

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



Freetown, viewed from the top of Leicester Peak. The new U.S. Embassy is in the foreground.

**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

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

**as at:**

Friday, 20 April 2007

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

### Local News

Will The Special Court Succeed? / *The Spark* Pages 3-5

US Human Rights Reports on Sierra Leone Scrutinized / *Awoko* Page 6

### International News

Special Court Source Says Liberian Allegations Unfounded / *Cocorioko* Page 7

Sierra Leone Special Court Says Lawmaker's kidnap Claim Nonsense / *Star Radio (Liberia)* Page 8

Monrovia Magisterial Court Orders the Return of Taylor's Properties / *Star Radio (Liberia)* Page 9

UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary / *UNMIL* Pages 10-13

The Eight Stages of Genocide / *Chomeday News Online* Pages 14-16

Uganda LRA Rebels Seek Suspension of Indictments / *Voice of America* Page 17

Former Rwandan Commander on Trial for 1994 Murder of Prime Minister / *Voice of America* Page 18

Rwanda Takes France to UN Court / *BBC Online* Page 19

## The Spark

Friday, 20 April 2007

### Will The Special Court Succeed?

**W**hen Sierra Leone's war ended in 2002 through the effort of the International Community, the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone agreed on the establishment of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL).

On August 14, 2000 during its 4186th meeting in New York, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1315 (2000) for the creation of a Special Court in Sierra Leone. It demanded that the United Nations Secretary General should go into an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create a free and fair Special Court consistent with the above resolution.

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

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

# Will The Special Court Succeed?

"We need a general acceptance and application of the rule of law in the country," he said, noting "with the type of actions taken so far this time, we shall have sustainable peace", he said. The Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the rebel militia that was blamed for most of the atrocities noted at the time that it views the Special Court as a breach of contract on the part of the government because of

civil war which was part of the agreement. However, the UN failed to recognise the blanket amnesty offered to the rebels as it was not valid outside Sierra Leone and a subsequent UN travel ban was imposed on key members of the RUF. The rebels were not comfortable for the establishment of the Special Court with other key holders in the peace process as is evident in addressing the press on the issue on

Leone is different from others like Yugoslavia and Rwanda in the sense that this one is not being imposed upon the state. It is rather being established on the basis of an agreement between the UN and the government of Sierra Leone based on the request of the Sierra Leone government." He said, "the Court will focus on crimes against humanity, violations of the Geneva Conventions and other serious violations of In-

**"We need a general acceptance and application of the rule of law in the country," he said, noting "with the type of actions taken so far this time, we shall have sustainable peace", he said.**

**The Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the rebel militia that was blamed for most of the atrocities noted at the time that it views the Special Court as a breach of contract on the part of the government because of the violations of the amnesty provisions in the Lome Peace Accord**

the violations of the amnesty provisions in the Lome Peace Accord. When President Eyadema of the Republic of Togo was still alive, the government of President Kabbah and the RUF signed a peace treaty in the Capital of Togo, Lome, on July 7, 1999. The chief negotiator on the government side was Solomon Berewa as amnesty was granted to cover all crimes committed in the cause of the

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

In January 2002, the UN Under-Secretary of State for Legal Affairs, Hans Correl said "The Special Court for Sierra

International Humanitarian Law."

Besides the apparent contradictions between the Court's establishment and the 1999 blanket amnesty, there was also a feeling that trials for war crimes would not help. Ordinary citizens added their voices to object on principle to the tenets of the Special Court.

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

**In January 2002, the UN Under-Secretary of State for Legal Affairs, Hans Correl said "The Special Court for Sierra Leone is different from others like Yugoslavia and Rwanda in the sense that this one is not being imposed upon the state. It is rather being established on the basis of an agreement between the UN and the government of Sierra Leone based on the request of the Sierra Leone government**

Heads of States in the sub-region, Michael Foray, a Civil Society activist said, "The Special Court will open a Pandora's box that would remain in secret in the amnesty provisions of the Lome Agreement," and added, "the government's incorporation of the Special Court is a breach of trust with damming implications for future governments of Sierra Leone." The widely held view of many people is that the Special Court has reopened old wounds that will not augur well for lasting peace in Sierra Leone rather than engaging in bilateral negotiations as that would have being in the best interest of all patriotic Sierra Leoneans. Against all odds, the SCSL finally began its sittings with David Crane as Chief Prosecutor, Robin Vincent as Chief Registrar and Alan White as Chief Investigator.

They embarked on a familiarisation tour into the interior to get first hand information in the affected areas and people in the rural areas on the establishment of SCSL and were quoted as saying, "We are particularly interested in your suggestions on how we can best pursue our mandate."

To conclude, many Sierra Leoneans who decided to appear before the TRC were worried over the possibility of their testimonies being an "own goal" against themselves in SCSL. According to Edward Banya, "information sharing between the TRC and SCSL is a hidden reality." The fact that both the TRC and the SCSL were going to start at the same time is worrying to many clients. But the questions many Sierra Leoneans ask now is why the SCSL has taken so long to deal with matters brought to it? Why was Hinga Norman, the Kamajor Chief and former Deputy Defence Minister taken to the SCSL alone leaving behind other prominent people he worked with like the President? Is it fair? Why did the SCSL fail to try Charles Taylor in Freetown, where he could be seen by the people he handicapped or killed their loved ones? Are they all (Norman, Taylor and others) going to die like Saddam Hussein of Iraq? Is that what the United Nations stands for?

Awoko

Friday, 20 April 2007

# US human rights reports on Salone scrutinized

By Mohamed Fofanah

The parliamentary committee on human rights, journalists, political parties, security forces and many other stakeholders yesterday met at Committee Room No1, Parliament

Building, Tower Hill in Freetown to critically look at the US State Department's human rights report.

The US ambassador, Thomas Hull, accepted that "the document is not intended to be a comprehensive compendium of human rights

violations." He pointed out that the report followed a prescribed format that made such reports from throughout the world consistent in their presentation.

The ambassador stressed also that, "the credibility of the report depends on its

accuracy and we go to great lengths to verify reports and allegations"

He however asked that if anyone thought they had been accurate, or unfair they wanted feed backs because they wanted the report to be objective and credible.

The US ambassador humbly submitted that, "I have no doubt that among you there are some who would take issue with the report, depending on your predisposition, as being too benign or too critical, too neutral or too political, pro-government or anti-government, or even as culturally insensitive."

The report came under serious criticisms from especially the police

represented by Assistant Inspector General Chris Charlie who described it as "spurious."

He noted that an incident of a police beating his wife, which was cited in the report, would be seen as generally sanctioned by the police and as a result presenting the force as unprofessional. He also stressed that, "the report is contradictory and bias".

The UNHCR also challenged the report on the "protection of refugees" wherein in it the US State Department said that according to UNHCR the government did not provide temporary protection for certain individuals who might not qualify as refugees under 1951

convention and 1967 protocol. The UNHCR were saying that they never made those statements, to the State Department.

The students' representative said "the report is inciting when talking about the controversial Biriwa chieftaincy elections, saying that the winner of that election is of the same tribe with the president- which will mean that the president supported the winner on tribal sentiments".

Still under scrutiny, some stakeholders identified gaps in the report as not encompassing economic and social rights, environmental rights, and also the mining sector.

The absence on comments on the death penalty was highlighted, and also the silence on the rights of the handicapped.

## Cocorioko website

Friday, 20 April 2007

<http://www.cocorioko.net/WednesdayApril182007p2.html>

### **Special Court Source Says Liberian Allegations Unfounded**

A Special Court source has told COCORIOKO that allegations by a Liberian senator that the court may have kidnapped a prospective witness in the Charles Taylor War Crimes case are false. He said that the court had enough powers to subpoena witnesses and it did not have to resort to subterranean tactics to procure witnesses. .

The source, who said that the Special Court Chief of Public Affairs and Press, Mr. Peter Andersen, would likely provide an appropriate response today, remarked further that the court was proceeding successfully in its quest to prosecute Mr. Taylor and a team from the court would be in Liberia this week on official business. Calls placed by COCORIOKO to Mr. Peter Andersen himself did not go through.

On Tuesday, Cape Mount Senator, Abel Massalley, said that there were suspicions in Cape Mount that the Sierra Leone Special Court had kidnapped a Liberian citizen, Mr. Daniel James (AKA Jungle James), who allegedly transacted Charles Taylor's diamond businesses across the border in Sierra Leone, during the Liberia and Sierra Leone wars. Mr. Massalley, who called a press conference in Monrovia on Tuesday, charged that Special Court operatives may have abducted James from his home at the Lofa Bridge on March 2, 2007.

Mr. Massalley said however that the kidnapers have not been identified. He however stated that two men posing as miners did call on Mr. James stating that they wanted to engage in diamond business with him. The men, he said, came back a couple of days later, driving a white jeep with license plate City -9. This time, they carried Mr. James and he has not been seen since then. Mr. Massalley said that many Liberians believed that the Special Court machinated the kidnapping, in an attempt to tutor and program witnesses against Taylor.

Mr. Massalley, after being cautious at the start became more pointed in his allegations later when he said: "What is puzzling to us is that these people are not miners; they came from the Special Court and requested for mining documents from the Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy, a situation viewed with sinister motives,"

What is astonishing about Abel Massalley's charges is that Mr. James himself had allegedly agreed to testify against Taylor. If he had done so, why would the court turn around and kidnap him? Many people contacted by this newspaper yesterday said that it did not make sense but called on the court to move speedily to refute the allegation before it develops wings.

Mr. Taylor, former President of Liberia, working in tandem with the late rebel leader, Foday Sankoh, sent armed troops consisting of Liberians, West Africans and Sierra Leoneans, across the border to spark a rebel war in Sierra Leone that killed over 50,000 innocent people and left the country's infrastructure in ruins. Taylor's forces also seized Sierra Leone's rich diamond areas and used the attendant blood diamonds to finance his war in Liberia and Sankoh's brutal conflict in Sierra Leone.

The Special Court, which is backed by the UN, arrested Mr. Taylor and charged him with war crimes and crimes against humanity. He is now languishing in jail at the Hague where his trial was moved for security reasons.

## Star Radio (Liberia)

Thursday, 19 April 2007

### **Sierra Leone Special Court says lawmaker's kidnap claim nonsense**

The Sierra Leone Special Court has described as nonsense allegations that it kidnapped a Liberian diamond miner, Jungle James.

The information officer of the court told Star Radio the Court does not engage in the abduction of people to serve as witnesses against Charles Taylor. Mr Peter Anderson said the Special Court identifies witnesses on a voluntary basis. He also said the Special Court only heard about Jungle James in the Liberian press.

Mr Anderson denied allegations that the Special Court's pending operation in Liberia was a covert one. He said their operation in Liberia would be opened to the public and guided by UNMIL.

Grand Cape Mount County Senator Abel Massaley on Tuesday [17 April] accused the Special Court of kidnapping a Liberian diamond miner, Jungle James.



## Star Radio (Liberia)

Thursday, 19 April 2007

<http://www.starradio.org.lr/latest-news/monrovia-magisterial-court-orders-the-return-of-taylor-s-prope.html>

### **Monrovia Magisterial Court orders the return of Taylor's properties**

Written by Bruce Boweh

The Monrovia Magisterial Court has granted a motion to return properties seized from the Congo Town residence of Former President Charles Taylor.

The items, which include documents, safes, photos, and videocassettes among others, were seized from Mr. Taylor's residence based on a request of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Magistrate Milton Taylor in his ruling said the items seized were not unlawful items.

The Magistrate also said the state failed miserably to convince the court why the motion to suppress evidence and return the former president's properties should not be upheld.

The Sierra Leone Special Court in March of 2004, asked the Liberian Government to search Mr. Taylor's home and the archive of the Executive mansion.

The Special Court wanted items that could be linked to the crimes Mr. Taylor allegedly committed in Sierra Leone.

Cllr. Lavala Supuwood who represented Taylor's legal interest described the request as an affront.

Cllr. Supuwood said the request by the Special Court runs contrary to the Liberian Constitution and international protocols.

The state has meanwhile filed a summary proceeding against magistrate Taylor in protest to the ruling.

United Nations  Nations Unies

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

---

## **UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 19 April 2007**

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

### **International Clips on Liberia**

VOA 19 April 2007

#### **Legislators Move to Help Distressed Liberian Immigrants Stay in US**

By Howard Lesser, Washington, DC

Three US congressmen plan to introduce immigration legislation today to help more than three thousand Liberians living in the United States on Temporary Protected Status obtain Permanent Residency Status. Freshman Congressman Tim Walberg of Michigan is a Republican sponsor of the bipartisan measure, known as the Liberian Refugee Immigration Protection Act of 2007. He says that Liberia's President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf supports the measure, and he denies that it would cause a "brain drain" that could deprive Liberians of some of their most talented and best educated citizens.

#### **UN to lift diamond embargo on Liberia soon -- diplomats**

UNITED NATIONS, April 18, 2007 (AFP) - The UN Security Council is likely to lift its embargo on Liberia's diamond exports soon in light of progress made by the west African country in certifying the origin of its rough diamonds, diplomats said Wednesday.

#### **President Sirleaf Bid Farewell to Colonel Osinski**

Apr 18, 2007 (Liberia Government/All Africa Global Media via COMTEX) --President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf has expressed profound regrets over a shooting incident at the Virginia College in the United States, which led to the death of more than thirty students. An Executive Mansion release says the President spoke on Tuesday at the Foreign Ministry when she bided farewell to Colonel David Osinski, outgoing United States Defense Advisor to Defense Minister Brownie Samukai. Col. Osinski has completed six months tour of duty to Liberia.

AP 04/18/2007 15:08:06

#### **Witness IDs in Taylor Trial to Be Secret**

MIKE CORDER

THE HAGUE, Netherlands The identity of most witnesses who testify against Charles Taylor at his war crimes trial will be kept secret and some may have to move to new homes to escape retribution from the former Liberian president's supporters, the lead prosecutor said Wednesday.

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

#### **Ivory Coast cotton trucks herald peacetime revival**

By Ange Aboa and Loucoumane Coulibaly

ABIDJAN, April 19 (Reuters) - A convoy of trucks laden with cotton from Burkina Faso drew up in Ivory Coast's capital Yamoussoukro on Thursday in a sign of a yearned-for economic revival days after the nation started reuniting after civil war. President Laurent Gbagbo declared the war over on Monday when he and his new prime minister, rebel Chief Guillaume Soro, watched the razing of a checkpoint in a U.N. buffer zone between the rebel north and loyalist south after a new peace deal.

#### Local Media – Newspaper

### **Liberia and U.S. Strengthen Military Ties**

*(The News, Daily Observer, New Democrat, The Inquirer, The Informer)*

- The Liberian Government and the United States on Wednesday signed a mutual support agreement [*Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreement - ACSA*] that allows the exchange of logistical support, supplies, and services between Liberia and US military forces.
- The *New Democrat* views the document as a “renewed pledge” from the Americans to support Liberia’s Security Sector Reform.
- The United States has already earmarked US\$200 million for reforming the security sector of Liberia and to create a new army, trained to international standards and composed of 2,000 soldiers who are carefully recruited, vetted and trained to be subordinate to the rule of law.

### **State Prosecutors Want Ex-Speaker Snowe Jailed**

*(New Democrat, The News, Heritage, The Inquirer, Daily Observer)*

- State prosecutors on Wednesday rejected a criminal appearance bond filed by lawyers representing the legal interest of former Speaker Edwin Snowe.
- Mr. Snowe’s legal team last week secured a US\$1.8 million bail bond through the African Insurance Company of Liberia (AICL), a move that apparently prevented the former speaker from going to common jail.
- But State prosecutors rejected the bond on the basis that the insurance company does not have the capacity to secure the payment of the US\$1.8 million. They argued that the company’s entire assets are less than US\$500,000 far below the bail bond it attempted to underwrite.
- Hence, they want Mr. Snowe imprisoned until he files a valid bond.
- The former speaker is being tried for supposedly stealing more than US\$1 million during his tenure as Managing Director of the Liberia Petroleum Company (LPRRC) in the transitional government.

### **NCDDRR Makes US\$18 Million Donor Appeal to Train Ex-Combatants**

*(The Informer, New Democrat, The Analyst and The News)*

- The Executive Director of the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (NCDDRR), Jervis Witherspoon told a news briefing in Monrovia Wednesday that his commission needs US\$18 million to complete the training of the remaining caseload of 23,000 ex-combatants.
- According to Mr. Witherspoon, Liberia’s security faces serious threat because some 23,000 ex-combatants were yet to go through the processes of Rehabilitation and Reintegration.

#### Local Media – Radio Veritas *(News monitored today at 9:45 am)*

### **NCDDRR Needs US\$18 Million to Train Remaining Ex-Combatants**

*(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)*

### **Former Speaker Snowe Fails to Appear in Court Yesterday**

*(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)*

### **Liberia Vies for US Military Africa Command**

- Meeting with a visiting United States Military General yesterday, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf stated that a lot was being done to accelerate the Security Sector Reform in Liberia under which a relatively small but trained, professional and equipped army was being formed.
- President Johnson Sirleaf also said that Liberia was interested in being the base for the United States Military Africa Command and called on the newly appointed United States Head of Africa Command, General William Ward to consider Liberia as one of the Countries vying for the Command propounding that the cultural and other ties with the United States put Liberia in an advantageous position.
- Meanwhile, the Liberian and United States Governments yesterday signed an agreement to exchange logistical support, military supplies and services between Liberia and US military forces.
- Defence Minister Brownie Samukai who signed for Liberia thanked the US for the continue assistance to the Security Sector Reform efforts while General Ward who signed for the US stated that the agreement was a foundation for future assistance.

*(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)*

### **US Petitions UN to Lift Sanction on Liberia's Diamond**

- The United States has introduced a draft resolution to the United Nations Security Council calling for the lifting of the sanction on Liberia's diamond export. According to the BBC, the United States praised the Government of Liberia for putting in place control measures on rough diamonds, one of the lapses for which the Security Council repeatedly extended the sanction on the gem during the Charles Taylor-regime.

*(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)*

### **US Congressmen Seek Permanent Status for Liberians in America**

- According to a dispatch from the Liberian Embassy in the United States, three influential American Congressmen will today, Thursday, re-introduce a bi-partisan Bill to the US House of Representatives to allow Liberians and their relatives who are currently on the Temporary Protective Status (TPS) opportunity to get permanent resident status. If passed into Law, the Legislation will relief Liberians who's TPS is expected to expire on 30 September this year.
- The dispatch said that Congressmen, Patrick Kennedy, Keith Edison and Tim Walberg also introduced the US version of the Liberian Refugee Immigration Protection Act of 2007 which Congressman Kennedy has since 1998 authored and sponsored yearly and vigorously advocated for its passage. The Congress reportedly invited Liberian Ambassador Charles Minor to present the Liberian Government's policy paper in support of the immigration Bill and would restate the Government's inability to absorb Liberians from America in mass and to provide them housing, health, education, jobs and other facilities commensurate with their American dream.

*(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)*

### **Liberian Women Acquire Midwifery Training**

- In a release, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said that more than 100 midwives have been trained in the Country to improve primary healthcare provided to child-bearing women and new-born babies, drawing participants from Lofa and Grand Kru Counties.
- The training would help midwives to detect and monitor pregnant women and provide practical advice on matters related to nutrition, malaria and vaccination. The ICRC provided each of the midwives a delivery kit to perform safe and clean deliveries in rural areas.

### **Government Probes Advert on Liberian Minerals on Stock Exchange in Canada**

- Speaking to Radio Veritas yesterday, Land, Mines and Energy Minister Eugene Shannon said that the Government of Liberia never licensed the Mano River Resources to advertise Liberia's mineral deposit on the World Stock Exchange as his

Ministry has just got information that the group was currently advertising Liberia's mineral stock exchange in Canada and raising billions of dollars.

- Minister Shannon added that President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was concerned about the report and ordered an immediate investigation into all concession and mining companies to know their status in the Country.

*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](mailto:karpeh@un.org).*

## Chomeday News Online

Thursday, 19 April 2007

Editorial

<http://www.chomedeynews.ca/articles/articleTCN150808.html>

### **The Eight Stages of Genocide**

By Gregory H. Stanton

April should be a month of reflection for humanity on the atrocities committed throughout our history. We should all reflect on the Armenian Genocide, commemorated April 24, and on the Holocaust Yom Hashoa, commemorated April 15.

When Hitler was asked about what will the rest of the world do about his 'final solution' (his attempt to exterminate the Jews) he replied that it will be forgotten, like the Armenian Genocide. History has shown that all genocides have something in common. All start with classification and end by denial, stage seven which is extermination...

As long as nothing is done to cut a genocide off as early as possible, at the first stage, humanity will have more genocides to commemorate...

It is imperative to know the signs of these stages that lead to the extermination of our fellow human beings.

#### 1. CLASSIFICATION:

All cultures have categories to distinguish people into "us and them" by ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality: German and Jew, Hutu and Tutsi. Bipolar societies that lack mixed categories, such as Rwanda and Burundi, are the most likely to have genocide. The main preventive measure at this early stage is to develop universalistic institutions that transcend ethnic or racial divisions, that actively promote tolerance and understanding, and that promote classifications that transcend the divisions. The Catholic church could have played this role in Rwanda, had it not been riven by the same ethnic cleavages as Rwandan society. Promotion of a common language in countries like Tanzania or Cote d'Ivoire has also promoted transcendent national identity. This search for common ground is vital to early prevention of genocide.

#### 2. SYMBOLIZATION:

We give names or other symbols to the classifications. We name people "Jews" or "Gypsies", or distinguish them by colors or dress; and apply them to members of groups. Classification and symbolization are universally human and do not necessarily result in genocide unless they lead to the next stage, dehumanization. When combined with hatred, symbols may be forced upon unwilling members of pariah groups: the yellow star for Jews under Nazi rule, the blue scarf for people from the Eastern Zone in Khmer Rouge Cambodia.

To combat symbolization, hate symbols can be legally forbidden (swastikas) as can hate speech. Group marking like gang clothing or tribal scarring can be outlawed, as well. The problem is that legal limitations will fail if unsupported by popular cultural enforcement. Though Hutu and Tutsi were forbidden words in Burundi until the 1980's, code-words replaced them. If widely supported, however, denial of symbolization can be powerful, as it was in Bulgaria, when many

non-Jews chose to wear the yellow star, depriving it of its significance as a Nazi symbol for Jews. According to legend in Denmark, the Nazis did not introduce the yellow star because they knew even the King would wear it.

### 3. DEHUMANIZATION:

One group denies the humanity of the other group. Members of it are equated with animals, vermin, insects or diseases. Dehumanization overcomes the normal human revulsion against murder.

At this stage, hate propaganda in print and on hate radios is used to vilify the victim group. In combating this dehumanization, incitement to genocide should not be confused with protected speech. Genocidal societies lack constitutional protection for countervailing speech, and should be treated differently than in democracies. Hate radio stations should be shut down, and hate propaganda banned. Hate crimes and atrocities should be promptly punished.

### 4. ORGANIZATION:

Genocide is always organized, usually by the state, though sometimes informally (Hindu mobs led by local RSS militants) or by terrorist groups. Special army units or militias are often trained and armed. Plans are made for genocidal killings.

To combat this stage, membership in these militias should be outlawed. Their leaders should be denied visas for foreign travel. The U.N. should impose arms embargoes on governments and citizens of countries involved in genocidal massacres, and create commissions to investigate violations, as was done in post-genocide Rwanda.

### 5. POLARIZATION:

Extremists drive the groups apart. Hate groups broadcast polarizing propaganda. Laws may forbid intermarriage or social interaction. Extremist terrorism targets moderates, intimidating and silencing the center. Prevention may mean security protection for moderate leaders or assistance to human rights groups. Assets of extremists may be seized, and visas for international travel denied to them. Coups d'etat by extremists should be opposed by international sanctions.

### 6. PREPARATION:

Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are drawn up. Members of victim groups are forced to wear identifying symbols. They are often segregated into ghettos, forced into concentration camps, or confined to a famine-struck region and starved.

At this stage, a Genocide Alert must be called. If the political will of the U.S., NATO, and the U.N. Security Council can be mobilized, armed international intervention should be prepared, or heavy assistance to the victim group in preparing for its self-defense. Otherwise, at least humanitarian assistance should be organized by the U.N. and private relief groups for the inevitable tide of refugees.

## 7. EXTERMINATION:

Extermination begins, and quickly becomes the mass killing legally called "genocide." It is "extermination" to the killers because they do not believe their victims to be fully human. When it is sponsored by the state, the armed forces often work with militias to do the killing. Sometimes the genocide results in revenge killings by groups against each other, creating the downward whirlpool-like cycle of bilateral genocide (as in Burundi).

At this stage, only rapid and overwhelming armed intervention can stop genocide. Real safe areas or refugee escape corridors should be established with heavily armed international protection. The U.N. needs a Standing High Readiness Brigade or a permanent rapid reaction force, to intervene quickly when the U.N. Security Council calls it. For larger interventions, a multilateral force authorized by the U.N., led by NATO or a regional military power, should intervene. If the U.N. will not intervene directly, militarily powerful nations should provide the airlift, equipment, and financial means necessary for regional states to intervene with U.N. authorization. It is time to recognize that the law of humanitarian intervention transcends the interests of nation-states.

## 8. DENIAL:

Denial is the eighth stage that always follows a genocide. It is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres. The perpetrators of genocide dig up the mass graves, burn the bodies, try to cover up the evidence and intimidate the witnesses. They deny that they committed any crimes, and often blame what happened on the victims. They block investigations of the crimes, and continue to govern until driven from power by force, when they flee into exile. There they remain with impunity, like Pol Pot or Idi Amin, unless they are captured and a tribunal is established to try them.

The best response to denial is punishment by an international tribunal or national courts. There the evidence can be heard, and the perpetrators punished. Tribunals like the Yugoslav, Rwanda, or Sierra Leone Tribunals, an international tribunal to try the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, and ultimately the International Criminal Court must be created. They may not deter the worst genocidal killers. But with the political will to arrest and prosecute them, some mass murderers may be brought to justice.



## Voice of America

Thursday, 19 April 2007

### Uganda LRA Rebels Seek Suspension of Indictments

By Peter Clotey  
Washington, D.C.

Uganda's Lord's Resistance Army rebels (LRA) Thursday demanded a suspension of arrest warrants on its top leadership by the International Criminal Court (ICC) based in the Hague, Netherlands. The rebels say the indictments are the main obstacle preventing them from signing a permanent peace deal with the Kampala government. But Uganda's government maintains the rebels should first sign a peace deal before it considers asking the ICC to drop the charges.

David Matsanga is the technical advisor on ICC matters for the rebels. From the Kenyan capital, Nairobi he tells the Voice of America that the indictments are impediments to peace in Uganda. "The request was made in Ri-Kwangbe when we met President Chissano (former Mozambican president). The obstacle to peace looks like it is the warrant that has been issued by the ICC," Matsanga said.

He reiterated the rebels' commitment to peace.

"We have shown a lot of confidence, we have signed the cessation of hostilities agreement, which is holding, and we have extended it, and it is going to be there permanently. We are not going to be involved ourselves in any activity at all in Uganda or elsewhere. We are determined to have a peaceful process and all that we are asking is that the government of Uganda should begin arranging itself to what remains the question of ICC because they (government) were the same people who sent all these demands to the ICC," he said.

Matsanga said the rebels have people they can count on to push for the indictments against rebel leadership to be lifted.

"There are many guarantors and right now the peace process have got a guarantor. The United Nations envoy is one of the guarantors, and the other nations that have come in, as observers are guarantors of the peace process. We are not working against anything. We are working within the framework of the United Nations envoy which has been set up and which we are determined to use to pursue up to the letter," he pointed out.

Matsanga says although the government has taken steps to heal people in the conflict areas, it needs to back the rebels' demand of lifting the indictments against LRA leaders.

"The government has already brought in another traditional method of healing the wounds and the conflicts, but for us the ICC warrants does not help at all to heal the conflict in northern Uganda. It only increases the likelihood of more conflicts being made. So what we are asking is that the government should consider the best way that these warrants should be dropped so that the leadership of the LRA would come out and openly give confidence and support to the peace process that is taking place in Juba," Matsanga noted.

He said the rebels are taking the advice of the former Mozambican president seriously.

"President Chissano has made it categorically clear that we make progress in the peace talks, and we must have something in hand to take to the Security Council for (indictments) to be suspended or revoked. We are very happy about the work of President Chissano, who has enlightened us on the question of ICC, and we are pursuing a peaceful resolution to this conflict," he said.

## Voice of America

Thursday, 19 April 2007

### Former Rwandan Commander on Trial for 1994 Murder of Prime Minister

By VOA News



**Former Rwandan Army Major Bernard Ntuyahaga, right, waits for the start of his trial at the Palace of Justice in Brussels, 19 Apr 2007**

in the 1994 Rwandan genocide.

The trial of a former Rwandan army commander accused of killing 10 Belgian U.N. peacekeepers and a former Rwandan prime minister begins Thursday in Brussels.

Bernard Ntuyahaga is charged with the April 1994 murders of Rwandan Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and 10 peacekeepers who were protecting her.

Jury selection begins Thursday. The trial is expected to run at least until June, with more than 150 witnesses scheduled to give evidence.

Ntuyahaga is not the first Rwandan to be tried in Belgium. In 2001, a Belgium court sentenced two nuns and a Rwandan businessman to between 10 and 20 years in prison for their roles

Some 800,000 people, mainly Tutsis and moderate Hutus, were massacred by Hutu extremists during the three-month killing spree.

## BBC Online

Wednesday, 18 April 2007

### Rwanda takes France to UN court

Rwanda has asked the International Court of Justice to quash French arrest warrants issued against nine associates of President Paul Kagame.

The government cannot function properly, as officials like the army chief-of-staff are unable to travel abroad, says Rwanda's justice minister.

The warrants were issued in November after a French judge implicated Mr Kagame in his predecessor's killing.

Former President Juvenal Habyarimana's death sparked the 1994 genocide.

More than 800,000 people died in the 100-day massacres of Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

Mr Kagame, who under French law has immunity as head of state, has denied involvement in the shooting down of Habyarimana's plane, but has said he does not regret the death.

Rwanda broke off diplomatic relations with France after the accusation.

French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere is investigating the case because the crew of the plane were French and their families filed a case in France in 1998.

Those he wants to arrest include armed forces chief James Kabarebe and army chief-of-staff Charles Kayonga.

Judge Bruguiere has said that only Mr Kagame's Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) forces had missiles capable of downing President Habyarimana's plane.

He said the attack was carefully planned by the RPF.

The genocide came to an end when Mr Kagame's then rebel RPF seized power 100 days after the killing began.



Mr Kagame denies involvement in his predecessor's killing

#### ARREST WARRANTS ISSUED

James Kabarebe, military chief-of-staff  
 Charles Kayonga, army chief-of-staff  
 Faustin Nyamwasa-Kayumba, ambassador to India  
 Jackson Nkurunziza, working for presidential guard  
 Samuel Kanyamera, RPF deputy  
 Jacob Tumwime, army officer  
 Franck Nziza, presidential guard officer  
 Eric Hakizimana, intelligence officer  
 Rose Kabuye, director general of state protocol

[Profile: Paul Kagame](#)  
[Decades of tension](#)