SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

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:
Friday, 6 July 2012

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

International News

Awoko
Friday, 6 July 2012

Special Court contempt case...
Eric Senessie imprisoned

By Sandi Halimuddin

In the case of Independent Counsel vs. Eric Senessie, the convicted subject, Eric Senessie was sentenced to a concurrent two-year imprisonment for all the eight counts of "contempt of knowingly and willingly interfering with the Special Court administration," and less than the time spent awaiting the decision.

In June 2012, Senessie was found guilty for encouraging several prosecution witnesses to recount their testimonies in the case of the Prosecutor vs. Charles Taylor at The Hague.

During the July 5, 2012 hearing at the Special Court of Sierra Leone, Justice Teresa Dorothy said one distinguishing factor of the case was the number of former witnesses approached by Senessie. She also noted the image of persistence in Senessie's actions.

She cited the provisions of Article 19 of the Statute and Rule 101 as a major factor of consideration. This law emphasizes the gravity of the offence, individual circumstances surrounding the commission of the crimes of the convicted, and mitigating and aggravating factors.

In regards to determining the gravity of the crime, Justice Teresa Dorothy said, "Matters of contempt strike at the very heart of the criminal justice system."

She went on to reject several of the defense's claims, such as: the offenses were "inchoate" rather than "substantive"; there was an

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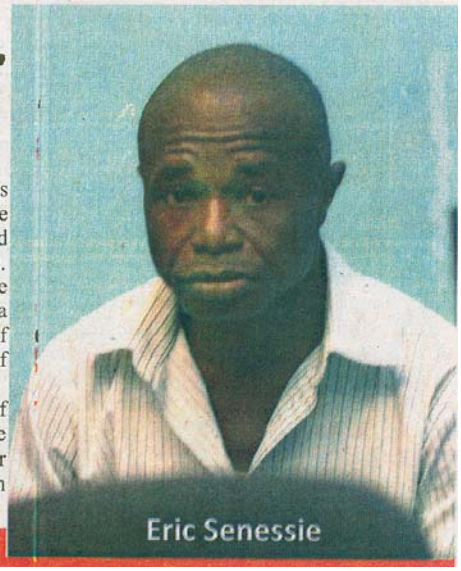

Eric Senessie

Special Court contempt case...Eric Senessie imprisoned

element of deliberate entrapment of the convicted subject; and Senessie has displayed good behavior in trial and has good respect in the community.

During the July 4, 2012 case hearing, Senessie's Defense Lawyer, Ansu Lansana, spoke of his client's leadership role in his community as a Pastor of the New Evangelical Church, Chairman of the Revolutionary United Front Party (RUFP) in the Kailahun District and a family man.

In response to this argument, Justice Teresa Dorothy said that as a prominent community leader, Senessie had a duty to uphold the justice system, not abuse his own position of power by attempting to persuade witnesses to recount their statements at The Hague. "The leadership was abused... [and] leaders must lead by example," Justice Teresa Dorothy maintained.

Justice Teresa Dorothy acknowledged Senessie's apology for not pleading guilty, which occured during the day prior to sentencing at the July 4, 2012 hearing. She noted his "sincere remorse" and "acknowledgement of wrongdoing" during the previous day's hearing, repeating Senessie's commonly used expression, "It is better late than never."

Justice Dorothy said she had taken account of all sentencing recommendations from the Independent Counsel, the amicus curiae brief, the Defense Counsel and the submission of Senessie and his lawyer. The Independent Counsel's sentencing recommendation submitted a five to sever year sentence, with a maximum fine of two million Leones. Ultimately, Justice Dorothy sentenced Senessie to two years for each of the eight counts of contempt for court.

Following the sentence, Lawyer Ansu Lansana expressed disappointment in his client's delayed submission of facts and reversal of statements the previous day. "I only wish that my client came clean before the verdict or during the trial, or before the trial. His statements came rather late. But like he said, 'it's better late than never', I wish it could have come earlier," said Lansana.

The Torchlight
Friday, 6 July 2012

Eric Koi Senessie Sentenced to Two Years in Prison for Contempt of the Special Court

Former Revolutionary United Front member Eric Koi Senessie was sentenced today to a two year term of imprisonment for his conviction last month on eight counts of contempt of the Special Court. Senessie was convicted on four counts of offering a bribe to a witness, and on four counts of attempting to influence a witness, to recant testimony given in the Taylor trial.

Justice Teresa Doherty imposed eight two-year sentences for each of the eight counts on which Senessie was convicted. The sentences will run concurrently, meaning that he will serve a total of two years in prison. Under the Rules of the Special Court, Senessie faced a maximum sentence

Contd. page 9

Eric Koi Senessie Sentenced to Two Years in Prison for Contempt of the Special Court

From page 4

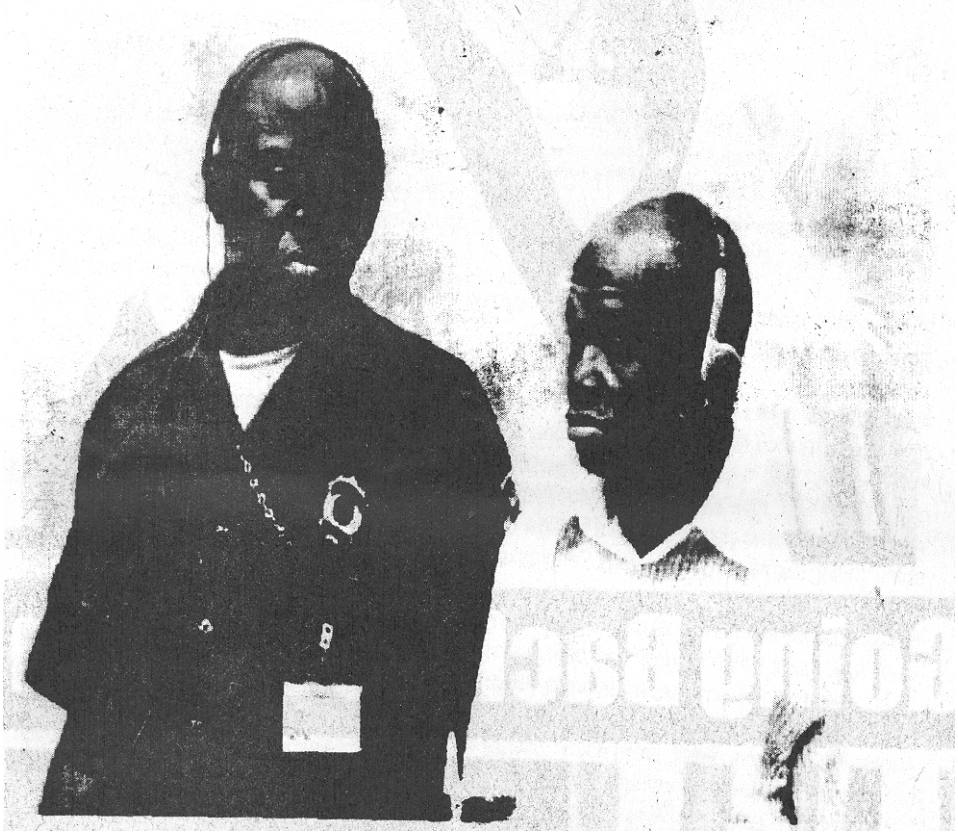
of seven years imprisonment, a two million leones fine, or both.

In their sentencing briefs, the Prosecution had recommended a sentence of 5-7 years and a two million leone fine, while the Defence had recommended a two million leones fine and no custodial sentence.

In delivering her judgement, Justice Doherty pointed to a number of aggravating factors, and noted especially the number of offences and the persistence of the defendant which, in her view, warranted sentences of imprisonment. She said, however, that she had also taken into account Senessie's expression of remorse when he addressed the Court on Wednesday.

"I accept that Senessie has now realized the errors of his ways, and it is commendable even at this late hour he has acknowledged his offences and shown sincere remorse," she said. "I have allowed for the remorse that the defendant has shown. In his own words, with which I agree, 'it is better late than never'."

Senessie will serve his sentence at a detention facility on the Special Court premises in Freetown.



Sierra Express (Online)
Thursday, 5 July 2012

Eric Koi Senessie Sentenced to Two Years in Prison for Contempt of the Special Court

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Special Court for Sierra Leone

Salone Post
Thursday, 5 July 2012
http://www.salonepost.com/sp/news/articles/article81.asp

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL - FORMER RUF MEMBER, SENESSIE, SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT


Defendant Koi Senessie listening to his sentence.

Former Revolutionary United Front member Eric Koi Senessie was sentenced today to a two year term of imprisonment for his conviction last month on eight counts of contempt of the Special Court.

Senessie was convicted on four counts of offering a bribe to a witness, and on four counts of attempting to influence a witness, to recant testimony given in the Taylor trial.

Justice Teresa Doherty imposed eight two-year concurrent sentences for each of the eight counts on which Senessie was convicted. This means that he will serve a total of two years in prison. Under the Rules of the Special Court, Senessie faced a maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment, a two million leones fine and or both.

In their sentencing briefs, the Prosecution had recommended a sentence of 5-7 years and a two million leone fine, while the Defence had recommended a two million leones fine with no prison time.

In delivering her judgement, Justice Doherty pointed to a number of aggravating factors, especially the persistent refusal of the defendant to show any remorse for his crimes in addition to the number of offences. This in the judge's view warranted a sentence of imprisonment for the defendant. She said, however, that she had also taken into account Senessie's apology when he addressed the Court on Wednesday, July 4.

During that pre-sentencing hearing, Senesie, a Lay Priest in the Evangelist New Apostolic Church in Kailahun, explained that through prayers, he received a message from the Lord to confess his sins.

He told the court at the hearing with a gallery full of 'Ex-AFRC' types according to a Special Courts observer, that he was fooled by Prince Taylor who used him in an attempt to have prosecution witnesses recount statements that they have made at The Hague.

In what his defence lawyer described as a 'prick of conscience', the defendant told of having a dream in which the lord told him to come clean and apologize for his crimes. Senesie said that he "never thought of any specific intention to undermine the integrity of the court.". He told the court repeatedly that any "creature that drinks water makes mistakes, and an apology is better late than never." He concluded his apology by asking for mercy while stating that he is a family man with two wives and eight children.

"I accept that Senessie has now realized the errors of his ways, and it is commendable even at this late hour he has acknowledged his offences and shown sincere remorse," Justice Doherty said. "I have allowed for the remorse that the defendant has shown and I agree with what he described in his own words as 'it is better late than never'."

Senessie will serve his sentence at a detention facility on the Special Court premises in Freetown.

FAST FACT: The gallery was full of ex-AFRC types because of the trial of Hassan Papa Bangura, AKA Bomblast, a former member of the AFRC Military Junta. Bangura, Kargbo, Kamara (aka Bazzy) and Kanu (aka Five-Five) are accused of interfering with a witness in the AFRC trial. Kargbo (aka Sammy Ragga) pleaded guilty and has been convicted but not yet sentenced. Bomblast is accused of witness tampering at the Salone end while Bazzy and Five-Five are accused of a similar crime at the Rwanda end.

The judge approved bail for Bomblast, but info on the terms is unavailable at this time.

Lainformacion.com
Thursday, 5 July 2012

Condenado a dos años de cárcel por interferir en el juicio contra Taylor

El Tribunal Especial para Sierra Leona ha condenado este jueves a dos años de cárcel a Eric Koi Senessie, antiguo miembro del grupo rebelde Frente Revolucionario Unido, por intentar influir en la declaración de uno de los testigos citados durante el juicio al expresidente liberiano Charles Taylor.

MADRID, 5 (EUROPA PRESS)

El Tribunal Especial para Sierra Leona ha condenado este jueves a dos años de cárcel a Eric Koi Senessie, antiguo miembro del grupo rebelde Frente Revolucionario Unido, por intentar influir en la declaración de uno de los testigos citados durante el juicio al expresidente liberiano Charles Taylor.

Senessie fue declarado culpable el mes pasado por cuatro cargos relacionados con el intento de soborno a un testigo y otros tantos cargos por influir en la declaración de esta persona.

La juez Teresa Doherty ha condenado al acusado a ocho sentencias --una por cada cargo-- de dos años de cárcel que cumplirá de forma simultánea, por lo que sólo deberá permanecer preso dos años en lugar de 16, ha informado el tribunal en un comunicado.

La Fiscalía había recomendado una sentencia de entre cinco y siete años de cárcel y la imposición de una multa de dos millones de leones (unos 400 euros). La defensa, por su parte, había pedido que Senessie sólo tuviese que pagar la multa.

Doherty ha tenido en cuenta el "sincero remordimiento" expresados por Senessie durante el proceso, durante el cual el acusado llegó a decir que "es mejor tarde que nunca" para arrepentirse. Sin embargo, ha advertido de que cometió varias irregularidades durante un periodo sostenido de tiempo.

El Tribunal Especial para Sierra Leona condenó a finales de mayo a 50 años de prisión al expresidente liberiano Charles Taylor por complicidad en crímenes de guerra y contra la Humanidad en Sierra Leona, entre otras razones por haber ayudado militar y financieramente a los rebeldes del Frente Revolucionario Unido (RUF) para garantizarse la comercialización de los "diamantes de sangre" extraídos en las zonas controladas este grupo armado sierraleonés.

Heritage (Liberia)
Monday, 2 July 2012

PYJ - Bill for War Crimes Court Will Be 'Killed'

The New Dawn
Former warlord, turned senator, Prince Y. Johnson.

Former warlord now Nimba County Senator Prince Yormie Johnson has for the first time spoken on the controversial bill seeking to establish a war crimes Court for Liberia. The bill, which is being sponsored by Grand Bassa County Representative J. Baron Brown, seeks to prosecute those who bear the greatest responsibilities for Liberia's war years.

Senator Johnson, according to the final report of the erstwhile Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), is amongst the most notorious perpetrators of the Liberian armed conflict. In a weekend interview with this paper, Senator Johnson, who is generally referred to as PYJ, declared that the bill for war crimes court in bill will "die a natural death" at the Legislature.

He said the bill carries no amount of significance and thus will be "killed."

The former presidential contender in the 2011 presidential and legislative elections observed that the bill intends to divide Liberia rather than heal the wounds afflicted as a result of the war. According to him, "Baron Brown and those calling for war crimes court in Liberia need to visit the psychiatrist."

"They are doing this to extort money from international human rights organizations for their selfish aims," he averred. The proponent(Rep. Brown), Senator Johnson further averred, has lost track of his responsibilities as a lawmaker and has instead opted to "instigate division" amongst Liberians by sponsoring a bill to establish a war crimes court in Liberia.

According to him, Rep. Brown should rather focus more on legislations that will improve the conditions of his people including building schools, hospitals and roads. Speaking further, the Nimba County lawmaker warned that a lot of top government officials, including the President would be exposed if a war crimes court is established here.

He further warned that the establishment of a war crimes Court in Liberia would "shake the foundation of Liberia." However, he said the establishment of a war crimes court in Liberia is dependent upon a request by the Government of Liberia(GOL) to the United Nation and not limited to a piece of legislation. He said Liberia is at peace now and there was no need to reopen old wounds.

Quizzed as to whether he was afraid of justice, the former INPFL rebel leader said he fought a just war and harbors no regrets. PYJ emphasized that he was happy to have participated in the rebellion, especially for the emancipation of his people from dictatorial regime that pillaged resources and carried out mass killings. "My people will defend me if anyone attempts to target me," PYJ added.

New Era (Namibia)
Wednesday, 4 July 2012
Opinion

Do International Courts Serve As Tools for Western Nations?

By Josephat Inambao Sinvula

Stephen Gowan's article on the "Law of the Rulers" in the Southern Times of May 13, 2012, was a scholarly piece of work. It was well researched and advanced the premise that, "the function of international courts controlled by Western nations is not to deter atrocities, for atrocities committed in the service of Western imperialism are never prosecuted, but to deter military action against Western interests. Indeed, Western-controlled tribunals are tools of regime-change."

Let us look at two extreme cases: that of Charles Taylor, the former President of Liberia who was convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone on a long list of atrocities, including acts of terrorism; murder; rape; sexual slavery; recruiting child soldiers; enslavement, pillage, etc. on the one hand and Libyan rebels aided and abetted by NATO leaders who "abducted, arbitrarily detained, tortured and killed" their way through the rebellion, while reducing the city of Sirte to rubble through indiscriminate shelling, in itself a war crime on the other hand.

If we follow the paradigm shift of the Court that the Prosecution had not alleged that Mr Taylor had committed these crimes in person but that he had "aided and abetted the rebels (the crimes' perpetrators) by providing them with arms and ammunition, military personnel, operational support and moral support", can we confidently say the same that they will be a Special Court for Libya to prosecute the rebels' backers or will there be indictments against Obama, Cameron and Sarkozy by the International Criminal Court?

After all, Taylor was convicted of doing what the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Britain and the former President of France recently did in Libya: arming and supporting an atrocity-committing rebel group for they aided and abetted the rebels, furnished them with arms and ammunition, gave them military personnel, provided operational support and supported them morally.

The same tools of regime change are being spearheaded by Washington to depose Syrian President Bashar Assad with watered down "sanctions; diplomatic pressure; increased engagement with the opposition ... and the looming threat of prosecution - all tools at the disposal short of military intervention for regime change" [Stephen Gowan's Emphasis]

Political pundits in Africa have equally advanced the myopic view that the UN International Court of Justice is "only targeting Africans and their leaders and not Westerners and their leaders like ex-President George Bush, Jr", for war crimes in Iraq and Afghanistan.

According to the renowned and astute Namibian Diplomat with impeccable credentials, Ambassador Tuliameni Kalomoh: Special Advisor to Namibia's Minister of Foreign Affairs and also former UN Special Representative to Liberia, as quoted by Marianne Nghidengwa in the weekly Confidente newspaper of 10-16 May 2012, critics due to sheer ignorance, are fundamentally wrong in asserting that the Court is only targeting Africans and their leaders.

Ambassador Kalomoh begins by qualifying the issue by making it explicitly clear that, "we Africans do not condone impunity. We should be held accountable for our actions but such convictions should be fair and applied internationally. We must fight impunity for justice. The Tailor trial has not met the criteria."

According to Ambassador Kalomoh, "every case before the Court was either brought by Africans or African Members of the Security Council. There is no record of African Members having voted against a referral of any case that has appeared before the Court."

For instance, Taylor's case was taken to the Court by the Liberian Government with the support ande Southern Times of May 13, 2012 was a scholarly piece of work. It was well researched and advanced the premise that, "the function of international courts controlled by Western nations is not to deter atrocities, for atrocities committed in the service of Western imperialism are never prosecuted, but to deter military action against Western interests. Indeed, Western-controlled tribunals are too connivance of key African Governments in West Africa.

Similarly, Jean-Pierre Bemba of DRC was taken to the Court by the Government of the Central African Republic for atrocities he had committed in the country. President Omar Al-Bashir of Sudan case was referred by the UN Security Council, whereas the Rebel-Without-A-Cause, Joseph Kony of Uganda was referred to the Court by the Government of Uganda and during 2011 Muammar Gadaffi's case was referred by the Security Council.

Indeed with such hypocrisy in African-led Governments today, who's fooling who when we say the Court is targeting African leaders only? The reality on the ground is that there are so many cases from Africa before the UN International Court of Justice but we Africans look the other way to ascertain who brought these cases to Court; hence, we should only be angry at ourselves!

Josephat Inambao Sinvula is currently employed at Oshana Regional Council in Oshakati, Oshana Region. The views expressed in this opinion piece are his own personal views.

The Star (Kenya)
Thursday, 5 July 2012

ICC Seeks to Change Uhuru, Muthaura Charges

ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda wants the judges to include new elements to make it easier to prove the case against Deputy Prime Minister Uhuru Kenyatta and former Cabinet Secretary Francis Muthaura. In a technical move, Bensouda filed an application on Tuesday that the mode of criminal liability against the Uhuru and Muthaura should be stretched to accept three elements previously not included by the Pre Trial Chamber.

The ICC Prosecutor wants the court to allow her to introduce many avenues by which the court can find them guilty of crimes against humanity. The prosecutor in the Special Court for Sierra Leone found former Liberian leader Charles Taylor guilty of aiding and abetting war crimes after similar adjustments. Bensouda has also asked the trial judges to reduce the elements of "indirect co-perpetration" agreed by the Pre Trial Chamber..

The net effect of the two moves, if agreed to by the judges, will be to increase the possibilities of jailing Uhuru and Muthaura. Ekaterina Trendafilova and her fellow Pre-Trial judges confirmed the charges against them in January under Article 25(3)(a) of the Rome Statute. This attaches a criminal responsibility to a person who commits a crime individually, jointly with another or through another.

Bensouda now wants the judges to stretch this liability to include Article 25(3)(b),(c) and (d). She says that Article 25(3)(a) is not the only way to demonstrate the criminal responsibility of Uhuru and Muthaura. "The prosecution acknowledges that the accuseds' criminal responsibility could equally be characterized as: ordering, soliciting or inducing under Article 25(3)(b); aiding, abetting or otherwise assisting under Article 25(3)(c); or contributing "in any other way" to a crime committed by a "group of persons acting with a common purpose" under Article 25(3)(d)," Bensouda argued.

Former ICC prosecutor Moreno Ocampo had originally only charged them under (a) and (d). In their summons, the judges ignored (d) and the case continued with only (a) in consideration. On Tuesday, Bensouda reminded the trial judges that the pretrial judges had confirmed that Muthaura and Kenyatta "specifically directed the Mungiki to commit the crimes in Nakuru and Naivasha".

The judges also found that Muthaura instructed former Police boss Gen Hussein Ali to remove police obstruction to crimes in Rift Valley and that Uhuru gave "directions" and a "mandate" to an individual "to coordinate the Mungiki for the purposes of the attack in Nakuru." The prosecutor argues that although these acts fell under (a), they could equally be categorized as "ordering, soliciting or inducing " under Article (b).

Bensouda said by an additional element of liability was suggested by the confirmation that Muthaura and Uhuru brokered a deal with Maina Njenga to place Mungiki at their disposal, fund Mungiki activities and offer institutional support. She said these acts can be classified as aiding, abetting or assisting in commission of the crimes and as "any other form of contribution" under Article (d).

Yesterday, Nick Kaufman, a lawyer practicing at the ICC, told the Star that Bensouda's proposals, if granted, would give her more latitude to secure a conviction. "As far the prosecution is concerned, it

shows that they are casting their net extremely wide and, to a certain extent, are insecure as to their chances of securing a conviction on the basis of the original selection as to the posited mode of liability," he said.

In the second proposal, Bensouda wants the trial judges to revise the threshold of proving that the two are "indirect co-perpetrators." She said the threshold laid down by the Pre Trial Chamber was "largely correct but requires certain adjustment." Bensouda told the judges that Article 21 (2) of the statute does not bind them to the Pre Trial Chamber's interpretation of Article 25(3) which is at the heart of the test for indirect co-perpetration developed by Trendafilova.

Bensouda wants to rely on the findings of the court that convicted Thomas Lubanga to determine the threshold for conviction. The prosecution is supposed to prove the existence of a common plan but Bensouda has argued that the prosecution is not required to prove that the plan was specifically directed at committing a crime. "It is sufficient to establish that the common plan included "a critical element of criminality", she argued. "Moreover, the common plan need not be explicit and can be inferred from circumstantial evidence, such as the subsequent concerted action of the co-perpetrators," she said.

Bensouda also argued that she need not prove the specific contribution of Uhuru or Muthaura under Article 25(a) if the Lubanga judgment is considered. According to the Lubanga judges, the responsibility of the co-perpetrators arises from mutual attribution based on the joint agreement or common plan. During the status conference on June 12, Muthaura's defence opposed a notice of these changes saying it amounted "to alternative charging by the back door". In her filing, Bensouda insisted that her proposals do not seek to extend the charges against Uhuru and Muthaura.

Sudan Vision
Thursday, 5 July 2012

As I See It: President Charles Taylor Trial: What's the ICC Up to in Africa?

By Professor David de Chand

"The ICC is not a court set up to bring book Prime minister of the UK and the Presidents of the United States", Former UK Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Robin Cook

Hear and know this year all folks of the world: first and foremost of all, based on the preceded quotation, we could not agree more with the statement of the then former British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook that "The ICC is not a court set up to bring to book prime ministers of the United Kingdom and presidents of the United States." We could also add through ontological, epistemological, sociological, political, philosophical, scientific, legal and logical analytical reasoning as well as inductive reasoning and reasonableness that no any other European Union leaders could be indicted compared to their African counterparts and brought to book by the ICC. What and who gives the ICC the rights of indicting the world leaders suspected and African leaders in particular of having committed genocide or the crime without a name, war crimes, crimes against humanity as well as other heinous human rights violations? What then are the legal basis and the merit and meritocracy of the ICC to become an extraordinaire extrajudicial powers international legal institution? How credible is the ICC in terms of its legal framework? What does this mean for Africa and Africans? Where are the political and legal processes of social justice and democracy, which have been referred to in many Western constitutionalism and in the revolutionary literatures of the American and the French Revolutions respectively and the Magna Carta in 1215 signed by King John to the British people as the epicenters of law, social justice, democracy and freedoms or in short- the nucleus of socially just society or the parameters any law abiding societies?

Based on our experience, the Western world given its rhetoric of the so-called "Euro-centric v. Afro-centric" agendas had often been bragging on the ideals of democracy and human right protection, which is not a product of Europe until it was exported to Greece by Greeks philosophers from Timbuktu, Mali, and in Alexandria, Egypt, and then introduced or incorporated into the Greek or the Hellenic civilization invention without giving credit to the African people and their great civilization on the Nile Valley that spearheaded throughout West, Central and East Africa until it met with the Zimbabwe and Azania (South Africa) civilizations in Central and Southern Africa, unfortunately. Although the Euro-centric historians, writers, academics and scholars would attribute the beginning of democracy a two- words combined-meaning demos (the people) and kratus (rule) or the people's rule to be one term, nonetheless, it is not a Hellenic product but rather African. It was a stolen or plagiarized property of Mother Africa because its roots and characteristics are still deeply rooted in modern contemporary African societies. By the very nature of Western societies based on extreme individualism v. compassion as in America and Africa, the concept of democracy could be possibly a European thing that Africa and the Old World do not understand. For instance, if we were to critically examine some African societies such as the Tiv of Northern Nigeria, the Nuer of South Sudan, the Islamic societies in Africa and the Middle East and compared their lifestyles', they all would surely fit and augment well with the ideals democracy (liberty, freedom, equality, social justice and fraternity) could surely ascertain and prove that democracy itself, per se, is a truly Afro-Arab concept or thing contrary to the claims by Greece or the Hellenic civilization and the Euro-centric idealists and skeptics as Greek or the Hellenic civilization product that the entire world do not understand and they could without any question argue such a claim authentically, authoritatively and forthrightly in any well-informed audiences and intellectual discourses on this planet-Earth that the

term is a Greek contribution to mankind. This is one tenets and specific raison d'être that many European and American institutions of higher learning have restricted and limited admissions of many aspiring Afro-Arab and Afro-Asian young scholars and doctoral students gaining adequate admissions to undertakes studies and research in archaeology, history and political science departments because of the Western fears that distortions that they have made or inserted in the world history and geography writings would be vigorously challenged, counteracted and rebuttal effectively and adequately by these rising would-be non-white scholars and academics. Therefore, tougher deliberate restrictions have been placed on African, Asian and Arab scholars not only to study and research to earn doctoral degrees in archaeology, history and political science in many US and European universities and colleges history and political science departments. Furthermore publications of Afro-Asian writers and researchers have been limited and scanty with more rejection of publishing of such scholars' works in Europe and North America publishing houses. In order to reverse the social permanent injuries and the denial of publications, the non-white institutions of higher in Afro-Asia should under creating publishing houses the non-white scholars. This would force the western world to open up the quest for knowledge for all in both short and long terms. One of the obviously reasons often given by the Euro-centric institutions have been that there is less or no money but aspiring whites scholar are adequately funded by the big multinational corporations, foundations and philanthropists to undertake research and writing in the above-mentioned fields. For instance, many white social and cultural anthropologists have spent years studying non-whites or indigenous cultures worldwide. How many non-white scholars could be sponsored by the whites Euro-centric institutions or establishments to study European and the Anglo-American anthropology, archaeology and sociology? Many of these bright or brilliant aspiring scholars to inspire others have been restricted only to African, the Middle Eastern and Asian Studies as a buffer-zone to prohibit them not only to earn doctoral degrees and to teach in archaeology, history and political science departments. The restrictions have been superimposed on Afro-Asian and Afro-Arab scholars to have excess to archaeology, history and political science departments tantamount to what I may term as a deliberate and willful academic discrimination, denial of access to the quest of knowledge for the sake of knowledge, racism and racialism and xenophobia of the third order on the part of the white scholars and department heads in most Western institutions of higher learning. Therefore, the quest for knowledge is colorless, non-racial, non-fallacy and knows no color at all. It is borderless like the doctors without borders operating worldwide. I do believe that God Almighty that for everything, absolutely everything, above and below, visible and invisible,... everything got started in him and finds it purpose in (Colossian 1:16) and gives it a different name like I do in my Nuer culture as "Kwoth Nhial" (God of Heaven or the sky) that created all human beings or the human species as equal and in his own image, did not differentiate such a creation, but equalized it for his purpose of driven life. Therefore, the idea of racial superiority as propagated by the Nazis, slavery in America against the Black folks and the Red men or the Native Americans and apartheid in South Africa by the Bore or the French Huguenots that later on renamed itself as the Afrikana or the white tribe of South Africa against the African majority of the population was only the utilized as the tools and sources of socioeconomic exploitation, domination and oppression. Non-white folks are no stupid or dumped or superior compared to their white counterparts who had accessed to technology during the Industrial Revolution in Europe, which helped them to exploit and spread the Europeanization of the world under the aegis of colonialism the worst and the exploitative system of its kind ever invented on the planet. The white folks were neither superior to non-whites nor the non-white was inferior or lower human beings or species to the whites. It is self-evident that all men are created equal by God the Creator of all things, above and below. Nevertheless, the only difference was not racial or physical structures but modern acquired technology through the Industrial Revolution before the non-whites acquired it. It is my believe that all homo sapiens or human beings, including our cousins the monkeys of all types who are still roaming on the trees-tops in the wild, would through metamorphosis or as in biology change of physical form that occurs through development into adulthood of some creatures, for example butterflies…etc., transfiguration, transformation or regeneration to become the next human species on the planet generations or centuries ahead.

Probably, we were once like them generations ago roaming in the world because they do not look and behave any different from us. It would seem that our behavior is no different from them, the DNA is the

same and because of these physical and genetic relationship, our cousins the monkeys are essential and parcel or the photocopy of the modern human beings [Homo sapiens]. They possessed intelligence, aspirations, determination to accomplish, but the social structures and societies created more obstacles to be overcome by so many and with only so few privileged and propertied few could make it or to overcome most of the social hurdles lied down in all societies. Therefore, there is no doubt that Europe robbed Africa of many great cultural artifacts that even some of the African antiquities still are hanging on walls of European and North American Museums. By law, African, Arab and Asian governments and peoples should claim such historical artifacts and antiquities, which were illegal stolen by the ex-colonial powers during the darkest hour of colonialism to be peacefully returned to where they belonged. Since we know now that the case the ICC has become an insult or a curse [cien] creating another permanent injury to the African intelligence, minds, bodies, souls and spirits, it would surely be better off to quit it. Actually, the establishment of the court has diminished European and the Anglo-American pride on ideals of social justice, travesty of democracy and human rights protection throughout the world. Europe is ready to punish African leaders to the brink but they would not succeed in this venture. The German philosopher Goethe says he, "Distrust all those in whom the urge to punish is strong". This is the political ambition of the Europe against Africa and African leaders. Africans people could not wait until all their leaders have been humiliated by the ex-colonial or ex-imperial powers. It is now high time or the time has ripped for Africans and African leaders to wake up and to fight for their legitimate rights and to stand up tall for the preservation of such rights that the ICC as a European neo-colonial invention seeks to evade to complete what they have left out undone during the colonial past in Africa. We must and ought to unite against the Europe and the ICC that have emerged as fests and a de facto European court, funded by and directed by Europe and specifically focused exclusively on the African continent and thereby serving Western political, strategic and economic national interests in Africa.

The ICC: A New Graveyard for Africa

There is no doubt that the ICC is a new graveyard for African leaders and unless African leaders unite, it could consume them one-by-one because Europe has vengeance for African leaders and peoples. In my capacity as a scholar and an academic researcher, I had been privileged following step by step the ICC infantile development until it became a monster searching to devour African, Arab and Asian leaders termed as the bad guys on the block on the one hand and whilst calling European leaders as being the good guys on the block on the other. Currently, I have completed research and writing my fact finds on the ICC, its intentions and its special focus on Africa in particular. I hope to present my work on the ICC for publications for publication as soon as possible. In fact, the case of Present Charles Taylor of Liberia of the first Africa Republic (1847) had indulged and intrigued me most not only as an African expert and a scholar in the international relations/law, but as an Africa scholar who has the esteem desire to project Africa image compared to what is being written by what Andrew termed as the "smart ass white boys" during Ambassador Andrew Young's tenure at the United Nations. This piece of work focuses on the swift trial and conviction of President Charles Taylor of Liberia that I had great acquaintance during my Undergraduate studies in the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Liberia (1971-1975) and prior to my departure to the United States of America as a young Graduate student from the war-ravaged South Sudan. In addition, this piece would vividly present what Africans and African leaders could do to prevent another future mockery trial in kangaroo court in The Hague, The Netherlands, similar to the case of Charles Taylor, President Milosevic of Serbia and other Serbs nationalists. The ICC as fluently stated by the former British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, that it not a court set up to indict trial and convict prime ministers of the UK and the US Presidents. We would then wonder, what kind of a court is it? Succinctly, we to explore this grave policy of exceptionalism and exclusionism of the UK, the US and European leaders brief through scientific, political, philosophical, sociological, legal and logical reasoning and reasonableness on the nature of the ICC biases and prejudices on politics of exclusionism and exceptionally particularly, on the European and the Anglo-American leaders to be indicted, trialed and convicted in the said court.