

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



The Chief of Court Management reads out the charges in Saturday's Initial Appearance of Prince Taylor.

**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:**

Monday, 8 October 2012

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

### Local News

Former Special Court Investigator Accused of Contempt / <i>OPA Press Release</i>	Page 3
Former Special Court Investigator Charged With Contempt / <i>Awoko</i>	Page 4
9 Counts for Special Court Investigator / <i>Standard Times</i>	Page 5
For Interfering With Witnesses...Former Special Court Investigator / <i>Spectator</i>	Page 6
Australia/Sierra Leone Relations Grows / <i>Awoko</i>	Page 7
Human Rights Violations are NO LONGER Swept... / <i>Concord Times</i>	Page 8

### International News

Lawyer Accuses UK of Plot to Bar Kenyatta / <i>Capital FM News</i>	Pages 9-10
--	------------



**Special Court for Sierra Leone**  
Outreach and Public Affairs Office

## **PRESS RELEASE**

**Freetown, Sierra Leone, 6 October 2012**

### **Former Special Court Investigator Accused of Contempt**

Prince Taylor, a local investigator formerly attached to the Charles Taylor defence team, was arrested early this morning on nine counts of contempt of the Special Court. The Order in Lieu of an Indictment alleges that he interfered with four prosecution witnesses who testified in the Charles Taylor trial, and that he also interfered with a fifth person who was about to give evidence in contempt proceedings.

Prince Taylor, who is a Sierra Leonean and not related to Charles Taylor whose case is on appeal before the Special Court, was charged on evidence given by Eric Koi Senessie at his sentencing hearing, and from subsequent further investigations. Mr. Senessie was convicted in June 2012 on eight counts of contempt of court.

On Thursday, 4 October 2012, Justice Teresa Doherty found that evidence presented by the Independent Counsel was sufficient to support a *prima facie* case against Prince Taylor pursuant to Rule 77 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and issued an Order in Lieu of an Indictment charging him with nine counts of contempt. Four counts (1, 3, 5 and 6) allege that Prince Taylor offered a bribe to a witness to recant testimony given before the Court, and four counts (2, 4, 7 and 8) allege that he otherwise interfered with a witness to recant testimony.

Count 9 alleges that Prince Taylor interfered with a witness about to give evidence in proceedings before a Chamber by “instructing and otherwise persuading Eric Senessie to give false information to the Independent Counsel appointed by the Registrar on the order of Trial Chamber II.”

Prince Taylor was arrested in Bo by the Sierra Leone Police acting on a warrant issued by the court as provided under the Special Court Agreement (2002). He will appear before the Court for his initial appearance later today. For his initial appearance, he will be represented by Defence Counsel from the Office of the Principal Defender. The Principal Defender will then work with him to secure defence counsel.

#END

Awoko

Monday, 8 October 2012



## Former Special Court Investigator charged with Contempt

By Poindexter Sama

Prince Lawrence Taylor, a local Investigator formerly attached to the Charles Taylor's Defence Team is presently standing trial on nine (9) counts charge of contempt of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Prince is alleged to have interfered with four prosecution witnesses, who testified in the Charles Taylor Trial, and that he also interfered with a fifth person who was about to give evidence in contempt proceedings. Prince Taylor, a Sierra Leonean and not related to Charles Taylor, whose case is on appeal before the Special Court, was charged on evidence given by Eric Koi Senessie at his sentencing hearing, and from subsequent investigations. Senessie was convicted in June 2012 on eight counts of Contempt of Court.

Justice Theresa Doherty of the Special Court on 4th October found that the evidence presented by the Independent Counsel was sufficient to support a case against Prince Taylor pursuant to Rule 77 of Procedures and Evidence, and issued an Order in lieu of an indictment charging him with nine counts of contempt.

Four Counts (1, 3, 5 and 6) alleged that Prince Taylor offered a bribe to a witness to repudiate testimony given

before the Court, and another four counts (2, 4, 7 and 8) alleged that he otherwise interfered with a witness to recant testimony.

Furthermore, count 9, alleged that Prince Taylor interfered with a witness about to give evidence in proceedings before a Chamber by "instructing and otherwise persuading Eric Senessie, to give false information to the Independent Counsel appointed by the

Registrar on the orders of Trial Chamber II"

Prince, who ceased working for the Special Court at the end of 2010, was arrested in Bo by the Sierra Leone Police acting on a warrant, issued by the court as provided under the Special Court Agreement of 2002.

In his initial appearance yesterday before the Trial Chamber, dressed in a lacoste shirt embroidered in multiple

stripes with both hands placed on his back, Prince pleaded not guilty to all nine counts charged against him by the Special Court.

He was represented by the Principal Defender, Lawyer Fatmata Hanciles in the absence of his head of Defence Counsel Rodney Dixon who is presently in London and likely due to appear on the adjourned date: 10th October, 2012 at 2:00 pm.



Standard Times  
Monday, 8 October 2012



**P**rince Taylor, a local investigator formerly attached to the Charles Taylor defence team was arrested early Saturday morning on nine-count charge of contempt of the Special Court.

The Order in Lieu of an Indictment alleges that he interfered with four prosecution witnesses who testified in the Charles Taylor trial and that he also interfered with a fifth person who was about to give evidence in contempt proceedings.

Prince Taylor, who is a Sierra Leonean and not related to Charles Taylor whose case, is on appeal before the Special Court was charged on evidence given by Eric Koi Senessie at his sentencing hearing, and from subsequent further investigations.

Mr. Senessie was convicted in June 2012 on eight counts of contempt of court.

On Thursday, 4 October 2012, Justice Teresa Doherty found that evidence presented by the Independent Counsel was sufficient to support a prima facie case against Prince Taylor pursuant to Rule 77 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and issued an Order in Lieu of an Indictment charging him with nine counts of contempt.

Four counts (1, 3, 5 and 6) allege that Prince Taylor offered a bribe to a witness to recant testimony given before the Court, and four counts (2, 4, 7 and 8) allege that he otherwise interfered with a witness to recant testimony.

• PAGE 23

## 9 COUNTS FOR SPECIAL COURT INVESTIGATOR

### FROM PAGE 1

Count 9 alleges that Prince Taylor interfered with a witness about to give evidence in proceedings before a Chamber by "instructing and otherwise persuading Eric Senessie to give false information to the Independent Counsel appointed by the Registrar on the order of Trial Chamber II." Prince Taylor was arrested in Bo by the Sierra Leone

Police acting on a warrant issued by the court as provided under the Special Court Agreement (2002). He will appear before the Court for his initial appearance later today. For his initial appearance, he will be represented by Defence Counsel from the Office of the Principal Defender. The Principal Defender will then work with him to secure defence counsel.

## ***For Interfering With Witnesses...*** **Former Special Court Investigator** **Accused Of Contempt**

**P**rince Taylor, a local investigator formerly attached to the Charles Taylor defence team, was arrested early Saturday morning on nine counts of contempt of the Special Court.

The Order in Lieu of an Indictment alleges that he interfered with four prosecution witnesses who testified in the Charles Taylor trial, and that he also interfered with a fifth person who was about to give evidence in contempt proceedings.

Prince Taylor, who is a Sierra Leonean and not related to Charles Taylor whose case is on appeal before the Special Court, was charged on evidence given by Eric Koi Senessie at his sentencing hearing, and from subsequent further investigations.

Mr. Senessie was convicted in June 2012 on eight counts of contempt of court.

On Thursday, 4th October 2012, Justice Teresa Doherty found that evidence presented by the Independent Counsel was sufficient to support a prima facie case against Prince Taylor pursuant to Rule 77 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and issued an Order in Lieu of an Indictment charging him with nine counts of contempt.

Four counts (1, 3, 5 and 6) allege that Prince Taylor offered a bribe to a witness to recant testimony given before the

Court, and four counts (2, 4, 7 and 8) allege that he otherwise interfered with a witness to recant testimony.

Count 9 alleges that Prince Taylor interfered with a witness about to give evidence in proceedings before a Chamber by "instructing and otherwise persuading Eric Senessie to give false information to the Independent Counsel appointed by the Registrar on the order of Trial Chamber II."

Prince Taylor was arrested in Bo by the Sierra Leone Police acting on a warrant issued by the court as provided under the Special Court Agreement (2002).

He appeared before the Court for his initial appearance later in the day, where he was represented by Defence Counsel from the Office of the Principal Defender.

The Principal Defender is now working with him to secure a defence counsel.

The Special Court is an independent tribunal established jointly by the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone.

It is mandated to bring to justice those who bear the greatest responsibility for atrocities committed in Sierra Leone after 30th November 1996.

## Awoko (Online)

Friday, 5 October 2012

### **Australia/Sierra Leone relations grows**

The Australian High Commissioner to Sierra Leone, H.E William (Billy) Williams is in Freetown for a farewell visit, after concluding his tour of duty in Ghana and accredited to Sierra Leone.

Reflecting on his time in the region, Williams said “I am proud that during the time I have served as Australia’s High Commissioner to Sierra Leone, my country has made a significant contribution to economic growth, long-term peace and security in Sierra Leone, through both our commercial engagement and development assistance.

The commencement of our scholarships program, establishment of major co-operation projects with the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture, and deployment of a dedicated Australian peace building adviser to Sierra Leone since 2011, are all excellent signs of a relationship that is strong, healthy and growing.”

Australia’s aid program to Sierra Leone has grown significantly in the last five years, focusing on building capacity in agriculture, mining governance and public policy. Through the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Australia has provided AUD1.5 million for the Smallholders Commercialization Program, which will improve food security and address youth unemployment.

This week, the High Commissioner will launch the latest phase of this project, a training centre where Agriculture Ministry officials from across Sierra Leone will receive food security training.

Australia is also supporting the Sierra Leone Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC) to develop a Training Framework and Plan.

Also, 20 MFAIC officials have already attended Australian-funded diplomacy training. Since 2010, 27 Sierra Leoneans have been awarded long and short term scholarships, through the Australian Awards for Africa program, with more to depart for Australia in 2013.

The Australian Awards program offers 1,000 scholarships annually across Africa.

This range of support is part of Australia’s broader commitment to peace building in Sierra Leone. Australia has provided AUD 4 million to the UN Peace building Fund as well as AUD 1.5 million to the Special Court for Sierra Leone since 2010.

Australia’s aid program builds on the strong relations being forged by Australia’s private sector, whose interests and investments are expanding in Sierra Leone.

Australian companies are now active in Sierra Leone’s iron ore, petroleum and diamond sectors, supporting the country’s long-term economic development.



# ISSUES

By Bankole Clifford  
Ekundayo Morgan,  
Human Rights Activist

## Human Rights Violations are NO LONGER swept under the Carpet

In a country where the tenets of the rule of law, human rights, democracy and good governance are upheld, the state has the primary responsibility to ensure that fundamental rights and freedoms of all its citizens are jealously guarded. Also, for the full enjoyment of human rights, duty bearers must ensure that they adopt and utilize the rights-based approach in the execution of their duties.

State parties, by signing and ratifying human rights conventions, must at national level commit themselves to avoiding any action that would violate or lead to the violation or abuse of human rights. Also, most treaty obligations require states to take positive steps to adopt assenting measures to create the conducive atmosphere for the enjoyment of human rights. In most cases, countries create human rights enforcement systems, which may include a human rights commission to monitor or investigate claims of violations.

The respect and observance of fundamental human rights by government allows individuals and communities to fully develop. These rights include life, liberty and security of the individual, freedom

every,  
ssion,  
n and

and legislation. The second contains violations related to patterns of discrimination and the third includes violations related to the state's failure to fulfill minimum core obligations of the enumerated rights.

Violations in the first category are principally acts of commission which are activities of government that contravene the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) standards for example. Others are policies or laws that create conditions unfavorable to the realization of recognized ESC rights. Labeling these failures of state policy as violations of the ICESCR, the language of Article 5 should be borne in mind: "Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein".

A violation related to patterns of discrimination, in the second category, represents a fundamental breach of the ICESCR. Article 2(2) calls on state parties to guarantee that the rights catalogued in the covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national

or social origin, property, birth or status. Article 3 further amplifies that state parties are required "to undertake to ensure the equal rights of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights set forth in the present covenant".

Violations in the third category represent government's failure to fulfill minimum core obligations. The application of these minimum core obligations to ensure the satisfaction of all rights is incumbent upon every state party. Similarly, even in times of severe resource constrains the vulnerable members of society "can and indeed must" be protected by the adoption of relatively low-cost targeted programs. The state has obligations to respect, protect, and fulfill provisions of instruments they have signed. In other words, the state has a duty to abstain from acts that deny the integrity of the individuals or infringe on his/her human rights. When a state refuses to perform its obligation to respect, protect and fulfill human rights, it may degenerate into violating the rights of its citizen. This can be manifested in diverse areas in society, which might take a form of arrest as a violation of the individual's right to liberty or prohibition of rallies or public demonstrations as violation of the right to freedom of

association.

In addition to the obligation to respect, the state has the obligation to protect human rights. When a state relinquishes its obligation to protect the rights of her citizens, violations of several rights occur.

This follows therefore that the state has the primary duty to take measures necessary to prevent other individuals or groups from infringing on the rights of other individuals or groups.

Another level of obligation expected of the state includes that of the obligation to fulfill certain measures that would avail opportunities to obtain satisfaction on needs that cannot be secured through personal efforts such as adopting basic health care systems or implementing free education system on primary education, good roads, shelter, employment with reasonable pay, etc.

In conclusion, it is quite obvious from the above discourse that violations of human rights are no longer "an internal affair"; government could be held accountable for contravening international and or regional human rights instruments of which it is a party.

**Bankole Clifford Ekundayo Morgan, has been a promoter and protector of Human Rights for a long time now.**



## Capital FM News (Kenya)

Friday, 5 October 2012

### Lawyer accuses UK of plot to bar Kenyatta

Posted by BERNARD MOMANYI



Kenyatta is facing trial at the ICC alongside three other Kenyans/CFM-File

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct 5 – A top UK lawyer has accused Britain of working to block Deputy Prime Minister Uhuru Kenyatta from running for the presidency in the forthcoming general elections.

**Courtenay Griffiths**, in an opinion published in The Telegraph on Friday under the headline ‘The International

Criminal Court is hurting Africa,’ argues that Britain is using a case facing Kenyatta at The Hague-based ICC to block his presidential bid in favour of Prime Minister Raila Odinga.

“Britain does not want Mr Kenyatta to be President of Kenya. It sees its interests as best served through the election of Mr Odinga in the forthcoming contest, a peculiar position given Odinga’s former support for East Germany and Cuba (his son is named Fidel Castro Odinga). The Western-educated Kenyatta appears a more obvious choice, had the British not been involved in the incarceration of his father,” said Griffiths.

The barrister who unsuccessfully defended former Liberian President Charles Taylor at his war crimes trial claims the case against the four Kenyans at The Hague is defective as the ICC has not directly sourced witnesses.

Kenyatta is facing trial at the ICC alongside former Civil Service chief Francis Muthaura, Eldoret North MP William Ruto and journalist Joshua arap Sang.

They are accused of planning or financing the deadly post election violence of 2008 which led to the deaths of at least 1,300 people and displacement of thousands more.

“Instead, it outsourced evidence-gathering to local intermediaries. In the Kenya case, these intermediaries happened to be well known associates of Raila Odinga, the current prime minister of Kenya, and Mr Kenyatta’s long-term political opponent,” he said.

Griffiths said Britain’s support for the International Criminal Court is wrong and undermines its credibility in African countries.

The barrister argues that the foreign policy adopted by the UK to Kenya is dangerous due to the appointment of Henry Bellingham as Minister for Africa.

“This is not a Frederick Forsyth novel, but the dangerous reality of Britain’s foreign policy towards Kenya. Henry Bellingham, our Minister for Africa, is a close friend of Simon Mann, the mercenary who

tried and failed to orchestrate a coup in Equatorial Guinea,” Griffiths wrote in the opinion published on Friday.

He said Bellingham has publicly supported the work of the International Criminal Court that has so far only tried black Africans, when, from Libya to Syria, there are many more victims who still await justice.

“Some would argue it is reasonable for countries to exercise their power in foreign countries through legal means,” he said.

The lawyer said he is convinced that Britain’s support for the ICC, and in particular funding of the Kenya case, is seriously undermining its credibility and influence in Africa.

“The case against Uhuru Kenyatta, the Deputy Prime Minister of Kenya, is of serious concern, not only because of the serious lack of evidence against him, but also because of the methods used to obtain this evidence,” the opinion said.

The view implies that the evidence relied on to nail Kenyatta was sourced by individuals close to the Kenyan Prime Minister.

Thus, “this case, which revolves around a single witness sourced by those close to Mr Odinga, should set off alarm bells in the Foreign Office.”

The opinion concludes that “for Britain to maintain its influence in Kenya and therefore in Africa it needs to withdraw its support and funding of the Kenyatta case.”