

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



Registrar Herman von Hebel cuts the ribbon to open “Casa Client”, the Special Court’s safe house in The Hague, earlier this month. See more photos 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, 30 August 2007

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact
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Awareness Times
Thursday, 30 August 2007

Why is the APC/PMDC using the Special Court to Whip the SLPP?

The APC's Presidential Aspirant, Honourable Ernest Koroma was Member of Parliament who ratified (agreed to the formation of) the agreement to set up the Special Court to try all those Sierra Leoneans whom the White Man will deem to be responsible for committing atrocities in Sierra Leone during the war. Lawyer Charles Margai was the Government Minister who sat down in Cabinet with Tejan Kabbah and Solomon Berewa and carefully deliberated and agreed amongst themselves to have the White Man come into Sierra Leone and arrest Sierra Leoneans whom the White Man believes might have committed atrocities. Margai & Ernest helped set up the Special Court that arrested Chief Hingha Norman.

I have raised this topic in the run-up to the Presidential run-off, as there is ample evidence that the issue of the Special Court for Sierra Leone was used amply as a campaign tool against the ruling SLPP in the South and East by the leader of the PMDC, Charles Margai. This follows in light of the fact that majority of the chiefs in the South and East was kamajors and so were their children, and relatives. The Kamajor tradition is therefore firmly rooted in the South and East of the country.

This article seeks to examine the Special Court within the context of contemporary politics in Sierra Leone and in particular assesses whether Charles Margai, amongst other people has standing to use the Special Court for Sierra Leone, as a campaign tool against the Ruling SLPP, given his role, firstly as a cabinet minister in the SLPP Government, when the Government agreed to have the Court be set up and secondly, his role as a counsel before the Special Court, receiving phenomenal fees in raw dollars cash, unknown to the people of South East.

The Article posits that the Special Court was a Government initiative that had the blessings of the people of Sierra Leone, at the time of government's entry into the agreement with the United Nations; and that the Court's creation was designed to promote the Rule of Law in a region of Africa that was being engulfed in violence and impunity. What was not realized at the time was that nobody, not even those who fought on the side of good over evil, would be spared, once Chief Prosecutor Crane was in possession of evidence sufficient to mount an indictment.

It turned out that the Prosecutor **INDICTED** Hinga Norman and other kamajors, much to the utter dismay and shock of not only the Government, but also the people of the South and East and Sierra Leone in general, having fought so stoutly to restore the SLPP Government. This was and continues to be a situation that is **OUT OF THE REACH OF THE GOVERNMENT** as it would be not only unconscionable but it would fly in

the face of international relations, should the Government of Sierra Leone ever contemplate withdrawal from the agreement setting up the Special Court, on account of the fact that one of their own had been indicted. **THIS IS A REALITY THAT THE SLPP GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE TO LIVE WITH.**

Opposition Politicians especially **MARGAI** and his Cohorts have played the situation right into their hands to the disadvantage of the SLPP, who pathetically do not have an effective propaganda machinery to counter the pernicious lies perpetrated against the Party in the South and East by **MARGAI** and his cohorts.

MARGAI was a Member of the SLPP Cabinet, when a conclusion was reached that the Government should enter into an agreement for the setting up of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. As one of the few legal minds in cabinet, he should and ought to have resigned his position then on the basis of his opposition to the setting up of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, if he actually was opposed to it at the time. I therefore consider him part of any conclusion that was reached in cabinet and by the Government at the time.

MARGAI has also stated to the people of the South and East that he is stoutly defending the Kamajors that have been surrendered by the Government at the Special Court. In other words, he portrays himself as the defender, and the SLPP Government as the perpetrators of evil against people who have fought for the restoration of their Government. However, I have come to learn that **MARGAI** has been getting phenomenal cash from the Special Court Registry. I have come to learn that **MARGAI** is paid a monthly salary of about **US\$ 20,000, TWENTY TIMES THE SALARY OF ANY SLPP MINISTER OR GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARY** (This fact can be ascertained from the Registry of the Special Court and is also contained in past reports and public filings of lawyers on the Special Court website; The Special Court Reports indicate that the fees for lawyers are about US\$ 20,000 per month). It therefore flies in the face of common

sense that a lawyer, who is perhaps one of the biggest financial beneficiaries of the Special Court would campaign against that institution in violation of his code of conduct of counsel appearing before the Special Court (found on the website of the Special Court for Sierra Leone), in the name of gaining political power.

MARGAI knows that the Prosecutor of the Special Court is **INDEPENDENT** and further knows that the Court was established by an international treaty. He knows that the Government of Sierra Leone has absolutely no control over the operations and processes of the Special Court. Any decision to prosecute is taken by the Prosecutor, based on the evidence collected, and settled legal principles guiding prosecutorial discretion. **HE, MARGAI IS IN THE COURT FOR THE MONEY AND TO MAKE POLITICAL GAIN AND NOTHING ELSE. IF MARGAI HAS SUCH DISGUST FOR THE SPECIAL COURT, IT IS MY CONTENTION THAT HE SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN COLLECTING RAW CASH TOTALLY THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS FROM THE SPECIAL COURT EVERY SINGLE MONTH.**

I would understand a campaign based on addressing issues such as: health care, social services etc but not one based on lies perpetrated to get temporary political control over a designated area. I would also understand a campaign stating the he, **MARGAI** is defending at the Court, but I do not understand a campaign based on the fact the **SPECIAL COURT WOULD ARREST ALL KAMAJORS IF THE PEOPLE VOTE THE SLPP IN. WHAT A DISGRACE TO HEAR SUCH FLIP FLOPS COMING FROM THE LIPS OF A SO-CALLED LAWYER OF LONG STANDING IN SIERRA LEONE.**

I call on our brothers and sisters in the South-East not to buy a cent of this Kamajor campaign tool which has been roundly utilized by **MARGAI** and his **PMDC**. He is more a financial beneficiary of the Special Court's

financial budget than 20 ministers' salaries put together. Examine the facts and issues closely and you would come to the realization that you were fed loads of lies about the relationship between the Central Government and the Special Court for Sierra Leone. I would rather implore you to vote on **NATIONAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE NATION** and for a leadership with vision for the country. **OUR PEOPLE SAY "THE DEBLE WEY YOU KNOW BETTEH PASS THE ANGEL WEY YOU NOR KNOW"**. In my time, I have witnessed an unprecedented push by the present government to create an enabling environment for the respect of human rights and for democracy to thrive: **I would NOT TRADE THE PRESENT FREEDOM AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS, I HAVE FOR NO OTHER POLITICAL SWEETTALKING ESPECIALLY AS WE HAVE STARTED WITNESSING VIOLENCE, INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF OUR WOMENFOLK TO COME OUT IN THE NUDE. IS THIS THE NEW ORDER FOR OUR COUNTRY?** I fear the worse and I hope common sense would prevail.

This brings me to another issue: the criminalization of the media by so-called rogue politicians masquerading in the name of change. These rogue politicians are using the air-waves to incite violence and bring the nation back on its knees.

I am happy that these people are using the Radio and Newspapers so that **EVIDENCE for their PROSECUTION would not be difficult to come by. THEY'VE SHORT MEMORIES! HAVE THEY FORGOTTEN SO SOON? DOES NOT THE GIANT STRUCTURE OF THE SPECIAL COURT REMIND US THAT WE SHOULD FEAR THE LAW AND ELIMINATE WITHIN OURSELVES THE CULTURE OF IMPUNITY THAT HAD PERVADED THE NATION?**

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Patriotic Vanguard website

Thursday, 30 August 2007

Special Court denies postponement

- Thursday 30 August 2007.

A source at the Special Court for Sierra Leone has told the Vanguard that there has not been any postponement of the sentencing hearing for the CDF indictees as alleged by CDF loyalist Alfred SamForay in a recent press release.

The court, the source went on, published a step by step schedule for the sentencing hearings as long ago as August 2, 2007. The schedule, now in the possession of the Vanguard, stated the following, among other things:



1. That the office of the Prosecutor (Prosecution) file any relevant information that may assist the Trial Chamber in determining an appropriate sentence no later than 4pm on Friday the 24th of August, 2007.
2. That the Defence file any relevant information that may assist the Trial Chamber in determining an appropriate sentence no later than 4pm on Friday 31st of August.
3. That a sentencing hearing be held on Wednesday the 19th of September 2007 at 10.00 am for additional oral arguments only.
4. That the length of the sentencing submissions for the prosecution shall not exceed one hour and that the length of the sentencing submissions of counsel for each accused person shall not exceed one hour.
5. That a sentencing judgment be rendered on Monday, the 24th of September, 2007 at 10.00 am.

The schedule was signed by Justices Pierre Boutet, Benjamin Mutanga Itoe (photo) and Bankole Thompson (August 2, 2007).

Free Times

Wednesday, 29 August 2007

<http://www.freetimes.com/index.php?cat=1992912064042072&ShowArticle>

Who is Charles Taylor and what is he on trial for?

Here's a Clue: He Did Not Invent Chuck Taylor All-Stars

BY ANDISHEH NOUAREE

In 1921, Charles Taylor limped into a Converse shoe store in Chicago with sore feet and a business proposition. If Converse could make a comfortable basketball shoe with decent ankle support, Taylor believed he could sell it.



The following year, Taylor began visiting basketball coaches around the country, selling his “Chuck Taylor All-Star” shoes as fast as the factory could make them.

Some 85 years and 600 million pairs later, Taylor is not only in the Basketball Hall of Fame, but he has joined the pantheon of quality footwear’s elite alongside Thom McAn, Jimmy Choo, and Drs. Scholl and Marten.

Oops. Wrong Charles Taylor.

The Charles Taylor we need to think about was Liberia’s president from 1997 to 2003. “President” isn’t really the right word though. It doesn’t convey the essence of his rule. The right word is warlord.

Taylor’s rise to warlordhood is fascinating and mysterious.

Born in Liberia in 1948, Taylor came to the United States in 1972 on a student visa. He studied economics at Bentley College in Massachusetts. While in school, Taylor became politically active within the Liberian community in the United States.

In 1979, when Liberia’s then-president visited the United Nations, Taylor led a demonstration outside Liberia’s United Nations mission office. Rather than ignore the protestors, Liberia’s president came out and debated them. The president was so impressed by Taylor (who reportedly threatened to take over Liberia’s U.N. office by force) that he invited him back to Liberia to serve in government.

And so he did. Things seemed to go swimmingly for Taylor until 1983, when he was charged with embezzling government money. He fled to Massachusetts, where he was arrested. Before he could be extradited to Liberia, however, Taylor cut his way out of jail with a saw. With the help of friends and family, he made his way to Libya. With the assistance of Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, Taylor popped up in Liberia in 1989 with an army of a few hundred men.

Taylor led one of two rebel groups that toppled Liberia’s government before waging war on one another. About 150,000 Liberians died in the fighting. By 1997, Taylor’s forces had won out and he was “elected” president. His campaign slogan, I kid you not, was “I killed your ma, I killed your pa, you will vote for

me.”

After a short exile in Nigeria, Taylor was arrested in 2006 and brought to The Hague, Netherlands, for justice.

But Taylor isn't in trouble for any of the stuff mentioned above. He's been brought to the U.N.-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone. Taylor faces charges related to his involvement in Sierra Leone's civil war. Sierra Leone and Liberia are neighbours.

Even if the names don't ring a bell, you probably know a little bit about Sierra Leone's civil war. Throughout the 1990s, Sierra Leone's United Revolutionary Front rebels waged an unimaginably hellish terror campaign against their countrymen. Using kidnapped and drugged child soldiers, the rebels shot and raped and amputated their way through this tiny nation from 1991 until a U.N.-backed cease-fire in 2002. An estimated 50,000 Sierra Leoneans died in the war.

Taylor is accused of funding Sierra Leone's rebels by laundering diamonds mined in their country. Taylor faces 11 counts, including terrorism, murder, rape, sex slavery, conscripting children, enslavement and “pillage.”

The arrest and trial of Taylor is a milestone in human rights and international law. Taylor is the first-ever African head of state arrested and tried for war crimes.

After World War II, the Allies put Nazis on trial for their, um, Nazism. But the idea that war criminals should be held accountable for their evildoing fell out of favor until the 1990s, when various actors in Yugoslavia's post-Communist civil war were captured and punished.

Though the United States opposes the permanent International Criminal Court headquartered in Rome, it's the main international supporter of Sierra Leone court. The United States is fronting most of the cash and the prosecutor is from Iowa.

The trial began in June, but last week Judge Julia Sebutinde granted the defense until January 2008 to prepare a defense.



UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED OFFICE IN SIERRA LEONE
(UNIOSIL)

Ref.No.UNIOSIL/PIO/081/2007

PRESS RELEASE

**UN RADIO SIERRA LEONE INTERVIEWS WITH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES
ERNEST KOROMA AND SOLOMON BEREWA**

Freetown, Sierra Leone, 29 August 2007 --- UN Radio FM103 in Sierra Leone interviewed Ernest Koroma of the All Peoples Congress (APC) Party and Vice President Solomon Berewa who are contesting in a presidential run-off election scheduled for 8 September 2008. The following is a near verbatim transcript of the interviews as aired on Wednesday, 29 August 2007:

Ernest Koroma:

UN Radio: Supporters of APC and SLPP have clashed in parts of the country. Given a chance now to address your supporters especially the youths who may get caught up in such incidents, what message do you have for them?

Koroma: Well we have always been on the side of caution. We have been preaching caution, given in the case of extreme situation. Any independent observer will note that notwithstanding the extreme cases of provocation, we have cautioned our people, we have been telling them, restraining them to be law abiding and to give the police the opportunity to take the appropriate action. And I think so far they have adhered to our plea, and things are not yet out of control. We have the capacity to contain them, to control them, to caution them and we are working on that. We are determined to ensure that we move into the elections as a peaceful party and the elections are conducted in a free and peaceful manner.

UN Radio: It's being said that no matter which party or which candidate wins the forthcoming run-off on September eighth, everyone in Sierra Leone, the whole country would loose if the campaign period particularly the time after the announcement of the final result is marred by violence. How do you feel about that statement?

Koroma: Well we believe that as a country the gains we have made at the 11 August elections which have been credited by both local and international observers, we must sustain that momentum. It is unfortunate that immediately after the pronouncement of the beginning of the campaign, we have been experiencing clashes. We have responsibility as political party leaders to ensure that we continue with our peace, and appeal to our people to be law abiding.

UN Radio: What is your opinion about the general praise from international observers about the conduct of the just-concluded elections?

Koroma: Well, we have made a statement subscribing to it, we believe that there are a few concerns here and there, but the overall situation has been peaceful and we do hope that we would improve on what we have done. I mean the concerns that we had in the past elections we would improve on them; the lapses that led to the over-voting in stations, the tampering of envelopes, the early start of the polling and all of these are lessons for us to learn. And I believe that if we learn the lessons both NEC and the stakeholders; I think it will be a credit to our country and that is what we should be looking forward to, not to do otherwise because we are now at the crossroads and anything that will earn us credibility and respectability is a thing that we must adopt as a nation and I believe that we as a party are committed to that direction.

UN Radio: How do you see the role of a strong opposition for the democratic process in Sierra Leone?

Koroma: Oh, I think in any democracy, the stronger the opposition, the better [for] the country in terms of governance. If you have a weak opposition, it will lead to complacency on the part of the government. But when you have a strong opposition, it will put government on its toes and I think the beneficiary, the ultimate beneficiary, will be the people of the country. So we look forward to that, I think that that is at stake.

Solomon Berewa:

UN Radio: Supporters of APC and SLPP have clashed in parts of the country. Given a chance now to address your supporters especially the youths who may get caught up in such incidents, what message do you have for them?

Berewa: Well I will repeat what I have always repeated to my supporters that we do not have to use violence in campaigning; we do not have to harass people as an instrument for campaigning. We must always ensure that peace prevails, that we should go on, trying to win the hearts and minds of the people. We should not force them; we should not do anything that would embarrass them. In the final analysis there are rights that we should protect. This is what I will tell them and this is what I have always told them. We've got our own people to know that, to accept that, and I hope others to tell their own supporters to do the same.

UN Radio: It's being said that no matter which party or which candidate wins the forthcoming run-off on September eighth, everyone in Sierra Leone, the whole country would loose if the campaign period particularly the time after the announcement of the final result is marred by violence. How do you feel about that statement?

Berewa: It is so true, it is so true. Violence is not justified at any time whatsoever, whether campaign time or no campaign time. We the leaders of the political parties that are now contesting the forthcoming elections should know that and should emphasize this on our members, we should not embark on violence, we should not intimidate the citizens. After all we say it's for them that we're going into this thing. How can we now continue to exercise violence against them or intimidation? We should not extract their support by force, we should not extract their support by intimidation or violence or harassment. We should campaign to win their hearts so that they would go freely to the polling

booth and then cast their votes for who they want. It doesn't matter who, as long as they do it without any form of harassment. That's what I think should happen. If that goes on then the elections would be respected, it would be credible and so forth, otherwise it would not.

UN Radio: What is your opinion about the general praise from international observers about the conduct of the just-concluded elections?

Berewa: Well, of course, as a senior member of this government, I think I should be proud that we created the necessary environment to have a free and fair election. Any observer looking at the process superficially will see it as a free and fair process. What could have happened before the process or in between it which observers would not see is quite a different matter. But if you saw a – people were in cue they went to vote, it was quite free and fair and I think the government deserves credit for that; creating the environment for it.

UN Radio: Now Mr. Berewa on Monday night His Excellency the President Dr Ahmad Tejan Kabbah threatened to declare a state of emergency if the present spate of violence escalates. What is your reaction to that kind of statement? What would be the consequence for Sierra Leone's new democracy if that line of action is taken?

Berewa: Well I think he was just acting as a responsible president, warning the population that if at all the present trend of the lawlessness continues, if the present trend of insecurity being meted out to the population continues, if they are not checked, then the only thing he has is to invoke the law and the Constitution to stop it. I don't think he wants to do it, I don't think he even contemplated it. But the incidents have become so repetitive all over the place that any person who is a responsible president would not sit idly by and see them continue that's what he was doing. The best way to preserve our democracy is to behave within the law. That's the better way to preserve our democracy; acting through violence, through intimidation, by harassment to other citizens is not acting within the law. It is that that would destroy democracy. If measures are taken to bring that to an end then those measures would enhance our democracy, not the other way round.

UN Radio: Okay, finally, would you be willing to meet with Mr. Koroma to show the people of Sierra Leone that the issue of politics is just a game and that you are not enemies, you are both friends and you are just contesting for the high seat of power in this country and nothing more?

Berewa: I would be more than delighted to see him, hug him or him to hug me and for us to talk politics, real politics; I would be more than delighted to do that. In spite of everything, politicians would come and go. We should be Sierra Leoneans; we should have the same objectives there is no point fighting over it, there is no point quarrelling, there is no point harassing anybody for it; we should not allow others who may have their own agenda to influence our conduct to each other. That's the type of thing I would like to tell you.

UN Integrated Regional Information Networks

Wednesday, 29 August 2007

Election Tensions Could Help Or Hinder Democratic Process

Freetown

The risk that Sierra Leone could again descend into the chaos and civil war of the 1990s remains unlikely ahead of the second round of presidential elections on 8 September, according to international officials - even after outgoing president Ahmad Tejan Kabbah threatened to impose a state of emergency following election-related riots in the main diamond town of Kono on 27 August and the stabbing of at least six people in Freetown.

"We are keeping a close eye on the situation but we do not anticipate things deteriorating significantly," head of the UN's Integrated Office in Sierra Leone Victor Angelo told IRIN on 28 August.

His spokesman Christian Strohmann said the violence was a sign that tensions are high as the second round is going to be close. "But the party leaders are doing their best to rein in their followers and we think the security forces now have the training and capacity to keep the situation under control."

In fact, many observers believe the tensions are good news for democracy.

Analysts had deemed the incumbent Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) a certain winner until 2005 when a faction led by a former SLPP interior minister, Charles Margai, broke away to create a new party, the People's Movement for Democratic Change (PMDC).

That weakened the SLPP and in the first round of voting on 11 August it lost its majority in parliament to the main opposition All People's Congress (APC).

Now for the run-off presidential elections on 8 September, Margai has thrown his support behind opposition leader Ernest Koroma.

Open race

All pundits agree the election could still go either way. "What is happening is that candidates are realising they need to do something if they expect constituents to vote for them, and constituents are realising that their vote really counts for something," George Biguzzi, the bishop in the northern town of Makeni, who was a key mediator during the conflict, told IRIN.

What is also happening is that the old system of voting along regional and ethnic lines may be being replaced, he said.

"The SLPP ruling party had almost monolithic support from the Mende [widely seen as Sierra Leone's largest ethnic group, based in the south]. Now Mende voters are divided between SLPP and the new PMDC and some may vote for the APC [which traditionally has its stronghold amongst the northern ethnic groups]," the bishop said.

None of the pundits were sure how many of Margai's Mende supporters would vote for someone outside of their ethnic group.

Possible divisions

One diplomat who asked not to be identified told IRIN the country may still divide along ethnic-regional lines, with only half the country accepting the results. "That is a worst case scenario after which the fragile peace that has taken so long to build could collapse."

One key constituency in the run-off is the Kono ethnic group, who are related to the Mende. They had reportedly sworn a collective allegiance to the ruling SLPP, according to several sources, yet individually many appear to want to break with tradition and vote for the opposition candidate.

That may partly explain the tension that resulted in riots there.

Riots

Rioters in Kono destroyed a house and other property and fired sling shots at each other, the deputy inspector of police in Kono, Santigie Koroma, told UN radio on 28 August, but he said the most serious injury was a broken thumb.

Even so, the authorities in Kono imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew and the next day calm returned, Koroma said.

In Freetown on 27 August police used tear gas to disperse rock-throwing ruling-party and opposition supporters. Witnesses said hundreds of riot police were in the area on high alert.

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

United Nations  Nations Unies

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 29 August 2007

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

International Clips on Liberia

President Sirleaf Continues Consultation with Stake Holders

Source: All Africa Global Media Date: August 29, 2007

Monrovia, Aug 29, 2007 (Liberia Government/All Africa Global Media via COMTEX) --President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf has held talks with officials and members of the Press Union of Liberia in continuation of consultations with Stake holders. At Tuesday's meeting members of the Union welcomed the opportunity to discuss issues of mutual interest with the President.

International Clips on West Africa

There were no relevant stories on West Africa in the international media today.

Local Media – Newspaper

New Maritime Boss Faces Charges in US

(The Analyst, The Informer, The Inquirer and Public Agenda)

- The newly appointed Bureau of Maritime Affairs Commissioner John W. Steward is wanted to answer numerous charges of fraud when worked as a legal practitioner in the United States.
- The publications wondered why President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf appointed Mr. Steward to such a prestigious Bureau with alleged charges of improprieties hanging on him, for which he is facing possible expulsion from the Office of Bar Counsel in Washington D.C.

President Sirleaf Outlines Key Challenges

(Daily Observer)

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf says job creation and human security are key challenges facing her administration. The President reechoed the statement Tuesday when she met with a number of media personnel in Monrovia.

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

Senate Halts Downsizing at General Auditing Commission

- The Liberian Senate has mandated the General Auditing Commission (GAC) to put a halt to its current downsizing program. The Senate on Tuesday instructed the GAC to reinstate seventy-five employees it recently downsized. The decision followed the discussion of a report submitted by the body's Standing Committee on Labor on a complaint filed by the employees.

(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)

Senate cites Forestry Officials

- The Liberian Senate has cited the Management of the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) to a hearing on Thursday.
- The Senate wants the Managing Director of the FDA and its Board Chairman to give reasons why logging activities are not taking place in the country.
- The Senate thinks that the FDA management is delaying the implementation of the new Forestry Law of Liberia.
- The Senate said the logging industry should by now be employing a lot of Liberians given that the Forestry Reform Law was passed last year.

(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)

UNMIL Installs Bridge in Bong Mines

- The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has provided a temporary Iron Bridge to replace the damaged Kaikpoo Bridge along the Monrovia- Bomi Highway.
- According to Montserrado County Senator, Hannah Brent, a team of UNMIL Engineers, under the auspices of its Quick Impact Projects, has begun the installation of the temporary iron bridge to allow the free flow of traffic on that highway. She lauded the swift intervention of UNMIL.
- As a result of the worsening situation, traffic on the Bomi-Montserrado Highway has come to a stand still.

(Also reported on ELBS 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.

Special Court Supplement
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