
²⁰ Michael Grunberg, who was at the time with Plaza 107 and a director of DiamondWorks Ltd., and Bruce Walsham, then CEO and chairman of DiamondWorks Ltd.

²¹ The correction is appended to the Goulet article.

²² David Isenberg, 'Soldiers of Fortune Ltd.: Profile of Today's Private Sector Corporate Mercenary Firms.' Available through <http://www.cdi.org/issue/mercenaries>.

²³ Anonymous, 'Addendum to 'Soldiers of Fortune Ltd. Monograph.'

²⁴ Al J. Venter, 'Privatising War,' pp.15-16, (an unpublished article) recounts that EO was involved in negotiating the concessions. 'Having had its share of experiences with dysfunctional Angolans, EO was determined that it shouldn't happen in Sierra Leone. They insisted from the start that they should have access to the president at all times, immediate and unrestricted, which they got. On of our first day in Freetown, I accompanied Luitigh [an EO director] on a social call to State House. It came after a phone call to his office and was a one-on-one between the two men during which time they discussed diamond concessions.'

²⁵ Rubin, 'An Army of One's Own,' pp.47-48.

²⁶ Fax from Marisé Castro, Acting Researcher – Angola, Amnesty International. The pertinent text of the fax is as follows:

Although Executive Outcomes were in Angola for all or part of the period 1993-04 and there were at the time rumours of their involvement in human rights violations, no evidence was ever presented to us and we were never able to confirm those rumours independently. This is not to say that they were not involved in violations of human rights and or humanitarian law and it is quite possible that may have been the case.

²⁷ See Amnesty International Reports 'Sierra Leone: Towards Future Founded on Human Rights,' 25 September 1996; 'Sierra Leone: A Disastrous Set-Back for Human Rights,' 20 October 1997; and 'AI Report 1997: Sierra Leone.' While reports from both 1996 and 1997 mention EO, their discussion of the company does not deal with human rights concerns. The three reports are available through <http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/countries/indx151.htm>. Also, the US Department of State's 'Sierra Leone Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1996,' 30 January 1997, while discussing EO's presence in Sierra Leone, does not mention any concerns about abuses on the company's part. The Department of State's report for 1997 is identical in its treatment of EO. Both reports are available through http://www.state.gov/www/global/human_rights.

²⁸ Rubin, 'An Army of One's Own,' p.46.

²⁹ Al J. Venter, 'Privatising War,' p.9.

³⁰ Anonymous, 'Addendum to 'Soldiers of Fortune Ltd. Monograph.'"

³¹ Venter, 'Sierra Leone's mercenary war battle for the diamond fields.'

³² Shearer, *Private Armies and Military Intervention*, p.49. From an interview Shearer conducted with a former officer of EO on 17 April 1997.

³³ Definition from Howe, 'Private security forces and African stability,' p.312. Howe applies this definition to EO's activities in Angola.

³⁴ Venter, 'Sierra Leone's mercenary war battle for the diamond fields.'

³⁵ Al Venter, 'Gunships for hire,' *Flight International*, August 21, 1996; Rubin, 'An Army of One's Own,' p.47. Venter, 'Privatising War,' p.3, notes that EO did not use the fuel-air explosives it had in Sierra Leone.