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SCSL-2003-08-I-006

(37-40)



SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE

JOMO KENYATTA ROAD • FREETOWN • SIERRA LEONE

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THE PROSECUTOR

Against

SAM HINGA NORMAN

CASE NO. SCSL - 2003 - 08 - I

**DEPUTY REGISTRAR'S AFFIDAVIT
PURSUANT TO RULE 55(C)
AND FILED UNDER RULE 33(B)**

I, ROBERT KIRKWOOD, Deputy Registrar, Special Court for Sierra Leone have today spoken with the Registrar, ROBIN VINCENT at 21.00 hrs with regard to written material to be served inter alia on the Inspector General of Police and the Honourable Attorney General.

I have, during the course of this conversation, been informed by the Registrar that the intention in relation to the service of these documents was always to be primary service upon the Inspector General of Police, who would be the national authority for the purpose of effecting arrests of those indicted and, of course, in order that the Attorney General be fully informed as to the above matters that he should receive a copy of all material served upon the Inspector General of Police.

DATED 9/3/03
Time 21/15 hrs.

Signature



Robert Kirkwood

Deputy Registrar

SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL.
SEEN BY ME
W. HART
SIGNATURE *Handwritten* DATE 11-23-03

SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
COURT RECORDS
RECEIVED
NAME *W. HART*
SIGNATURE *Handwritten*
DATE 11-8-03 TIME 09:00



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Affidavit of Robert L. Parnell, Chief of Security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone

As Chief of Security for the Special Court, I am concerned with the threat posed to the security of the Court and the stability of the country by the continued presence in Sierra Leone of Samuel Hinga Norman. My concerns are based on my experience as a United States Marine Corps officer for 27 years including service in Southeast Asia, Panama, Liberia during the 1990 civil war and service in Sierra Leone during the initial phase of the conflict in Sierra Leone. Additionally, I have served with the United Nations in Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Balkans. The following affidavit is submitted in support of my concern:

Following his arrest by the Sierra Leone Police on 10 March 2003, Internal Affairs Minister Samuel Hinga Norman, was transferred into the custody of the Special Court for Sierra Leone at the Court's temporary detention facility at Bonthe on Sherbro Island in Southern Sierra Leone. A press conference held by the Court announced Norman's indictment, arrest and detention at an "undisclosed" location. Despite the Court's statement and rumours that Norman had been taken out of the country, on 11 March, Norman's family in the United States issued a statement that they believed Norman was being held in Sierra Leone at Bonthe. Norman's presence in the country is problematic, particularly as his presence becomes public knowledge.

Hinga Norman was head of the Civil Defence Force (CDF) and Kramajors during the civil war. These groups and Norman's political party, the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), are influential in many parts of the country. Despite the crimes attributed to Norman, he still commands the loyalty of many former CDF and Kramajors and is considered a national leader by some elements of the population. On 12 and 13 March there were meetings of the leadership of the CDF and Kramajors in the towns of Bo and Kenema which, allegedly, were called to plan actions to protest the arrest of Norman with a March by Norman supporters on Freetown. In Freetown, several of the daily newspapers have published pro Norman editorials relating that Norman was a hero responsible for defeating the RUF and facilitating the end of the civil war. In Bonthe, where the only detention facility presently available to the court is located, the CDF was the dominant force in the area during the conflict and former CDF combatants remain numerous and influential within the community.

The pro Norman sentiments of former combatants of the CDF and Kramajors constitute a threat to the Court staff, the international community in general and to the stability of the government. United Nations, NGO and Court staff are vulnerable to attacks or kidnapping by pro Norman elements particularly those working in rural areas. Despite the large United Nations military presence, the governmental structure is fragile. In January there was an attempted coup and there remains dissatisfaction with the present government with many of the former combatants. The continued presence of Norman in Sierra Leone aggravates a tense situation. Freetown remains in United Nations Security Phase three with crime increasing, high unemployment and the general public dissatisfied the increasing fuel prices



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and decreasing availability of public power and water. The situation within the country since the arrest of Hinga Norman has generally been calm largely due to the temporary (not uncoincidental) presence of 300 troops and a warship from the United Kingdom; their departure is the scheduled in the near future. So long as Hinga Norman remains in Sierra Leone, his supporters have a rallying point and they may well try to affect his release through attacks on Court staff or facilities or through a direct attack on the detention facility to release him. The Sierra Leonean Army and Police have a limited capability to protect the government and the international community. Their capabilities are further limited by the increased demands placed on the security forces while pro Norman elements may expect that they may force his release. While Norman's removal from the country will not completely ensure the security of the Court and the international community, it is absolutely essential that the possibility of effecting Norman's release through violence be lessened by ensuring that he is removed from the country and that his removal is made public knowledge.

R. Parnell

Robert L. Parnell
21 March 2003
Freetown, Republic of Sierra Leone



Witnessed by:
R. Wood
21/03/03

Witnessed by:
Wendy Han
21/03/03