational, an albino cut into pieces for traditional rituals, Jean-Bedel Bokassa cannibalizing for juju powers, a dark power intoxication, a negative energy spilled all over, an accessory of disaster. In Koku, there are no subjectivists or objectivists of hate – all are blurred, for in the final analysis, hatred will consume all Ghanaians, no matter one's ethnic group, as the Rwandans' hard realities tell us.

Koku's hatred of Kufour reveals his mounting, misguided arrogance since he assumed the communication directorship at the Osu Castle, where power has gone into his tangled head and is tormented by his spiritual and emotional inadequacies. At an international conference on hate, held in Oslo, Norway in 1990, Vaclav Havel, the writer and former president of Czech Republic, who had experienced immense hatred under communist rule, revealed the psychology of individual hate, when he said, "...The hater longs for the object of his hatred" and that the classic hater has "serious face, a quickness to take offence, strong language, shouting, the inability to step outside himself and see his own foolishness."

While Ghana's on-going 17-year-old democracy may have brought out the likes of Koku from the cocoon of hatred into the open for resolution, democracy may not be the answer. The genocide that occurred in Rwanda, the civil wars that took place in Sierra Leone and Liberia and the paralysis of the Central African Republic were undertaken under some sort of democracy. In Koku, Africans do not want to remember that. It was the regional grouping Economic Community of West African States faith in dialogue that neutralized the clouds of hate that nearly destroyed Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Ivory Coast.

What is the antidote to the likes of Koku? Hope. Spirituality. Culture. Education. Law. Integrity. Charity. Love.

## The East African

Monday, 16 November 2009

### **Do not fail Kenyans, Mr Ocampo**

On being appointed the chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court six years ago, Louis Moreno-Ocampo promised to make the court one that dispenses swift and telegenic justice.

When Mr Moreno-Ocampo received and opened the Waki envelope containing the names of 2007 post-election violence in Kenya, he made the following two important statements:

Kenya will serve as an example to the rest of the world on how to manage past violence and how to create a peaceful process for the upcoming elections in 2012.

To prevent an outbreak of violence in 2012, it is necessary to prosecute those responsible for the crimes committed during the 2007 post-election violence.

Thus, when the government declined to hand over their cases to the ICC, President Mwai Kibaki and Prime Minister Raila Odinga essentially gave Mr Moreno-Ocampo a free hand to deal with the Kenyan suspects.

What better opportunity for the ICC prosecutor to prove the court can dispense swift justice to the pathological warlords and masters of impunity in our midst?

Mr Moreno-Ocampo will now be solely to blame if he lets down the majority of Kenyans who believe in him and trust that he will bring to an end decades-old pre- and post-election violence and other acts of impunity.

Athembo Onyuro  
Kisumu

## Radio Netherlands Worldwide

Friday, 13 November 2009

### Nuremberg Trials back in focus

By Thijs Bouwknecht



*The Hague,  
Netherlands*

Over 60 years after it was made, a documentary on the Nuremberg Trials is to have its official

world première. *Nuremberg: Its lesson for today* tells the story of the tribunal where leading figures from Germany's Nazi regime were brought to justice in the aftermath of World War II.

The German version of the documentary was made after World War II, commissioned by the US Defence Department. The film was shown in German cinemas to present the German public with an unflinching account of horrors of the Holocaust and to show the perpetrators being brought to justice in 1945-46. The international military tribunal sentenced 11 of the 22 prominent Nazis to death. Almost all the others were given lengthy jail terms.

#### **Restored rough-cut**

After 1949, this unique cinematic document of the trial disappeared into the archives. An English-language version of the film was never completed and the original negatives and soundtrack vanished. Years later, Sandra Schulberg, the daughter of the director, came across a damaged rough-cut of the film. With the help of a number of institutes, including the Dutch National Archive, the material she discovered was painstakingly restored.

#### **The Nazi Plan**

The documentary (which you can watch here) contains footage of the trials and excerpts from the film *The Nazi Plan*, which was shown as evidence on a screen in the courtroom during the hearings. We have the US prosecutors to thank for the existence of the footage: it was they who decided in the preparatory phase of the trials that filming should be permitted in court.

Today, the restored version of the film has its première in The Hague, on the same day that former Nuremberg prosecutor Ben Ferencz is awarded the Erasmus Prize for his contribution to European culture.

*Listen to a 2006 interview with Ben Ferencz*



Special Court Supplement  
Zain Corporate Gala 2009, SCSL vs US Embassy  
Saturday, 14 November 2009





