

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



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, 4 May 2007

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact
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Concord Times

Thursday, 3 May 2007

Special Court Resumes RUF Trial

By James Fallah
Freetown

The Special Court for Sierra Leone on Wednesday resumed sittings on the ongoing trial of the three accused members of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF)-Issa Sesay, Augustine Gbao and Morris Kallon, Trial judge, Justice Bankole Thompson in his address to the court, highlighted issues to be deliberated on in the state of conference. The defense team intimated the court about the health conditions of its clients.

Counsel for the first accused, Wayne Jordash told the court that his client, Issa Sesay underwent a four-hour surgical operation and is currently admitted at the Choithram Hospital where he is responding well to treatment.

The second accused, Augustine Gbao according to his legal counsel, is reported to be in good health while the third, Morris Kallon is also said to be doing fairly good.

However, the defense team in its opening statements denied the use of a common witness, arguing that a common witness is not in its clients' interest.

Meanwhile, the trial judge, Bankole Thompson asked the defense team to summarize its statements to meet a 45-minute time line. The defense team later called for increment of salaries which it said should be paid regularly because the prosecution team gets its salaries regularly and on time.

It threatened to boycott proceedings if the said concerns are not met.

Proceedings continue today.

[Note: The Freetown edition of the Concord Times “drowned”, or did not appear in print, on Thursday]

Awoko

Friday, 4 May 2007



Issa Sesay Reveals how RUF entered Salone

By Betty Milton

The former interim leader of the defunct Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and Special Court indictee, Issa Hassan Sesay, has told the court how members of RUF entered Sierra Leone in March 1991.

Taking the witness stand as the first defence witness in his case, Issa Sesay disclosed that it was while

he was in Form III that things began to go bad for his father who was working at the Works Ministry, so he decided to go to his elder sister who was married to a man in Makal Village in the Tonkolili District to seek assistance to further his education.

But he was, instead, taught by his sister's husband how to buy gold and since he had a little education he was asked by the husband to stay

and work in his office.

"Between 1987 and 1989 things became difficult for my brother-in-law and some of my friends told me that we should go to Ivory Coast for better education and since one of my brothers was there I then took the chance to go with them", Issa said.

He said that when they arrived in Ivory Coast, the trade they were engaged in was selling cigarettes close to the park where people

board vehicles to Burkina Faso and, he was in this trade together with some of his other friends Kafi Wai and Abdul Raham Bangura till mid 1990's.

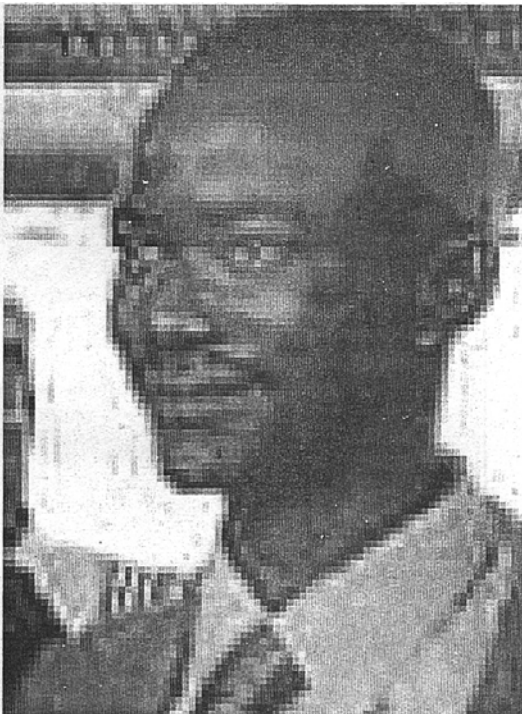
The former interim leader explained that as things became more difficult for them, one of their friends came with a bearded old man who introduced himself as Pa Morlai and that he owned a restaurant in Burkina Faso and would like to employ Sierra Leoneans.

He told of how they were promised to be paid at the end of each month and that as things were very bad for them, he agreed as his friends had already done so.

"We met Pa Morlai in a compound where he had directed us and he told us to enter a mini bus which belonged to him, and that we were going to board a plane in Mar which would take us to Burkina Faso. But instead of the bus going to Mar it went straight to Dannane in a compound where we met some Ivorians who gave us food."

Issa Sesay continued, "we were later taken to the Liberia border and then to a town called Ghana Town where we spent two nights and we were not allowed to leave the compound. We were again taken to a university campus where we stayed for three weeks."

Few days after, Mr Sesay disclosed, Pa Morlai introduced a man called Rashid Mansaray who he said would be responsible for training them in the fight against the APC in Sierra



Former RUF Issa Sesay

Leone.

The RUF former interim leader maintained further that, "Pa Morlai told us that we were going to fight the APC because they were suppressing the people of the country and that they had declared a one party state which was not good for the country."

Between July to September, the 36-year-old, said they were taken to Camp Nama which was an old barracks during the Doe regime, and that it was where they met some NPFL fighters who were in training and their manpower was above 200. He said they stayed their till March the next year.

At Camp Nama, Issa Sesay, said they were trained in physical fighting, arms and ideology which included

courtesy and discipline and that Pa Morlai was training them on how to parade.

He noted that it was during this time that he came in contact with Augustine Gbao and Morris Kallon.

Narrating further, Mr Sesay said they were told by Pa Morlai that he wanted democracy for the people of Sierra Leone and that he had given a 90-day ultimatum for the then President Momoh to step down.

"It was during the announcement that I came to know Pa Morlai's real name as Foday Sebana Sankoh and he was a rebel leader as he made a statement over the BBC."

He continued further that, "Mr Sankoh told us that fighting had ensured between

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Issa Sesay revealed how RUF entered Salone

From Page 2

the NPFL and the Sierra Leone military and that he was going to use that opportunity to enter the country and no longer

waiting for the 90 days he had given ex-president Momoh to step down."

The RUF former interim leader explained further that Sankoh went with a truck to

Camp Nama and ordered them to enter it.

"My group was ordered to attack Bomaru and the other group went to Koindu," he noted.

Standard Times

Friday, 4 May 2007

Editorial

No Justice for Sierra Leoneans

The presence of a galaxy of Civil Society Organizations, Non-State Actors, International Non-governmental organizations and the International Community in Sierra Leone has insignificantly contributed towards bringing home the celebrated theme of accessibility to justice.

The absence of this much needed justice, for particularly indigent Sierra Leoneans, has not been as a result of the inept activities of these inevitable actors in Sierra Leone, neither has it been as a result of the overwhelming ignorance and uncompromising illiteracy that presently engulfed this nation, rather it is as a result of a combination of issues that urgently need to be addressed, if we are to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Section 28(5) paragraphs (a) and (b) of Act No 6. of 1991 Constitution provides that financial assistance shall be given to indigent citizens of this nation where their rights have been infringed, to enable them engage the services of legal practitioners. Paragraph (B) includes the idea that parliament shall establish a legal aid for the citizenry of this nation, in a bid to make justice accessible to all and sundry. Ironically, this beautiful provision is an ordinary window dressing.

The executive, neither the judiciary has adequately addressed the conspicuous shortage of state counsels to prosecute and defend matters in court. Matters in the entire Freetown Magistrate Courts are prosecuted by legally inexperienced and untrained police officers, who are neither Barristers nor solicitors. This common and seemingly acceptable practice by those responsible for the administration of justice has mostly metamorphosed into situations where injustice has triumphed over justice. Those inexperienced police prosecutors within the Civil and Criminal Justice Systems have perpetually been jeopardizing clear winning matters and the justice of those on whose behalf they prosecute, for lack of evidence.

As if the Freetown Judicial system is better off in terms of the non availability of legally trained prosecutors, the pro-

No Justice for Sierra Leoneans

vincial districts and chiefdoms are in very terrible situations. There are merely three roaming state counsels that cover a total of one hundred and forty-six (1460 chiefdoms. In reality they are hardly seen prosecuting or defending cases that have to do with individuals. The issue of state prosecutors is in the hands of police officers. Thus, it is very explicit that where an experienced individual prosecutes a matter, the complainant is bound to suffer injustice.

and solicitors to opt for it. Subsequently JP's, who do not have the requisite skills and complete technical know-how and legal training to even serve as Barristers and Solicitors have been appointed to operate in what many Sierra Leoneans will refer to as the sacred position of Magistrate.

Consequently their appointment to this position has frequently resulted in loud cries of foul play and hence injustice by victims of the courts. Members of the public, Bar-

pecially the indigent. One would refuse to believe that simple matters like summary ejectments are sometimes in the court for periods exceeding four (4) years.

Other civil and criminal matters have monotonously been adjourned either to create an unending source of income for barristers or to frustrate the effort of complainant in the accessibility of justice. Since justice delayed is justice denied aggrieved individuals and victims have been structurally

legal think-tanks have postulated that the civil unrest that enveloped this nation few years back could be traced from the prevalence of wide spread injustice at that time. This is to be interpreted in the sense that if such situations continue unabated, we are moving towards the quagmire.

Without over stating their significance in this nation-state, the Sierra Leone police have been cited as a contributory factor to the entrenchment of injustice. This view is held by a very significant proportion of the nation's population. Several pertinent judicial issues have been used in arriving at this terrible view that people hold against the police. Amidst the restructuring and retraining that the police force is going through currently, they continue to demand money for bail from suspects and offenders almost regularly.

Police officers continue to unlawfully detain juveniles with suspects in the same cell-holdings thus exposing them to criminal contamination.

By and large the seemingly uncontrolled phenomenon of injustice continues to be a burning issue that must be checked at once if our baby Sierra Leone is to rise above its current socio-economic and political dungeon.

“ Amidst the restructuring and retraining that the police force is going through currently, they continue to demand money for bail from suspects and offenders almost regularly ”

The legally sanctioned existence of Justices of the Peace (JPs) as presiding magistrates over very crucial matters within the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone is another contributory factor to the rampant injustices being reported presently. The un lucrative nature of the Bench has scared seasoned Barristers

and Solicitors as well have mostly expressed dismay over the kinds of sentimental judgments given by JP's serving as magistrates of the bench.

The issue of unprecedented adjournments in the judicial system is the bed rock upon which numerous injustices suffered by Sierra Leoneans, es-

pecially the indigent. One would refuse to believe that simple matters like summary ejectments are sometimes in the court for periods exceeding four (4) years.

Most matters that go before the courts in this jurisdiction have been neglected, by the parties concerned, as a result of the un-regrettable wastage of time on the part of the court. Some reasonable political and

The issue of unprecedented adjournments in the judicial system is the bed rock upon which numerous injustices suffered by Sierra Leoneans, especially the indigent. One would refuse to believe that simple matters like summary ejectments are sometimes in the court for periods exceeding four (4) years

BBC Focus on Africa

Thursday, 3 May 2007

LEAD-IN: Next we go to Sierra Leone, where three former members of the rebel Revolutionary United Front, or the RUF, have started their defence in the UN-backed war crimes court. The three defendants include the former interim rebel leader of the RUF, Issa Sesay, who took the witness stand today. Our reporter, Umaru Fofana, was in court.

FOFANA: Neatly clad in a long-sleeve sky-blue shirt and looking well-fed, even if limping slightly, Issa Sesay told the court that he was part of the first group of fighters trained in Liberia for the RUF. The 46 year old former rebel chief said poverty in his family had forced him to go to Ivory Coast, where he met a heavily bearded man who introduced himself as Pa Morlai. The man turned out to be Foday Sankoh, who was to later become leader of the RUF rebels, who promised to take him and other Sierra Leoneans to Burkina Faso to work in his restaurants. He and seven others were later taken to Liberia, where they received military training and later entered Sierra Leone.

While Sesay looked on with his index finger supporting his head, his Defence said all the Prosecution's evidence against their client was based on fable, folklore and rumour. They said Sierra Leoneans wanted justice and not what they called "knee-jerk vengeance". Sesay's innocence will be proved by a long list of witnesses. They include former heads of state, ex-rebel fighters, members of the Sierra Leone Army, and the former UN mission in Sierra Leone.

The lead Defence attorney said his client saved several lives and improved on the welfare of many others. Wayne Jordash referred to the invasion of Freetown on the 9th of January 1999 by thousands of fighters as advanced by the Prosecution as a myth. He also denied that his client had anything to do with the alleged killing and rape that took place in Kailahun, east of the country.

If the Defence are to be believed, Sesay wanted [as heard] all crimes in his area of operation as a rebel commander, and that if anything had happened wrong in his area, it was because he was outnumbered by the wrongdoers, and not because he sanctioned it.

All women he's alleged to have forcibly married, in fact, according to the Defence, fell in love with him. Issa Sesay led dozens of rebel fighters to disarmament centers and joined President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah to declare the war over in January 2002. One year later, he was indicted on 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Transcribed by the Office of Press and Public Affairs

Agence France-Presse

Friday, 4 May 2007

Ex-rebel chief testifies in war crimes trial

Freetown - Former rebel commander Issa Sesay began testifying on Thursday in his war crimes trial arising from the activities of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) during Sierra Leone's brutal civil war.

Sesay, who rose to be the third most senior commander in the RUF, faces 18 charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. With him in the dock are two other former RUF leaders, Morris Kallon and Augustine Gbow.

Dozens of people, among them victims of the civil war, listened as the 36-year-old interim leader of the RUF recalled how he joined the rebel war, which from 1991 wrecked the tiny west African country.

The RUF's decade-long rebellion was considered one of the most brutal in modern history. The conflict killed up to 200 000 people and RUF rebels mutilated thousands more, cutting off arms or legs, ears or noses.

Sesay said he was in Ivory Coast, trying to get an education he was recruited by Foday Sankoh, then the leader of the RUF, on the pretext of job offers at restaurants in Burkina Faso.

He was among the first group of about 200 Sierra Leoneans to be sent to Liberia for training between September 1990 and March 1991.

Sesay went on to lead a string of attacks on Sierra Leone's eastern diamond mines.

Sesay, who was in the Senegalese capital early this year for a surgery to remove a bullet lodged in his leg, pleaded not guilty when the trial began in 2004.

Sesay is charged, among other things, with having abducted UN peacekeepers.

Under his command, RUF fighters allegedly captured and abducted women and girls to rape and use as sex slaves; used men and boys into slave labour; and abducted children to force them to fight in the conflict.

Earlier, Sesay's defence lawyer Wayne Jordash said he could produce dozens of witnesses, including "miners, police officers, journalists, farmers and herbalists... to reject the evidence of the prosecution in its totality".

The RUF trial began in July 2004 and the prosecution closed its case in August 2006.

Liberian warlord and former president Charles Taylor is due go on trial next month for war crimes and crimes against humanity over the Sierra Leone war.

Taylor is accused of sponsoring and aiding rebel groups who perpetrated murder, sexual slavery, mutilation and conscription of child soldiers in Sierra Leone's civil war in exchange for a share in the lucrative diamond trade.

A pre-trial status conference on Taylor, whose trial is due to open at The Hague on June 4, is due on Monday, the special court said in a statement. - Sapa-AFP

Voice of America

Thursday, 3 May 2007

Taylor Looks Forward to Start of His Trial, Lawyer Says

By James Butty

The trial of former Liberian President Charles Ghankay Taylor is due to begin a month from Friday, June fourth in The Hague. Taylor is charged with 11 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity for his alleged role in the Sierra Leone civil war. Both the prosecution and Taylor's defense lawyers are said to be busy preparing for the case.

James Laveli Supuwood is the former Solicitor General of Liberia and one of Taylor's lawyers. He has just returned from The Hague to visit with Mr. Taylor. Supuwood told VOA the former President Taylor is looking forward to the start of his trial.

"Mr. Taylor is doing well. As you know, he's a man with a very strong will power. He is looking forward that this wonderful case can start. As you know, Mr. Taylor, as a defendant in a major criminal case, does not have the burden to prove his case. It is the prosecution that has the burden to prove the crimes charged. So we are all looking forward to see this day," he said.

Supuwood said although Taylor is not comfortable with the position in which he finds himself, still he's looking forward to the merits of the prosecution's case.

"Sierra Leone has always had problems like any other country. Liberia has problems, Nigeria has problems, United States has problems, and South Africa has problems. All countries have their own problems. But to single out the president of a neighboring state as one responsible for the problems in Sierra Leone is a serious case for the sub-region," Supuwood said.

He said the Taylor trial is expected to set precedence for the West Africa sub-region because it is the first time that a sitting head of state has been indicted in the region for crimes committed in a neighboring state.

"For us it is a new experience; it presents new challenges because unless this case is properly managed, it could serve as a source of friction between Liberia and Sierra Leone. That is my fear," Supuwood said.

He said the former Liberian president would call an array of witnesses to make his case.

"Witnesses will come from Liberia, witnesses will come from Sierra Leone; witnesses will come from other parts of Africa; witnesses will come from Europe, witnesses will come from the United States; witnesses will come from all over the place because this case is a case that involves threats to international peace. So whatever it takes to bring the truth out so that mankind will have a basis for judgment as to what really took place in Sierra with respect to the role Taylor might have played is crucial," he said.

Supuwood said Taylor is hopeful he will get a fair trial. Contrary to what some had suggested, Supuwood said Taylor does not intend to use his case to put the system on trial the same way that the late Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic did.

"I don't see Mr. Taylor using this case for any other purpose than to defend himself against those who have charged him for being responsible for the socio-political problems of Sierra Leone," Supuwood said.

UNMIL Public Information Office Media Summary 03 May 2007

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

International Clips on Liberia

BBC Last Updated: Wednesday, 2 May 2007, 14:33 GMT 15:33 UK

Liberia rubber pollution denied

A US rubber firm has told the BBC it denies allegations that it is polluting a river by its plant in Liberia. Residents near the plantation, 50km south-east of the capital, say they can no longer use the Farmington River because of waste dumped by Firestone. "Our documentation does not support those allegations," Firestone's spokesperson Christina Gaines said. Liberia is recovering from a 14-year civil and rubber is its biggest export and Firestone the main producer. It employs some 6,000 people and has been operating in the West Africa country for some 80 years.

UN Hands Over Control of Diamond Certification Office to Government

May 03, 2007 (UN News Service/All Africa Global Media via COMTEX) --Less than a week after the Security Council lifted its sanctions on the export of "blood diamonds" from Liberia, the United Nations peacekeeping mission to the West African country today handed over a regional diamond certification office to the Government. At a ceremony in Tubmanburg, about 50 kilometres west of the capital Monrovia, the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) chief Alan Doss transferred control of the regional office to President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. In Monrovia, the Government Diamond Office at the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy was also dedicated today.

International Clips on West Africa

Ghana reports first case of deadly H5N1 bird flu in poultry

ACCRA, May 2, 2007 (AFP) - Ghana on Wednesday became the eighth African country to report a case of the deadly H5N1 bird flu virus in poultry. Agriculture Minister Ernest Debrah told journalists the case was detected on April 24 on a farm near Tema, a port city to the east of the capital Accra. The strain of the virus was proven by tests carried out in Ghana, in a specialized laboratory in Italy and at the US Navy Research Centre in Cairo, Egypt, he said. Veterinary officials "went to the farm and took immediate measures to prevent the spread of the disease. A complete ban was placed on the movement of poultry and poultry products out of the farm," Debrah said.

Local Media – Newspaper

Liberian Journalists Commemorate World Press Freedom Day

(Liberian Express, The Informer, The News, The Inquirer, Daily Observer, The Parrot and Heritage)

- Liberian journalists today joined their colleagues in other parts of the world to celebrate World Press Freedom Day.
- Today's programme is being organized by the Press Union of Liberia (PUL) in collaboration with its international partners.

- In the face of the celebration, a local media group, the Center for Media Studies and Peace Building (CEMESP) said it has documented more than 20 attacks on the Liberian media through various means, including an increasing number of threats of lawsuits by public officials, censorship and suspensions at the State-owned Liberia Broadcasting System and numerous assaults on journalists.

Government Demolishes Illegal Buildings around Key Military Barracks

(The News, The Inquirer and Daily Observer)

- Defense Minister Brownie Samukai told journalists Wednesday that his ministry has begun the demolition of structures “illegally” constructed in the vicinity of the Beyan Kesselly Military Barracks along the Robertsfield Highway. The exercise, according to Minister Samukai, is aimed at clearing areas considered military zones in order to create the necessary “target range” for the new Liberian army.

Sodomy at Monrovia Central Prison

(The Inquirer)

- [sic:] Reports reaching *The Inquirer* have revealed that prisoners at the Monrovia Central Prison on Center Street are actively engaged in sodomy. “When the police placed me in cell MB-3, the president for the prisoners asked me if I had a condom with me. I was afraid and I told him no. But he said he was going to have sex with me because that is the rule for new prisoners,” a victim [name withheld] said.

Newspapers Discover “Fraud” within UNMIL Staff Association

(The Parrot and The Telegraph)

- The suspended leadership of the National Staff Association (NASA) of UNMIL has been linked to financial malpractices. *The Parrot and The Telegraph* alleged that the suspended leadership headed by Madam Cyta Urey connived with some loan officers at the ECOBANK [*mainly one Clarence Marshall*] to defraud the membership of NASA of thousands of United States dollars from a loan scheme.

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

President Johnson Sirleaf Commissions Liberian Envoys

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf yesterday commissioned Sardia Massaquoi-Bangura as Liberian Ambassador to Germany, William Norris, Consul-General to Zeirequelie, Guinea and Napoleon Toeque, First Secretary and Consul to the Embassies in Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Performing the ceremony, President Johnson Sirleaf hoped that the commissioned envoys would strive to improve the image of Liberia by exhibiting competence, integrity and commitment in their assignments.

(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)

President Urges Foreign Miners to Regularize their Status

- At a ceremony to dedicate a diamond office in Tubmanburg, Bomi County, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf asked foreign miners to regularize their status or vacate the mining fields as certain foreign miners have operated in Liberia for up to 10 years without regularizing their status.
- For his part, Lands, Mines and Energy Minister Eugene Shannon reminded the public that the Government’s ban on diamond mining remained enforced, noting that the lifting of UN sanctions on diamonds did not mean that mining could now begin, and warned of drastic punitive actions against individuals caught in illicit mining.

(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)

Britain Donates Computers to the Police

- Presenting a consignment of computers to the Liberia National Police (LNP) yesterday, British Ambassador to Liberia Sarah McIntosh said that the British Government was donating the machines to equip the Police.

- Police Inspector-General Munnah Sieh thanked the British Government for the gesture and asked Britain to help the LNP in the area of capacity-building.

(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)

Firestone Workers Resume Work Following Minister's Intervention

- Speaking to reporters yesterday, Labor Minister Samuel Kofi Woods declared that workers of the Firestone Rubber Plantation Company have ended their strike action and have returned to work reopening the factory and production centers.
- Minister Woods said that he and the Agriculture Minister along with some members of the House of Representatives negotiated the return having committed to helping to meet some of the demands of the workers.

(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)

Liberian Journalists Observe World Press Freedom Day

(Also reported on ELBS and Star Radio)

Defence Ministry Demolishes Illegal Structures around Soldier Barracks

(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.

BBC

Thursday, 3 May 2007

Sudan 'will defy Darfur warrants'

Sudan's government has dismissed the warrants of arrest issued by The International Criminal Court for two men suspected of war crimes in Darfur.

"Sudan is not a member of the Statute of Rome - it is not bound by the ICC," Foreign Minister Lam Akol told the BBC.

Humanitarian Affairs Minister Ahmed Haroun and Janjaweed leader Ali Muhammad Ali Abd al-Rahman, also called Ali Kushayb, are wanted on 51 counts.



Ahmed Haroun was responsible for Darfur in 2003 and 2004

Some 200,000 people have died in the four-year Darfur conflict, says the UN.

Mr Haroun was a minister responsible for the Darfur portfolio in 2003 and 2004.

According to the ICC he was responsible for organising and funding the Arab militia known as the Janjaweed.

Ali Kushayb is accused of ordering the murder, torture and mass rape of innocent civilians during attacks on villages near Kodoom, Bindisi Mukjar and Arawala in west Darfur.

Rhetoric

Mr Akol said that the Sudanese government's position was very clear and they would not co-operate any further with the ICC.

SUSPECTS' PROFILES

Ahmed Haroun

- In charge of Darfur in 2003 and 2004 as deputy interior minister
- ICC says his work included recruiting, funding and personally arming Janjaweed militia
- Quoted as saying that he had been given the authority to either kill or forgive in Darfur for the sake of peace and security
- As humanitarian affairs minister he oversees Darfur's 2m refugees
- Aid agencies accuse of him of hindering their efforts to access the displaced

Ali Kushayb

- Known as "colonel of colonels"
- Commanded thousands of Janjaweed in mid-2003
- Allegedly promoted and witnessed rape and torture as part of the war strategy
- The government say he has been in detention since November for Darfur attacks
- But witnesses told AP that he has been travelling in Darfur under police protection

Mr Moreno-Ocampo has said his evidence relates to different incidents.

Earlier, Mr Haroun said the move against him was political and that he had a clear conscience.

In the past, Sudan has complained that the ICC has not indicted any Darfur rebels who it says are also guilty of murderous attacks.

More than 2m civilians have fled their homes in Darfur, with most now staying in insecure camps supported by humanitarian agencies, who complain of frequent harassment from the Sudanese authorities.