

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



Prosecutor Brenda Hollis speaking at an outreach event  
at Karina, Biriwa Chiefdom on Wednesday.

**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

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

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Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.  
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact  
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## Naomi Campbell Says She's 'A Scapegoat' In Taylor Trial



SUPERMODEL Naomi Campbell says she was "used as a scapegoat" in the U.N. trial of former Liberian President Charles Taylor in the Hague, according to an interview with UK Sky News released today.

Her comments came as Campbell celebrated 25 years working in the fashion business.

"What you have to understand is, I was not on trial. I was forced by subpoena to testify," she said at London Fashion Week.

"It was nothing to do with me. This trial has been going on for how many years and no-one cared to write about it?"

"You bring Naomi Campbell to the stand and the whole world knows. So as far as I was concerned, I was used as a scapegoat."

Taylor, 62, is on trial at The Hague for his role in the 1991-2001 civil war in Sierra Leone that claimed an estimated 120,000 lives.

It is alleged that he used illegally mined diamonds - so-called "blood diamonds" to bankroll an army of rebel soldiers who murdered, butchered, and raped his people. He claims he is innocent of war crimes charges and denies involvement in the diamond trade.

In August, Campbell testified that

she had received what she called "dirty-looking stones" while attending a charity dinner in South Africa.

But she told the tribunal she didn't know who they were from or that they were diamonds - assertions contradicted in testimonies that followed.

"I told and remembered what I could to the best of my ability - it was 13 years ago," she said.

"I do not think what he did to his people is correct, I didn't condone that and I will never condone that.

"And I don't see why I should sit here, or wherever I go around the world, as if this was my trial. I was a witness."

As a 40-year-old, Campbell says her priorities have changed.

Moving away from the negativity surrounding her private life, she says she is helping those in need and those following in her footsteps.

"I wouldn't say it hasn't been a challenge - because my whole career's been a challenge, especially as a woman of color.

"But I've been extremely blessed and all I want to know is that I've made a difference and opened the door for other women of color who are coming behind me."

## Former Liberian Warlord Ponders a Presidential Run in 2011

James Butty 24

The presumptive running mate for former Liberian warlord Prince Johnson in the 2011 presidential election said his military background, and that of Prince Johnson, coupled with the fact that they are indigenous Liberians, qualify them to seek the nation's highest office.



*Former Liberian warlord now Senator Prince Y. Johnson*

Abel Massaley, who is a senator from Liberia's western Grand Cape Mount County, told VOA President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf has a credibility problem with Liberians for renegeing on her promise to serve only one term.

This comes as Liberia's electoral commission this week certified Prince Johnson's National Union for Democratic Progress party to contest the 2011 elections.

Massaley said the certification should be seen by Liberians as the party's revolutionary drive for state power.

"Sometime ago, the senator approached me for us to form a political party so that we can contest the 2011 election. Since that time, we have been working assiduously putting in place the required mechanism to form this political party called the National Union for Democratic Progress. We met all of the legal requirements set forth by the Election Commission. We want to say here, in clear and unambiguous terms, that the formation of this party must be seen by Liberians, both at home and abroad, as a major step forward in our own revolutionary drive for state power," he said.

Massaley said, even though he supported President Johnson-Sirleaf in the 2005 presidential election, he believes the president has a credibility problem with Liberians for renegeing on her promise to serve only one term.



*President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia*

"When she contested the election and a second round came about between her and George Weah, I was one of those who felt that the chance should be given to her to lead. Besides that, she told us that she wanted one term, and we did everything humanly possible to ensure that she was given this one fair chance. So, to see President Sirleaf renegeing on this promise that she made to the Liberian people that she was going only going to run for one term, we feel that, even though it is not wrong to do that, but this will create some credibility problem," Massaley said.

He said Liberians should choose their president in 2011 from among candidates who have gone through what he called the rank and file like he and Prince Johnson have.

‘Senator Johnson was in the military, he’s a disciplined military person. I have a military background, too, and we think the Liberian people have explicit confidence in us. We come from the indigenous side of this country, and a lot of the Liberian people want to see this kind of leadership that we are about to provide in this country,’ Massaley said.

Massaley said Prince Johnson’s National Union for Democratic Progress party has already begun consultations with other opposition parties on how best they could work together to defeat President Sirleaf’s ruling Unity Party.

‘As a matter of fact, yesterday [Wednesday] we invited some of the major opposition political parties to the program marking the accreditation of the National Union for Democratic Progress and, immediately after the ceremonious aspect of our program, we proceeded in house to advance the idea as to how best we all can come together to build consensus so that we can stand as a unified force to battle against the ruling party. And, I think that idea has been embraced by all of the political parties that turned out yesterday to grace our program,’ Massaley said.

Some members of the legislative caucus from Nimba County from which Prince comes are said to have endorsed President Sirleaf. Massaley said members of the caucus do not represent the views of the voters.

‘The senators and representatives who presented the petition to President Sirleaf in Nimba County did so because most of these people do not stand the chance of being re-elected. So, what they did out there was a stage-managed presentation. Petitions are not representative of the views of the majority of the people of Nimba County, neither are petitions representative of the views of the people of Montserrado County,’ he said.

Prince Johnson is notorious for the capture and murder of Liberian President Samuel Doe during the country’s bloody civil war, something that has for years caused a rift between the people from Doe’s Grand Gedeh County and Prince Johnson’s Nimba County.

But, Massaley said Johnson has expressed remorse for Doe’s death. He blamed politicians for causing the confusion between the people of Grand Gedeh and Nimba.

‘We regretted that Prince Johnson and the Nimbaians, on the one hand, and the people of Grand Gedeh on the other hand had to go through the kind of confusion they went through and as a result of that President Doe got killed. But, we wish to say here that it was a group of people, the very politicians who have confused [the] political stage of this country [who] were behind the commotion, the division that came between the people of Nimba County and the people of Grand County. But, we have come to realize that we all were used in the process,’ Massaley said.

Massaley said his party has told the people of Grand Gedeh and Nimba counties to bury their differences and work as one.

# Kenya Broadcasting Corporation

Friday, 24 September 2010

## UN, Annan back local tribunal says Kenyan minister

Written By: Carol Gakii,



Justice and Constitutional Minister Mutula Kilonzo has maintained that Kenya has the capacity to prosecute perpetrators of the 2007-2008 post elections chaos.

Mutula who has been widely criticized for asking the International Criminal Court - ICC to stop its activities in relation to the chaos argues that the new constitution provides adequate structures and institutions to deal with the cases and that he has the unanimous backing of the United Nations and Chief Mediator Koffi Annan.

Speaking to journalists in Nairobi Friday after attending a workshop organized by the auctioneers licensing board, the Minister said that the government would fast-track two bills on Judiciary and Police reforms to allow for the local process to begin.

Mutula said Ocampo's presence in the country is by virtue of him having a court order allowing his office to investigate International crimes but Kenya has an obligation to ensure those responsible for committing other atrocities including murder, arson and rape during the 2008 chaos do not evade justice.

He dismissed sharp criticisms that followed his sentiments saying the pending reforms would restore confidence in the Judiciary and police.

On Thursday, US ambassador Michael Ranneberger added his voice to the debate calling on the Kenyan government to fully cooperate with the ICC.

Ranneberger said the government cannot arm twist the ICC having ratified the Rome statute.

Earlier this week, the Kenyan Justice and Constitutional Affairs Minister was under siege following his remarks on the International Criminal Court (ICC), with several lobby groups terming the remarks reckless and betrayal of Kenya's commitment to end human rights abuse.

The goof has earned him a strong rebuke from several quarters, including International Centre for Policy and Conflict Executive Director, Wainaina Ndungu, Kenya National Human Rights Commissioner Hassan Omar, Law Society of Kenya's

Apollo Mboya, Nominated Member of Parliament George Nyamweya, and reknown lawyer Gibson Kamau Kuria.

The minister was quoted in the media as saying that with the passage of new the constitution, Kenya now has strong structures and mechanism to punish violence culprits.

The ICC wants those suspected to have planned and executed the post-poll violence after the December 2007 presidential elections arrested, prosecuted and charged to end what it called impunity.

ICC was cleared by the government early this month to set up base in the country as a first step towards punishing those responsible for the violence in which at least 1,133 were killed and 350,000 displaced.

The agreement signed by the government grants ICC judges, prosecutors, investigators, administrators and other staff the same status enjoyed by foreign diplomats.

It will gives them powers and privileges to move in and out of Kenya, the right to deploy its own armed officers, to import goods duty free and enjoy protection against arrest and prosecution.

Ocampo who is expected in the country by November last month said he stood by his promise to seek arrest warrants by the end of the year for up to six Kenyans from both sides of the election violence.

"I promised to present two cases this year and I will do it," he said. Each case would involve two or three people" the prosecutor told reuters.

# Sudan Tribune

Friday, 24 September 2010

## **Sudan's labor union slams ICC conference to be held in Qatar**

September 23, 2010 (KHARTOUM) – The Sudanese labor Union issued a strong worded statement criticizing the hosting of a conference on the International Criminal Court (ICC) by the Arab Gulf state of Qatar.

Last month the Qatari Attorney General Ali Bin Fetais Al-Marri met with the ICC's registrar Silvana Arbia in the Hague where they discussed the conference originally scheduled for early October that is co-sponsored by the Arab League.

However, Sudan along with other countries has pressed Qatar to cancel the conference during the Arab League ministerial meeting held in Cairo this month. Qatar refused to call off the conference but agreed to postpone it as a compromise.

The ICC's first-ever warrant against a sitting head of state was issued for Sudanese president Omer Hassan Al-Bashir in March 2009 on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The second was issued in July 2010 on charges of genocide. Arab and African countries backed Bashir and called for it deferment by the UN Security Council (UNSC).

Sudan's labor union called the ICC conference an attempt to infiltrate the ranks of the "honest people who refused the ICC as a tool of Zionism imperialist arrogance...what the ICC is doing today contradicts the principle of the sovereignty and independence of States and also contrary to international law, and seeks to make presidents, emirs and rulers a tool in the hands of International imperialism make".

The pro-government body described the conference as an attempt to segregate the supportive positions of the African nations from that of the Arab League. It called on the Qatari Emir to reconsider the hosting of the conference and also urged Arab organizations to take a similar stance.

In New York, Malawian President Bingu wa Mutharika, who currently holds AU's rotating chairmanship, urged the UNSC to freeze Bashir's warrant.

“The African Union therefore strongly appeals to the United Nations General Assembly to amend Article 16 of the Rome Statue to enable it to assume the powers of the Security Council to defer the case against President Omar Hassan el-Bashir for one year to allow ongoing negotiations and dialogue to succeed.” The Rome Statute is the treaty that established the ICC.



## The New Times (Rwanda)

Friday, 24 September 2010

### **Rwanda: I Would Not Defend Bagosora, Says Gen Gatsinzi**

Edmund Kagire

Kigali — The Minister of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, Gen. Marcel Gatsinzi, yesterday said that he would not appear in the International Criminal Tribunal of Rwanda (ICTR) to testify on behalf of Genocide-convict Colonel Théoneste Bagosora.

Bagosora asked the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal of the ICTR to order and compel the former Minister of Defence to testify in his appeal against the life imprisonment sentence he was handed for Genocide crimes.

In an interview with The New Times, Gatsinzi said that he would not testify on behalf of Bagosora, but if he was compelled to appear before the Arusha-based tribunal, he would be there to testify against Bagosora and pin him on the crimes.

"Those are just part of his manoeuvres to delay the case. Even the tribunal had dismissed his demands for me to testify because they found out that it was not necessary,"

"His claims are fabricated-he jumps from one statement to another and claims that I was with him even when he knows that I wasn't. These are just tactics to delay the case,"

At the beginning of the so-called "Military 1" trial, Gatsinzi had refused to testify for Bagosora, but he later, in September 2006, agreed to testify by video link.

Trial Chamber I never considered him as a witness and now Bagosora, the former Director of Cabinet in the Defence Ministry, considered the mastermind of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, has again demanded for Gen. Gatsinzi's appearance.

The court found Bagosora guilty for the killings of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and 10 Belgian peacekeepers in charge of her security, as well as crimes committed at several roadblocks in the Kigali area and in his hometown of Gisenyi (North-West of Rwanda) between April 6 and 9, 1994.

He was charged jointly with three other military officers, Brigadier-General Gratien Kabiligi, Major Aloys Ntabakuze, and Lt. Col Anatole Nsengiyumva of Genocide, among others.

Bagosora, Ntabakuze and Nsengiyumva were all convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment while Kabiligi was acquitted.

The New Times (Kigali)  
 Wednesday, 22 September 2010

## **Rwanda: ICTR Defense Counsels Propagating 'Double Genocide' Theory**

Eric Kagabo

Kigali — All along the government of Rwanda has been arguing that most lead counsel defenders for suspected genocidaire at ICTR are propagating the dangerous idea of double genocide, but the latest revelations needs international community attention and scrutiny.

The recent UNHCHR report alleging acts of genocide committed by RPA soldiers in the DRC, was influenced by some ICTR lead counsel defenders, who have all along been hatching plans to incriminate RPF in order to justify their allegations of "double genocide" of Tutsis and Hutus; so as to cleanse their clients with whom they share the US dollars.

In the recent article, written by Mr. Christopher Black with the title 'Who was Behind the Rwandan Genocide? The Rwandan Patriotic Front's Bloody Record, the History of UN Cover-Ups', Mr. Christopher Black serves as Lead Counsel for the former Chief of Staff, Rwanda Gendarmerie, General Augustin Ndindiliyimana, in Military II trial at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

The article contains several fabricated "leaked" correspondences all intended to mudsling Rwanda's leadership. There is need to scrutinize this so called leaking of UN files especially on developing countries. UN is a body that encompasses all the countries whether poor or rich, but it risks to be high jacked by the powerful countries who want to determine the fate of poor countries by the use and manipulation of unsubstantiated political reports.

Another article was written by Judi Rever (AFP) with the title; "Congo butchery resembled Rwanda genocide" by UN lawyer Luc Cote who is a war crimes prosecutor from Montreal. Mr. Luc Cote is quoted by AFP saying that "Rwandan Tutsi troops and their rebel allies targeted, chased, hacked, shot and burned Hutus in the DRC, from 1996 to 1997, after the outbreak of a cross-border Central African war". He doubles up as one of the authors of the UNHCHR mapping report on DRC.

The article disqualifies LUC Cote as a lead expert in the mapping excise report. Mr. Luc Cote needs to be reminded that Rwandan soldiers are not recruited on ethnicity basis.

Therefore, referring of "Rwandan troops as Tutsi's" is a deliberate lie. On the allegations that Rwandan troops killed Hutus in the DRC, what is correct is that the Rwandan soldiers saved millions of innocent refugees in the Zaire camps who had been held hostage by Interahamwe and ex-Far since 1994. Over 2 million returned to Rwanda and have since been settled. The alarming assertion by Luc Cote that Rwandan troops killed Hutus in DRC is a political statement intended to serve interests best known to him.

From a historical perspective, the refugee camps established in 1994 in Zaire that were placed along the border with Rwanda was habited by over 2 million Rwandans, most of them Hutus.

These were not normal camps, but were extensions of hutu power extremists hide outs in exile. Among the ordinary refugees were members of the Interahamwe - the killers responsible for the genocide who had fled over the borders to avoid the advancing RPF.

The Interhamwe and ex-FAR in the camps established brutal control and everyone in the international community agreed that they needed to be identified and separated from the other refugees, but neither Zaire nor any international force was willing to undertake this task.

The problem delayed the return of the refugees to Rwanda, where the RPF government was otherwise eager to receive them. When the refugees finally began to stream back, after the camps were removed by force in late 1996, some of the thugs of the Interahamwe were still among them, but the more notorious killers, unable to return, stayed in Zaire - where they continued to arm and train for violent attacks across the border.

For the benefit of our dear readers who need to refresh their memory on the background of Tutsi genocide in Rwanda, it dates way back in 1935 when identity cards were issued to Rwandans making a distinction between different social groups of Rwandans.

The Belgian attitude, setting in the distinction between the two groups and favouring one of them against the other, prepared the ground for future genocide. In earlier times ethnic based massacres had never occurred between Hutus and Tutsis. No where in the history of Rwanda whether written or oral was there any conflict between the Hutus and Tutsis, yet Rwanda had existed as a nation state for centuries.

The first massacres of the Tutsi in Rwanda took place in 1959. Thereafter, almost in a regular pattern, killings of the Tutsi became a common practice. Throughout the 1960s, the extremist government launched vicious attacks on Rwanda's Tutsi population, resulting in a mass exodus into neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Congo.

For the first time in Rwanda's six century long history, a large portion of the people of Rwanda became stateless, and was denied the right to live in their motherland. It was also the first time in Rwanda's history, that the Rwandan leadership preached a message of division, hate, and violence, resulting in repeated cycles of genocide.

In December 1963 after an aborted attack on Kigali by Tutsi guerrillas, this prompted the government to declare a state of emergency, emphasizing the need to 'clear the bush' of subversive elements (Inyenzi) cockroaches. Within days some 14,000 Tutsis were massacred in the southern province of Gikongoro, in a coordinated campaign described by historians as 'the most horrible and systematic massacre' since the Holocaust. Genocide re-occurred in 1973 and 1979.

In 1990, after the launch of the struggle by the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) to liberate Rwanda, the government launched yet another cycle of genocide. Between 1990 and 1994, the Bagogwe people of Northern Rwanda were targeted by the Habyarimana regime, resulting in tens of thousands of deaths.

There were similar attacks orchestrated against people of Kibuye, Butare and elsewhere in Rwanda. The violence that occurred in Bugesera is indicated by several sources as the dark turning-point in the anti-reform strategy of Habyarimana's supporters.

"The 1992 Bugesera massacre marked an important turning point in the development of the methods of killings, because of the central role played by extremist propaganda. For four months before the killing started, extremist politicians and ideologues had been active in the area, inciting the Hutu populace" (African Rights, 1994). Rwambuka, the mayor of Kanzenze who belonged to the central committee of the MRND, was the driving force behind the terror.

From such brief history of Rwanda genocide, it is quite absurd to compare the political events in Zaire to the 1994 genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda. The 1994 genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda is unique on its own and it is very inhuman to make comparisons with imagined "genocide" in

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