

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



Yesterday, we said good-bye to Chris Davies, Chief of FMU and Acting Chief of GSS, and one of the longest-serving members of the Special Court. Above, Chris in 2005 and in December 2010. See pictures from his send-off in today's 'Special Court Supplement'

**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**Enclosed are clippings of local and international press on the Special Court and related issues obtained by the Outreach and Public Affairs Office**

**as at:**

Thursday, 9 June 2011

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

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### Special Court Supplement

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# Brig. 5-5, Bomblast, 3 others on fresh Special Court charge

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*Ibrahim Bazy Kamara and Santigie Borbor Kanu (AKA: "Five-Five"), were given the indictment at Rwanda's Mpanga Prison, where they are serving lengthy sentences for war crimes and crimes against humanity*

## Special Court indicts five for contempt and interference with witnesses

Published on June 8, 2011 by Cocorioko News

By Outreach and Public Affairs Office,  
Special Court for Sierra Leone

Five persons have been served with "orders in lieu of an indictment" charging them with contempt of court under Rule 77(A) of the Rules. They are alleged to have interfered with Prosecution witnesses who testified in two separate trials before the Special Court. Two convicted former leaders of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, Ibrahim Bazy Kamara and Santigie Borbor Kanu (AKA: "Five-Five"), were given the indictment at Rwanda's Mpanga Prison, where they are serving lengthy sentences for war crimes

and crimes against humanity. Charged with Kamara and Kanu are Hassan Papa Bangura (AKA: "Bomblast") and Samuel Kargbo (AKA "Sammy Ragga"), resident in Sierra Leone. All four are charged with two counts of attempting to bribe a witness to recant his previous testimony.

Kamara faces an additional count of disclosing the name of a protected witness, "in knowing violation of an order of a Chamber."

In a separate order, the Trial Chamber charged Eric Senessie on nine counts of attempting to induce Prosecution witnesses in the Taylor trial to recant testimony they gave before the Court.

No arrest warrants have been issued. All of the accused have sought guidance from the Special Court's Defence

Office on obtaining counsel.

The "orders in lieu of an indictment" followed separate independent investigations ordered in March 2011 by the Trial Chamber to determine whether allegations raised by the Prosecution provided sufficient grounds to instigate contempt proceedings.

The orders direct that the Accused be prosecuted by independent counsel. Both cases will be heard by Trial Chamber II Presiding Judge Teresa Doherty.

If convicted, the Accused could face prison sentences of up to seven years, fines of up to two million Leones (approximately \$500), or both.

The date and venue for the hearings has not yet been announced

## Sierra Express Media

Wednesday, 8 June 2011

### Contempt... Special Court indicts 'Bomblast,' 4 others



By: SEM

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They are alleged to have interfered with Prosecution witnesses who testified in two separate trials before the Special Court.

Charged with Kamara and Kanu, Hassan Papa Bangura aka Bomblast” and Samuel Kargbo also known as “Sammy Ragga,” have been slammed with two counts of attempting to bribe a witness to withdraw his previous testimony.

The two convicted former leaders of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, Ibrahim Bazy Kamara and Santigie Borbor Kanu also known as “Five-Five” were served their indictments at Rwanda’s Mpanga Prison, where they now serve lengthy sentences for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

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Reflection must be drawn to a previously charged private investigator by the trial Chamber I of Special Court, in which stooges ‘security officers’ surrendered lolling testimonies that woefully discredit the accused.

Public’s assessment of another Special Court slamming of contempt charges against Sierra Leoneans question the court’s legal mandates to doing so.

According to clauses in the court’s statute, it is stated that person (s) found wanting of contempt can be tried summarily, or by the Sierra Leone Court, or the Special Court.

Disheartening though is the fact that management of Special Court has neither transferred to the Sierra Leone Court, persons found culpable of contempt nor conduct a summary trial on them.

If convicted, the accused could face prison sentences of up to seven years, fines of up to two million leones (approximately \$500), or both.

The date and venue for the hearings has not yet been announced.

**ICC Prosecutor: Bashir Still Committing Crimes in Darfur****Photo: AFP**

*Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir (file photo)*

The International Criminal Court's chief prosecutor says Sudan's government continues to commit genocide and crimes against humanity in Darfur.

In comments Wednesday to the U.N. Security Council, Luis Moreno-Ocampo said the Sudanese Armed Forces continue to carry out aerial attacks and killings aimed at ethnic groups believed to support Darfur rebels.

Similar assertions came earlier this week from Human Rights Watch, which said abuses in Darfur have increased in recent months while the world's attention was focused on south Sudan's coming independence.

The ICC indicted Sudan President Omar al-Bashir in 2009 on charges of masterminding a campaign of murder, rape, and other crimes in Darfur.

Bashir has avoided arrest by traveling only to countries that will not hand him to the ICC.

Rebels in Darfur took up arms against the Bashir government in 2003. The U.N. says more than 300,000 people have been killed in the conflict, and 2.7 million others displaced.

## United Nations News

Wednesday, 8 June 2011

### Evidence emerging of use of rape as tool of war in Libya – ICC prosecutor



*Displaced people in eastern Libya outside the town of Ajdabiya*

Investigators with the International Criminal Court (ICC) are gathering evidence that the Libyan leadership is using rape as a tool of war and repression and had even acquired large quantities of drugs for its soldiers in an apparent bid to make them more likely to commit sexual assault, the court's prosecutor said today.

"We have information to confirm that it was a policy in Libya to rape those who were against the Government," Louis Moreno-Ocampo, the ICC Prosecutor told reporters at United Nations Headquarters. "We are getting some information that [Libyan leader Muammar al-] Qadhafi decided to [use] rape. Rape is a new aspect of the repression," said Mr. Moreno-Ocampo.

"We are finding some elements confirming this issue of acquisition of Viagra-type of medicaments to show a policy. They were buying containers with products to enhance the possibility to rape, and we are getting the information in detail confirming the policy. We are trying to see who was involved," he added.

ICC prosecutors last month requested the court's judges to issue arrest warrants for Mr. Qadhafi, one of his sons and the head of the country's intelligence forces, accusing them of committing crimes against humanity during the ongoing conflict in the North African nation.

Mr. Moreno-Ocampo said at the time that his office had gathered direct evidence detailing the orders issued by Mr. Qadhafi, the role of Saif Al Islam Qadhafi in recruiting mercenaries, and the participation of intelligence chief Abdullah Al Sanousi in attacks against demonstrators.

In his press conference today, Mr. Moreno-Ocampo said a rape charge is likely be added to the previous ones, once the investigations are completed and after the judges have made a ruling on the first set of charges.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Libya, Abdul Ilah al-Khatib, is continuing his contacts with the principal parties to the conflict on the way forward in the search for a political solution.

Mr. Khatib met yesterday with the authorities in the capital, Tripoli, including the Prime Minister and the Chair of the People's Congress. He urged them to share their views with the UN regarding a transitional period that would allow for a political process that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Libyan people.

Today, visiting the opposition-held city of Benghazi, Mr. Khatib discussed the same issues with the Transitional National Council Chairman Mustafa Abdel Jalil. Mr. Khatib's objective is to determine how best to help the Libyan parties agree on a transition linked to a political process that would end the current fighting in the country.

The special envoy will attend tomorrow's meeting of the International Contact Group for Libya in Abu Dhabi, along with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe.

# The Baltimore Sun

Tuesday, 6 June 2011

## **DNA, Mladic and the science of justice in the former Yugoslavia**

Genetic testing has helped identify victims of genocide and has made denial of atrocities untenable

By Lara J. Nettelfield and Sarah Wagner

Despite his efforts to stave off his long-overdue date with justice, indicted war criminal Ratko Mladic appeared before a panel of judges at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague on Friday. Soon he will stand trial for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, atrocities he planned and executed throughout the 1992-1995 war, from the siege of Sarajevo to the concentration camps of Prijedor and the genocide at Srebrenica. Mr. Mladic's last request before his transfer was to visit the grave of his daughter, Ana, who committed suicide in 1994 with her father's pistol. But in facing his responsibility for wartime violence, the graves Ratko Mladic should have visited are those of his victims, such the thousands of tombstones that now fill the Srebrenica-Potocari Memorial Center and Cemetery.

The slender white columns that mark the absence of the more than 8,000 Bosniak (Bosnian Muslim) men and boys killed in the July 1995 Srebrenica genocide testify to another, often overlooked, kind of justice: the use of DNA technology in identifying the missing. Forensic science has returned remains to surviving families and played an integral role in documenting the crimes committed by the Army of Republika Srpska, led by General Mladic. It has also profoundly influenced the rhetoric of postwar Bosnia, challenging claims of denial through the language of DNA analysis.

# Special Court Supplement

## Photos from Chris Davies Send-Off Yesterday Evening at the Canteen







