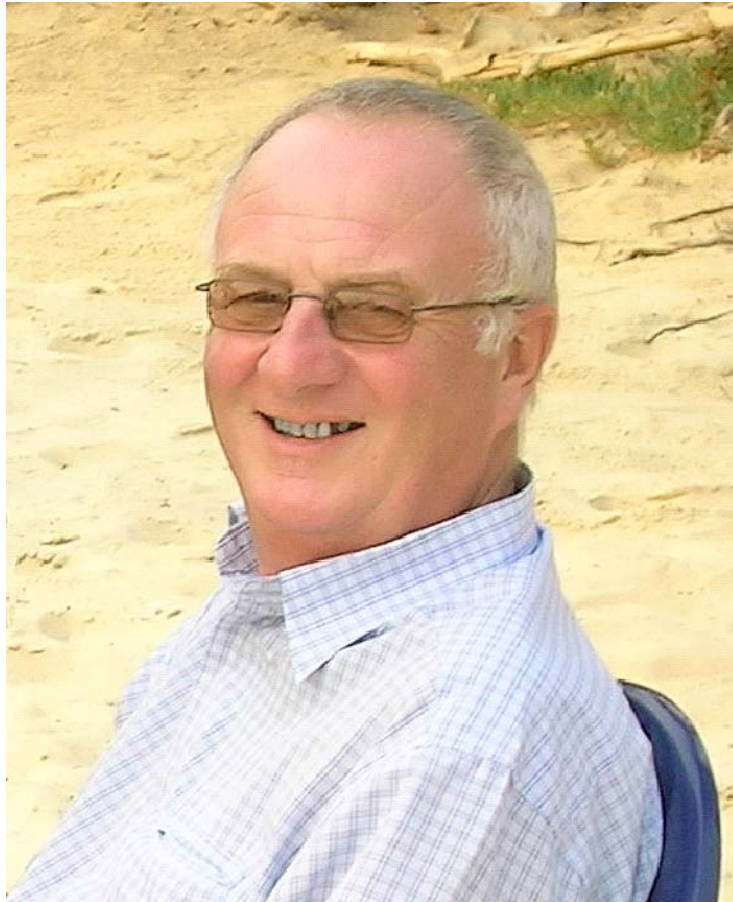


**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE**



Alexander Moore, 1942-2008
Deputy Chief of Detention (January-June 2008), Detention
International Supervisor (December 2004-December 2007)

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, 9 June 2008

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

Monday, 9 June 2008



Over payment to Prosecution witness... Issa Sesay raises concern

The Issa Sesay defence team in their motion filed to the trial chamber over the payment for evidence by the prosecution to witnesses has submitted that "the integrity of the RUF trial and the legacy of the Special Court may well have been undermined by the payments or the public perception of them. It is imperative thus that the Trial Chamber seeks the truth and restores that which has been damaged."

The defence team revealed that there is convincing evidence that the Prosecution is providing improper benefits and inducements in the form of payments to witnesses in order to obtain testimony.

The available evidence provides prima facie proof that the Prosecution's so-called Witness Management Unit (WMU) instead of the Witness and Victim Section (WVS) provides witnesses with payments unrelated to legitimate, necessary, or appropriate witness expenses or security issues

and that they [defence team] can substantiate their findings. They further noted that some of these payments are administered to witnesses to secure information, to ensure their "co-operation", and as reward for testimony that assists the Prosecution "thus undermining the integrity of the RUF trial by inducing witnesses to provide false testimony against the Accused."

Noting that these payments, provided through the auspices of the WMU, are 'ultra vires' the Statute of the Special Court they urged the Trial Chamber to look into these payments and investigate them before the closing of the RUF case.

It is argued that although the Prosecution has a responsibility to provide measures for the security and welfare of potential witnesses when they are necessary for the limited purposes of its investigations, this duty arises pursuant to certain Rules provided by the court but that the Statute and the Rules states that only the

Registrar, through the WVS, is mandated to provide protective measures and security arrangements, counseling and other appropriate assistance for witnesses/victims who appear before the court not the prosecution.

The team submitted that it is clear that the WMU not only makes unwarranted and impermissible payments to witnesses but also has not fulfilled its disclosure obligations therein.

The Prosecution has a duty to "make a statement disclosing to the defence the existence of evidence known to the Prosecution which may affect the credibility of prosecution witnesses" they argued.

The defence counsel Order that the Prosecution provide a person or persons to attend the Trial Chamber to provide witness testimony concerning the role and function of the WMU in relation to witnesses and the details of all its payments to witnesses and also order that the disclosure of all payment records of the WMU be made to facilitate the aforementioned hearing.

PAGE 13 STANDARD TIMES Monday June 9, 2008

BY JOSEPH A K SESAY

The Appeals Chamber of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), before Honourable Justice George Gelaga King presiding and Raja Fernando, Emmanuel Ayoola, Renate Winter and Jon Kamanda, on Wednesday 28th May 2008 delivered its judgment in the appeals case of The Prosecutor against Moinina Fofana and Allieu Kondewa, former leaders of the Civil Defence Forces (CDF). The Appeals Chamber, after dismissing most of the Prosecution's grounds for appeal and allowing most or in part of Kondewa's grounds for appeal, reversed the Trial Chamber's judgment and subsequently increased the sentences of 2nd August and 9th October 2007 respectively. The Trial Chamber's judgment convicted Fofana on four of the eight counts charged and sentenced him to a separate six years in prison for counts 2 and 4, three years for count 5 and four years for count 7. Kondewa was convicted on five of the eight counts charged and was sentenced to a separate eight years in prison for counts 2 and 4, five years for count 5, six years for count 7 and seven years for count 8. The Appeals Chamber by a majority with Justice George Gelaga King and Justice Jon Kamanda dissenting, reversed these decisions and enter guilty findings for count 1 charging murder, a crime against humanity for both accused. They therefore increased the sentences to fifteen years in prison for counts 1, 2 and 4 and five years for count 5 in the case of Fofana and twenty years in prison for counts 1, 3 and 4 and seven years for count 5 in the case of Kondewa. A not guilty finding substituted the Trial Chamber's initial guilty finding for count 8 in the case of Kondewa and he was subsequently discharged on that count. These sentences will be served concurrently with credit for the time they were detained pending trial.

The summary of the appeals judgment was read in court by Justice King, and included issues relating to the background of the CDF, the position of the convicted persons, the Trial Chamber's judgment and sentences, the grounds of appeals, the Appeals Chamber's findings and a general deposition. The



Inside The Court Room

BY STANDARD TIMES LEGAL TEAM

Special Court Appeals Chamber delivers dramatic judgment in CDF case

Appeals Chamber noted that only the Prosecution and Counsel for Allieu Kondewa appealed against the judgment of Trial Chamber I of the SCSL pursuant to Article 20 of the Court's Statute and Rule 106 of the Court's Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The Appeals Chamber, in making their findings, noted that Moinina Fofana and Allieu Kondewa became members of the CDF with the former being the director of war and the latter a high priest responsible for initiation into the Kamajor society. The appellants' grounds for appeal touched on issues relating to

Kondewa's first ground for appeal touched on superior responsibility, arguing that the Trial Chamber erred in determining the proper control test to prove a superior/subordinate relationship. A majority of the Appeals Chamber, with Justice King dissenting, found that Kondewa was in a position of trust and had power that would amount to effective control. The second ground for appeal argued that the finding of murder should be reversed since the only evidence to corroborate that fact was skeletal and hearsay. The Appeals Chamber noted that the evidence which

only such error would invalidate their decision. While it rejected in part or entirely all their remaining grounds for appeal, it granted them their tenth ground of appeal. This touched on the issue of sentencing and requested the Appeals Chamber to impose heavier sentences that would reflect the true deterrence aim of International Humanitarian Law. With Justices King and Kamanda dissenting, the Appeals Chamber upheld the Prosecution's submission and reversed the Trial Chamber's sentences for counts 2, 4 and 5 and imposed a new set of sentences for

2003, after Norman's indictment in March 2003. On 31 May, 2004, the Appeals Chamber ruled that the recruitment of child soldiers had codified as a crime under customary international law before the beginning of the period covered by the Special Court's mandate, a key decision allowing the recruitment of child soldiers to be charged as a crime by the Special Court. In June 2004, the Chamber joined the three trials. The Prosecution opened its case on the 3rd June 2004, calling on 75 Prosecution witnesses including 3 expert witnesses over 131 trial days. On the 20th September 2005, the Trial Chamber convened for oral arguments on the Motion for Acquittal as the Defence teams submitted that they had no "case to answer". The Chamber subsequently ruled on the 21st October 2005, ordering the Defence Teams to prepare and present their cases. Upon Norman's death in February 2007, the Trial Chamber terminated proceedings against him on the 21st of May 2007 after the objection of his Counsel. Judgments were handed down on 2nd August 2007 with a sentencing hearing on the 19th September 2007. Sentencing judgments were subsequently handed down on the 9th October 2007 and the Appeals Chamber convened for oral hearings and submission on the 12th and 13th March 2008. In January 2006, the Defence started their case and collectively presented 44 Defence Witnesses over 112 trial days. After Norman's death in February 2007, the Trial Chamber terminated proceedings against him on the 21st May 2007 on the objection of his Counsel. Judgments were handed down on 2nd August 2007 with a sentencing hearing on the 19th September, 2007. Sentencing judgments were subsequently handed down on the 9th October 2007 and the Appeals Chamber convened for oral hearings and submission on the 12th and 13th March 2008.

In their judgment, the Appeals Chamber noted that it dismissed the findings of both Justices King and Kamanda and upheld the majority decision of the Trial Chamber. They noted that they replaced the not guilty finding for count 1 and 3 with guilty findings and increased the prison sentences from six years for Fofana to fifteen years and eight years for Kondewa to twenty years, with credit for the time in detention pending trial

enlistment of child soldiers, cumulative convictions, superior responsibility, aiding and abetting the commission of crimes, burning and pillage, acts of terrorism, decision to amend the indictment, admissibility of evidence of sexual violence and sentencing procedure. These grounds for appeal suggested that the Trial Chamber, in reaching its decision, had erred in fact and in law thus invalidating the judgment. The prosecution in their appeal noted inter alia that the CDF had directed a widespread attack against civilian populations and the Trial Chamber erred by not convicting the accused for the commission of these crimes.

the Trial Chamber evaluated did not establish the elements for the conviction of murder, and subsequently granted the appellant's request. The prosecution succeeded in their request to the Appeals Chamber to enter guilty findings for both counts 1 and 3 charging murder and inhumane acts respectively, as a crime against humanity. The Appeals Chamber substituted the Trial Chamber's judgment of not guilty with guilty findings for these counts in relation to Kondewa and count 1 for Fofana. The Appeals Chamber also noted that the Prosecution did not attempt to prove that the Trial Chamber erred in fact and law and

counts 1 and 3.

In their judgment, the Appeals Chamber noted that it dismissed the findings of both Justices King and Kamanda and upheld the majority decision of the Trial Chamber. They noted that they replaced the not guilty finding for count 1 and 3 with guilty findings and increased the prison sentences from six years for Fofana to fifteen years and eight years for Kondewa to twenty years, with credit for the time in detention pending trial. These sentences are to be enforced immediately and the convicts are to remain in the Court's custody.

The Prosecution indicted Fofana and Kondewa in June

Peep!

Monday, 9 June 2008

are the courts fair to women lawyers?

Sarah A. Davies

Strictly speaking, there are no females before the courts in Sierra Leone.

Even though a lady, Justice Umu Tejan-Jalloh is acting Chief Justice, female lawyers and judges are generally seen as male and legal draftmanship employs the male pronoun to describe the entire human race (**even though men are in the minority**)

The Sierra Leone legal system has inherited the oldest and most sexist modes of the British legal tradition. Even though our former colonial masters have updated most of these, we still cling to them stubbornly.

Take the dress code for female lawyers.

"We are expected to wear black skirts and white blouses. If you do wear trousers, they must be dark and not tight fitting. You should wear a jacket to cover up your feminine shape at the



our women still have to tie their heads before audience in court

back" some female lawyers informed me.

These dress codes for women are under review. Master and Registrar Edwin Bailor accepts that much of these codes are obsolete, 19th century hangovers.

Women in trousers are not allowed to attend court sessions. They are expected to change into skirts or African wrappers.

According to Jamesina King, a senior lawyer and member of the female group L.A.W.Y.E.R.S,

the head-covering rule is completely ridiculous.

"A women in court must have her head covered. She's supposed to wear a scarf. But many of our women who don't have one, often tie black plastic bags to their heads. In a modern society, this is unsightly and indecent".

Even most of our churches no longer require mandatory head coverings for women. It's a wonder why women can't simply go to court with their heads

uncovered.

Although most female lawyers denied that there was overt sexual discrimination at the Bar, there's no doubt that it is still seen as sort of Old Boys Club.

Most female lawyers feels uncomfortable in these courtrooms and often seek employment as legal attaches of ngos or in the banks.

There, many say, they can organize their work and escape the cramped and congested conditions of our courts.

Cotton Tree News

Wednesday, 4 June 2008

RUF Trial continues with second witness

Written by Ndeamoh Mansaray

The RUF trial continues at the Special Court sitting in Freetown. Chamber One listened to the testimony of the second witness in the Gbao defense. The witness DAG 048 was a Military Police in the RUF. Lead Counsel for the Gbao defense John Cameh examined the witness about his client's position in the RUF. The witness told the court that Gbao was the overall Commander of the Internal Defense Unit in the RUF. He said he first met Gbao in Kailahun in 1993, and later in 1995, as an instructor at Bayama base where the accused taught members the RUF's ideology. He said the ideology included fair payment for what they buy non harassment of civilians, and forcefully taking civilians' property. The witness said security personnel under the RUF including Gbao did not go to the frontline but served as intelligence officers and investigators. He said Gbao and other security personnel were not regarded by other members especially fighters that even molested them. He said those rules were later disobeyed by the Liberians fighters. The witness said Liberians were asked to return to their country.

Cotton Tree News

Saturday, 7 June 2008

Special Court: Witness denies use of child soldiers

Written by Ndeamoh Mansaray

Defense witness DAG 048 in the Gbao defense completed his testimony as the second witness in the RUF Trial in Freetown. Vincent Wagonna of the prosecution team cross-examined the witness. He questioned the witness about the use of child soldiers and other security units in the RUF. The witness denied the use of children under the age of fifteen. He said other commanders like Mosquito and Superman had child soldiers as bodyguards who wore combats but were without arms. He also denied knowledge of the presence of children sent to the front line to fight. Responding to questions about the operations of the Internal Defense Unit of which Mr. Gbao was the overall Commander, the witness said the commander only issued orders to agents within the unit. He said the unit investigated minor cases and made recommendations to Foday Sankoh for punishment. Mr. Wagonna asked the witness about the Joint Security Board which was chaired by the accused. The witness said the panel was set up to investigate suspected Kamajors who entered their territory. He said a total of a hundred and ten suspected kamajors were captured on separate occasions. He said forty-five of them were released because there was insufficient evidence to try them. He said the sixty-five of the second group were killed even before investigation was completed because Mosquito overruled it.

Christian Science Monitor

Monday, 9 June 2008

Make forced marriage a crime against humanity

The UN must protect conflict zone 'bush wives.'

By Donald Steinberg

New York - Nearly a decade after Angola emerged from a civil war that killed half a million people, one image from my work there continues to haunt me: that of young women huddled in the shadows in rebel demobilization camps.

They all told the same story. They believed in the rebel movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and its leader, Jonas Savimbi, and ran off to join the rebels. While there, they fell in love with a UNITA freedom fighter, got married, and had a child. Now, they had no interest in returning to their villages and families.

But it didn't take much investigation to find out that these women had been kidnapped from their villages, forced into sex slavery, and were too ashamed to return to their villages. Despite the best efforts of international aid agencies to assist them, it was clear that most of their lives had been permanently shattered.

The phenomenon of "bush wives" plagues many of the world's conflicts. In northern Uganda, for example, an estimated 1 in 6 young girls in the war-affected region have been kidnapped by the Lord's Resistance Army.

The pattern has existed under a veil of silence. The abused women rarely come forward to challenge their abusers. Until recently, there have been no mechanisms within peace agreements for addressing these and other sexual abuses against women.

Most peace agreements have been built on amnesties provided by the warring parties to each other. This usually means that men with guns forgive other men with guns for crimes against women.

But there is good news emerging from an obscure source: the Special Court for Sierra Leone. This court was set up to address war crimes committed during Sierra Leone's murderous civil war in the '90s. It was previously best known for its courageous indictment of Liberian warlord Charles Taylor, who is now on trial at The Hague.

Earlier this year, the special court ruled in a landmark case that the soldiers in Sierra Leone's rebel Armed Forces Revolutionary Council who forced young girls into marriage committed a "crime against humanity."

The trial court judges were deeply moved by the testimony of expert witness Zainab Bangura, who confirmed that, " 'bush wives' were constantly sexually abused, physically battered during and after pregnancies, and psychologically terrorized by their husbands."

Labeling forced marriage a crime against humanity has a number of important effects. It allows the international community to step in and prosecute whether or not local laws and legal authorities wish to pursue the cases. It validates the suffering of these women and at least partially removes the shame in such cases.

Perhaps most important, it helps remove the stigma of "victimization" of women in conflict that has led to their systematic exclusion from peace processes and postconflict governance.

It would not be feasible, nor necessarily wise, to try each rebel soldier engaged in this practice as an international war criminal. In some cases, the best option will be through indigenous healing and a forgiveness process. Elsewhere, more formal Truth and Reconciliation Commissions, as used in South Africa or Sierra Leone, may be more appropriate.

Still, the decision to label forced marriages as a crime against humanity and the implicit threat of international prosecution has given important new impetus to the development and use of these mechanisms.

The action of Sierra Leone's Special Court is just a first step. The entire international justice system, including the International Criminal Court, must pursue the high-level perpetrators of these crimes. The United Nations and other international peace negotiators should insist on measures to address the phenomenon, including reintegration assistance and psychosocial counseling.

The UN Security Council has an opportunity to step up on June 19 when – under Americas' presidency – it debates the issue of sexual violence in conflict. It should use this platform to formally classify bush marriages as a crime against humanity. Only then will the bush wives in Angola and elsewhere be able to step from the shadows and reclaim their lives.

Donald Steinberg, deputy president of the International Crisis Group and a board member of the Women's Commission on Refugee Women and Children, served as US Ambassador to Angola from 1995 to 1998.

Reuters

Friday, 6 June 2008

Refugee status for Sierra Leoneans to end

Source: UNHCR

GENEVA, June 6 (UNHCR) – The UN refugee agency said Friday it was recommending that states end refugee status for Sierra Leoneans who fled their country during the decade-long civil war which started in 1991, since the root causes of the refugee problem have ceased to exist.

"There have been fundamental and durable changes since peace was declared in January 2002," UNHCR spokesperson Jennifer Pagonis told journalists in Geneva. "The cessation will take effect at the end of this year on December 31, 2008 following consultations with the governments of the main countries of asylum and Sierra Leone."

During the height of the conflict as many as 2 million of the country's 6 million citizens were displaced, with some 490,000 fleeing to Liberia and Guinea. Under UNHCR's voluntary repatriation operation from September 2000 to July 2004, more than 179,000 Sierra Leonean refugees returned home and many others returned by their own means.

Around 43,000 refugees from Sierra Leone continue to live in exile, mainly in neighbouring countries, including the Gambia, Guinea, Liberia and Nigeria. Sierra Leonean refugees in sub-Saharan African countries who want to repatriate voluntarily before the end of 2008 can benefit from UNHCR assistance.

Those still in need of international protection will be able to remain in their current host country as refugees while those who do not qualify for asylum after 2008 but do not wish to return home because of strong family, social or economic links with the host country, will be expected to legalize their stay there.

The UN Mission in Sierra Leone completed its withdrawal from the country in January 2006, handing over to the UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone responsibilities for peace consolidation, development and respect for human rights. Individuals most responsible for atrocities committed during the civil war have been indicted and tried – or are in the process of being tried – by the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Significant improvements in rule of law and respect for human rights have also been recorded throughout the country and two sets of elections – in 2002 and in 2007 – have been determined free and fair by the international community.

United Nations  **Nations Unies**

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

UNMIL Public Information Office Complete Media Summaries
6 June 2008

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

Newspaper Summary

Calm Returns to Harper - Superintendent and Police Commander "Sacked"

(Daily Observer)

- The Daily Observer reports that calm has returned to Harper, Maryland County, following three days of tribal protest. This followed a peace deal brokered by Justice Minister Philip Banks and Internal Affairs Minister, Ambullai Johnson, government mediators in a crisis that has paralyzed Harper. Early this week, protestor from Wetchoken in Nyanbo Chiefdom, Maryland County besieged government buildings to press for justice in the killing of their kinsmen.
- The siege affected the County's Administration Building, Harper City Hall and the magisterial and circuit courts. The protesting villagers however gave up their protest late yesterday after government met their demands to remove the County's Superintendent, Sie Teba Neufville and the Police Commander. Internal Affairs Minister, Ambullai Johnson head of the mediation team appointed the County Inspector, Hodo Clarke as Acting Superintendent pending President's Sirleaf nomination of what he called a "proper" superintendent. The Deputy Police Commander of Maryland was also appointed as Acting Police Commander. The crisis which engulfed the county over the past days is the result of a violent land dispute that left two persons dead and four others injured.

UNMIL Hands Over Administration Building in Rivercess

(The News)

- The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has handed over a newly-constructed solar-powered administrative building in Rivercess County to the Government of Liberia. The UN says the presentation of the building is an expression of its support to the county administration which would be used for renewable clean energy in Liberia. According to a release, at a total cost of almost US\$300,000, the new building is equipped with furniture, clean running water, computer equipment and a back-up electrical generator.
- Presenting the new offices to local government officials in Cestos City, the Deputy UN envoy with responsibility for Recovery and Governance, Jordan Ryan called on the people of the county to work closely and constructively with the government to achieve their development objectives. Mr. Ryan described the new building as the fruit of a joint UN collaboration in support of local administration under the County Support Team (CST) initiative. Rivercess Superintendent, Bob Rancy Ziankahn thanked the United Nations and said the administrative building marked a 'new dawn' for Rivercess.

Nigerian UNMIL Contingent Receives Vehicles

(The Inquirer, The Informer, National Chronicle)

- The Nigerian Contingent serving in the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has received the first batch of operational vehicles from the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The vehicles are five heavy duty trucks and three Nissan Patrols jeeps. This is part of that government's way of improving the operational readiness of troops in the mission area. In a related development, the sector one Nigerian Contingent and Civil Affairs Department of UNMIL in

collaboration with Montserrado County recently carried out a medical Outreach programme in the township of White Plains. More than 3,000 patients of the township and its environs benefitted from the exercise.

US\$3.6M Economic Sabotage Case Resumes Monday

(Heritage, Daily Observer, The Informer, National Chronicle)

- The selection of jurors in the ongoing economic sabotage case involving former officials of the erstwhile National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) was completed yesterday and the case is expected to resume on Monday with the first State witness taking the stand. Those being prosecuted by government are former Finance Minister, Luseni Kamara, his Deputy Tugbeh Doe and three others, Tapple Doe, Albert Quaye and Pyne Wollo.
- According to the media, the accused are charged with embezzling over LD\$11 million and US\$4 million from government coffers during the transitional government of Gyude Bryant. The jury selection followed nearly three weeks of rigorous screening of prospective jurors by both state and defense lawyers. The Informer newspaper reports that many persons who witnessed the selection process described it as being marked by a lot of technicalities as some aspiring jurors were disqualified on grounds that they could not write figures and spell simple words correctly. Under the new Judiciary law, a qualified juror is a Liberian who has reached the age of 21 can read and understands English.

UN Envoy Commissions UN-renovated School Structure in Greenville

(The Informer, The News)

- The Head of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), Ms. Ellen Løj, has called on Liberian school children to utilize the educational opportunities provided by the Liberian Government for their betterment and success. Ms. Løj was speaking at a ceremony in Greenville, Sinoe County, when she officially opened a newly-rehabilitated two block structure at the Greenville Multilateral High School. More than 600 extra students can now be enrolled in the school. Speaking at the occasion, Education Minister, Dr. Joseph Korto thanked UNMIL for undertaking the school rehabilitation project and expressed the Government's commitment to rebuilding all of Liberia's educational infrastructures. He praised the students of Sinoe County for their non-violent approach in resolving problems and urged them to work hard at their studies.

President Sirleaf Challenges Harvard Graduates

(The New Liberia, National Chronicle)

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf has called on graduates of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University to be prepared for the challenges ahead. An Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia says President Sirleaf named the challenges as the resistance to change and the fear of the unknown and untried. Addressing the commencement convocation of the school, she called on the graduates persistent and focused in achieving results.
- The President lauded the support the institution has provided Liberia in enhancing national capacity. Last year, six Harvard interns from the Kennedy School worked in Liberia in an effort to enhance capacity constraints of the country. Eleven more Harvard school students are in Monrovia to render similar services.
- In another development, the Liberian leader participated in an event in New York to galvanize more support for the Sirleaf Market Women.

Senate Confirms National Security Minister and Others

(The New Liberia, National Chronicle, The News)

- President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf's nominee for the post of National Security Minister has been confirmed by the Senate. Cllr. Peter Bonner Jallah was confirmed Thursday after a recommendation by the Senate's Committee on Security and Intelligence. The confirmation of Cllr. Jallah comes weeks after the Senate rejected Anthony Kromah, who was initially

nominated to the post. Meanwhile, the Senate has also confirmed Dr. Al Hassan Conteh, Ambassador to Nigeria and Nya Twayen, Assistant Minister for Youth Services, Ministry of Youth and Sports. The Senate withheld the confirmation of Josephus Moses Gray as Assistant Minister of Public Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, until the Executive provides clarification on whether the post is actually vacant or not.

Radio Summary

Star Radio *(News culled today from website at 8:35 am)*

Maryland Superintendent "Sacked"

(Also reported on Truth F.M. and ELBC)

President Sirleaf Encourages Harvard Graduates

(Also reported on Truth F.M. and ELBC)

National Security Minister, Others Confirmed

(Also reported on Truth F.M. and ELBC)

Transport to Introduce New License

- In an interview, the Minister of Transport, Jackson Doe said the ministry would shortly introduce a new driving license with security features and names of the county's flags.
- Minister Doe said this would help to reduce what he called the level of criminality in the transport sector.
- Minister Doe said negotiations are being finalized with some International Printers to begin processing the new driving license.

Rainstorm Destroys Local Radio Station, Other Buildings

- Correspondents say a heavy rain storm has destroyed dozens of structures including the building hosting the local radio station, Voice of Sasstown in Grand Kru County.
- The report say the incident which has rendered several people homeless also uprooted the antennae of the local radio station.
- In 2007, International Alert, a London-based international media partner organization set up the radio station to bridge the communication gap in that community.
