

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



A helicopter prepares to land at the Special Court yesterday prior to the movement of two detainees to Senegal for medical treatment. See photos of the operation 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 Press and Public Affairs Office**

**as at:**

Thursday, 18 January 2007

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.  
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact  
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## Special Court Supplement

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Salone Times  
Thursday, 17 January 2007

# "Secret' Over Hinga Norman, Issa Sesay Medical Condition

*Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), Lovemore Munlo stated yesterday that "the court forbids public disclosure of medical information on detainees."*

He made this disclosure whilst speaking to journalists during a press briefing held at Sierra Leone News Agency (SLENA) office at Wallace Johnson St, at 7.45 p.m. yesterday. Two indictees of the Special

**SEE PAGE 2**



Hinga Norman



Issa Sesay

## Issa Sesay, Hinga Norman Now In Dakar

*from front page*

their assistance to the Special Court, and to all who worked to bring about the agreement. In addition, I thank the United Nations, the UNMIL Mongolian Guard Force and the Government of Sierra Leone for providing logistics and security for today's operation. "The Rules which govern the treatment of detainees in

international courts forbid the public disclosure of medical information on detainees for reasons of privacy. We have previously said that neither suffers from any life-threatening condition and that continues to be the case. "The medical procedures in each case are considered routine. The two detainees will be returned to the Spe-

cial Court once the treatment has been concluded," the release from the Registrar says.

***N.B: Statement of new Special Court Prosecutor in page 8***

Awoko  
Thursday, 18 January 2007

# Norman and Issa off to Senegal

By Kelvin Lewis

At about 7.45 am Wednesday two indictees of the Special Court for Sierra Leone Sam Hinga Norman and Issa Sesay were airlifted by UN helicopter from the detention centre of the Special Court in the capital Freetown to the Lungi International airport, where they boarded a special UN chartered flight for Senegal.

Special Court Registrar Lovemore Munroe told journalists that the two indictees were being flown over for medical treatment which was not available in Sierra Leone. He maintained that the ailment was "not life threatening".

He added "the two of them walked for themselves to the plane" and "Norman was in high spirits."

Mr Munroe declined to comment about the true medical condition claiming it was "against their human rights" to disclose their medical condition to the public without their consent.

Over the past years visitors to the court had observed Hinga Norman limping in a way in which he was not walking before he was arrested and detained by the Court some three years ago.

It was said then that he had a hip condition and

needed a "hip replacement"

Issa Sesay had reportedly still got a bullet lodged in his leg which had been causing him problems on and off:

Mr Munroe disclosed that the Court had signed an agreement with the Senegalese government for the "safety" of the indictees, including an undertaking that they would provide the required medical treatment, after which they will ensure that the two indictees are returned to Freetown to continue their trial.

The two indictees were accompanied by Special Court officials including the medical doctor who had been treating them, Dr Donald Harding.

Awoko

Thursday, 18 January 2007

*New Special Court Prosecutor echoes ....*

# “The Court is both a concrete example and a symbol”

*By Betty Milton*

The new Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone Stephen Rapp has told reporters that “the Court is both a concrete example and a symbol of the turning point in the significant milestone of the history of

Sierra Leone.”

Addressing members of the media yesterday at the Sierra Leone News Agency (SLENA) building at Wallace Johnson Street the Chief Prosecutor explained that since the end of the war, the international community, the

government of Sierra Leone and the people of this nation have been working to create a more stable, prosperous and just society and that the Court is certainly not the only part of this effort, but is indeed a crucial component.

In poetic tones the new Chief Prosecutor said the

country has gone through chaos and now there is order and where once there was volatility and violence, now there is peace.

“Where once wicked men shattered many thousands of lives, now impunity no longer reigns.”

The court he added also represents a greater hope for the international community as a whole and stated in the words of the United Nations Security Council that, "it is part of an effort to end impunity, establish the rule of law and promote respect for human rights and to restore and maintain international peace and security."

Speaking about the trial of Charles Taylor, Mr Rapp said "Finally, the trial of Charles Taylor will begin this year in The Hague. The Court's Outreach Program has capitalized on the Court's domestic location to communicate the Court's message to every corner of the country and ensure a maximum number of citizens learn about what is happening in the case."

For this reason he noted, "some are concerned about the decision to move the trial of Charles Taylor to The Hague."

He maintained "While I support this decision as necessary for the stability of the region, let me say how important I believe it is that

the Taylor trial be brought home to the people of Sierra Leone. Every effort is and will be made to ensure that Sierra Leoneans have transparent access to this trial. Each case at the Special Court is heard, argued and decided upon in the name of the people of Sierra Leone, and the many miles between here and Mr. Taylor will not change that."

On his mission Stephen Rapp said it "is to present the evidence in the strongest possible case against Taylor to make sure that the story is whole, so that the judges

understand his level of criminal responsibility and we will support the amended indictment in all its particulars and we will do it in a manner that is sufficient and it doesn't take us long as the Milosevic case at the Hague."

The new Chief Prosecutor said that "becoming the Prosecutor is truly a dream come true for me. I am honored and humbled to be part of such an important endeavor in the history of this country, an endeavor that I believe is marking a turning point for Sierra Leone" he explained.

Standard Times  
Thursday, 18 January 2007

# For health condition...

## Hinga Norman, Issa Sesay

# hospitalised in Dakar

BY EDWARD MARAH

The former civil defence force coordinator and special court indictee chief Sam Hinga Norman and former Revolutionary United Front (RUF) leader Mr. Issa Sesay were both airlifted yesterday morning around 7:45am by a UN helicopter from the special court helipad to

*...I'll be back," Norman says*

the Lungi International Airport where they were flown in another Aircraft to Dakar-Senegal for medical treatment.

The registrar of the special court, Mr. Lovemore Munlo, said that the two detainees are to undergo medical operations in Senegal, the ar-

angement; he said was concluded since September last year between the government of Senegal and the special court, adding that the agreement made provision for

medical services for detainees that cannot be provided locally.

The rules, the registrar went on, that governed the treatment of detainees in international court

forbid public disclosure of medical information about the detainees under the privacy regulation. "We have stated previously that neither of them is suffering from any life threatening condition and that continues to be the case with the detainees who have been flown to Senegal" he noted.

Medical procedures for the detainees at the Special Court are considered routine" He added. The two detainees, Chief Sam Hinga Norman and Mr. Issa Sesay are expected to return to their detention centre at the special court once the treatment is complete.

*CONTINUED PAGE 15*

### Hinga Norman, Issa Sesay hospitalised in Dakar

*FROM PAGE 1*

Prior to his departure, Chief Sam Hinga Norman was reportedly in high spirit and confident that he would return home in good health. "He shook hands with security guards, staff and court officials saying I will be back, don't worry". A Special Court employee explained. While Issa Sesay, the former RUF leader appeared dull, dejected with no hope in sight and all he could think about from his facial expression is that he would never return to Sierra Leone. Special Court sources alleged that Issa Sesay was encouraged by Chief Norman not to give up, but to ask God for guidance.

In a brief interview with Lawyer Jabbie, Defence Attorney for Hinga Norma, he confirmed the medical trip of his client and went on to explain that his client would



*The UN craft... taking Norman and Issa to Lungi*

have to undergo pelvic operation which he had long been suffering

from as a result of how he was arrested and bungled into a police

vehicle that provided no sitting accommodation for him at the time

he was arrested and whisked to the detention centre.

Concord Times  
Thursday, 18 January 2007

# Norman, Issa Sesay flown to Senegal

*By Ibrahim Seibure*

center at 8:00am Wednesday for the Freetown International Airport, Lungi enroute to Dakar onboard a special flight.

"Today's operation was made possible by an agreement concluded in September between the Government of Senegal and the Special Court. The agreement

*Cont. page 3*

Leone News Agency (SLENA) explain that the duo left the

## UNMIL troops to arrive Freetown soon

*By Ibrahim Tarawallie*

**U**nited Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) is planning to undertake a one-week security exercise in Sierra Leone which is expected to start from 21-28 January 2007.

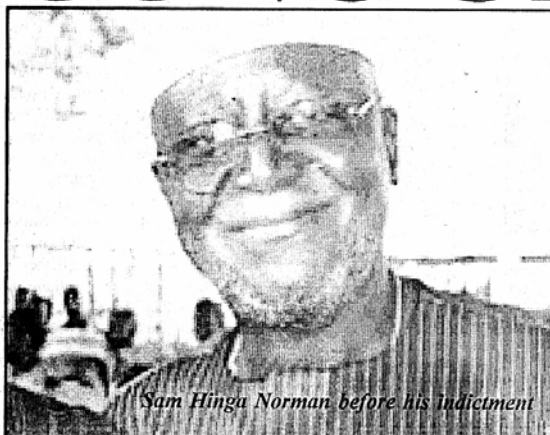
This disclosure was made by the Assistant Inspector General of Police in charge of Operations, Richard Moigbeh during a press conference at the Police Headquarters in Freetown.

The reason for the exercise, he said, was for UNMIL to study the landscape of the country in case of any eventuality.

He said the government has approved the coming of UNMIL in the country.

"The exercise will be led by the Rapid Reaction Force in Liberia and the exercise is code name "Green Orison Two."

Moigbeh said the exercise is expected to start in the south-east and ends in Freetown.



*Sam Hinga Norman before his indictment*

**R**egistrar of the Special Court of Sierra Leone, Lovemore Munlo has revealed that Chief Sam Hinga Norman of the Civil Defence Force (CDF) and Issa Sesay of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), war crime indictees, were flown out of their detention centre Wednesday to Senegal for medical treatment. Munlo who was addressing the media at the office of the Sierra



*Issa Sesay making his first appearance*

## Norman, Issa Sesay flown to Senegal

*From page 1*

provides for the provision of medical services for detainees which cannot be provided locally," Munlo stated and noted that the rules governing the treatment of detainees in international courts forbids the public disclosure of medical information for reasons of privacy.

Munlo reiterated that both detainees neither suffers

from any life-threatening condition.

"The medical procedure in each case are considered routine. The two detainees will be returned to the Special Court once treatment has been concluded," Munlo said.

The Court's Prosecutor, Stephen Rapp noted that once the health of Norman and Issa improves they will return to their detention

center for the trial to continue.

"By the end of 2009 we can see the conclusion of the Court. We have confidence that funding will be made available," Rapp said and added that the trial of former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor is expected to start in July this year while the RUF trial will continue in May.



The Spark  
Thursday, 18 January 2007

By A. Y. Kallay

Just over a year of President Kabbah in office, a group of junior military men, out of whom no name was capable of leading the government of a modern state, shot their way into State House, went to the Pademba Road Prisons and released Major Johnny Paul Koroma who was facing treason charges. Here is the voice of the semi-literate Corporal Tamba Gborie, on the customarily quiet day in Freetown, a God's holy Sunday:

'Fellow citizens, we the small, small soldiers have obatrow' the SLPP gofment. They want to disband the army by service.....! This speech was soon to be accompanied by the release of the man who came to be their leader together with hundreds of common criminals and accused persons from the Central Prisons in Freetown.

Looting and widespread destruction of public and private property which magnitude appeared to have come from outer space, never seen before by Sierra Leoneans became an hourly affair.

The Bank of Sierra Leone and the National Treasury were burnt down and these structures were thus transformed into the symbol of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) destruction in the pages of the history books.

A few days later, some voices which had important names behind them with reasonable academic background started

# It Rings A Bell

## Legacy of AFRC (1997-1998) and why we must work very hard to know where Johnny Paul Koroma is!

swimming in the airwaves of the national radio.

Prominent and first among them was Colonel Abdul Karim Sesay.

AK Sesay, as he was widely known, was believed to be the right hand man of President Kabbah. He came on the air as spokesman of the boys at Cockerill Military Headquarters, which then served as their seat of governance.

He is a Nigerian trained officer who turned out to be a key critic of Nigerians. The Chairman of the AFRC, Major Johnny Paul Koroma on July 8, read out his cabinet and reserved the position of the Vice Chairman for the leader of Revolutionary United Front (RUF), Foday Sankoh who, on the day of the coup agreed to work with the military boys. Rebel commandos like Eldred Collins, Womandio, A. Sandy, Peter Vandy and many others also accepted positions.

Enigmatically, however, the most dreaded Lilliputian, Sam Bockarie alias 'Maskita' who was Sankoh's No. 2, though did

not take up cabinet position, yet vowed on state television to forgive everyone but not President Kabbah. He further vowed that he would personally kill Kabbah and not even his master, Sankoh could stop him from doing that.

Others who did not take positions include Dennis Mingo alias Superman, Gibril Massaquoi, Issa Sesay and a host of others. However, they were members of the decision-making Supreme Council.

'Maskita' continued to shuttle between Freetown and the bushes. The Supreme Council also had semi-literate coup makers who none of them was a minister but were more powerful than Government Ministers or Secretaries of State.

They adopt the titles of 'Honourable' to their names and later became notorious for crimes before the faces of the people who later realised their true colours and what they represented-looting, killing and raping.

They all carried trademarks of vices. The likes of Sergeant Abu Sankoh alias Zagalo known

for harassing peaceful citizens his insatiable quest for looting, Sgt. Santigie B. Kanu alias '555', is known for encapsulating all the vices and barbarism meted out on the people of Sierra Leone.

One of the excuses of the AFRC for chasing the President out of the country was the press bill passed into law by the SLPP led government.

Amidst protests by Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ), the draconian press bill had already gone through Parliament on May 6 1997 and was only awaiting presidential assent.

It was strongly believed that with the relentless protest of SLAJ, the President was going to have the bill modified before giving it a law status.

Unsurprisingly due to what they stood for, the AFRC soon saw the independent press as a destructive vermin to the continual flow of blood in their veins.

Consequently before the AFRC was thrown out of power, only eight newspapers survived out of twenty active local circulations before and

during the coup.

Those that remained were pro-AFRC. In fact all the eight flouted and lobbied against the position of SLAJ that no paper should be registered under the junta.

The worst for the coup plotters was their advisers and sympathizers were psychofants.

Their statements and actions visibly painted a wrong picture to the public.

Their forces attempted to raid ECOMOG positions on several occasions but met stiff resistance and heavy casualties.

One could imagine what happens when an illiterate bush fighter takes a pistol to fire at a jet.

On a few occasions, ECOMOG Task Force Commander in Sierra Leone Col. Mitikishie Maxwell Khobe advised them to give up power or alternatively surrender and could go and engage their forces on productive ventures instead of killing innocent and defenceless civilians.

*Continue page 9*

**From page 8**

Several attempted peace talks were held on various occasions to persuade the AFRC to relinquish power but to no avail.

On October 23, 1997 they agreed to give up by signing the Conakry Peace Accord with ECOWAS Committee of Five Foreign Ministers.

By that agreement, President Kabbah was to be reinstated in April 22 1998, but the spokes person for the junta, Allieu Kamara went on air on BBC Radio and said he had secured permanent asylum in another country because as he puts it, "the people did not want me anymore". During this period, the junta brought a lot of ammunition and arms into the country and became recalcitrant to give up power.

The coincided visit of the then United Nations peace envoy, Mr. Francis Okello, made no positive impact in respect to the accord.

Confident that they had enough weapons, on Thursday February 6, 1998 at about 11:00 pm and according to Col. Khobe, AFRC troops started an offensive attack on their enemy positions-ECOMOG, based at Kossoh Town, about seventeen kilometers from Freetown.

On Friday morning, Khobe went to Radio Democracy FM 98.1 and announced the AFRC attack. He further announced that he had consequently received instructions to underscore a two phase operations. The first being to dislodge the junta troops in the whole Western Area and to launch same operations in the rest of the country.

The ensuing conflict saw ECOMOG troops undertake what the Chief of Staff resident in Liberia, General Abdul One Mohamed, described as 'surgical operation' to avoid too many civilian casualties.

By the third day of the operation code-named 'Operation Stand Storm'

stormed the company area at Kissy about two kilometers from the Freetown Cotton Tree which was the measurement of distance in the first place to any point in the country.

At this time, the troops had taken over Benguema Military Training Centre and reached Regent Village in the Peninsula, joining west and east of Freetown.

In the final hours of the battle, the Secretary of Information Mohamed Sayo Bangura announced in assurance on radio that "we are calling on the citizens of this country, not to panic, everything is under control and people should go about their normal business".

On February 12th ECOMOG troops systematically moved into the city centre and dramatically captured State House and Parliament. Operation Sandstorm ended on the eighth day when ECOMOG took over the entire Western area. This did not happen without agony. The retreating AFRC troops and their sympathizers burnt down nearly two hundred houses in Freetown and its environs.

They engaged youths in widespread killings of those suspected pro-democracy allies of government especially in the city.

The junta and their alleged collaborators and suspected persons suffered heavy reprisals of death, maiming and burning. Amongst prominent people who lost their lives was former minister in then APC government of Siaka Stevens and Joseph Saidu Momoh, Alhaji Musa Kabia. His role to appear on TV to appeal for peace and later joined the junta and declared support for them was regarded as betrayal and offended a lot of people to take up work with the junta. Consequently, he suffered a 'necklace' killing by irate and angry pro-government youths.

Others killed had their bodies burnt, include a fa-

mous popular Freetown business man 'Sakoma' and Sheik Mohamed Mushtaba, who was beaten by angry Muslim youths in Fourah Bay, his home community in the east of Freetown.

The BBC Network Presenter and Director of WBIC FM 103, Hilton Fyle was also targeted as his activities were described negative towards the ousted government. Alleged reports say listeners of his radio station heard him personally urging the AFRC not to disarm.

Also mobbed but not killed is SLBS Krio broadcaster, Dennis Smith, while the former head of the Temne community of Western area, Alhaji Abu Black Lugbu Kamara, Allieu Kamara and hundreds of others also suffered the wrath of ECOMOG.

The former President overthrown by the NPRC before the democratic election that ushered the SLPP led government into office, Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh, was also arrested while in hiding. All of them were taken to Pademba Road Prisons where they were kept in custody awaiting trials to be prosecuted by the then Attorney General and Minister of Justice and current Vice President of Sierra Leone, Mr. Solomon Berewa.

While life was rapidly returning to normal in Freetown, Maskita and his men were wreaking havoc in the provinces.

Meanwhile, ECOMOG Field Commander, Col. Khobe had vowed to chase them out of the rest of the country, as Bo and Kenema were already under ECOMOG control while also advancing to the North.

Communication to the provinces was impossible at the time as the retreating rebels looted stores, burned houses and destroyed key installations including telecommunication facilities in the provinces.

# For di People

Thursday, 18 January 2007

## UN Liberia Quick Reaction Force on Military Exercise in Sierra Leone

**THE QUICK** reaction UN military team in Liberia, will be moving into Sierra Leone on full military exercises on various dates, said police operations chief, Assistant Inspector-General, Richard Moigbe, yesterday at police headquarters, George street in central Freetown.

by  
**ARTHWAH MADDIE**

He said the troops will travel on three fronts-land, sea and air. The land troop will land on 21 January 2007 from Liberia to Sierra Leone through the eastern and southern province and finally to Freetown in full military equipment.

### land

Moigbe said another three set of airforce troops from Liberia will land on 23 January with the first set landing at Mammy Yoko while the other two airborne troops will land at Hastings airfield.

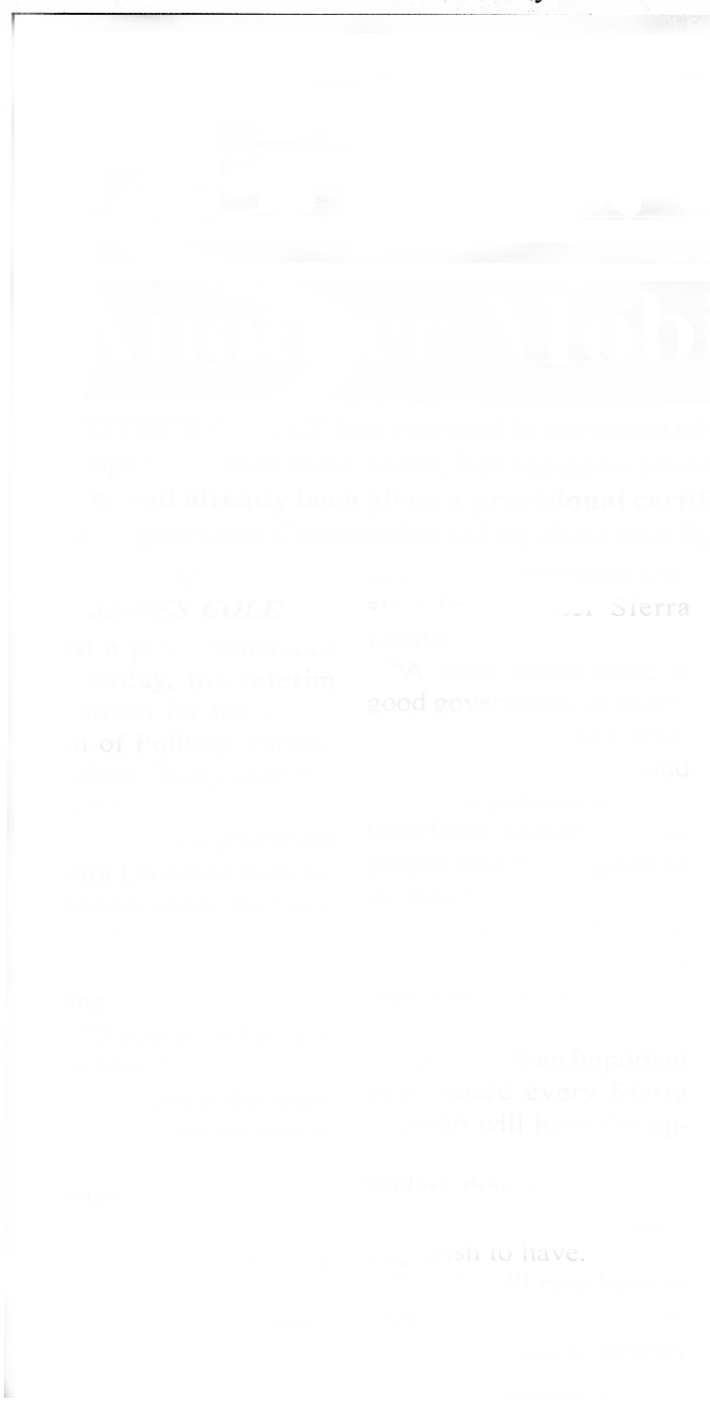
“The force want to test the time they will take from Liberia to Sierra Leone in case of any problem.

### panic

“I would like the nation to know that if they see these troops, they should not be afraid or panic and that no gunshot will be fired,”he said.

He said the troops will be moving back to Liberia by MV Catherine on 27 and finally 28 this month. Moigbe also said the 2007 elections will be fully monitored by security apparatus and that as the UN helped Sierra

Leone to make the peace process successful, they will ensure that it is consolidated. “If somebody comes around to mess it up, the UN will not sit by and watch



# MOIGBE ALERT!

## UN Liberia Quick Reaction Force On Military Exercise In Sierra Leone

Leone to make the peace process successful, they will ensure that it is consoli-

dated. "If somebody comes around to mess it up, the UN will not sit by and watch

such actions go without addressing them. The Sierra Leone police is fully prepared to address any impending threat. We are sure of doing a good job in the forthcoming elections," Moigbe said.

He also said that in the event the police and military fail to respond to any would-be planned criminals, the quick reaction force will be on alert to address the situation.

"The UN armed military

force will be here to ensure there is peace, sustainability during the elections," Moigbe said.

Awareness Times  
Thursday, 18 January 2007

# From Senegal... Norman Blasts Special Court

By Sayoh  
Kamara

The Special Court for Sierra Leone in the early hours of yesterday, 17<sup>th</sup> January 2007 flew out two of its detainees; Chief Sam Hinga Norman (CDF) and Issa Sesay (RUF) to Dakar, Senegal apparently for medical treatment but Chief Hinga Norman has now exclusively revealed last

evening to Awareness Times that he is very bitter against the Special Court whom he emphatically states has not taken him into any hospital but have instead "dumped me into the worst prison in Senegal". However, the Special Court Spokesman, Peter Andersen denied the allegation when contacted last night.

"Chief Norman and Issa

Sesay are in the VIP [Very Important Persons] wing of a military hospital in Dakar." Andersen told Awareness Times. When pressed further to name the military hospital, Andersen refused to do so appealing for understanding from Awareness Times because of what he termed as "obvious security reasons."

*Contd Page 2*



*Juliet Norman speaks with Awareness Editor last evening*

## **Hinga Norman Blasts**

*From Front Page*

However, in an exasperated mood, Chief Norman stated unequivocally to Awareness Times during a facilitated telephone call between this newspaper and the Chief in Senegal that, the place himself and Issa Sesay had been taken to was, "very much unsatisfactory and not conducive for human living". Chief Norman said they had been taken not into hospital as expected but that they had been "dumped" into what he termed as, "the worst prison in Senegal" pointing out that if they are not taken from where they are at present to a conducive place, preferably a hospital of international standard for his surgical operation to be conducted, he would, "resist any attempt at performing the surgery until I am removed from where I am at present to a place that is environmentally conducive for a surgical operation."

It now appears that the sudden transfer was done with the complete ignorance of the Norman family and his lawyer Bu-Buakei Jabbe who told Awareness Times yesterday that he (Jabbe) was surprised that Chief Norman was taken out of Sierra Leone without his knowledge. However, Special Court's Peter Andersen posited that since it was a "medical issue" and not a "legal issue", the court did not need to inform the lawyers for Norman or Issa Sesay before flying them out for medical treatment.

Chief Norman himself explained to this newspaper that he and Issa Sesay were suddenly whisked from their cells very early in the morning on Wednesday to the Lungi Airport and put on board a helicopter which shuttled them to Dakar in Senegal after they were assured that they were going to be admitted into hospital.

However, according to Chief Norman, they had agreed with the Special Court for Sierra Leone to be taken to "a reputable hospital that meets the international standards set in the statutes of the Special Court but not to a squalid environment like we are in now", he angrily told Awareness Times, and therefore threatened, "If I am not removed from where I am now, I will embark on an indefinite hunger strike for the attention of the international community and the people of Sierra Leone as a way of highlighting my plight", he noted.

He went on to express fear for his life and disclosed, "As I speak to you now, I have not seen any Doctor. Nobody has spoken to me and since I arrived early this morning I have not been given any food to eat", adding, "We are being treated like virtual prisoners in a condition far worse than we were in at the Special Court in Sierra Leone."

He therefore called, "Because of all these unprecedented happenings, I want to tell Sierra Leoneans and the world through you Awareness Times that I, Chief Sam Hinga Norman, am very much afraid for my life as it is put in the hands of people I do not trust to administer any form of medical treatment on me", he stated.

A daughter of Chief Norman, Juliet Norman who also spoke exclusively to Awareness Times pointed out that as a

family, no one was informed or contacted about the transfer of her father. "I only came to know about it when I got an unexpected call from an unknown person in Senegal that my father wanted to talk to me", she said. She explained that the family had earlier requested from the Special Court that they be informed whenever they want to take him any where for what ever medical treatment, noting that they had suggested that at least a member of the family be allowed to accompany him. "I was therefore shocked to hear from Papa that he was in Senegal and was in a place that is a jailyard and not a hospital", Juliet told Awareness Times. Juliet Norman drew a hypothesis emphasizing the concern of the Norman family, which suggests that her father may be about to be treated like the late Foday Sankoh.

"Perhaps because of fears that he might say things which some people never wanted to be known by the Sierra Leone people, he was first put in what they called "catatonic condition" only for him to die later. I am therefore very much concerned over my father's welfare and life especially in the kind of conditions he now finds himself", Juliet said.

According to Juliet Norman, she does not believe that her father was actually taken to Senegal for an operation.

"How could they have smuggled him out of the country like he was already a condemned prisoner that is being taken to the gallows?" she commented. Miss Juliet Norman on behalf of the Norman Family and on behalf of her father called on the international community especially Human Rights bodies to impress on the Special Court for Sierra Leone to bring back her father to Sierra Leone or to take him to international standard hospital and to also ensure the presence of at least a member of their family where ever he was to undergo his operation. She said she was making this call because "I am not actually sure whether Papa would receive the kind of attention a surgical patient deserves if he is forced to be operated on. I truly do not have any confidence that he would be treated accordingly", Miss Norman asserted. Since agents of the Special Court arrested him on 10th March 2003, Chief Norman has been complaining of pains in his right thigh, which he attributed to a fall in the vehicle which was transporting him to the Special Court. He had complained that his hands were handcuffed behind his back and his right foot chained which made it impossible for him to gain his balance in the speeding vehicle when he had to fall heavily on his right side.

The operation that is to be performed upon him is expected to be a hip replacement operation.

In a passionate appeal last night to Awareness Times, Chief Norman pleaded for this newspaper to ensure that the world got to know of his plight. "I hope that you will not allow yourselves to be intimidated into not letting the world know of what has happened to me in Senegal." he pleaded.

Awareness Times  
Thursday, 18 January 2007

### **Special Court Prosecutor Stephen Rapp Introduces Himself & His Views**

Thank you to the Sierra Leone News Agency for hosting this event. It is wonderful to be here with you all and I am very pleased that my first press conference as the Prosecutor of the Special Court is with you, the journalists of Sierra Leone. I wanted to be sure that before I spoke with the international press, I first met with Sierra Leone's domestic reporters so that I could tell you personally how important I believe the work of the Special Court is to the people of this country, and to its future.

First, please let me tell you a bit about myself. I am originally from a small town in the state of Iowa, in the United States. In my early career I worked in private practice, on the staff of the US Senate in Washington, DC and as an elected representative in Iowa. In 1993 former President Bill Clinton appointed me as a United States Attorney for Northern Iowa, where I served until 2001. I then joined the Prosecution at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. There I acted as the Senior Trial Attorney of what has been called the "Media Trial." The defendants in the case were accused of committing genocide and crimes against humanity by virtue of the terrible hate speech they spread over a radio station and through a newspaper. I am very proud of the convictions we secured in that case. After the trial, I became the Chief of Prosecutions at the ICTR, a position I held until coming here to the Special Court.

Becoming the Prosecutor is truly a dream come true for me. I am honored and humbled to be part of such an important endeavor in the history of this country, an endeavor that I believe is marking a turning point for Sierra Leone. Since the end of the war, the international community, the government of Sierra Leone and the people of this nation have been working to create a more stable, prosperous and just society. The Special Court is certainly not the only part of this effort, but it is indeed a crucial component. The Court is both a concrete example and a symbol of this turning point. For many years there was chaos, now there is order. Where once there was volatility and violence, now there is peace. Where once wicked men shattered many thousands of lives, now impunity no longer reigns.

This Court also represents a greater hope for the international community as a whole. In the words of the United Nations Security Council, it is part of an effort "to end impunity, establish the rule of law and promote respect for human rights and to restore and maintain international peace and security."

The Court has recently reached a significant milestone with the completion of the trial phases of the CDF and the AFRC cases. In the coming months the judges in these cases will render their verdicts. The RUF trial continues in May with the presentation of the Defense case. Finally, the trial of Charles Taylor will begin this year in The Hague. The Court's Outreach Program has capitalized on the Court's domestic location to communicate the Court's message to every corner of the country and ensure a maximum number of citizens learn about what is happening in the case. For this reason, some are concerned about the decision to move the trial of Charles Taylor to The Hague. While I support this decision as necessary for the stability of the region, let me say how important I believe it is that the Taylor trial be brought home to the people of Sierra Leone. Every effort is and will be made to ensure that Sierra Leoneans have transparent access to this trial. Each case at the Special Court is heard, argued and decided upon in the name of the people of Sierra Leone, and the many miles between here and Mr. Taylor will not change that.

Let me say once again how pleased I am to be with you today and how honored I am to be part of this significant chapter in the history of Sierra Leone. I will be happy to take your questions.



## Awareness Times (Online Edition)

Wednesday, 17 January 2007

[http://news.sl/drwebsite/publish/article\\_20054526.shtml](http://news.sl/drwebsite/publish/article_20054526.shtml)

### **Hingha Norman Speaks exclusively from Senegal to Awareness Times in Sierra Leone**

By Sayoh Kamara

A very hale and hearty Chief Sam Hingha Norman is shown here using a walking stick as he left the shores of Sierra Leone this morning after he was assured that he was going to be admitted into a hospital in Dakar, Senegal to have a hip replacement operation done on him. However, to his shock and surprise, poor Chief Norman told Awareness Times tonight during an exclusive telephone conversation facilitated to this newspaper from Senegal, that he had been "completely fooled" by the Special Court for Sierra Leone who had proceeded to have him "dumped" into what he termed as "the worst jailyard in Senegal" under what he angrily described as "the most inhuman conditions"

STAY TUNED FOR THE FULL REPORT

[Note: After hearing late Wednesday that the Awareness Times had interviewed Hinga Norman, the Public Affairs Office contacted Awareness Times editor Sayoh Kamara and told him that any such interview without the approval of the Registrar would be a violation of the Rules of Detention. Sayoh Kamara denied that the Awareness Times had conducted any such interview with Norman.]

## Reuters

Wednesday, 17 January 2007

### **Sierra Leone war crimes defendants flown abroad**

By Christo Johnson

FREETOWN, Jan 17 (Reuters) - The top loyalist and rebel defendants being tried for war crimes in Sierra Leone were both flown abroad for medical treatment on Wednesday just weeks before the verdicts are due, the prosecutor said.

Stephen Rapp, who took over on Jan. 1 as chief prosecutor for the United Nations-backed tribunal trying the men, told reporters that former Defence Minister Sam Hinga Norman and ex-rebel commander Issa Sesay had been flown to Dakar, Senegal.

He said court authorities would not disclose the nature of the men's illnesses. Family members of both men said they had been complaining of pains, and a relative said Issa Sesay still had a bullet lodged in his body from the war.

The Special Court for Sierra Leone was set up with U.N. backing and money from foreign donors to try the main instigators of atrocities in the West African country's 1991-2002 civil war, during which rebels chopped off civilians' limbs. All sides are accused of widespread abuses.

Rapp, a U.S. attorney who supervised prosecutions of Rwandan genocide suspects, said he still hoped the court would give verdicts on both rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and loyalist Civil Defence Forces (CDF) suspects in March and April.

"The absence of both Chief Hinga Norman and Issa Sesay will not hinder the progress of the court," he said.

The indictment against Hinga Norman and two CDF co-defendants said members of the militia practised human sacrifice and cannibalism.

The court's highest-profile indictee, former president of neighbouring Liberia Charles Taylor, has been sent to a special sitting of the court in The Hague to face charges of war crimes linked to his support for the RUF during Sierra Leone's civil war, in which Sierra Leonean diamonds were sold to buy guns.

Taylor's trial was moved from Sierra Leone's capital Freetown after Liberia's new government raised concerns that his continued presence in the region was a threat to stability as Liberia recovered from its own devastating civil war.

The Special Court has suffered a series of setbacks in prosecuting top war crimes suspects.

RUF leader Foday Sankoh died in captivity in 2003, just months after his field commander Sam Bockarie was shot dead in Liberia.

Johnny Paul Koroma, the former leader of a military junta accused of atrocities, vanished several years ago and many Sierra Leoneans believe he is dead, although the court has not withdrawn his indictment.

## Cocorioko website

Thursday, 18 January 2007

<http://www.cocorioko.net>

### **Hinga Norman and Issa Sesay Flown Out to Senegal**

The Special Court for Sierra Leone today announced that former Coordinator of the Civil Defence Force (CDF) , Chief Hinga Norman, and the former head of the Revolutionary United Front ( RUF) , Mr. Issa Sesay , had been taken to Senegal for medical treatment.

The two men are among accused facing trial at the UN-supported Special Court for alleged War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

The Special Court called a press conference in Freetown, the Sierra Leone capital, today where the event was announced. We now bring you the speeches of the Registrar of the Special Court and the new Prosecutor .

## Cocorioko website

Thursday, 18 January 2007

<http://www.cocorioko.net>

### **Cocorioko Editor Calls Hinga Norman But is Interrupted**

The Editor-In-Chief of COCORIOKO, Rev. Wilfred Leeroy Kabs-Kanu called the one-time Coordinator of the Civil Defence Force (CDF), Chief Hinga Norman today to seek clarification about his whereabouts in Senegal. The strong, vibrant voice of the Chief came over the line after the phone rang for almost 40 seconds. He was excited when this Editor greeted him in Mende, referring to him as "Marda" to demolish suspicions that it was a prankster.

But just as the Editor was about to start asking questions, a man with a strong Scandinavian accent (I guess) came on the line demanding who I was. I introduced myself but he said that the Chief could not talk to me for security reasons and asked me to talk to the Press and Public Affairs Office in Freetown instead. I praised Mr. Peter Andersen for having graciously provided me pictures and the releases from the press conference already. Seeing that I was persistent, the man advised that I speak first with the defence lawyers. I told him that I did not understand why I had to when all I wanted to know was whether the chief was in a hospital or detention centre as had been reported by other papers online

The man said he cannot confirm or deny that the chief is in detention but he did not have authority to tell me. I should call Peter Andersen. Unable to get past him, I asked him: "By the way, who are you?". The man responded that he was a detention officer. Since he stuck to his guns about not divulging information or allowing the chief to talk to me, I decided to follow his advice. COCORIOKO will talk to the chief tomorrow through his defence attorneys. Stay tuned for this interview because I aim to leave no question unasked (If the Queen's language can allow me to say so).

## Cocorioko website

Thursday, 18 January 2007

<http://www.cocorioko.net/Newspecialcourtprosecutor.html>

### **Norman Condition Dire in Senegal**

The former Regent Chief of Jaiama-Bongor Chiefdom, Chief Sam Hinga Norman, was early this morning transferred to a maximum-security prison in Senegal. Reporters, family and friends who have spoken to Mr. Norman state that the condition of the sixty-seven year old chief is very grave. Up to this afternoon he had had nothing to eat since he was whisked away at 8:00 AM local time. He has no idea exactly where he is being held but we have been able to determine from his contact phone number that he is in Senegal.

Mr. Norman was taken out of Detention Center under the guise of being taken to a hospital in Senegal to receive treatment not available to him in Sierra Leone. Instead, he is now in a maximum-security prison with hard-core criminals. He has clearly indicated that the conditions at the prison are horrible.

Obviously we are very much appalled at the deception by this so-called special court instituted by the government of President Tejan Kabbah with absolute authority over all Sierra Leonean citizens. Mr. Norman had repeatedly resisted being taken to any prison in an Islamic African nation. His fear is that with Kabbah as Vice President of the Organization of Islamic States, there can be no guarantee that no harm will be done to him. Chief Norman has now told reporters and his own family that he fears that he will return to Sierra Leone after the so-called medical treatment in the same shape as RUF leader, Foday Sankoh, who became a vegetable after only a few months of detention and later died of undetermined causes in the custody of the same tribunal set up by Mr. Kabbah and the UN.

We share Mr. Norman's concerns and relay to the authorities in Sierra Leone and the so-called special court that we still hold them entirely responsible for any possible adverse outcome to Chief Hinga Norman. We wish to also remind detention officials that the injuries Mr. Norman incurred was a direct result of their own negligence or willful behaviour. Both Chief Norman's family, supporters at home and abroad as well as the international community are watching the situation in Senegal very closely and we will keep the public informed of any developments.

Alfred SamForay  
Hinga Norman-CDF Defence Fund.

  
**United Nations Nations Unies**

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

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## **UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 17 Jan. 2007**

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

### **International Clips on Liberia**

VOA 16 January 2007

#### **Analysts Generally Give Liberia's Johnson-Sirleaf Good Marks; But Point to Failures**

By Nico Colombant, Dakar

One year into the term of Liberia's post-war President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, many foreign analysts and aid workers are joining Liberians in giving her good marks for a job well done. But they also point to several mistakes and warn of many challenges ahead. Nico Colombant reports from our West Africa Bureau, in Dakar. In terms of governance, Tania Bernath from London-based Amnesty International, says Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf has reacted very quickly to anything that could be seen as an internal obstacle to her aim for a better, more transparent, more efficient and less corrupt Liberia.

AP 16 January 2007

#### **One year with Africa's first female president brought some light, work far from Finished**

MONROVIA, **Liberia** \_ One year after **Liberia** swore in Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as Africa's first elected female head of state, three young women braid each other's hair under a streetlight that didn't exist six months ago. "Before we would have been using candles," said Latifa Fofana. In the war-destroyed capital, many still do. The street is one of just a handful here to which the government has managed to restore electricity and power lines knocked out during the country's 14-year civil war.

VOA 16 January 2007

#### **A Call for a Special Court in Liberia for Charles Taylor**

In an interview with the associated press, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf says her country does not need to try former leader Charles Taylor. President Sirleaf says she'd rather concentrate on rebuilding Liberia rather than bringing Taylor to court. Taylor is scheduled to go on trial later this year for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity relating to neighboring Sierra Leone's civil war. He'll be tried by the UN-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone at a courtroom at The Hague.

#### **Zimbabwe peace-keeping officers returns from Liberia**

HARARE, Jan 16, 2007 (Xinhua via COMTEX) -- Five Zimbabwean peace-keeping officers returned home on Tuesday after a peace keeping mission in Liberia. When addressing the five officers, acting police commissioner Godwin Matanga said the involvement of Zimbabwe in peacekeeping missions was a clear indication that Zimbabwe was a peace-loving country.

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

News Tribune 01/17/2007 06:01:11

## **Judge Orders Sierra Leone native deported after convictions**

Jan. 17--A federal immigration judge has ordered that a former Muslim cleric convicted of federal and state crimes be deported to Sierra Leone, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials reported Tuesday. Former Tacoma resident and Sierra Leone native Semi Osman has 30 days to appeal the Friday ruling of Judge Kenneth Josephson. In the meantime, Osman is being held at the Northwest Detention Center on East J Street in Tacoma.

### **Local Media – Newspapers**

#### **Speaker Snowe Faces Ultimatum as a Lawmaker Complains of Forgery**

*(The News, The Analyst, Heritage, Public Agenda, New Democrat, Daily Observer, The Inquirer and National Chronicle)*

- The splintered and bickering House of Representatives convened on Tuesday for the second day at separate locations with the opposing majority faction giving Speaker Edwin Snowe until Thursday to appear before them with evidence of his bribery claims.
- Forty-six lawmakers have already signed a resolution detailing constitutional violations which they claimed warrant the Speaker's removal from office.
- Surprisingly, the number of representatives who signed the resolution appears to dwindling as representatives Dave Kumen and Moses Tandapollie of Montserrado and Martin Fahngarlo of Nimba County have backed off and are now taking sides with Mr. Snowe.
- Grand Bassa County Representative Edward Sundaygar whose name is on the resolution denied any being part of the group claiming that his name was placed there unknown to him. He alleged that the group affixed a fingerprint as his signature, something which he claimed was a fraudulent act.

#### **President Johnson-Sirleaf Begins Year Two with Myriad of Challenges**

*(The Analyst)*

- [sic:] President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf today begins her second year in office as Liberia's 24<sup>th</sup> President having completed one year of her six- year term. But the Liberian leader is beginning the year with myriad of challenges still staring at her. She has however renewed her government's resolve to push ahead, ensuring a new approach to achieving peace, reconciliation and development.

#### **UNMIL Boss Says Women Key to African Development**

*(The Analyst)*

- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Alan Doss, said development progress in Africa largely depends on how quickly the continent promotes and enhances women leadership and participation at national and local levels. He said a good and effective leadership doesn't happen by accident, it takes vision, planning, training and above all courage and opportunity.
- Mr. Doss made the assertions at the Monrovia City Hall on Monday during the launch of the International Colloquium on Women's Empowerment Leadership.

## **UN Panel Says Taylor Pumped Millions in Real Estate and Transport In Nigeria**

*(New Democrat)*

- [sic:] Former Liberian President Charles Taylor is said to have invested millions of US dollars in Nigeria, where he lived in exile until his arrest and imprisonment on war crimes charges, according to a recent report released by the UN Panel of Experts.
- The UN Panel said although the Nigerian Government could not give the details and facts on the investment, Mr. Taylor pumped money into real estate and transport.
- There are allegations that during his time in exile in Calabar, Mr. Taylor made significant investments in Nigeria including properties in the Okoi Arikpo and State Housing Estates in Calabar and Obudu Ranch in Cross River State[where members of his family now reside] and vehicles including trucks used by construction firms.

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

### **President Says “Sustaining Peace” Preoccupied Government in Year One**

- President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf said that sustaining the peace, reconstruction and the provision of basic social services were the major achievements of the Government in 2006.
- However, the Liberian leader indicated that there was a lot more that needed to be done in the areas of reconstruction, provision of jobs for youths and the implementation of the reform agenda and that the Government would prioritize these challenges in 2007.
- Regarding the leadership crises at the House of Representatives, President Johnson-Sirleaf expounded that the situation was unhealthy and entreated the lawmakers to find a solution to the problem.

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

### **Humanitarian Organization Releases Report on Liberia**

- Addressing a news conference in Monrovia yesterday, the International Committee of the Red Cross released its Annual Report for 2006 and alleged that 500 people were being detained throughout the Country. The organization’s head, Mr. Tobias Epprecht said that the detainees were being held in various detention centers with the bulk of them in Monrovia.

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

### **Court Proceedings Marred by “Fist-Fights” of Church-goers**

- Correspondents reported that proceedings at a Magisterial Court in Paynesville were disrupted yesterday when a “fist-fight” ensued at the Court when some members of the GSA Road Church of Christ resisted a Court order.
- The correspondents added that the trouble started when the Court asked for a bond to release a member of the Church who was being held in connection with a land dispute, but the Church refused to file the bond on grounds that it had previously filed another bond for the release of the detained clergyman.

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

*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.*



## The Statesman (Ghana)

10 January 2007

[http://www.thestatesmanonline.com/pages/news\\_detail.php?newsid=1973&section=1](http://www.thestatesmanonline.com/pages/news_detail.php?newsid=1973&section=1)

### **International court in crisis over African peace search**

The newly established International Criminal Court risks being "fatally damaged" by demands that it cancels its first-ever war-crimes indictment because it is an obstacle to ending Uganda's 20-year civil war.

The dispute over a slew of charges against the leader of the Lord's Resistance Army, Joseph Kony- who is accused of mass murder, rape, mutilations and abducting children to become soldiers – has opened a rift between African governments, which believe trials should be subordinated to local peace deals and reconciliation, and countries such as Britain, which strongly back the ICC as establishing international justice.

The row also reflects differences seen at tribunals for Rwanda and Sierra Leone over whether international trials should take precedence.

The ICC launched its investigation into the LRA's crimes at the urging of the Ugandan government and issued indictments against Kony and four of his commanders in 2005.

Kony has demanded that the charges be dropped as a condition for a peace deal and Uganda's President, Yoweri Museveni, wants the ICC to agree. Museveni has also promised the LRA leader immunity from arrest in Uganda.

#### Commitments

The ICC says governments are obliged to implement the warrants if Kony is on their territory and has reminded Uganda, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo of their legal commitments.

Court officials are privately furious, not only because they risk seeing their historic first case reduced to farce, but also because they launched the inquiry at the request of the Ugandan government, which is now accusing the ICC of neo-colonialism.

Richard Goldstone, the former chief prosecutor for the Bosnia and Rwanda tribunals, which laid the ground for the ICC, said that if the charges against Kony were dropped, it could destroy the court.

"It would be fatally damaging to the credibility of the international court if Museveni was allowed to get away with granting amnesty. I just don't accept that Museveni has any right to use the International Criminal Court like this," he said.

"If you have a system of international justice, you've got to follow through on it. If in some cases that's going to make peace negotiations difficult, that may be the price that has to be paid. The international community must keep a firm line and say are we going to have a better world because of the international court or not."

The United Kingdom is dismayed at the prospect of the court, a favoured project of Prime Minister Tony Blair, being embarrassed. The British Foreign Office on Monday said the UK is a "strong supporter of international justice and the ICC" as an imperative to tackle impunity. It said the warrants should be enforced but recognises this is "an extremely difficult issue" and it would be best if a deal could be reached that takes into account international justice and local needs. Officials were at a loss to say what that might be.

International justice has been a source of friction between African governments and the West since the establishment of the United Nations tribunal to try those responsible for the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

The Rwandan government wanted to put the Hutu leadership on trial itself, saying that distant and slow-paced hearings in a foreign country would not serve justice or reconciliation. However, Rwandan authorities would not have been able to arrest the leaders now held by the UN tribunal, some of whom are in jail for life.

The UN-backed tribunal in Sierra Leone has also proved contentious. Its hybrid court of foreign and local judges has brought former Liberian president Charles Taylor to justice for his role in Sierra Leone's brutal civil war.

But the court has been strongly criticised in Sierra Leone and abroad for other trials. Peter Penfold, the former British high commissioner to Freetown, has said that prosecutions threaten a fragile peace.

### Sensitive

Among the most sensitive is that of Sam Hinga Norman, the former interior minister and leader of a militia, who is on trial for crimes against humanity, including murder and recruitment of child soldiers.

Hinga Norman is a hero to many Sierra Leoneans for using his Kamajor militia to defend towns from rebels notorious for indiscriminate killings, mutilations and abduction of children. His prosecution is deeply unpopular. Hinga Norman says that as a then-serving minister, and fighting to defend the legitimate government, he was taking orders from President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, the British-backed leader who is not on trial.

In its dispute with the ICC, Uganda points to South Africa as an example of the need to subordinate justice to ending conflict. South Africa established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission that offered amnesty in return for confession and full disclosure. Alex Boraine, the TRC's vice-chairperson, said Nelson Mandela was forced to agree to demands for an amnesty by white officials.

"Because of the need to get a deeply divided society to a point that they could actually live together in the same land there had to be fairly significant compromises," Boraine said.

Britain has backed the ICC in the belief that the fear of international justice will discourage the kind of crimes committed in Rwanda, Uganda and Sierra Leone in the future. But the trials to date appear to have done little to deter mass killings in the Democratic Republic of Congo by Rwandan and Ugandan forces, or Sudanese government complicity in the genocide of Darfur.

### Tribunals

However, Goldstone said international justice is having an effect.

"It's impossible to say what crimes might have been committed that were prevented because of these tribunals. But I think there is circumstantial evidence that things are changing," Goldstone said.

## BBC Network Africa

Thursday, 17 January 2007

Transcript

Juliette Norman: Yes, I heard from him 6:00 this evening. He said they flew him to Senegal, took him to a prison, not the hospital he was even expecting them to, and if they continue that one this night he's going to go on hunger strike tomorrow. And he's not even going for the operation any more.

Umaru Fofana: What do you mean, he says they took him to a prison and not a hospital. Did he tell you exactly what prison they took him to?

Juliette Norman: Yes, he said a prison in Senegal. He did not even name the prison but he said a prison in Senegal – not the hospital, anyway.

Now the Special Court here says they took him to the VIP compartment of a military hospital in Dakar, which probably he could have misunderstood for a prison.

Juliette Norman: Well that, of course my father is an educated man. He know (sic.) when you talk about prison, when you talk about VIP something I think that is not VIP. What he told me this evening was not VIP. It is a prison, Senegal prison.

What exactly is he suffering from? Do you know?

Juliette Norman: Yes, he's suffering from hip replacement.

And you last saw him when?

Juliette Norman: On Sunday morning.

So how much of an impact had his health had on him the last time you saw him?

Juliette Norman: Of course my dad is not walking for the past three years now, he's using a clutch (sic.), he's not walking. The condition is really terrible for now. It's really terrible because he can't do anything for himself. The other detainees help him out to do some things for himself. He doesn't do anything on his own.

Now when you say he told you on the phone he would go on hunger strike if he was not taken to hospital, don't you think that's not the right thing to do. He could just be jeopardising his health.

Juliette Norman: Well I mean he is suffering from a sickness. I really don't know but I think if there was a good condition, what I think he will, because he accepted everything you've said to me, 'I'm going for treatment, you stay well'... If everything were really good I think he would accept it but the condition was very bad as he said to me this evening.

Now did he tell you how long he was gonna stay in Senegal for?

Juliette Norman: No, no, he did not, he just told me about the bad condition in his cell.

So would you rather your father was brought back here or what exactly do you want?

Juliette Norman: I really want them to take him to abroad, I don't want them to do that operation either in Senegal because it's like now I'm really scared. I'm really scared of his health. I don't really need the operation in Senegal. I need them to take him to abroad.

You were asking earlier on some months ago for your dad to be taken abroad. You were not particularly specific as to where you wanted him to be taken to?

Juliette Norman: Yes, really I did but maybe they did not mention that. We said we want them to take him to the UK.

Why the UK? Senegal has got an advanced medical system.

Juliette Norman: No I don't think so, I don't think so. That kind of operation, hip replacement, I don't think they are doing it in Senegal.

All right, so what do you do next? What does the family do next?

Juliette Norman: Well we are waiting to see what is going on for now. By tomorrow if there is no good condition then I think we'll get back to you people when I get back to him, because now I'm not still getting him. When I get him back and ask then I will see what to do.

[Transcribed by the Press and Public Affairs Office.]

**Special Court Supplement**  
**The Transfer of Sam Hinga Norman and Issa Hassan Sesay to Senegal, in Pictures**  
**Wednesday, 17 January 2007**





