



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF
THE SPECIAL COURT
V.
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 2008
9.30 A.M.
TRIAL

TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before the Judges:

Justice Teresa Doherty, Presiding
Justice Richard Lussick
Justice Julia Sebutinde
Justice Al Hadji Malick Sow, Alternate

For Chambers:

Mr Simon Meisenberg
Ms Sidney Thompson

For the Registry:

Ms Rosette Muzigo-Morrison
Ms Rachel Irura

For the Prosecution:

Ms Brenda J Hollis
Mr Alain Werner
Mr Christopher Santora
Ms Julia Baly
Ms Maja Dimitrova

**For the accused Charles Ghankay
Taylor:**

Mr Terry Munyard
Mr Morris Anyah

1 Wednesday, 20 February 2008

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.30 a.m.]

09:29:44 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. I note some changes on
6 both bars this morning. Mr Werner?

7 MR WERNER: Yes, Madam President, your Honours, good
8 morning. For the Prosecution this morning are Brenda J Hollis,
9 Julie Baly, Christopher Santora, Maja Dimitrova and myself, Alain
09:30:06 10 Werner.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Werner. Mr Munyard?

12 MR MUNYARD: Good morning, Madam President, and your
13 Honours. We have myself, Terry Munyard, Morris Anyah and
14 Elizabeth Duby on the Defence Bench.

09:30:18 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. If there is nothing else, I
16 will remind the witness of his oath. No. Mr Witness, you recall
17 yesterday morning or yesterday afternoon you undertook to tell
18 and swore to tell the truth. That oath is still binding and you
19 must answer questions truthfully. Do you understand?

09:30:35 20 THE WITNESS: Yes.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, please proceed.

22 MR WERNER: Thank you, your Honour.

23 WITNESS: TF1-130 [On former oath]

24 EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR WERNER: [Continued]

09:30:47 25 Q. Good morning, Mr Witness. I would like to briefly come
26 back just to a few things about what you told us yesterday, and
27 yesterday you were telling us about you having to obtain a pass
28 to move from Kailahun Town to Talia. Do you remember that?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. And I asked you this question yesterday. I asked you, "And
2 when did you need a pass at that time to go from Kailahun Town to
3 Talia, Mr Witness?", and you said, "If you didn't obtain that
4 pass and you come across any rebel he would think that it is
09:31:53 5 another civilian who had come to spy on them and they would kill
6 you. That is why we obtained that pass to show that we were
7 them".

8 Now, my question is this. Did you ever see anyone killed
9 for moving without obtaining a pass in Kailahun District during
09:32:17 10 the time you were Deputy Chiefdom Commander?

11 A. I did not see them kill anybody, but if they told us to do
12 anything everybody would do it because we knew if we didn't do it
13 they would kill us.

14 Q. Now, yesterday you testified about the fact that civilians
09:32:53 15 of Talia transported cocoa and palm oil from Talia to different
16 locations. Do you remember that?

17 A. What I said yesterday I can still recall.

18 Q. Now, I would like to see if you could help us with some
19 distance. Mr Witness, do you know approximately what is the
09:33:25 20 distance between your village, Talia, and Giema in miles?

21 A. From Talia to Giema it is three miles.

22 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, I notice the transcriber has
23 written a different village. It is not Gbaima. It is Giema. I
24 hope that they will correct that.

09:33:57 25 MR WERNER: I apologise, your Honour. Thank you for that:

26 Q. So from Talia to Giema is three miles, is that correct?

27 A. Yes.

28 MR WERNER: Maybe I should spell again for the record.

29 Giema would be G-I-E-M-A:

1 Q. Now if you know, Mr Witness, the distance, what is the
2 distance between Giema and the riverside?

3 A. It can be up to 10 miles.

4 Q. And between - do you know the distance between Talia and
09:34:55 5 Kailahun Town?

6 A. From Talia to Kailahun is seven miles, nine miles, from
7 Talia to Kailahun Town. If you go through Bunumbu, it is nine
8 miles to Kailahun.

9 Q. And finally do you know the distance between the riverside
09:35:24 10 and Kailahun Town?

11 A. From the riverside to Kailahun through Monfidor it is seven
12 miles. There is another riverside. That is called Go-at-eh
13 [phon]. That one is six miles. There is another one that is
14 four miles. There are three riversides that they used to
09:35:52 15 transact business that I know of.

16 MR WERNER: Go-at-eh, I have no spelling for Go-at-eh:

17 Q. Did you say - Mr Witness, talking about the second
18 riverside, did you say Go-at-eh?

19 A. The way they call the riverside they call it Go-as-say
09:36:18 20 [phon]. That is the way they refer to it. It is a name from a
21 village along the Guinea border. It is not from the Sierra Leone
22 end and so that word is from a language from the Guinea end.
23 They call it Go-as-see-a [phon].

24 MR WERNER: And, your Honours, I cannot find the spelling
09:36:39 25 for that name:

26 Q. Now, Mr Witness, yesterday you told us about Hawa Jusu. Do
27 you remember talking about Hawa Jusu?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. And you testified about the fact that when she was leading

1 the civilians to the Keyah River to fish she was beaten up. Do
2 you remember saying that?

3 A. What I said let me clarify that for you. If you did not
4 write it well, let me clarify it for you. Hawa Jusu, when the
09:37:25 5 rebels who come from Kailahun her leadership was just temporary.
6 She was not a leader permanently. She would just be appointed as
7 a leader on that day that they would want to go and do the
8 fishing. So, her leadership was not permanent. It is temporary.

9 Q. Yes, that is what you said yesterday. Now, you said
09:37:45 10 yesterday that the RUF rebels were ordered to beat her up. Do
11 you remember saying that?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Let me ask you again that question. I asked you this
14 question yesterday, but the answer was not clear at all on the
09:38:10 15 transcript. If you know, Mr Witness, who if anyone ordered Hawa
16 Jusu to be beaten up by the RUF rebels?

17 A. I explained it here yesterday. That group of theirs that
18 was based in Kailahun, at that time I was not in Kailahun. They
19 would come together and whatever town they would go they will
09:38:43 20 say, "You'll be going to do the fishing". What I experienced is
21 that what I am going to explain to you. I don't want to tell a
22 lie.

23 Q. And if you know, do you know the name of the person who
24 ordered this RUF rebel to beat up Hawa Jusu, if you know?

09:39:17 25 A. I can't recall the name. I can't recall the name.

26 Q. Finally, Mr Witness, you told us yesterday that civilians
27 were mining in Kailahun Town for the RUF and you spoke about
28 Yandohun, you spoke about a place between Sahbahun and Monfidor
29 and you spoke about Giema. Do you remember talking about that?

1 A. Yes, I named three places. I did not - I heard you say
2 "Kailahun". They were not mining there for diamonds in Kailahun.
3 Yandohun, Giema and between Monfidor and Sahbahun also.

4 Q. I was talking about Kailahun District, yes. So,

09:40:10 5 Mr Witness, the question is this.

6 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Sorry, sorry, Mr Interpreter. What was
7 that last name you named?

8 THE INTERPRETER: Tambahun [phon].

9 MR WERNER: And I spelled it yesterday:

09:40:20 10 Q. Now if you know, how were the civilians treated in this
11 location when they were mining?

12 A. They were capturing them forcefully. If you are a civilian
13 and they told you to do something, you had to do it.

14 MR WERNER: Can I have just one second, your Honours:

09:41:15 15 Q. Mr Witness, you said yesterday that you went yourself to
16 Giema and you saw a pit in Giema with civilians mining. Do you
17 remember saying that?

18 A. Yes, I said that.

09:41:43 19 Q. If you know, the civilians mining in Giema if they didn't
20 want to mine what would have happened to them?

21 MR MUNYARD: Well, he can't say what would have happened to
22 them. He can only say what did happen to them.

23 MR WERNER: I agree. I will rephrase the question:

09:42:01 24 Q. So, Mr Witness, if the civilians that you saw in the pit in
25 Giema mining, if they didn't mine what happened to them in Giema?

26 MR MUNYARD: Can he make it clear that it is what he
27 actually saw, not what he suspects, speculates, thinks might
28 have, etc.

29 MR WERNER:

1 Q. Mr Witness, I am talking about what you saw in Giema when
2 you went and saw the civilians mining in the pit. Now talking
3 about what you saw there, what you heard, what happened to the
4 civilians if they didn't want to mine?

09:42:48 5 A. You would not even think about that, saying you are not
6 going to do the mining. If you said that, you would be beaten
7 seriously. You would not even think about that.

8 Q. And how do you know that?

9 A. I knew from the job that I used to do myself. If they told
09:43:09 10 me to do it, I just had to do it. I don't know about mining for
11 diamonds, but I went there and I saw it.

12 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. Now during the time you were Deputy
13 Chiefdom Commander for Luawa Chiefdom, what if anything did you
14 learn about what happened in Freetown?

09:43:47 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, that is a very wide question
16 both by time and events. Are you directing the witness to a
17 particular time?

18 MR WERNER: Well, during the time he was Deputy Chiefdom
19 Commander from 1996 to 2000 if he heard anything about Freetown.
09:44:07 20 I don't think there was many instances where he would have heard
21 about Freetown.

22 MR MUNYARD: Madam President, that is still far too wide in
23 my submission. I think the Court is seized of the problem here.
24 I don't think I need to address you further right now.

09:44:21 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, first of all you are covering
26 a four year period, plus you are covering a wide possibility of
27 events. It could be from fetes, festivals, new buildings,
28 anything.

29 MR WERNER: I will try to narrow the time period, Madam

1 President.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes.

3 MR WERNER:

4 Q. Mr Witness, can you remember the year 1998?

09:44:53 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Now, if anything, what did you hear about Freetown in 1998?

7 A. What you have asked me, let's forget about that first.

8 Even when you are writing, you cannot jump over one line. You

9 will have to write serially from one line to the next, not

09:45:23 10 jumping over the other lines. Let me go back to what we

11 discussed yesterday.

12 Yesterday we spoke about three swamps that we were farming

13 on and I want to clarify that so the judges can understand that.

14 Firstly, I said that there were six targets in Giema. Those six

09:45:47 15 targets were divided. Every two targets will farm on one swamp

16 and I said that to you, but I didn't hear you ask me that

17 question yesterday. That is why I am reminding you. The Talia

18 target and Giema target we worked on the swamp in Sandialu.

19 Q. Mr Witness, let me interrupt you there. What I wanted to

09:46:17 20 ask you yesterday about the target I did ask you and you answered

21 the question. Now if you could just listen to my question and,

22 if you can remember anything, just answer my question. Now, I

23 asked you if you remember the year 1998 and you said that you can

24 remember the year 1998. So, my question is this. During that

09:46:44 25 year what, if anything, did you hear about events happening in

26 Freetown?

27 A. While we were there the soldiers told us that Kabbah had

28 been overthrown. After Kabbah had been overthrown, they asked

29 that the rebels go to them so that they can combine to form one

1 government. After some time we heard that Kabbah had been
2 reinstated and during that time we saw Mosquito and the other
3 rebels go back to Kailahun. I saw that.

09:47:39 4 Q. And when you saw Mosquito and the rebels coming back to
5 Kailahun, if anyone who came with them on that retreat?

6 A. They had women amongst them and men amongst them.
7 Civilians.

8 Q. And talking about these women, who were these women that
9 you saw coming back with Mosquito to Kailahun?

09:48:20 10 A. They came from Kenema. The Kenema end.

11 Q. Did you talk with --

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the question was who were the
13 women. Is he saying the women were from Kenema? It doesn't seem
14 --

09:48:34 15 MR WERNER: I am going to clarify that, your Honour.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

17 MR WERNER:

18 Q. So talking about the women, Mr Witness, that you saw coming
19 with Mosquito to Kailahun, again who were these women?

09:48:52 20 A. Adult women and young girls who were all in vehicles when
21 they went.

22 Q. And did you - at any time did you talk with these women?

23 A. When they got to Kailahun, they met us with --

24 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat?

09:49:21 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, please pause. The
26 interpreter would like you to repeat your answer so that he can
27 hear it more clearly.

28 THE WITNESS: When they went with those people, some of
29 them were in Kailahun and the others were in the other villages

1 and those - then when they were in Kailahun together we had
2 difficulties to get food. Food was hard to come by. They asked
3 us to show them where they will get banana.

4 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Witness, can you speak a little slowly.

09:50:01 5 I think the interpreter is having problems keeping up with you.
6 Do you think you can speak a little bit more slowly, please.

7 THE WITNESS: Okay.

8 MR WERNER:

9 Q. Now --

09:50:34 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Interpreter, I am just looking at the
11 transcript here. I understood you to say, "They did not ask us
12 to show where they would get banana". Is that what you said?

13 THE INTERPRETER: No, the interpreter actually said, "They
14 asked us to show where they can get bananas".

09:50:51 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you for that clarification.

16 MR WERNER:

17 Q. Now, Mr Witness, when you spoke with these women who had
18 come with Mosquito to Kailahun, what if anything did they tell
19 you about their situation?

09:51:23 20 A. They said they had taken them from where they were
21 forcefully and brought them, that was what they were telling us,
22 and now they have come they had no food to eat and when they came
23 they found that we were leading the civilians. That is why they
24 said we should go all out to ensure that they have food to eat so
09:51:43 25 that they won't die of starvation.

26 Q. And then you said that, "They said they had taken them from
27 where they were forcefully". Who took them from where they were
28 forcefully?

29 A. Those are the people I spoke about. I said Mosquito and

1 Issa Sesay. Their group, when they were dislodged from Freetown,
2 when they were coming they brought a large crowd and that crowd
3 some set hold in Kailahun and others went to Buedu. Those who
4 were in Kailahun are the ones I am talking about.

09:52:29 5 Q. And you said that you spoke with these women. How old were
6 the women with whom you spoke at that time?

7 A. I can't say that this person was born in this year, but
8 when you look at somebody there are some who are short but they
9 are old enough. There are others who are tall and they are
09:53:03 10 young, so I can't tell.

11 Q. And if you can remember what, if anything, else did these
12 women tell you when you spoke with them?

13 A. They said they had turned them into their wives. They have
14 put them into their homes forcefully. That is what they told us.
09:53:33 15 When - there was a point when they selected some.

16 Q. And when you said "they had turned them into their wives",
17 who turned them into their wives?

18 A. I said those rebels with whom they came. The rebels with
19 whom they came. Some of them were for Issa Sesay and others were
09:54:03 20 for Mosquito. Their commanders - some of their commanders were
21 there. Those whom they released who couldn't get food to eat are
22 the ones I am talking about.

23 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. Now, do you know someone called --

24 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Werner, just before you leave that
09:54:22 25 point, does this witness know how many women we are talking about
26 here?

27 MR WERNER:

28 Q. Mr Witness, you told us about women brought forcefully to
29 Kailahun and you told us that you spoke with some of them. So

1 first of all how many women, if you know, were brought forcefully
2 to Kailahun?

3 A. They brought them. There were many. I can't tell you a
4 number, but sometimes in the morning we will be sitting down and
09:55:02 5 four people would come and they will cry wanting food. To say
6 that they will bring people and I could count, I could do a head
7 count of them, no, I didn't do that.

8 JUDGE LUSSICK: Well, how many women was he talking to?

9 MR WERNER: Yes, that was going to be my next question:

09:55:17 10 Q. Now you told us, Mr Witness, that you spoke with some of
11 these women. With how many women did you speak, did you talk to?

12 A. They were not coming together, but those who will come
13 singularly sometimes they were up to 20.

14 Q. So, are you saying that you spoke with 20 of these women?

09:55:53 15 A. Those whom I spoke to, yes, that is it, yes, those I spoke
16 to, but there were more than that.

17 Q. Thank you. Now, Mr Witness, do you know someone by the
18 name of Yeana Jusu?

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Can you give a spelling please,
09:56:13 20 Mr Werner.

21 MR WERNER: I will. If the witness knows anything about
22 him I will do, your Honour:

23 Q. Do you know Yeana Jusu, Mr Witness?

24 A. Yes, the name is Yeana Jusu.

09:56:30 25 MR WERNER: Yeana would be Y-E-A-N-A and Jusu J-U-S-U:

26 Q. And who is Yeana Jusu, Mr Witness?

27 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the witness has not
28 clarified the sex of this person.

29 MR WERNER:

1 Q. Mr Witness, who is Yeana Jusu?

2 A. My sibling. That Yeana Jusu is my sibling. He or she was
3 in Daru during the war. When they said that disarmament has
4 commenced, those are people who were in Daru and they told them
09:57:19 5 to return to their original places. Yeana Jusu came with a group
6 that were many. There were more than 50. They came and they
7 arrived in Kailahun, so they stopped them there in Kailahun and
8 so they were in Kailahun in custody. It came to a time one day
9 when I went to my village, but on that day that I came when I
09:57:48 10 came and I went to greet Mr Sellu he said that these people all
11 of them have been killed, but there was no way we could speak.
12 Yeana Jusu was my sibling.

13 There was someone I knew who was among them. His name was
14 Vandí. He is someone from Giema. There were so many people from
09:58:14 15 Bandajuma, that crowd of people who were killed. The woman whom
16 I - the wife whom I had, whom I have right now, her father was
17 among them. They were killed. That is what I know about Yeana
18 Jusu.

19 Q. Mr Witness, what was the gender of Yeana Jusu?

09:58:36 20 A. He is a male.

21 Q. Thank you. Now, if you know, you explained about the
22 killing of Yeana Jusu and other people. When did that happen, if
23 you can remember?

24 A. That day when they said nobody should shoot anybody, it was
09:59:04 25 in that year. It was in that year that that was done to them.

26 Q. And you told us before the time when Mosquito retreated to
27 Kailahun. Was it - was it after the time Mosquito retreated to
28 Kailahun that Yeana Jusu was killed?

29 A. Mosquito and others were in Buedu. It was in-between that

1 time. I said it was after the overthrow of Mr Kabbah they came
2 to Freetown and they returned. This period of time I am talking
3 about, it was that time when they declared ceasefire. It was
4 during that time. Maybe it is on paper and you people know, but
09:59:57 5 it is during that period. When they talked about ceasefire, when
6 nobody was supposed to shoot anybody, it was during that period
7 that this thing happened. But they were in Buedu, they came from
8 Buedu and did that and returned. They were not in Freetown.

9 Q. And if you know, Mr Witness, how many people were killed?

10:00:22 10 A. I said - I think I have explained everything yesterday. I
11 said there were more than 50.

12 Q. And if you know, Mr Witness, why were these people killed?

13 A. When they said they should come and they did not come, they
14 said they were Kamajors as they were - when they were coming they
10:00:57 15 did not bring any cutlasses, except their bodyguards who had
16 guns, but they killed them alleging that they were Kamajors.
17 They said when they were in Daru they joined the Kamajors. It
18 was for that reason that they killed them, but we did not see
19 them with any guns and they did not come with guns.

10:01:18 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, I still haven't worked out who
21 "they" that did this are.

22 MR WERNER:

23 Q. Mr Witness, who killed these alleged Kamajors?

24 A. I was not in town at that time, but it was Mosquito who
10:01:43 25 gave the order together with Issa that they should kill all of
26 them.

27 Q. And how did you know about that?

28 A. Those two people they did not say that that person should
29 die but, when they gave the guns to these people and they asked

1 them to kill them, they killed all of them.

2 Q. My question, Mr Witness, was how did you know about that?

3 A. They had the power then. They were the only ones who would
4 say, "Kill that person", and they will kill that person. They

10:02:26 5 were the ones who gave that order. When I came that was what

6 Chief Sellu told me. They were in Kailahun, they left Buedu and
7 came to Kailahun and they killed those people.

8 Q. And when you are talking about Chief Sellu, are you talking
9 about Sellu Ensah?

10:02:47 10 A. Yes, he was my own head. Whenever I came, I will go and
11 visit him.

12 Q. And were you told how were these people killed?

13 A. Yes, they shot them.

14 Q. Now, you told us that your brother Yeana Jusu was among

10:03:21 15 them and you said that these people were accused of being

16 Kamajors. As far as you know, was Yeana Jusu a Kamajor?

17 A. He was not a Kamajor at all. He was an ordinary civilian.
18 He was not a Kamajor at all.

19 Q. And you spoke about a relative of your wife who was killed
10:03:47 20 as well. Was that person a Kamajor?

21 A. He was not a Kamajor. In fact, he was an old man. He was
22 not a Kamajor.

23 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. Now, yesterday you told us that
24 during the time you were a Deputy Chiefdom Commander you were not

10:04:17 25 able to move freely and you testified about the fact that

26 civilians of your village, Talia, were forced to work and were

27 forced to carry goods and you told us that you yourself several

28 times was beaten up and yesterday you told us that several of

29 your children died of malnutrition and today you said that your

1 brother was killed by the RUF. Now how did these things affect
2 you emotionally, Mr Witness, at that time?

3 A. At that time I was not happy. Now I am saying it here you
4 are saying I am speaking very fast, but I am speaking now and my
10:05:26 5 heart is palpitating. I was never happy and I will never be
6 happy.

7 Q. Can you explain further why were you not happy at that
8 time?

9 MR MUNYARD: With great respect, I think any human being
10:05:47 10 listening to this story hardly needs the witness to explain why
11 he was not happy. I think it is unnecessary and in fact it is
12 close to demeaning to ask this witness to spell out in terms what
13 is painfully obvious to the entire world who are listening to his
14 testimony.

10:06:05 15 MR WERNER: Your Honours --

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Werner?

17 MR WERNER: Your Honours, it is our case and I am doing
18 that for some precise reason and it is relevant and I can explain
19 to you very precisely why legally it is relevant for us and I
10:06:21 20 think I am entitled to have discussions.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Well, certainly you are entitled to
22 reply.

23 MR WERNER: So, your Honours, maybe before I reply, the mic
24 could be off this witness just to make sure that he doesn't hear
10:06:35 25 what I am saying. I think it would be fair.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Why?

27 MR WERNER: Because I am going to talk about part of our
28 case and what is important for us legally to prove.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well.

1 MR WERNER: So, your Honours, the emotional mental effect
2 of what was done to this witness and what he observed or learnt
3 about what happened to him is relevant for us in many respects.
4 (1) is the fact in circumstances surrounding the crime committed
10:07:20 5 and (2) goes to Count 1 of our indictment which is acts of
6 terrorism. As you know, elements of acts of terrorism are acts
7 or threat of violence directed against protected person, or their
8 property, and one of the elements is the offender willfully made
9 protected person or their property the object of those acts or
10:07:46 10 threats of violence.

11 Now, the act or threats of violence were committed with the
12 primary purpose of spreading terror among the protected persons.
13 Now while it is not required to prove that the actions in fact
14 terrorised the person, the effect on the person of the act is
10:08:09 15 relevant to establishing that the act was committed with the
16 primary purpose of spreading terror.

17 Now it goes as well to Count 7, which is violence to life,
18 cruel treatment, and violence to life one of the elements is
19 causing serious harm to mental or physical health.

10:08:29 20 It goes to Count 8, which is other inhuman acts, and again
21 one of the elements is that the perpetrator inflicted great
22 suffering, or serious injury to body, or physical, or mental
23 health by means of an inhuman act.

24 Finally it goes to Count 10, enslavement, and as you know
10:08:51 25 one of the elements is that the perpetrator exercised any or all
26 of the power attaching to the right of ownership of a person such
27 as by purchasing, selling, lending, or bartering such person, or
28 by imposing on them a similar deprivation of liberty. Now, the
29 effect of the actions taken against the witness and those he

1 observed, or learned, or in any other manner, are relevant to
2 those deprivation of liberty and exercise of ownership.

3 So, for all these reasons it is our case that it is that we
4 are entitled to ask this question and I do not think that the
10:09:33 5 extent of what he may say was covered by his testimony yesterday.
6 That is our submission.

7 MR MUNYARD: Madam President, do I have a right of reply on
8 law? I thought some weeks ago you said I had a right of reply on
9 law only and these are legal issues.

10:10:09 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: On law only. This is very limited. Very
11 limited.

12 MR MUNYARD: Yes, well I propose just to say two things in
13 relation to the legal submissions just made. One is that my
14 learned friend referred to the act being committed with the
10:10:24 15 primary purpose of spreading terror. The primary purpose is the
16 purpose in the mind of the perpetrator, not the effect on the
17 victims. That is one point that needs to be underlined. The
18 Court then of course looks at what the perpetrator has done to
19 see if terror was in fact perpetrated, or spread I should say.

10:10:51 20 And secondly in relation to Count 10 in particular, my
21 learned friend only has to prove in relation to enslavement the
22 necessary physical acts that go to enslavement. The emotional
23 effect is irrelevant, in our submission, to the question of
24 enslavement. It is either done, or it isn't. The effect it has
10:11:15 25 on the individual is of secondary importance, if any.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Munyard. Mr Munyard makes
27 a valid point that will be more properly dealt with in
28 submissions in the final count and we will allow the question.

29 MR WERNER: Thank you.

1 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Madam Court Officer, perhaps you could
2 adjust the witness's headphones.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Perhaps it would be suitable to remind
4 the witness of the question, Mr Werner.

10:11:57 5 MR WERNER: Certainly:

6 Q. Mr Witness, I asked you how the things that you told this
7 Court yesterday and today affect you emotionally and you answered
8 that you were not happy at that time and my question was if you
9 could elaborate and tell us why you were not happy?

10:12:38 10 A. It is something that makes someone unhappy. My sibling was
11 killed with a gun. They made an allegation against my sibling
12 and they killed him, or her. That cannot make somebody happy. I
13 am not happy.

14 Q. Now, Mr Witness, what did you observe, if anything, about
10:13:03 15 the civilians in Talia during that time who were forced to work?

16 A. We used to work. We used to work. When they said, "This
17 is what you should do", we had to do it. If they say, "You
18 should weed grass from Kailahun", we had to do it forcefully.
19 You wouldn't deny doing it. You have to.

10:13:39 20 Q. During that period what, if anything, did the people of
21 Talia tell you about their lives?

22 A. We are not living well. We are not living well because we
23 had no food to eat. So many people died among us. So many
24 people died of starvation among us in Talia. There was no food.
10:14:12 25 When we were doing that work, when we used to do that work we had
26 food, but during this time we had no food and so many people died
27 among us in Talia. The graves are there and they are many.

28 MR WERNER: Thank you, Mr Witness. I have no further
29 questions.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Werner. Mr Munyard,
2 cross-examination of this witness?

3 MR MUNYARD: Madam President, we have no questions of this
4 witness.

10:14:40 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Munyard. Mr Witness, I
6 would like to clarify something you said. You explained to us
7 that your response - one of your responsibilities was to go into
8 the surrounding villages and tell what work had to be done. I
9 would like to understand did you - were people asked from time to
10:15:05 10 time to do work, or did they have to work all the time?

11 THE WITNESS: For instance, the work of weeding grass it
12 was not every day. Sometimes when we weeded grass we would leave
13 it first three months. After three months we will go and weed
14 the grass. For instance, the other example is farming. That
10:15:34 15 farming we had to go there every day until the harvest.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Questions arising, counsel?

17 MR WERNER: No questions, your Honour.

18 MR MUNYARD: No, thank you.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, that is the end of your
10:15:57 20 evidence. We thank you for coming to give your evidence here in
21 Court today and you will now be able to leave the Courtroom.
22 Please assist the witness to leave.

23 MR WERNER: Your Honours, can I ask leave for our team for
24 me to go on the back?

10:16:23 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, that is fine. Mr Werner, just
26 before we call - the next witness is called, there is a matter
27 that relates to the admission of documents as exhibits yesterday.
28 It has been brought to my attention that the witness yesterday -
29 and since it was closed session I will not refer to names or

1 anything else that will identify the witness - tabled or through
2 him there was tendered two documents of which he was the author,
3 or which directly related to him, and in the circumstances the
4 question arises as to whether those documents should be marked as
10:17:03 5 confidential. The documents in question are P-77 and P-82.

6 MS BALY: Your Honour, thank you for raising that matter.
7 The answer to that from the Prosecution's point of view is yes.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Munyard, have you any comment on this
9 matter?

10:17:21 10 MR MUNYARD: Only that P-82 is a letter from somebody else.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: An authority, yes.

12 MR MUNYARD: It is not a letter from him and it doesn't -
13 P-82, your Honour.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: That is a letter regarding procedure.

10:17:39 15 MR MUNYARD: Regarding documents generally.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes.

17 MR MUNYARD: I thought that you were referring to P-77 and
18 --

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: I referred to both.

10:17:55 20 MR MUNYARD: Yes. Personally I don't understand why P-82
21 would be confidential, because it is a letter written about a
22 whole collection of documents. Are you saying that because one
23 of them is that --

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Including P-77, yes.

10:18:17 25 MR MUNYARD: Well if it is in relation to that one, again
26 in the general interests of open justice I would have thought
27 that P-82 should therefore be redacted in relation to P77 but
28 otherwise be public.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: You have heard the objection, Ms Baly.

1 MS BALY: Yes, we would agree that that would be an
2 appropriate course. It is only the one document that we are
3 concerned with.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well. The P-77 will become a
10:18:45 5 confidential document and P-82 will be redacted where any
6 reference to P-77 is made.

7 Mr Werner, if you wish to make your changes and call the
8 next witness, please.

9 MR VERNER: Thank you, your honour.

10:20:01 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Santora, I note that you appear to
11 have carriage of this matter.

12 MR SANTORA: Yes, your Honour, that is correct.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Could you please tell us who the next
14 witness is and the language, etc.

10:20:11 15 MR SANTORA: The next witness is TF1-275. There is just
16 three small preliminary matters I would like to bring to your
17 attention.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Well, perhaps we will do so before the
19 witness enters the Court - the well of the Court.

10:20:24 20 MR SANTORA: Yes, exactly. Your Honour, first of all the
21 language is Liberian English. Your Honour, this witness has -
22 after consultations with this witness he has expressed his desire
23 to testify openly in public, and so any existing protective
24 measures at this point we would ask - we would request that they
10:20:47 25 be rescinded. And the third matter, your Honour, is that the
26 witness's religion prohibits him from swearing on a holy book, he
27 is a denomination of Pentecostal Christianity, and so he will
28 swear and affirm to tell the truth pursuant to rule 90B under the
29 oath that does not require the - that does not have the witness

1 on a holy book.

2 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, would you be more specific on
3 the existing protective measures that you want the Court to
4 rescind, please?

10:21:27 5 MR SANTORA: Yes, your Honour. I believe that the existing
6 protective measures were that the initial application was for
7 this witness to be along with other witnesses - the initial
8 protective measures were a screen, pseudonym and voice
9 distortion.

10:21:46 10 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I want you to quote to us maybe the
11 decision that gave these orders.

12 MR SANTORA: One moment, your Honour. I will get that,
13 your Honour. One moment.

14 MR ANYAH: Good morning, Madam President, your Honours.

10:22:02 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I am just not sure if
16 Mr Santora has finished yet and so if you could just take a seat
17 and then let him finish.

18 MR ANYAH: Okay, thank you, Madam President.

19 MR SANTORA: Your Honour, this was the result of the
10:22:22 20 decision by the [redacted] that granted these
21 measures, and we are now requesting this Chamber to rescind those
22 measures.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Now, Mr Anyah, you have heard Mr Santora
24 make an application in relation to the protective measures in
10:23:42 25 place for this witness. Is that the matter that you are seeking
26 to reply to?

27 MR ANYAH: I merely rose to advise the Court that I would
28 be undertaking the examination for the Defence.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Anyah. In that case, we

1 will rule on that application first and then proceed.

2 We have heard the application from the Prosecution that the
3 witness has voluntarily rescinded the protective measures
4 presently in place and we grant that application. However we
10:24:15 5 bear in mind that the protective measures referred to a previous
6 trial and, in the light of that, we will have the reference to
7 that trial rescinded from the record - redacted from the record.

8 On the question of the swearing, as you properly point out
9 the rules allow the witness to make a solemn declaration and that
10:24:37 10 will be done.

11 Now, if the witness can be brought. Mr Interpreter, is the
12 Liberian English interpreter in place?

13 THE INTERPRETER: Correct, your Honour.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, please proceed. And for
10:25:20 15 clarification I record that the rescission of the protective
16 measures relates to this trial only.

17 MR SANTORA: And, your Honour, just also too that this is
18 just for your - I think you may understand this already, but this
19 is his first - this is the only trial that this particular
10:25:42 20 witness has been involved with.

21 WITNESS: TF1-275 [Affirmed]

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Santora, please proceed.

23 MR SANTORA: Thank you, your Honour.

24 EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR SANTORA:

10:26:26 25 Q. Mr Witness, are you hearing me translated into Liberian
26 English?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. Mr Witness, can you please state your name for the Court?

29 A. My name is Foday Lansana.

1 Q. Do you go by any other name?

2 A. Yes, commonly known as C0 Nya.

3 Q. Can you go ahead and spell Nya?

4 A. N-Y-A.

10:27:55 5 Q. Mr Witness, where were you born?

6 A. I was born in Nimba County, Ganta Town, Liberia.

7 MR SANTORA: Just for the Court's clarification, let me
8 just spell the name of the witness as well. I apologise. Foday
9 F-O-D-A-Y Lansana L-A-N-S-A-N-A.

10:28:28 10 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: And Ganta? Ganta Town?

11 MR SANTORA: Ganta is G-H-A-N-T-A [sic]:

12 Q. And you said "Nimba County", correct, witness?

13 A. Yes.

14 MR SANTORA: The Court does have the spelling of that:

10:28:48 15 Q. Do you know when you were born?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. When was it?

18 A. I was born in the year 1969, 22 June.

19 Q. And where did you grow up?

10:29:08 20 A. I grew up in Nimba County.

21 Q. Did you go to school?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. How far did you get in school?

24 A. I entered university. I entered school from elementary up
10:29:34 25 to university.

26 Q. What university did you enter up to?

27 A. The University of Liberia.

28 Q. Where is the University of Liberia?

29 A. The University of Liberia is located on the Capitol Hill.

1 Q. How far did you - how far - how long were you at the
2 university?

3 A. I entered in 1989 and the war interrupted and I couldn't
4 continue.

10:30:24 5 Q. And what were you studying at the university when the war
6 interrupted?

7 A. I had a plan to study electrical engineering.

8 Q. And before I go on to that, Mr Witness, do you have - are
9 you - do you speak - what languages do you speak?

10:30:47 10 A. I speak Mano, partly Krio and English.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, we understand there may be a
12 problem when you start to answer before the interpreter has
13 finished interpreting. So, if you could wait until you hear the
14 question fully and then answer.

10:31:13 15 THE WITNESS: Okay.

16 MR SANTORA:

17 Q. You said you speak Mano. Are you a member of the Mano
18 ethnic group in Liberia?

19 A. Yes.

10:31:31 20 Q. What happened when your university studies were interrupted
21 by the war?

22 A. In the year 1989, whilst I was at the university, there
23 came information that a group of people entered from the Ivorian
24 side into Liberia in a nearby town called Yekepa. After a few
10:32:20 25 weeks, civilians were displaced. The country was completely
26 under chaos. There was confusion at the university and in the
27 entire Republic of Liberia.

28 Q. Okay. Mr Witness, before you continue, first of all for
29 the Court Yekepa spelling Y-E-K-E-P-A. Mr Witness, you said a

1 group of people had entered from Ivory Coast. Who were the group
2 of people, do you know?

3 A. According to the BBC report and as time went on, I came to
4 know these people as the National Patriotic Front of Liberia
10:33:22 5 under the control and command of Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor.

6 Q. Now, you stated that there was confusion where you were.
7 What do you mean?

8 A. The country was at that time unsettled. People were
9 accusing one and - people were accusing each other. Especially
10:33:53 10 the Mano and the Gio they were accusing the Krahn and Mandingo
11 and people started attacking each other, and those soldiers in
12 Liberia were targeting the Mano and the Gios as rebels.

13 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I am sorry, I didn't catch that. And
14 also what? Mr Interpreter you said what?

10:34:16 15 THE WITNESS: I said the Gio and the Mano were targeted by
16 the Mandingo and the Krahn and the soldiers were also targeting
17 the Mano and referred to them as rebels.

18 MR SANTORA:

19 Q. Mr Witness, at this time while you were in university in
10:34:38 20 Monrovia, who was in power in Liberia?

21 A. Mr Samuel Kanyon Doe was the President of Liberia.

22 Q. Now, you said the soldiers targeted the Mano and the Gio.
23 Are you referring to government soldiers here?

24 A. Yes, the Armed Forces of Liberia.

10:35:06 25 Q. And these are under the government of Samuel Doe. Is that
26 correct?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. Okay. So, how did this affect you personally as a Mano?

29 A. I was a member of the tribe called Mano because my father

1 is Mano and I am also a Mano, and the fact that the Mano were
2 targeted the entire student body, especially the males in the
3 University of Liberia, were under serious attack and most of our
4 siblings were killed. So, I decided to avoid Monrovia and go
10:35:57 5 back to Nimba County.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just let me be clear. Mr Witness, what
7 language are you answering in as I seem to be hearing both you
8 and the interpreter and yours sounds like English? Could I be
9 clear on this, please?

10:36:17 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, I can speak English and I can speak
11 Liberian English.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: And which language do you prefer to
13 answer in?

14 THE WITNESS: I am answering in Liberian English.

10:36:36 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed.

16 MR SANTORA:

17 Q. Now, after you left Monrovia - you said you left Monrovia
18 as a result of the problems you were having as a Mano. Is that
19 correct?

10:36:52 20 A. Yes, yes.

21 Q. And you went back to Nimba County?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Okay. From Nimba County where did you go, if anywhere?

24 A. In Nimba County I was in Ganta Town, and the same problem
10:37:15 25 continued in Ganta Town and the soldiers used to kill our people.
26 They arrested the male and take them to the training base, and
27 based on those information I decided to join my family in a
28 nearby village around the Liberian and Guinean border line.

29 Q. Okay. Mr Witness, you said "the problem continued in Ganta

1 Town and the soldiers used to kill our people". Are these
2 soldiers you are referring to again the soldiers of Samuel Doe?

3 MR ANYAH: Objection, Madam President. Counsel has led the
4 witness on about two or three occasions now and I have made no
10:38:04 5 objections, including the reason why he left Monrovia, including
6 the first question of this series regarding which soldiers were
7 responsible for targeting the Manos, and I make an objection for
8 the record.

9 MR SANTORA: Your Honours, may I respond on that?

10:38:26 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Santora.

11 MR SANTORA: Your Honours, it is the practice of the
12 international tribunals to allow some degree of leading when it
13 comes to background and/or information that is not contested. I
14 am simply taking the witness through his movements to a certain
10:38:40 15 point for efficiency's sake and not to waste the Court's time. I
16 don't think that if there was some degree of leading as to the
17 movement of a location, I do not think it is - I submit it is not
18 impermissible leading at this point, your Honour.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner - excuse me, Mr Santora, I
10:39:01 20 apologise. A certain amount of leading has been condoned in this
21 Court. There has been an objection and I am upholding that
22 objection. You should not lead.

23 MR SANTORA: Allow me just to look at the last question
24 again:

10:39:26 25 Q. In Ganta Town, Mr Witness, you said "the soldiers used to
26 kill our people". At this time in 1990, who were the soldiers
27 you were referring to?

28 A. Starting from 1989 I said repeatedly that the Armed Forces
29 of Liberia, under the leadership of President Samuel Kanyon Doe,

1 targeted the Mano and Gio in respect of the fighting that went on
2 between the NPFL and the Armed Forces of Liberia.

3 Q. So as a result of this where did you go, if anywhere?

10:40:32

4 A. Yes. Upon my arrival at Ganta after a few weeks since the
5 same incident continued, that is the killing of our people, the
6 Mano and the Gio, I decided to join my people in a nearby village
7 around the Liberian/Guinean border line.

8 Q. Do you remember the name of that village?

9 A. Yes.

10:40:58

10 Q. What was it?

11 A. The village was called Gbardin.

12 Q. Mr Witness, I am going to ask if you can assist the Court
13 in spelling that village's name?

14 A. Yes.

10:41:17

15 Q. Go ahead.

16 A. G-B-A-R-D-I-N.

17 Q. And you stated this village is near the Liberian/Guinean
18 border line?

19 A. Yes.

10:41:36

20 Q. Where did you go from there?

21 A. Whilst we were staying in that village, we ran out of salt
22 and Maggi cubes.

23 MR SANTORA: I believe the Court has already heard the
24 spelling of Maggi:

10:41:59

25 Q. Go ahead.

26 A. Maggi cubes and salt. So, we finally decided to cross over
27 into Guinea.

28 Q. Where in Guinea did you cross over into?

29 A. We crossed over from Gbardin to Yekeh in Guinea.

1 MR SANTORA: Yekeh is Y-E-K-E-H:

2 Q. What was in Yekeh? In Guinea you said, right? What was in
3 Yekeh?

4 A. Yekeh is a town in Guinea.

10:42:44 5 Q. And what was there?

6 A. We were there as refugees when we entered into Guinea.

7 Q. Now did you have occasion to leave this refugee camp, or
8 did you remain there?

9 MR ANYAH: Objection, Madam President. He did not say he
10:43:08 10 was in a refugee camp, as far as I recall.

11 MR SANTORA: I would be happy to clarify that point, your
12 Honour.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Please do so.

14 MR SANTORA:

10:43:18 15 Q. You arrived in the village in Guinea at Yekeh. Is that
16 correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And you said you arrived there as refugees. Is that
19 correct?

10:43:34 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Just explain what you mean by that?

22 A. What I am trying to say is because we ran out of salt and
23 Maggi cubes and we decided to cross over into Guinea and we were
24 not Guinean nationals, we were refugees and we were asked to give
10:44:06 25 information about ourselves, after that we were admitted into a
26 refugee camp in Yekeh.

27 Q. From - what happened at the refugee camp?

28 A. I stayed there with my family over three months and after
29 the three months some of our brothers came from Liberia into the

1 refugee camp.

2 Q. Explain first of all when you say brothers from Liberia,
3 what do you mean?

4 A. I meant the Mano and the Gio. They came from Liberia to
10:45:06 5 the refugee camp and they made us to understand that they had
6 captured Ganta and that we should join them in order to go and
7 consolidate the town.

8 Q. Did you know what they meant when they said go to
9 consolidate the town?

10:45:34 10 A. Yes, they explained to us that they were part of the rebel
11 group that was referred to as the National Patriotic Front of
12 Liberia, under the leadership of Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor, and
13 they would not stand by and see the Armed Forces of Liberia
14 killing our families. For that reason they decided to join the
10:46:05 15 rebel group and they were fighting alongside with them and that
16 at that present moment they were at Ganta and that Ganta was
17 under their control, and they asked us also to join them to go
18 for us to be part of them so that we fight and make sure that we
19 secure our people.

10:46:32 20 Q. Now when you said that the brothers from Liberia were
21 members of the NPFL who came to you in Yekeh, did you know who
22 they were personally? Did you know any of them?

23 A. Yes, I meant specifically the Mano and the Gio.

24 Q. Now when this happened, can you tell the Court roughly the
10:47:04 25 time frame when these brothers from Liberia came to the refugee
26 camp? Approximately the time frame?

27 A. Yes, it was between February going to March 1990.

28 Q. Now, did you - you said that they asked you to join them.
29 Is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Did you yourself join them?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Did anybody else who was with you in Yekeh also join them?

10:47:55 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Can you tell the Court what happened after you joined them?

7 A. Yes, after we had departed from Yekepa we took the bush

8 road and went back to Ganta. We met a huge number of our

9 brothers and sisters and elderly people in Ganta Town and the

10:48:29 10 surroundings.

11 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness say that
12 again? That one was not clear to the interpreter.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, pause, Mr Witness, please. The
14 interpreter was not clear on the last part of your answer.

10:48:51 15 Please repeat it.

16 THE WITNESS: After we had left Yekepa into Ganta, we met a
17 huge crowd of our brothers, elders, sisters in Ganta, especially
18 in Diakemein.

19 MR SANTORA:

10:49:17 20 Q. Just to clarify, Mr Witness, did you say "decampment", or
21 did you say the name of a location?

22 A. Yes, it is a name of a village called Diakemein.

23 Q. Can you assist the Court with the spelling of that village?

24 A. Yes.

10:49:39 25 Q. Go ahead.

26 A. D-I-A-K-E-M-E-I-N.

27 Q. Okay. After you met the crowd of your brothers and sisters
28 in Ganta, what happened?

29 A. They briefed us that they were part of the National

1 Patriotic Front of Liberia and they were trying to advise us,
2 especially those of us the male, so that we can join the fighting
3 forces in order to protect life and property in Nimba County.

4 Q. Okay, you said "they" advised you. Who is "they"?

10:50:33 5 A. I said the elders, our mothers and the sisters that we met
6 in Ganta, Diakemein.

7 Q. And what exactly did they advise you? Can you go ahead and
8 explain that?

9 A. Yes, they advised me that because I am properly informed
10:51:08 10 about the killings that happened to our people, especially the
11 Mano and the Gio, and that the fighting was still continuing, we
12 were to go to the base to be part of the support to the National
13 Patriotic Front of Liberia.

14 Q. Okay. Now, we need you to describe the scene where this
10:51:30 15 was going on. What was the setting in Ganta? Was it - you said
16 "they advised me". Were they advising you personally, or was it
17 a larger number of people? Could you just describe the scene?

18 A. Yes, we were in a big compound and one person amongst the
19 elders addressed us and we all shouted and accepted the advice
10:52:05 20 that was given to us.

21 Q. Approximately when you say "us", about how many were in
22 your group at this parade?

23 A. We were well over one hundred.

24 Q. What happened after this?

10:52:26 25 A. After that some of us, the male, we were taken to Saclepi a
26 in order for us to be interviewed and trained.

27 Q. If you could pause, Mr Witness. I believe this may have
28 been in the Court record, but I am going to spell Saclepi a
29 anyway. It is S-A-C-R-E-P-I-A [sic].

1 A. S-A-C-L-E-P-I-E [sic].

2 Q. I stand corrected.

3 A. Saclepi a. S-A-C-L-E-P-I-A.

10:53:22

4 Q. Now, tell the Court what happened. You said - did you
5 arrive at Saclepi a?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Tell the Court what happened at Saclepi a when you arrived?

10:53:52

8 A. Upon our arrival in Saclepi a, we were interviewed
9 individually and after the interviews were conducted we went to a
10 big field on the school campus at Saclepi a.

11 Q. Mr Witness, first of all where is Saclepi a exactly?

12 A. Saclepi a is in Nimba County going towards Boutou, Karnplay
13 and Gborplay.

10:54:22

14 Q. Now, can you elaborate when you say "Upon our arrival we
15 were interviewed individually"? What do you mean?

16 A. Yes, we were asked to give our identities, our
17 qualification, our areas of specialisation. If you were a
18 student, or if you have been working with the government, that is
19 exactly what I mean.

10:54:52

20 Q. Who was asking you?

21 A. They had a branch that was called the Military Police and
22 there was an intelligence officer who was conducting this
23 interview.

24 Q. Can I ask who is "they"? "They had a branch"?

10:55:17

25 A. A group of people that is from one office to the other. I
26 cannot precisely recall the name of the individual.

27 Q. It may be my question was not clear, Mr Witness. You said
28 "They had a branch". Who was in Saclepi a at this time?

29 A. Okay, the NPFL troops were in Saclepi a at that time and

1 there was a specific group that was referred to as Military
2 Police.

3 Q. Now, you stated that you yourself were interviewed. Is
4 that correct?

10:55:57 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And you said they requested information such as
7 identification, qualifications and specialisation. Is that
8 correct?

9 A. Yes.

10:56:12 10 Q. What happened as a result of this interview for you?

11 A. After knowing our individual backgrounds and our areas of
12 specialisations, they asked us to go to the main field and we
13 started undertaking exercise, or some physical education.

14 Q. Describe for the Court what you mean when you said you
10:56:45 15 undertook exercise, or some physical education?

16 A. We used to go to the field every morning and every evening,
17 we stood in lines and there would be somebody who would
18 demonstrate to us how to run, how to fall down, crawl, in case
19 there was firing, how to conceal at the back of buildings and how
10:57:21 20 to go into trenches in times of firing.

21 Q. Do you remember who was training you?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Who?

24 A. An individual by the name of Takpor Gbey.

10:57:51 25 Q. I am going to ask you to assist the Court in spelling that
26 name?

27 A. Yes, T-A-K-P-O-R G-B-E-H.

28 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Is this like two names?

29 THE WITNESS: Yes, Takpor Gbey.

1 MR SANTORA:

2 Q. This physical education, how long did this last for?

3 A. I was amongst that group for three consecutive weeks.

10:58:53

4 Q. And could you remember approximately how many people were
5 undergoing this training?

6 A. Yes, before I arrived on that particular base I heard that
7 from 1st Battalion up to 7th Battalion and that each battalion
8 consisted of 992 persons.

10:59:28

9 Q. And in your group how many people were being trained,
10 approximately?

11 A. One platoon consisted of 62 persons.

12 Q. Do you remember, or do you know, who was in charge of the
13 base overall at Sacl epia? The overall commander at the base at
14 Sacl epia?

10:59:52

15 A. No.

16 Q. After this physical education training, what happened next?

17 A. After the physical education training exercise over three
18 weeks, I was given an appointment and I was taken from the
19 platoon to a signal or field radio room in order to be trained as
20 an operator.

11:00:28

21 Q. Describe what you mean, you were taken to a signal field
22 radio room?

23 A. According to the person who took me to the radio room he
24 said that they deemed it necessary for me to go and do
25 communication, because according to my interview report that came
26 out from the office I had ideas about communication. So, they
27 said they deemed it necessary for me to go for the communications
28 for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

11:01:01

29 Q. Who told you this?

1 A. Takpor Gbey was the man who led me into the radio room.

2 Q. Were any others in a similar situation, or were you alone
3 at that time?

4 A. Yes.

11:01:49 5 Q. Do you remember who else was with you?

6 A. In the radio room?

7 Q. I apologise, let me rephrase the question. You said that
8 they deemed with your background that you should work on
9 communication. Is that correct?

11:02:11 10 A. Yes.

11 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, the interpretation was that
12 he had ideas about. That is different from having some idea
13 about and I am not sure what the right interpretation would have
14 been.

11:02:25 15 MR SANTORA: I will clarify the area probably just to:

16 Q. You said, Mr Witness, that according to your interview
17 report you had ideas about communication and so you were deemed
18 necessary to go for the communications for the National Patriotic
19 Front of Liberia. Is that correct?

11:02:54 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Did you observe if anyone else was also deemed necessary to
22 go for communication from the training base where you were?

23 A. No, I was the only person who was given the appointment
24 within my platoon.

11:03:19 25 Q. Describe when you say then you went to the signal field
26 radio room, where exactly was this?

27 A. It was at the - the house was at the centre of the training
28 base and there were two persons in the radio room who were
29 conducting communications for Saclepi a training base.

1 Q. Do you know who these two people were?

2 A. Yes, they were operators.

3 Q. Did you ever have the occasion to learn their names?

4 A. Yes.

11:04:07 5 Q. What were their names?

6 A. The first person was Emanuel Zor.

7 MR SANTORA: Emanuel common spelling:

8 Q. I am going to ask the witness to spell Zor?

9 A. Z-O-R.

11:04:30 10 Q. And who was the second individual?

11 A. The second person was Roosevelt Nyameleyan.

12 MR SANTORA: And I will spell the surname. It is

13 Roosevelt, common spelling, NYAMELEYAN:

14 Q. What happened when you arrived in the radio room? The
11:05:05 15 signal field radio room?

16 A. Upon my arrival into the signal or radio room I was asked
17 to introduce myself, and after I did the introduction they asked
18 me to enter the radio room and after I had entered the radio room
19 they made me to understand that they were operators and that they
11:05:47 20 have heard information about me that I had basic ideas about the
21 HF radio.

22 Q. What do you mean by HF radio?

23 A. HF is a high frequency and it is a communication set that
24 is normally used on the field in times of military operations
11:06:09 25 used to transmit messages.

26 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you said that they heard you had ideas
27 about communication. At this point in your life, had you ever
28 worked or operated a high frequency radio?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. When was that?

2 A. I was at one time a waiter whilst I was attending school in
3 Saniquellie. At the time I was attending St Mary's High School.

4 Q. Can you again spell Saniquellie just for clarification?

11:06:56 5 A. Yes, S-A-N-N-I-Q-U-E-L-L-I-E.

6 Q. And so you said you had previously had some experience
7 while you were at St Mary's High School in operating a high
8 frequency radio?

9 A. Yes.

11:07:21 10 Q. Why? What was the circumstances? What were the
11 circumstances?

12 A. Pardon me?

13 Q. What were the circumstances at St Mary's High School that
14 led to you working with the radio?

11:07:41 15 A. Okay. That was part of a career that I had planned to
16 undergo and the priest at the school loved me so much that he
17 allowed me to go through the training, because there was a
18 technical school there which gave access to people to study about
19 land phone and the HF radio. I was very close to him and so
11:08:18 20 therefore I was able to know how to receive and communicate on
21 the HF radio whilst I was at St Mary's School.

22 Q. Okay. Now, I want to take you back to what you just --

23 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Santora, he also said he learnt to
24 operate the radio when he was at one time a waiter. Has that got
11:08:42 25 anything to do with St Mary's School, or is it totally
26 irrelevant?

27 MR SANTORA: I understood it to be just something
28 contemporaneous, but I will clarify:

29 Q. You have just described the circumstances of when you first

1 had the chance to work on an HF radio and you said while you were
2 a waiter. Does being a waiter have anything to do with this?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. How is that?

11:09:15 5 A. You will sit down and listen for a call and then respond to
6 the call, or you call the person that was deemed necessary to be
7 called.

8 Q. What do you mean by "waiter"?

9 A. You sit and listen to the communication sets to receive
11:09:34 10 messages, or a call.

11 Q. So when you say "waiter", you are not referring to anything
12 associated with a restaurant or meals?

13 A. No, no.

14 MR SANTORA: Does that clarify it? Yes, okay:

11:09:54 15 Q. Now taking you back to when you were brought to the signal
16 field radio room and just to clarify, was this also in Saclepia?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And did you then have the occasion to undergo training in
19 the radio operations at Saclepia?

11:10:18 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Now, describe first of all how long did that training last
22 approximately?

23 A. I was there until the time we got the information that
24 there was serious fighting in Monrovia and that President Doe was
11:10:42 25 killed. And I was on the technical side, they taught me how to
26 receive the message, to encode a message, how to install a radio
27 and how to transmit or to improve on transmission in times of bad
28 weather.

29 Q. Okay. Before I talk more about - ask you more about the

1 composition of your training, you said you heard Samuel Doe was
2 killed?

3 A. Yes.

11:11:26

4 Q. About when did this happen, in terms of were you already in
5 the process of radio training when this happened?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. About how long did your radio training last?

8 A. I was there over two months doing the exercise of the
9 training.

11:11:50

10 Q. Now, describe again the composition of your training for
11 the Court in terms of what - what were you actually learning to
12 do?

13 A. They trained me how to receive message, transmit message,
14 how to encode a message and how to decode a message.

11:12:19

15 Q. I will ask you more later on about what this means, but
16 just for now can you explain at this point what was - what did
17 you mean by coding?

18 A. Code is a secret way to transform information for which
19 somebody who is not supposed to know about that information will
20 definitely not know. It is a secret information book.

11:12:54

21 Q. Who was teaching you this coding?

22 A. I was taught by Emanuel Zor and the second person was
23 Roosevelt Nyamel eyan.

24 Q. Okay. Now, you said your training was over two months?

11:13:26

25 A. Yes.

26 Q. Upon the completion of this training, what happened?

27 A. After going through the training I said that there was an
28 information on the BBC that President Doe was killed - President
29 Doe was killed - and they asked that we should go to Coca-Cola

1 factory in Monrovia as a reinforcement.

2 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Was that "Coca-Cola"?

3 MR SANTORA: Yes, your Honour, Coca-Cola as in the
4 beverage:

11:14:18 5 Q. Can you tell the Court where is the Coca-Cola factory?

6 A. Yes, Coca-Cola factory is at the entrance of Monrovia
7 whilst coming from Kakata into Monrovia City.

8 Q. Describe the Coca-Cola factory. What is it exactly?

9 A. Coca-Cola factory consists of big buildings. I can say it
11:14:55 10 is a factory where they produce Coca-Cola.

11 Q. You said that you were asked - "They asked that we should
12 go to Coca-Cola factory in Monrovia as reinforcement". First of
13 all, who is "they"? Who asked you to go?

14 A. I meant that we were taken as reinforcement. It was Isaac
11:15:32 15 Musa who was looking out for reinforcements in order to take them
16 to Coca-Cola factory.

17 MR SANTORA: Isaac Musa has been spelt for the Court
18 before, your Honour:

19 Q. Who is Isaac Musa?

11:15:47 20 A. Isaac Musa was one of the special forces that came along
21 with Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor into Liberia in order to carry out
22 the fighting in Liberia.

23 Q. When you say "special forces", what do you mean?

24 A. Special forces were the trained commandos, fighting men who
11:16:23 25 were trained out of Liberia and who facilitated the training.
26 They were the bosses of the entire fighting that went on under
27 the control of Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor.

28 Q. Do you know where this training out of Liberia occurred?

29 A. As time went on whilst I was in the NPFL, I came to know

1 that some of the special forces were trained in Libya, some in
2 Burkina Faso, some in Ivory Coast and in some other subregional
3 countries in West Africa.

4 Q. Now, you said that you were asked to go as reinforcement.

11:17:22 5 Did you then go to Coca-Cola factory?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Okay. Can you tell the Court what happened at Coca-Cola
8 factory while you were there?

9 A. Yes, we left Saclepi a base and we went to Coca-Cola factory
11:17:47 10 and I was assigned into a radio room in Coca-Cola factory. After
11 a day or two, I saw a large crowd of people coming into the radio
12 room. Roosevelt Nyameleyan made me to understand that there was
13 a meeting in that office and that I should wait on the radio, or
14 that I should be monitoring and listening for any communication
11:18:27 15 that will come in. Whilst I sat by the radio --

16 Q. Before you proceed, I just want to clarify a few things.
17 You said that when you arrived at Coca-Cola factory you were
18 assigned into a radio room. Who exactly assigned you and what
19 was the assignment? Let me just break it up, I am sorry. Who
11:18:52 20 assigned you?

21 A. I came down there as reinforcement operator, so upon our
22 arrival at Coca-Cola factory we were assigned according to the
23 document that was given to the reinforcement commander and that
24 was Isaac Musa.

11:19:17 25 Q. Now what was exactly your assignment?

26 A. I was taken into the radio room as an operator.

27 Q. And where was the radio room within Coca-Cola factory?

28 A. The radio room was located right at the point just when you
29 enter into the Coca-Cola factory by the right-hand side and there

1 were a series of offices there, but I can recall one to which I
2 was sent together with Roosevelt as operator.

3 Q. When you arrived, just to understand the situation - just
4 so the Court can understand the situation, was Coca-Cola factory
11:20:07 5 operational?

6 A. Pardon me?

7 Q. When you arrived at Coca-Cola factory, was Coca-Cola being
8 produced there at that time?

9 A. No, but there were Coca-Colas in the factory.

11:20:29 10 Q. So, who was in control of the Coca-Cola factory compound?

11 A. NPFL was in control of the Coca-Cola factory and they used
12 there as a base in order to go on at the fighting front in
13 Monrovia Town.

14 Q. Now, you said that you arrived into the radio room at
11:20:59 15 Coca-Cola factory. Is that correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. What happened after you arrived into the room? I am sorry,
18 you said there was going to be a meeting in that office?

19 A. I said I arrived at Coca-Cola factory and I was there for a
11:21:23 20 day, and after that the second day I saw a large crowd of people
21 coming into the radio room and Roosevelt made me to understand
22 that there was a meeting in that radio room and that I should
23 stay there by the radio as a waiter and then I should be
24 monitoring whilst he was by me.

11:21:46 25 Q. What happened after this conversation with Roosevelt?

26 A. I saw a large group of people coming in and then he
27 whispered to me that the Chief was coming in and that they were
28 going to be having a meeting in this radio room. As I looked
29 towards the entrance I saw a bright, huge person. In the past I

1 used to know him by photograph, but that was the first day that I
2 saw him and he was Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor and he was coming
3 walking along with special forces who together with him entered
4 into the radio room.

11:22:52 5 Q. When you were in the - did you remain in the radio room
6 after this group entered?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. When you say "a large group", can you tell approximately
9 how many people entered?

11:23:05 10 A. Yes, it composed of over 25 persons. Some of them were
11 bodyguards, who took positions by the entrance, and the others
12 all of them sat into the various chairs in the radio room.

13 Q. And you said this was the first time you saw Mr Charles
14 Taylor?

11:23:32 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And did he also when he arrived in the room do you know
17 where he seated himself, or where he went to?

18 A. Yes, he sat very close to the radio and he was guarded by
19 two men and the other people took positions around him.

11:24:00 20 Q. Do you know the names of the two men who were guarding him?

21 A. Yes, one was called Domingo and the other was called
22 Mustapha Jallow.

23 MR SANTORA: I believe these spellings have already been on
24 the record:

11:24:24 25 Q. Now, you said he came along with special forces as well.
26 About how many special forces came into the meeting?

27 A. There were many, but I knew very few.

28 Q. Do you remember the ones you did know?

29 A. Yes, yes.

1 Q. Can you list them?

2 A. Yes, one was Isaac Musa, Francis Mewon --

3 MR SANTORA: I believe that is on the record as spelled as
4 well:

11:25:06 5 Q. Go ahead.

6 A. Dopoe Menkarzon.

7 Q. Any others that you remember?

8 A. Yes, Anthony Menquenagbeh.

9 MR SANTORA: Okay. Now, I believe those names are also on
11:25:33 10 the record. However, if the Chamber wishes I can respell them.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, that is not necessary, Mr Santora.

12 MR SANTORA: Okay:

13 Q. So, tell the Court what happened at this point after these
14 individuals arrived into this room?

11:25:52 15 A. Like I said I was informed by Roosevelt that there was
16 going to be a meeting, and as he entered everybody sat into their
17 individual positions and at that time Mr Charles Taylor started
18 addressing them. According to what he said, he said it has come
19 to his notice that the Alpha jet is killing the people of Liberia
11:26:26 20 and that it was coming from Sierra Leone from a base known as
21 Lungi and that was Lungi international airport. The special
22 forces joined him in his discussion and at the end of the meeting
23 he said he would inform the world that Sierra Leone has been used
24 as a base to kill his people.

11:27:09 25 Q. Did anyone else speak at the meeting?

26 A. Yes, all the members of the special forces collectively
27 contributed to that particular meeting.

28 Q. When you say "collectively contributed", do you remember
29 specifically what else was said at the meeting?

1 A. Yes. Like for Isaac Musa he did say that on several
2 occasions he had been informing the Chief, in brackets Mr Charles
3 Ghankay Taylor, for proper action into the issue of the killing
4 of the civilians by the Alpha jet coming from Sierra Leone.

11:28:08 5 Q. Did Mr Taylor say anything else with relation to Sierra
6 Leone at the meeting?

7 A. Yes, he concluded that he was going to inform the world
8 about the role of Sierra Leone into his country.

9 Q. How long did this meeting last, Mr Witness?

11:28:39 10 A. It lasted for over 15 minutes.

11 MR SANTORA: Your Honour, I think it may be that I don't
12 have to - I can stop now.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Santora. Mr Witness, this
14 is the time when we normally take the mid-morning break. We will
11:28:56 15 adjourn now for 30 minutes and resume Court at 12 o'clock.
16 Please adjourn Court.

17 [Break taken at 11.30 a.m.]

18 [Upon resuming at 12.00 p.m.]

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Santora, please proceed.

12:00:01 20 MR SANTORA: Thank you, your Honour. Just to note that
21 Alain Werner has left the Courtroom.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, I will record that.

23 MR SANTORA:

24 Q. Mr Witness, can you tell the Court what happened after this
12:00:25 25 meeting in the radio room?

26 A. Yes. At the end of the meeting Mr Charles Taylor addressed
27 the entire body and he told them that he was going to speak with
28 the BBC to inform the whole world of the Alpha jet which was
29 flying from Sierra Leone into Liberia and was killing his people.

1 So he brought the meeting to an end and everybody went out.

2 At exactly 5.06 while listening to the BBC

3 Mr Charles Taylor was being interviewed by Mr Robin White. I

4 heard him say to the world that if Sierra Leone or ECOMOG does

12:01:51 5 not stop using Sierra Leone or the Alpha jet from destroying his
6 people in Liberia Sierra Leone will also feel the bitterness of
7 war.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just before you go to your next question,

9 Mr Santora, can I clarify was this meeting lasting over 15 or 50,

12:02:25 10 one five or five zero minutes.

11 MR SANTORA: I will clarify that with the witness, your

12 Honour:

13 Q. Mr Witness, the meeting you were referring to in the radio

14 room with Mr Taylor and the Special Forces, about how long did

12:02:39 15 that meeting last?

16 A. I said the meeting lasted --

17 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, it's still not clear

18 whether it's 15 or 50.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, was it one five minutes or

12:02:53 20 five zero minutes?

21 THE WITNESS: Over 15 minutes.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you.

23 MR SANTORA:

24 Q. Mr Witness, you said that at exactly 5.06 while listening

12:03:12 25 to the BBC you heard that Mr Taylor --

26 A. 5.06.

27 Q. You said that you heard Mr Taylor being interviewed by

28 Mr Robin White?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. About how long after the meeting did this BBC broadcast
2 occur?

3 A. It lasted long because the meeting was conducted at midday
4 and the communication between Mr Taylor and Robin White took
12:03:51 5 place in the afternoon.

6 Q. So was this on the same day? Was the BBC broadcast --

7 A. Yes, yes.

8 Q. Where were you when you heard the BBC broadcast?

9 A. I was still at the Coca-Cola factory.

12:04:15 10 Q. Where exactly?

11 A. I had previously told you that the Coca-Cola factory was
12 located at the entrance of Monrovia from Kakata into Monrovia
13 city.

14 Q. Maybe my question wasn't clear, Mr Witness. Where within
12:04:34 15 the Coca-Cola factory were you when you heard this BBC broadcast?

16 A. Okay, I was in the radio room listening to the BBC when I
17 got this communiqué over the BBC.

18 Q. Do you know where Mr Taylor was when he was being
19 interviewed by Robin White?

12:04:59 20 A. No.

21 Q. And how did you know it was Mr Taylor being interviewed?

22 A. His voice was one and for the past that I had been
23 listening to radio communiqué while Mr Taylor was being
24 interviewed over the BBC.

12:05:25 25 Q. Do you remember what program on the BBC this interview
26 occurred?

27 A. Pardon me?

28 Q. Do you know what program on the BBC that this interview
29 with Robin White occurred?

1 A. Yes. Focus on Africa.

2 Q. How frequently would you listen to the BBC around this
3 time?

4 A. I used to listen to the BBC frequently because that was the
12:06:04 5 only source we could get the information - we could get
6 information about the war in Liberia.

7 Q. When you say frequently, what exactly do you mean?

8 A. There were precise hours on which we listened to the BBC,
9 at 3.05, 5.05. Those were the required times that I used to tune
12:06:35 10 to the BBC as well as network in the morning to listen to the BBC
11 in relation to the war or the progress of the war or to know
12 wherever attacks took place so that I would get that information.

13 Q. And was this - at 3.05 and 5.05, was this every day or
14 every week? Describe the frequency?

12:07:00 15 A. Yes, it used to happen every day when Focus is on at 3.05
16 and 5.05, except Sunday.

17 Q. And while you were there at Coca-Cola factory did you
18 observe if others within your group were listening to the BBC as
19 well?

12:07:26 20 A. Yes. Those who had access to communication or the
21 commercial radio used to also listen.

22 Q. After you heard this interview on the BBC can you tell the
23 Court what happened?

24 A. Yes, after I had heard this communication there was serious
12:08:06 25 panic at the Coca-Cola factory area and within that week there
26 was a serious attack on the positions of the NPFL at the highway
27 of Kakata in Monrovia city. The highway was cut off by Prince
28 Johnson, the leader of the breakaway faction of the NPFL.

29 Q. Mr Witness, did you remain with the NPFL at this time?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And how long at this time did you remain with the NPFL?

3 A. I was an operator, like I said before. When the highway
4 was cut off by Prince Johnson's troops we retreated to Kakata and

12:09:04 5 I was still in Kakata as an operator for the NPFL.

6 Q. Now did there come a time when you left the NPFL?

7 A. Yes. While I was in Kakata they requested us to go to
8 Gbarnga in order to carry on with some advanced training in

9 communication. We were in Gbarnga for a month of advanced

12:09:39 10 training and at the end of the training we were told to stand by

11 or to wait for further instructions. During this particular time

12 I took leave to go to Ganta to greet my people.

13 Q. Mr Witness, before we go to the time when you took leave

14 you said they requested us to go to Gbarnga for advanced

12:10:18 15 training. Is that correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. You said you were in Gbarnga for approximately one month?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Can you give an approximate time frame as to when you were

12:10:32 20 in Gbarnga in terms of the year and the month?

21 A. Yes. In 1990 from September to October. They conducted
22 the advanced training and at the end of October we were dismissed
23 and we were told to stand by for further instructions.

24 Q. Now can you describe what you mean by advanced training?

12:11:08 25 A. Yes. We were called upon by the deputy for all signal
26 commanders of the NPFL, Mr Galakpalah. According to him there
27 were some misunderstandings in the encoding system, how to
28 encode, decode and transmit messages, and there were a series of
29 different communications in the NPFL at that time. So we were

1 called in order to acquaint ourselves with those sets and how to
2 master the encoding system.

3 Q. Can you just tell the Court who called you to Gbarnga?

12:12:16

4 A. Yes. I said Mr Galakpal ah, deputy over all signal
5 commanders of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

6 Q. And can you assist the Court with the spelling of his name?

7 A. Galakpal ah, it is spelt as G-A-L-A-K-P-A-L-A-H.

8 Q. So you said we were called to Gbarnga in order to acquaint
9 ourselves with those sets and how to master the encoding system.

12:12:58

10 First of all how many of you were called to Gbarnga for this
11 advanced training?

12 A. We were called upon from different stations. From Harbel ,
13 Kakata, Ganta, Saclepia and all other areas that had
14 communication at that time in order for us to get the full

12:13:26

15 briefing on the encoding systems and the different types of
16 communication that were available at the time at Gbarnga with
17 Mr Galakpal ah.

18 MR SANTORA: I believe all those locations are on the
19 record as spelled, your Honour.

12:13:43

20 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Including Harbel , the first. I don't
21 recall.

22 MR SANTORA: Okay:

23 Q. The first place you mentioned was Harbel ?

24 A. Yeah.

12:13:54

25 Q. Can you spell that for the Court?

26 A. I said Harbel . Harbel . Harbel is a town between Buchanan
27 and Monrovia, the rubber plantation company. Harbel ,
28 H-A-R-B-E-L.

29 Q. Describe then the actual composition of the training in

1 terms of the encoding systems. What were you actually taught?

2 A. They taught us the alphabetical and numerical and
3 appointment titles of important people that you will be operating
4 under.

12:14:56 5 Q. And do you know why they were conducting this particular
6 advanced training at the time? Why this particular advanced
7 training was being conducted?

8 A. Yes. It was because there was a problem with the encoding
9 systems which was causing some confusion among operators and
12:15:27 10 authorities who could not understand the encoding system of the
11 NPFL at the time.

12 Q. Now you said this lasted for approximately a month. Is
13 that correct?

14 A. I said one month. That is from September to October.

12:15:57 15 Q. And after that time you took leave and went back to Ganta.
16 Is that correct?

17 A. Not Gbarnga. I said Ganta.

18 Q. Ganta, that's what I understood as well, Mr Witness. Now
19 what happened when you took leave?

12:16:18 20 A. I was in Ganta with my people for a while and I decided to
21 visit my extended family in Sierra Leone in a town called Bomaru.

22 MR SANTORA: Your Honours, the spelling of Bomaru is

23 B-O-M-A-R-U.

24 THE WITNESS: No.

12:16:48 25 MR SANTORA:

26 Q. What is the spelling, Mr Witness?

27 A. B-O-M-A-R-U, Bomaru.

28 Q. Okay, I believe that's what I said --

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Perhaps his interpreter is telling him

1 things.

2 MR SANTORA: I can only speculate, your Honour:

3 Q. Well, Mr Witness, what happened when you arrived in Bomaru?

4 A. I went to visit my grandfather in Bomaru in 1991 in

12:17:34 5 January.

6 Q. Before you go on, Mr Witness, where did you cross from
7 Liberia into Sierra Leone? Where was that? Do you remember the
8 border crossing?

9 A. Yes.

12:17:55 10 Q. Where was that?

11 A. I used a bush path from Vahun on to Bomaru town.

12 Q. And do you know what district Bomaru is in in Sierra Leone?

13 A. Yes. Bomaru is in the Upper Bambara, Kailahun District in
14 Sierra Leone.

12:18:30 15 Q. How long did you remain at Bomaru?

16 A. I was in Bomaru from January to June, July when I was
17 recaptured by the NPFL/RUF fighters who were in Sierra Leone.

18 Q. Mr Witness, when you entered Sierra Leone - well, I
19 withdraw that question. You said the --

12:19:08 20 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, I don't understand when he
21 says by the NPFL/RUF? Who are these?

22 MR SANTORA: Exactly. That's why I withdrew the question
23 and I was going to clarify that:

24 Q. You said you were captured by the NPFL and RUF in June,
12:19:30 25 July 1991. Is that correct?

26 A. Quite correct.

27 Q. What do you mean by NPFL/RUF?

28 A. At this time in Sierra Leone the combined forces of
29 National Patriotic Front of Liberia as well as the newly created

1 group called Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, they
2 were fighting side by side in Sierra Leone.

3 Q. Mr Witness, when you entered Sierra Leone was there
4 fighting going on?

12:20:15 5 A. No.

6 Q. And you said that was approximately January '91 when you
7 entered Sierra Leone?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. What do you mean the NPFL and RUF were fighting side by
10 side?

11 A. There were two groups. One was headed by Sam Tuah and the
12 other one was called RUF headed by Mohamed Tarawalli. At the
13 time that I was captured and in Potoru and transferred to Bomaru,
14 during my interview I had to know that there were two groups
15 fighting, even though they were fighting for the same goal, they
16 were working side by side. One was headed by Mohamed Tarawalli
17 of the RUF, Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, and the
18 other group, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, was headed
19 by Sam Tuah.

12:21:08 20 MR SANTORA: I believe the spellings are on the record.

21 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I'm sorry to interrupt but it
22 would be helpful if the reference by the witness to being
23 recaptured is perhaps clarified. I don't recall him saying he
24 was captured previous to this.

12:21:58 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: I'm waiting for that. I'm sure it will
26 come in due course, Mr Anyah.

27 MR ANYAH: Thank you, your Honour.

28 MR SANTORA: I will clarify that now for your Honours:

29 Q. Mr Witness, you said you were recaptured?

1 A. Okay, I want to make it very clear to the Court that that
2 was the second time to join this fighting force.

3 Q. The first time you joined the fighting force which you've
4 described --

12:22:38 5 A. It was in Liberia when we surfaced in Ganta and taken to
6 Saclepiea for training and this was the second time in Sierra
7 Leone in Bomaru.

8 Q. Did you join the first time voluntarily?

9 A. Yes, I did.

12:22:58 10 Q. So when you used the word recaptured what do you mean?

11 A. At this particular time I was captured or taken by the
12 group that was doing mopping up exercises and searching for
13 people in the nearby villages. That is what I'm trying to say.

14 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Witness, was there an earlier time
12:23:35 15 when you were ever captured?

16 THE WITNESS: No. In Sierra Leone this was the first time
17 that I was captured or taken away by the fighting men.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Santora, it's not entirely clear to me
19 why he had to be captured if he had left with permission. There
12:24:04 20 is implications obviously, but they're not on record.

21 MR SANTORA: I'm sorry, I misunderstood your Honour - in
22 terms of the --

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: If he left in January and was still
24 hanging around at his grandfather's in June and July had he
12:24:20 25 overstayed his leave? That's what I'm suggesting. I'm not sure
26 why he had to be captured if he left with permission.

27 MR SANTORA:

28 Q. When you initially left the NPFL and went on leave did you
29 leave with permission?

1 A. Yes, I left with permission but I didn't understand
2 anything about the RUF until that time.

3 Q. The group that captured you in Sierra Leone you said was
4 made up of NPFL and RUF. Is that correct?

12:24:59 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Is this the same NPFL that you were referring to earlier in
7 Liberia?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Who exactly captured you?

12:25:14 10 A. It was a group of people who were moving in search of
11 people in the nearby villages and that was the time I was
12 captured around Potoru, a village three miles from Bomaru.

13 Q. And who was the leader of the group that captured you, do
14 you know?

12:25:41 15 A. Yes, I said it was Sam Tuah on the side of the NPFL and on
16 the side of the RUF, as I came to know while in Bomaru, was
17 Mohamed Tarawalli.

18 Q. Do you know the position of Sam Tuah within the NPFL?

19 A. Yes. Sam Tuah was the commander that led the troops from
12:26:15 20 Liberia for the NPFL that were fighting alongside the RUF in
21 Sierra Leone at that time.

22 Q. Did you have occasion to learn who Sam Tuah's boss was?

23 A. Yes, at the time we arrived in Bomaru I was interviewed by
24 Sam Tuah and I made it clear to him what my relationship with the
12:26:47 25 NPFL was and he decided to send me to Vahun.

26 Q. What did you tell Sam Tuah about your relationship with the
27 NPFL?

28 A. I told Sam Tuah that I was with the NPFL and I discussed my
29 recruitment at Saclepia on to Coca-Cola factory, my advanced

1 training at Gbarnga, my departure from Gbarnga on to Ganta and up
2 to the time that I entered Sierra Leone to visit Bomaru.

12:27:47 3 Q. Now just so for clarification you said you were taken three
4 miles to another village. Which village were you taken to? Let
5 me actually ask you which village were you actually captured
6 from?

7 A. I said I was captured in Potoru, a village three miles away
8 from Bomaru.

9 Q. And were you subsequently taken to Bomaru?

12:28:11 10 A. I met a commander called Sam Tuah. He interviewed me and
11 later sent me to Vahun.

12 Q. Where did the interview with Sam Tuah take place?

13 A. In Bomaru town.

14 Q. So when you were captured from Potoru were you taken to
12:28:37 15 Bomaru?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Now the group that captured you, do you remember about how
18 many were in the group?

19 A. No, but they were large. They were many.

12:29:00 20 Q. And could you determine how many were NPFL and how many
21 were RUF in terms of their composition?

22 A. You mean at Bomaru or where?

23 Q. When you were captured?

24 A. They were a large group and they were so large that you
12:29:27 25 cannot determine the number. They were many. They were
26 consolidated in Bomaru on the nearby villages so I cannot exactly
27 say the number of people who were in a particular territory.

28 Q. And you stated that Sam Tuah was the commander of the
29 NPFL --

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. -- at this time in Sierra Leone and Mohamed Tarawalli was
3 the leader of the RUF component. Is that correct?

4 A. Yes.

12:30:03 5 Q. Do you know who was in charge between them, who was higher
6 ranked?

7 A. At that time Mohamed Tarawalli was the overall of the
8 Special Forces in control of the RUF in Bomaru and Sam Tuah was
9 the most senior officer for the NPFL in Bomaru.

12:30:28 10 Q. You said that you were then sent to Vahun. Is that
11 correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. What happened when you arrived in Vahun?

14 A. Upon my arrival in Vahun I was interviewed by a team that
12:30:56 15 was in Vahun. I stayed there for some time and was transferred
16 to Foya.

17 Q. Now before we move on, Mr Witness, do you know why you were
18 captured in Sierra Leone?

19 A. Yes.

12:31:19 20 Q. What was the reason?

21 A. As far as I'm concerned any area that was captured by the
22 NPFL or the RUF, they made sure that they gathered the civilians,
23 more especially the men, interviewed them, recruited them,
24 trained them and made them part of the organisation.

12:31:51 25 Q. So you were not the only one captured?

26 A. No.

27 Q. When you were captured do you remember approximately how
28 many other people were captured?

29 A. Yes. A lot of civilians were captured along with me. I

1 was the only person who was taken to Vahun after our interview.

2 Q. One question again related to your capture: You said that
3 the NPFL and RUF were fighting side by side. Do you know who
4 they were fighting against at this time?

12:32:32 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Who was that?

7 A. They were fighting against the Momoh government. That is
8 the government that was in power in Sierra Leone at that time,
9 Joseph Momoh, the APC.

12:32:55 10 Q. Who was Joseph Momoh?

11 A. Joseph Momoh was the president of Sierra Leone under the
12 APC party at the time. That is 1991.

13 Q. Do you know what APC stands for?

14 A. Yes. APC stands for All People's Congress.

12:33:25 15 Q. Now you said you were the only one of the people captured
16 taken to Vahun. Is that correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Who took you to Vahun, or did you go alone?

19 A. No. I was under escort when Sam Tuah was travelling back
12:33:48 20 to Vahun.

21 Q. And at this time how did you cross --

22 A. I crossed using a vehicle.

23 Q. Do you remember which border crossing you went through?

24 A. Yes. From Bomaru we went through Bunumbu, a nearby
12:34:19 25 village, on to Vahun.

26 Q. And Vahun is where?

27 A. Vahun is a borderline town in Liberia.

28 Q. Do you know what county it's in?

29 A. Yes. Yes, Vahun is in Lofa County.

1 Q. What happened when you arrived at Vahun?

2 A. When I arrived in Vahun I was taken to the military police
3 headquarters in Vahun. I was interviewed and they made me to
4 stand by at the MP headquarters for two weeks. I was later
12:35:04 5 forwarded to Foya where they had the headquarters, where General
6 Menquenagbeh had his base.

7 Q. When you say military police headquarters, military police
8 for who?

9 A. For the NPFL.

12:35:31 10 Q. And you were interviewed, you said, at the military police
11 headquarters?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And who interviewed you there?

14 A. I was interviewed by the MP commander in Vahun.

12:35:51 15 Q. Do you remember his name?

16 A. No.

17 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: What does the acronym MP --

18 MR SANTORA:

19 Q. When you say MP --

12:36:05 20 A. I said military police.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: And have we had a spelling of General
22 Menquenagbeh?

23 MR SANTORA: We have, your Honour, but I can go ahead and
24 spell it again.

12:36:18 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: If you wouldn't mind.

26 MR SANTORA: M-E-N-Q-U-E-N-A-G-B-E-H:

27 Q. Did Anthony Menquenagbeh go by any other name?

28 A. Yes, he was called Dry Pepper.

29 Q. Now what was the substance of your interview at the

1 military police headquarters? What was it about?

2 A. So that they could know details about me and to have a
3 record on me. That was the purpose of the interview.

12:37:25

4 Q. And you said you remained in Vahun for two weeks and then
5 were sent to Foya. Is that correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Who sent you to Foya? I'm sorry, why were you sent to
8 Foya?

12:37:44

9 A. I was sent by the MP commander to Foya because Foya was the
10 headquarters and Vahun was the sub-headquarters to Foya, so that
11 they can decide my fate as to what should be done next.

12 Q. When you say headquarters, what do you mean exactly?

13 A. Headquarters, it is where the military people's boss is
14 based and where they go for instructions.

12:38:13

15 Q. This was the headquarter for what, Mr Witness?

16 A. It was a headquarters for Lofa County, military operations.

17 Q. Do you know who was in charge at Foya at this time?

18 A. Yes. The overall commander was Anthony Menquenagbeh.

19 Q. What happened when you arrived at Foya?

12:38:51

20 A. When I arrived at Foya, based upon the document that was
21 used to take me to Foya from Vahun, I was then sent to the signal
22 room to continue as an operator.

23 Q. Okay, Mr Witness, when you say based upon the document that
24 was used to take me to Foya from Vahun what document are you

12:39:22

25 referring to?

26 A. There was a specific document that was attached to me after
27 my interview from Bomaru on to Vahun.

28 Q. Do you remember the contents of that document?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. Can you describe them?

2 A. Yes. After they had interviewed me they came to know that
3 I was once an operator with the NPFL and that I was an operator
4 in the NPFL. For this reason I was asked to continue in Foya as
12:40:12 5 an operator but should be monitored. That was because they
6 suspected me that I had abscond from the NPFL.

7 Q. Now you said you were sent to the signal room to continue
8 as an operator at Foya. Is that correct?

9 A. Yes.

12:40:45 10 Q. Describe the signal room in Foya at this time?

11 A. The signal room at that time in Foya was under a big
12 building and that building was located on the highway to Sierra
13 Leone from Voinjama. The building was so large and, according to
14 information, that was the building that was used to store food,
12:41:26 15 seed rice and cocoa.

16 Q. Where was the signal room in relation to this building?

17 A. The signal room was located in one of the rooms in that big
18 building. Just after the bridge, that is the last bridge to go
19 into Sierra Leone.

12:41:54 20 Q. What was happening in the signal room?

21 A. In the signal room there was a communication set that was
22 used to communicate from Foya on to Vahun, Voinjama, Zorzor and
23 Gbarnga.

24 Q. How many people were in the signal room when you were
12:42:28 25 assigned there?

26 A. There were five persons in the signal room that I was
27 assigned with.

28 Q. And while you were in Foya can you just describe your day
29 to day activities?

- 1 A. Yes. While in Foya and in the radio room Menquenagbeh used
2 to communicate or give messages to the operator in order for it
3 to be sent to Gbarnga. But whenever he was travelling to Sierra
4 Leone for reinforcement he would first come to the room, send a
12:43:23 5 message and wait for further instructions before he departs.
6 While in Foya there were men or reinforcements that used to come
7 from Voinjama into Sierra Leone.
- 8 Q. Can you describe what you mean when you say that
9 Menquenagbeh was travelling to Sierra Leone for reinforcement?
- 12:43:58 10 A. No, I said he used to go with reinforcements from Voinjama.
11 During this time there was fighting in Sierra Leone which was
12 controlled and directed by Anthony Menquenagbeh from Lofa County.
- 13 Q. Did you yourself see these reinforcements?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 12:44:24 15 Q. Describe what you saw?
- 16 A. While I was in Foya at least every day or after one or two
17 days a group of people on board a truck with arms and ammunition
18 would come from Voinjama into Foya en route to Sierra Leone.
- 19 Q. Did these people ever return?
- 12:45:01 20 A. Yes, some used to return in the form of wounded soldiers or
21 bodyguards to Anthony Menquenagbeh.
- 22 Q. How do you know they were going to Sierra Leone?
- 23 A. It was not a secret. They used to discuss it while the
24 information before their departure and I myself used to
12:45:34 25 communicate with them. That was how I came to know that they
26 were going to Sierra Leone.
- 27 Q. You said that they would - the reinforcements would discuss
28 it. What exactly would they say?
- 29 A. When they on board the truck that would be discussing it

1 among themselves that they would be going to Sierra Leone in a
2 form called Kuwait and when you ask them, unless you were part of
3 them you will never know that they were talking about Sierra
4 Leone. But what they were saying exactly is that they were
12:46:19 5 disguising the name of Sierra Leone to Kuwait. That is they
6 change the name of Sierra Leone to Kuwait to disguise their plan
7 or their operation in Sierra Leone.

8 Q. Do you know why they referred to Sierra Leone as Kuwait?

9 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Is the spelling the same as the country?

12:46:42 10 MR SANTORA: I can clarify:

11 Q. Did you say Kuwait? Do you mean the country?

12 A. No, they used Kuwait as a code name for Sierra Leone in
13 order that nobody would detect that there was fighting or that
14 they were - Sierra Leone was the area that they were talking
12:47:03 15 about.

16 Q. You say Kuwait though, do you know why they were using the
17 word Kuwait?

18 A. Yes. One, to confuse people about the place that fighting
19 was going on or Sierra Leone. Or, two, that it was a virgin land
12:47:36 20 where they were fighting and they used to get every material like
21 clothing, food from Sierra Leone and that it was a rich country.
22 That was why they were calling Sierra Leone Kuwait.

23 Q. I'm going to ask you to spell Kuwait, Mr Witness?

24 A. K-U-W-A-I-T.

12:48:03 25 Q. Is that the same as the spelling for the country of Kuwait?

26 A. Yes, yes.

27 Q. So when you say code name Kuwait what do you mean exactly?

28 A. I told you that they used the name Kuwait to disguise
29 Sierra Leone. They used Kuwait as a secret name for Sierra

1 Leone.

2 Q. And who exactly was making this reference to Sierra Leone
3 as Kuwait?

4 A. The entire fighting men who were fighting in Sierra Leone.
12:48:51 5 They were guided by their commander who was leading them that
6 whenever they were travelling to Sierra Leone they should call
7 Sierra Leone Kuwait so as not to allow the civilians that they
8 were fighting in Sierra Leone.

9 Q. Now how long did you stay in Foya for approximately?

12:49:24 10 A. I was in Foya for over a month and later we were given
11 instructions to go to Sierra Leone otherwise known as Kuwait.

12 Q. Now you said that Foya would be in communication with
13 Gbarnga. Is that correct?

14 A. Yes.

12:49:53 15 Q. At this time what was located at Gbarnga?

16 A. Pardon?

17 Q. At this time while you were in Foya what was located at
18 Gbarnga?

19 A. You mean the location of Gbarnga?

12:50:17 20 Q. I'll rephrase the question, Mr Witness. At this point
21 where was the headquarters - the entire overall headquarters for
22 the NPFL?

23 MR ANYAH: I would object to the question, Madam President.
24 Number one it's leading, but there is an issue that arises.

12:50:48 25 Counsel - and I know I'm entitled to an examination ultimately
26 but it would help if these issues were clarified. Counsel
27 indicated that Sam Tuah asked the witness to - or sent the
28 witness ultimately to Vahun and he ended up in Foya under the
29 command of Anthony Menquenagbeh. It is unclear whether we are

1 still talking about NPFL/RUF who captured him initially at this
2 point and under whose direction he was being commanded to
3 undertake further actions. So all of this would have to be
4 clarified and there's an assumption that there's a headquarters
12:51:35 5 in Gbarnga at this time for somebody.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Santora, you've heard the objection.

7 MR SANTORA: I understand, your Honour. I will take the
8 point to some of this and clarify it and then return to the
9 issue. I think that would be easier:

12:51:49 10 Q. First of all though, just to clarify, Mr Witness, you said
11 when you were captured you were captured by the NPFL and RUF in
12 Sierra Leone. Is that correct?

13 A. Quite correct.

14 Q. You were sent to Vahun. Is that correct?

12:52:08 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. In Vahun under whose group were you - which group were you
17 with?

18 A. I was under the direct command of the NPFL in Foya from
19 Vahun on to Foya.

12:52:29 20 Q. And while you were assigned at Foya who were you under the
21 command of?

22 A. I was under the command of Anthony Menquenagbeh commonly as
23 Jar Pepe of the NPFL.

24 Q. Now you said there was communication between Foya and
12:52:53 25 Gbarnga. Is that correct?

26 A. Quite correct.

27 Q. Do you know why?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Can you explain why?

1 A. Yes. As I told you, I was once a member of the NPFL and
2 Anthony Menquenagbeh, having been the overall commander in Lofa
3 County, and Gbarnga was the headquarters of the NPFL, and, as I
4 told you previously, while in Foya for a day or two I used to see
12:53:51 5 truck loads of manpower, arms and ammunition from Voinjama, they
6 will stop at the sub-headquarters at the radio station where I
7 was stationed. They would unload some food stuff and ammunition
8 there and they would continue their journey into Sierra Leone
9 commonly known as Kuwait.

12:54:33 10 Q. Mr Witness, while you were in Foya how frequently did you
11 see the truck loads?

12 A. During the time that I was in Foya I said a day or two. A
13 truck would come from Voinjama on to Kuwait and there would also
14 be some wounded soldiers from Kuwait into Vahun en route to
12:55:05 15 Voinjama.

16 Q. Mr Witness, what do you mean when you say a day or two?

17 A. Pardon me?

18 Q. What do you mean when you say you used to see them while in
19 Foya for a day or two? What do you mean?

12:55:29 20 A. I'm trying to say that NPFL soldiers used to come from
21 Voinjama to Kuwait and NPFL wounded soldiers also used to come
22 from Kuwait into Vahun while I was in Vahun - sorry, into Foya
23 while I was in Foya.

24 Q. And how frequently would this happen?

12:55:58 25 A. I said one day, it's either a day or after one day.

26 Q. So do you mean every other day?

27 A. Not every day.

28 Q. Okay, just tell me how many times then while you were
29 there. I withdraw the question. While you were in Foya about

1 how many days would pass between each time you saw truck loads?

2 A. Sometimes it used to happen one day after the other.

3 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, did the witness say he would
4 see some foodstuffs and ammunition unloaded? Did he use the word
12:56:53 5 unloaded?

6 MR SANTORA: I'll verify the truck loads. I was just
7 trying to clarify the frequency first, but I will move on to
8 that:

9 Q. Mr Witness, when you say you saw truck loads coming through
12:57:08 10 Foya from Voinjama what was - describe exactly what you saw in
11 terms of the truck loads?

12 A. I repeat: I said while I was in Foya I used to see trucks
13 from Voinjama loaded with manpower, arms and ammunition, food.
14 Some of that food, arms and ammunition will be off loaded in Foya
12:57:53 15 before they departed for Kuwait in Sierra Leone.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Santora, I just also want to check if
17 Jar Pepe and Dry Pepper are the same person, because there were
18 two names used in relation to Menquenagbeh.

19 MR SANTORA:

12:58:32 20 Q. You used the name - with regards to Anthony Menquenagbeh
21 what was he known as?

22 A. Dry Pepper.

23 Q. Was there any other aka that you're aware of?

24 A. No.

12:58:55 25 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: So, Mr Interpreter, what was the
26 reference to Jar Pepe?

27 THE INTERPRETER: Well, that may have been what I heard,
28 but the initial one was Dry Pepper. Dry Pepper.

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: What is the witness saying?

1 THE WITNESS: That was his common name.

2 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Witness, the question or the query in
3 our minds is the words Jar Pepe. Jar Pepe.

4 THE WITNESS: No, I said Dry Pepper.

12:59:41

5 MR SANTORA:

6 Q. Just one more point on this, Mr Witness, you said the truck
7 loads would stop at the sub-headquarters where you were in Foya.
8 What do you mean by the word sub-headquarters?

13:00:07

9 A. Where the radio station was located was a sub-headquarters
10 from Voijnama. Before the men departed with the material into
11 Sierra Leone, that was where they used to base or do all military
12 activities in Foya. That was why I was calling it
13 sub-headquarters.

13:00:33

14 Q. So when you say sub-headquarters you're referring to what
15 place exactly?

16 A. Where the radio station was in Foya.

17 Q. And this is the sub-headquarters for what?

18 A. For the operation that was going on in Kuwait headed by
19 Anthony Menquenagbeh.

13:01:03

20 Q. Now did there come a time when you left Foya?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Can you tell the Court the circumstances of your departure
23 from Foya?

13:01:29

24 A. Yes. I was in Foya for over three to four weeks. One
25 evening there was an instruction from Gbarnga from the overall
26 signal commander of the NPFL, Mr Victor --

27 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he pronounce the last
28 name of Mr Victor.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please pause, Mr Witness. Can you repeat

1 the name of Mr Victor for the interpreter, please.

2 THE WITNESS: Can I spell it?

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: That would be helpful.

4 THE WITNESS: Victor Gensei.

13:02:12 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please continue with your answer,

6 Mr Witness. You're going to spell it? Very well. Please spell
7 it.

8 THE WITNESS: V-I-C-T-O-R G-E-N-S-E-I, Gensei. Mr Victor
9 Gensei, the overall signal commander of the NPFL, sent a message
10 through his deputy Mr Galakpala that Roosevelt Nyameleyan and
11 some of the crew in Foya should proceed with Anthony Menquenagbeh
12 to Kuwait for a smooth operation.

13 MR SANTORA:

14 Q. Mr Witness, before you go on you said there was a signal
13:03:35 15 message received. What do you mean by signal message?

16 A. A signal message was a communication received through the
17 HF radio within a particular station, specifically in Foya, the
18 field radio that was used for communication.

19 Q. And who received this message in Foya?

13:04:14 20 A. The message was received by Roosevelt Nyameleyan.

21 Q. And what did the message say exactly? Are you aware of
22 what the message said?

23 A. Yes. The message said that Roosevelt along with some of
24 the radio operators in Foya should join Anthony Menquenagbeh in
13:04:54 25 Sierra Leone for a smooth operation.

26 Q. How did you know about this message? Were you present?

27 A. I was present when he presented the message to Anthony
28 Menquenagbeh and it was read out to him.

29 Q. When who presented the message?

1 A. I mean Roosevelt, the operator.

2 Q. Were you present when the message was actually transmitted?

3 A. Yes, to Roosevelt.

4 Q. You said that this message stated that some of the radio
13:05:46 5 operators in Foya should join Anthony Menquenagbeh in Sierra
6 Leone for smooth operation?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. What do you mean by that?

9 A. It was an instruction that the operator in Foya should be
13:06:09 10 part of the operation in Sierra Leone.

11 Q. What happened as a result of this message, if anything?

12 A. Yes. Roosevelt asked Moses Gargue, myself Foday Lansana to
13 join him in a truck to go to Sierra Leone.

14 Q. Mr Witness, there's one name there that I would like you to
13:06:55 15 spell for the Court. Moses, what's the - how did you say the
16 family name for the individual Moses?

17 A. Moses Gargue.

18 Q. Can you assist the Court with spelling that?

19 A. Yes, G-A-R-G-U-E.

13:07:18 20 Q. And who was this individual?

21 A. He was one of the operators in Foya.

22 Q. So aside from Roosevelt, yourself and Moses did anybody
23 else --

24 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can the learned counsel
13:07:42 25 please repeat his question.

26 THE WITNESS: There were five of us at the station. Three
27 left for the operation in Sierra Leone.

28 MR SANTORA: I will repeat the question anyway for the
29 record.

1 Q. Aside from yourself, Moses and Roosevelt was anyone else
2 asked to join to go to Sierra Leone for smooth operations?

3 A. No. He selected three out of five operators at this
4 station.

13:08:20 5 Q. Who made that selection?

6 A. Roosevelt.

7 Q. So how many of you in total travelled?

8 A. We were three operators.

9 Q. Anybody else? Anybody else aside from the operators?

13:08:45 10 A. Yes. We were travelling with a reinforcement and
11 Menquenagbeh was the one who led us to Sierra Leone.

12 Q. When you say reinforcement what do you mean by this?

13 A. That is additional troops.

14 Q. Do you know approximately how many you travelled with?

13:09:18 15 A. No. We travelled with a truck load and a pick up van.

16 Q. When you say a truck load what kind of truck do you mean,
17 can you describe it?

18 A. Yes. A big DAF truck. It was loaded with manpower and
19 Menquenagbeh was using another pick up for himself and his
13:09:55 20 bodyguards.

21 Q. From Foya where did you proceed?

22 A. From Foya we went to Sierra Leone at the borderline in a
23 town called Koindu.

24 Q. Now previously you've mentioned that you crossed into
13:10:27 25 Sierra Leone. Was this the same border crossing or a different
26 border crossing?

27 A. Now we travelled from Foya into Koindu, not Vahun.

28 Q. Describe what happened when you came to Koindu?

29 A. Upon our arrival in Koindu, we got to Koindu about 12

1 midnight. We spent the night in Koindu and the next morning we
2 were taken to a formation ground where there was a large crowd of
3 civilians and recruits who were at the base in Koindu. There we
4 saw Mr Foday Saybana Sankoh addressing the civilians as well as
13:12:05 5 the recruits in Sierra Leone. And after the formation he sent
6 for us individually and he started interviewing us and he
7 introduced himself to us individually and he explained to us the
8 purpose of us being in Sierra Leone. After that --

9 Q. Witness, before you go on can you just roughly remember
13:12:50 10 when was this, when did this occur, when you came to Koindu, in
11 terms of year and month?

12 A. We left - I think it was in July going to August. We
13 entered Koindu in the month July going into August.

14 Q. Of what year?

13:13:29 15 A. 1991.

16 Q. You mentioned Foday Saybana Sankoh. Who was he?

17 A. He was the leader of the RUF of Sierra Leone.

18 Q. Now you stated he introduced himself to you individually.
19 Was this the first time you had met Foday Sankoh?

13:13:57 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Prior to this did you know who he was?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Now you said prior to meeting him - prior to his
24 introduction to you he was addressing a parade, a formation
13:14:20 25 ground. Do you remember what he was saying?

26 A. Yes. He was addressing the civilians and he told them that
27 this is the time we need to fight for our country, because our
28 country had long suffered from corruption, sentiment, tribalism
29 and we are the only people that can contribute in order to make

1 this country a successful one and the crowd shouted in happiness.

2 Q. Now you said earlier you travelled across to Sierra Leone
3 with manpower?

4 A. Yes.

13:15:11 5 Q. Did they proceed with you to Koindu?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Do you know what happened to them?

8 A. Yes. Upon our arrival in Koindu at night, right about 12,
9 we were lodged at the headquarters where Foday Sankoh was based.

13:15:37 10 It was a big compound where the reinforcements stopped.

11 Q. Can you describe just what these reinforcements - what
12 exactly when you say manpower - what do you mean by manpower
13 exactly?

14 A. Fighting men. The commandos that came from Liberia into
13:16:04 15 Sierra Leone for fighting. Those were the ones I was referring
16 to as reinforcements.

17 Q. How do you know these were fighting men?

18 A. They were armed and they were dressed ready for combat.

19 Q. Now I want to pick back up where you said that Sankoh
13:16:36 20 introduced himself to you individually. Can you explain exactly
21 what happened?

22 A. Yes. What I meant is that out of the three persons who
23 went as radio operators he called us individually and interviewed
24 us. After that he also gave us instruction for us to go and
13:17:05 25 install the radio at his ground.

26 Q. Who were the three individuals he spoke with?

27 A. The operators starting with Roosevelt, Moses Gargue and
28 myself Foday Lansana.

29 Q. And what exactly was the content of his conversation with

1 you?

2 A. We went as operators and he welcomed us. He made us to
3 understand that we would stay there as operators at the radio
4 site and then he told us where we should install the radio and
13:18:08 5 then we went straight there to install the radio and we knew that
6 we were going there to install a radio set.

7 Q. Now you said the instruction was for you to go and install
8 the radio at his ground. Explain what you mean by his ground?

9 A. Like I said, the ground, I mean where he used to sleep,
13:18:42 10 where he was based and where he did everything in Sierra Leone at
11 that particular time and where his troops were based, the areas
12 that he organised and fortified with armed men and that was the
13 area where he referred to as his headquarters ground.

14 Q. When you say he are you referring to Foday Sankoh?

13:19:08 15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Now the instruction to install a radio set, this
17 instruction, where exactly were you going to install it? Was
18 there any an instruction as to that?

19 A. Yes. He said we should go with the radio together with
13:19:35 20 Menquenagbeh and upon our arrival in Sierra Leone we were handed
21 over to Foday Sankoh in order that he would show us the place
22 where we should install the radio.

23 Q. And where was that place that Foday Sankoh was to show you?

24 A. There was a house in Koindu at the entrance of Koindu town.
13:20:03 25 That was where he had his ground. The area was known as Baidu.

26 Q. Can you say that area again?

27 A. Baidu, B-A-I-D-U.

28 Q. Is that an area within Koindu?

29 A. Yes, yes.

1 Q. As a result of Foday Sankoh's instruction to install a
2 radio what happened?

3 A. The radio was installed by Roosevelt Nyameleyan and it was
4 tested. He called the nearby station and Gbarnga stations and he
13:21:00 5 confirmed that the signal was loud and clear.

6 Q. Okay. First of all can you say who exactly installed the
7 radio?

8 A. Yes. Roosevelt Nyameleyan was the head of the
9 installation.

13:21:21 10 Q. How long did it take to install approximately?

11 A. At least 45 minutes.

12 Q. And then you said it was tested, he called the nearby
13 station and Gbarnga stations and he confirmed that the signal was
14 loud and clear. Explain what you mean?

13:21:48 15 A. What I am trying to say is that upon the instruction that
16 we should install the radio we had the antenna, we had the
17 battery to the radio, we had the connection cable for the battery
18 and the communication set. Everything was put together and the
19 radio came on and he was trying to confirm the signal of the
13:22:18 20 radio with the nearby station and up to Gbarnga and he realised
21 that it was okay at the end of all the connection.

22 Q. So when he tested the station he tested it with a nearby
23 station and Gbarnga?

24 A. Yes.

13:22:40 25 Q. Do you know the name of the nearby station that was used as
26 a test?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. Where was that?

29 A. He tested with Treetop, Butterfly and the nearby station

1 that was in Vahun and it was called Alpha Charlie and the other
2 one that was in Voinjama was Delta Bravo.

3 Q. When you say he tested with Treetop, Butterfly what do you
4 mean?

13:23:28 5 A. These are code names of radio stations that were operating
6 under individual commanders.

7 Q. Do you know what the code name Treetop referred to?

8 A. Yes. The radio station called Treetop was the overall
9 station for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

13:24:07 10 Q. Do you know where this station was based?

11 A. In Gbarnga, yes.

12 Q. What was the reference to Butterfly, do you know what that
13 means?

14 A. Butterfly was the radio station and it was given that code
13:24:23 15 name for Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor.

16 Q. Do you know where this radio station was located?

17 A. Yes, at that time it was in Gbarnga at the Executive
18 Mansion ground.

19 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I'm sorry, I don't understand the
13:24:55 20 expression it was given that code name for Mr Charles Ghankay
21 Taylor. I don't understand that expression.

22 MR SANTORA: I will clarify that:

23 Q. What is Butterfly referring to, do you know?

24 A. Well, Butterfly was a radio station and it was operating
13:25:13 25 under the command of Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor.

26 Q. After this installation that you've talked about at Koindu,
27 what happened after this?

28 A. That was the very first station that was operated under
29 Foday Saybana Sankoh as far as I know.

1 Q. Okay. Upon the installation's completion what did you do?

2 A. We were at the station there operating and Roosevelt used
3 to go to the front line together with Menquenagbeh, Francis Mewon
4 and would return to the base or to that ground until the other
13:26:25 5 radio stations were installed later.

6 Q. When you say Menquenagbeh would go to the front lines and
7 then come back, explain what you mean?

8 A. I am trying to say that there was fighting going on beyond
9 Koindu and apart from Koindu, fighting was going on beyond

13:26:53 10 Pendembu, Kailahun, up to Daru barracks, but those areas never
11 had radios until we got a radio and three operators before we got
12 a radio, so we only had one radio at that time under the command
13 of Mr Sankoh in Baidu where Roosevelt and other operators like
14 Francis Mewon used to go together with Anthony Menquenagbeh, they
13:27:26 15 would go to the war front and later return to Koindu or to that
16 particular ground at Baidu.

17 Q. Why would they return - what would happen when they would
18 return?

19 A. They would return because there was no other radio station
13:27:44 20 apart from that station in order to give - send the reports to
21 the Gbarnga station which was Butterfly.

22 MR SANTORA: Your Honours, this is as good a time as any.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Santora. Mr Witness, we
24 are now going to take the lunchtime adjournment. We will be
13:28:06 25 resuming at 2.30.

26 [Lunch break taken at 1.30 p.m.]

27 [Upon resuming at 2.30 p.m.]

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Santora, please continue.

29 MR SANTORA: Thank you, your Honour:

1 Q. Mr Witness.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Before the last break you were talking about the
4 installation of the radio base at Koindu?

14:29:26 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. You said that Anthony Menquenagbeh would go to the front
7 line and later return to Koindu and send reports to Gbarnga, is
8 that correct?

9 A. Yes.

14:29:50 10 Q. What do you mean by this?

11 A. Anthony Menquenagbeh was the overall commander who
12 supervised every military operation that took place in Sierra
13 Leone at that time. He had only one communication under his
14 command at that particular time, so he had to give a report to
14:30:23 15 his boss, who was Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor, on a daily basis in
16 Sierra Leone. Based on that he would go to the various front
17 lines like Kailahun, Kui va, Mobai, Bunumbu, Daru Town, which were
18 all under the control of the RUF/NPFL fighters in 1991, but all
19 of those areas never had communication sets. So, because of the
14:31:07 20 fact that there were no sufficient communications --

21 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness repeat
22 that last bit of his statement.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please pause, Mr Witness. The
24 interpreter requires you to repeat the last part of your answer,
14:31:25 25 the part starting "but all those areas never had communication
26 sets."

27 THE WITNESS: Because all the areas never had
28 communications, Dry Pepper used to go there and get information
29 regarding the fighting in Kui va, Mobai, Bunumbu, Pendembu, up to

1 Daru Town and then return to give situation reports, or duty
2 reports, about the front lines, in Baidu where we had a
3 well-constructed communication set and that he would communicate
4 properly with Gbarnga.

14:32:21 5 Q. Mr Witness, before you continue, just to clarify, I think
6 I owe you a spelling here, two spellings. Mobai, I believe the -
7 Mr Witness, do you know how to spell Mobai?

8 A. Yes, M-O-B-A-I.

9 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Kui va?

14:32:50 10 MR SANTORA:

11 Q. You also said a place called Kui va?

12 A. K-U-I-V-A.

13 Q. Now, the communication set that was being used - and
14 I believe it may be a mistake on the LiveNote because this was
14:33:10 15 clarified earlier - this was located in Koindu, is that correct?

16 A. Baidu, Baidu, a village very close to Koindu Town. Koindu,
17 please.

18 Q. This Baidu is the Baidu you referred to earlier?

19 A. Yes, yes.

14:33:32 20 Q. Now, how do you know that Anthony Menquenagbeh would send
21 these reports to Gbarnga?

22 A. I knew that because of the way he addressed the message.
23 He always said "from Menquenagbeh, Anthony", in brackets "Dry
24 Pepper", "to Ebony", which was a code name known for Charles
14:34:22 25 Ghankay Taylor.

26 Q. Were you present when these reports were sent?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. Can you describe the content of these reports, if you know?

29 A. Yes, the content was information.

1 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the last word.

2 MR SANTORA:

3 Q. Can you repeat your answer, Mr Witness, the content was?

4 A. I said information, or "sit rep", which meant situation
14:35:03 5 report.

6 Q. Can you remember some of the information, or situation
7 reports?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. What do you remember about the situation reports that were
14:35:26 10 sent?

11 A. Among the lot that he sent he used to inform Mr Charles
12 Ghankay Taylor about the frequent misunderstanding between the
13 NPFL fighting troops in Sierra Leone and the RUF vanguards who
14 were trained purposefully to lead the war into Sierra Leone, also
14:36:16 15 the relationship between the NPFL fighting forces in Sierra Leone
16 and the civilian population in Sierra Leone.

17 Q. How do you know he was reporting to Charles Taylor?

18 A. Like I said previously, according to the way the message
19 was addressed it would always show that this message was meant
14:36:45 20 for Charles Taylor.

21 Q. Did you ever hear any responses to Anthony Menquenagbeh's
22 messages?

23 A. Yes, any message that was sent by Anthony Menquenagbeh, we
24 will follow up the immediate response.

14:37:17 25 Q. Can you describe some of those responses?

26 A. Amongst the lot that were sent back to Anthony
27 Menquenagbeh, once Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor sent a directive, or
28 an instruction, that should be with immediate effect and within
29 ten days that General Anthony Menquenagbeh should make sure,

1 alongside his special forces, that he sent - that he should
2 evacuate all the NPFL fighting forces from Sierra Leone back to
3 the Liberian soil.

4 Q. Do you remember when this message was sent?

14:38:19 5 A. Yes. A message was sent to Anthony Menquenagbeh and all
6 the generals that were operating under his command, battalion
7 commanders of the NPFL, in 1992, in May.

8 Q. At this time you have talked about an installation at
9 Koindu.

14:38:58 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Prior to May 1992, are you aware of any other radio sets in
12 Sierra Leone?

13 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I am sorry to interrupt, but
14 counsel uses the word "installation". I understood the witness
14:39:17 15 to say it was actually in Buedu where they had the one radio
16 communication equipment and that was within the Koindu area and
17 so I think it is quite confusing. Counsel is including facts not
18 in evidence, as far as I understand.

19 MR SANTORA: Your Honour, just to clarify one thing
14:39:43 20 I believe the record does speak that Buedu is not the location.
21 It was Baidu, which was within the Koindu area and this is the
22 installation that he has discussed up to this point.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: And your reply to the objection?

24 MR SANTORA: I am not sure of the nature - is the objection
14:40:07 25 that --

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Let me clarify because I note the
27 question is "Are you aware of any other radio sets in Sierra
28 Leone?" Are you objecting on the grounds of leading, or on some
29 other point?

1 MR ANYAH: That was not my understanding of the question.
2 The question which I am referring to begins around, or about,
3 lines 1 or 2 and Mr Santora says, "Just to clarify one thing,
4 I believe" - I am sorry.

14:40:41 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: He was addressing the Bench at that
6 point, Mr Anyah. I think you need to go a little further.

7 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: There is one that says - it has gone off
8 now.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Something about an installation in
14:40:53 10 Koindu, but that particular one, Mr Anyah, was asked and
11 answered. The witness said "yes" and then it proceeded on. Was
12 it that one you were objecting to, in which case it is asked and
13 answered?

14 MR ANYAH: Perhaps it would help if the record is clarified
14:41:10 15 and phrases such as "installation" are distinguished from the
16 radio equipment he referred to in Baidu, or however he spelt it.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: I appreciate your point now, Mr Anyah.
18 Mr Santora, the witness has used certain terms. For the purposes
19 of consistency I think it is wise to stick to those terms. If
14:41:31 20 you wish to expand them then please put them to the witness
21 first.

22 MR SANTORA: I think I can clarify to perhaps reduce the
23 confusion on this:

24 Q. Mr Witness, thus far you have said that you were personally
14:41:51 25 involved in a radio installation at Koindu, specifically in a
26 location called Baidu, is that correct?

27 A. Yes, Baidu is B-A-I-D-U. Not Buedu, Baidu.

28 Q. Were you involved in any other installations at this time?

29 A. Yes, but it was in 1992.

1 Q. Now, you have discussed that in May of 1992 there was a
2 directive for NPFL commanders to report back to Liberia, is that
3 correct?

4 A. Yes.

14:42:52 5 Q. Prior to this directive, before this directive, how many
6 installations were you involved in?

7 A. Apart from the major one, which was at Mr Sankoh's base at
8 Baidu, Anthony Menquenagbeh, commonly known as Dry Pepper, he had
9 another set that was in his mobile, but wouldn't transmit in a
10 long range. That was a sub-station apart from the radio station
11 that was at Baidu until 1992.

12 Q. So what happened in May of 1992 exactly?

13 A. I said in May 1992 there was an instruction from Mr Charles
14 Ghankay Taylor to Anthony Menquenagbeh that all the generals of
15 the Special Forces, the battalion commanders, that they should
16 evacuate all the NPFL fighting men from Sierra Leone back to
17 Liberia.

18 Q. Do you know why this instruction was issued?

19 A. Yes. Based on the informations we used to have and the
14:44:49 20 confusion that always took place amongst the NPFL commanders and
21 the vanguards of the RUF, which resulted to too much fighting
22 amongst them, was the reason for the instruction of the NPFL
23 troops going back to Liberia.

24 Q. You stated that there was confusion taking place.

14:45:29 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. Between the NPFL commanders and the vanguards of the RUF.

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. What do you mean by confusion?

29 A. There was a power struggle in which the vanguards of the

1 RUF thought that the leadership of the RUF should be directly
2 under their command and that the NPFL should be exempted, or
3 removed, from all other appointments within Sierra Leone. At
4 that time the NPFL commanders, like Anthony Menquenagbeh, Francis
14:46:21 5 Mewon, Duopo Merkazon, were fully in control of supplies and
6 monitoring and dispatching of everything that went on in Sierra
7 Leone. That resulted to infighting between the NPFL fighting
8 troops and the RUF vanguards in a series that was referred to as
9 "Top 20", "Top 40" and "Top Final". It was serious bloodshed
14:47:14 10 took place during those times.

11 Q. Do you know what the phrase "Top 20" means?

12 A. Yes, that was the time [sic] --

13 Q. I am sorry, before you go on --

14 A. That was the term used by the vanguards.

14:47:41 15 Q. Did you say time, or term?

16 A. A term.

17 Q. Go ahead, continue.

18 MR ANYAH: I am sorry to rise again. If it please the
19 Court, it would be helpful, as counsel did when the witness first
14:47:59 20 mentioned the term "special forces", for him to articulate what
21 vanguard means. The record is also in a state of confusion
22 regarding whether or not he heard this alleged message from
23 Mr Taylor by way of the mobile communication device that
24 Menquenagbeh had, or by way of the radio which he referred to
14:48:27 25 initially. These are matters that perhaps counsel could cover
26 with the witness, if it please the Court.

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: I am sure he will come to them in due
28 course, Mr Anyah.

29 MR SANTORA: With all due respect, counsel, I will after go

1 back to clarify various areas that I feel need clarification for
2 this direct examination and at the Court's request:

3 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you were explaining the term "Top 20". Do
4 you know what that meant?

14:49:02 5 A. Top 20 was a name given to the timeframe when the vanguards
6 of the RUF and the fighting men of the NPFL were in dispute, or
7 they were fighting against each other.

8 Q. Do you know why the phrase "Top 20" was picked? What does
9 that mean?

14:49:38 10 A. Yes, the RUF troops, or the vanguards, they were 20 men who
11 organised themselves to come up with the idea of objecting the
12 leadership of the NPFL by inciting the junior commandos who they
13 trained in Sierra Leone.

14 Q. Before I ask you to clarify one term, you also said "Top
14:50:17 15 40"?

16 A. Yes, the second attempt, or the continuation of the
17 fighting after the first Top was called "Top 40".

18 Q. How about the phrase "Top Final"?

19 A. That was the last stage that finally concluded before
14:50:49 20 Mr Taylor gave the directive, or instruction, to the NPFL troops
21 for them to be evacuated from Sierra Leone.

22 Q. Mr Witness, you said the phrase "junior commandos", who
23 were you referring to?

24 A. Junior commandos were the troops, or the men, that were
14:51:16 25 trained under the command of the vanguards and those were the
26 Sierra Leoneans who were trained in Sierra Leone.

27 Q. The phrase "vanguards", can you explain what you mean by
28 that?

29 A. Yes. The vanguards were the people who were trained by

1 Foday Sankoh to control the RUF as the Special Forces from
2 Liberia and the Special Forces of Liberia were trained by
3 Mr Charles Taylor for them to control and direct the war in
4 Liberia.

14:52:16 5 Q. Where were the vanguards trained?

6 A. According to their information, they said they were trained
7 in Camp Naama, commonly known to them as Sokoto.

8 Q. I believe both of those spellings are in the record.

9 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Is this Sokoto, or Zogoda?

14:52:45 10 MR SANTORA: In my understanding the witness said Sokoto.

11 THE WITNESS: Sokoto.

12 MR SANTORA:

13 Q. Can you spell it, Mr Witness?

14 A. I think it should be S-0-K-0-T-0.

14:53:02 15 Q. What country is Sokoto in?

16 A. Really I cannot tell, but that was the common name that was
17 given to Camp Naama in Liberia where they were trained.

18 Q. So Sokoto is in Liberia, is that correct?

19 A. It was a secret name given to Camp Naama in Liberia. That
14:53:31 20 was one of the training barracks.

21 Q. You stated that there was a directive from Charles Taylor.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Explain exactly how you learned about this directive?

14:54:12 24 A. The directive was written by Charles Taylor to Anthony
25 Menquenagbeh and all the Special Forces battalion commanders that
26 were under the NPFL in Sierra Leone and upon the arrival of the
27 general, who was sent to monitor and to make sure that this
28 instruction was carried out in Sierra Leone, when he arrived in
29 Pendembu, Kailahun, Kuiuva, they had a special copy which was read

1 out to all the NPFL fighting men who were in Sierra Leone, for
2 immediate action.

3 Q. Mr Witness, how do you know there was a directive written
4 by Charles Taylor?

14:55:13 5 A. It was sent through radio communication message, documented
6 and brought over by the Special Forces and finally, upon their
7 arrival, they went into the radio station in Baidu. Mr Charles
8 Ghankay Taylor spoke to Anthony Menquenagbeh, one to one over the
9 set, before they departed to Kailahun, Pendembu, and all other
10 sub-bases where NPFL soldiers were based.

11 Q. Mr Witness, were you present when this conversation
12 occurred over the radio?

13 A. Affirmative.

14 Q. By "affirmative" do you mean yes?

14:56:12 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Now, I just want to clarify the sequence of how this
17 directive was passed. You said that there was a message sent
18 over the radio from Charles Taylor?

19 A. Yes.

14:56:30 20 Q. There was also a written directive?

21 A. Yes. The same message was copied to Anthony Menquenagbeh
22 and all the other generals who were responsible for the conduct
23 of this particular exercise and upon their arrival in Baidu,
24 while they were on their way to Pendembu, Kailahun, and the other
14:57:06 25 areas like Kuiva, et cetera, Mr Charles Taylor spoke with them in
26 the radio station to confirm whether they had received the
27 message that he sent to them for them to take action.

28 Q. Mr Witness, sequentially how did you first learn about this
29 directive?

1 A. It was sent by radio communication.

2 Q. Where were you when that radio communication was sent?

3 A. I was in the radio room and the message was in the log
4 book.

14:57:49 5 Q. Who sent the radio communication?

6 A. The radio communication was sent by Charles Ghankay Taylor.

7 Q. Now, after this radio communication was sent - who was it
8 sent to exactly first of all?

9 A. It was sent to Anthony Menquenagbeh.

14:58:17 10 Q. After the radio message was sent, what happened next?

11 A. The generals, who were to come on the ground and carry out
12 this action, followed the message and upon their arrival to Baidu
13 Mr Charles Taylor spoke to them in my presence whilst each and
14 every one of them was in the radio room.

14:58:48 15 Q. When you say the generals arrived after the radio message,
16 what generals are you talking about exactly?

17 A. Francis Mewon was one of the generals, Anthony
18 Menquenagbeh, Dopoe Menkarzon and followed by other generals that
19 were around.

14:59:14 20 Q. Where were the generals coming from?

21 A. They were all Special Forces from the NPFL in Liberia.

22 Q. I will ask the question again. You said the generals
23 arrived to the radio station in Baidu, right, is that correct?

24 A. Yes.

14:59:36 25 Q. Where did they come from?

26 A. They came from Liberia.

27 Q. And then you also mentioned a written directive, is that
28 correct?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. Where was this written directive? Who was transmitting the
2 written directive?

3 A. The message was sent and the copies were given to the
4 generals for them to read them out to the fighting men wherever
15:00:13 5 they assembled them.

6 Q. So when the generals arrived, did they have this written
7 directive with them?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And then you said there was a conversation between
15:00:36 10 Charles Taylor and who exactly?

11 A. He spoke directly to Anthony Menquenagbeh whilst the other
12 generals, Mewon and Dopoe Menkarzon, were close to the radio
13 communication set.

14 Q. Were you present when this communication took place?

15:01:03 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. If you know, what did Mr Taylor say during this
17 communication?

18 A. Yes. He said, "Based upon the uncountable number of
19 communications I have received with regards complaints about
15:01:37 20 infighting, the bad treatment given to civilians in Sierra Leone,
21 cocoa and coffee issues", he said he was hereby ordering the
22 evacuation of NPFL troops back to Liberia and that should be put
23 into effect within ten days.

24 Q. You said earlier this message was copied, which message
15:02:12 25 were you talking about that was copied?

26 A. The message that I have just spoken about that was verbally
27 given by Mr Taylor at that particular time.

28 Q. When you say copy, what format are you talking about?

29 A. It was written.

1 Q. So the written directive that you discussed was there more
2 than one copy?

3 A. Yes, because it was copied from the log book and given to
4 the various commanders who were going to Pendembu, Kailahun,
15:02:59 5 Kuiva and wherever the NPFL troops were based in Sierra Leone.

6 Q. Now, as a result of this communication and directive, what,
7 if anything, happened?

8 A. The generals addressed the troops and evacuation started
9 taking place within the ten days and I was part of that group
15:03:36 10 that went to Vahun based on that instruction.

11 Q. I will let you continue, Mr Witness, just one moment. So,
12 you yourself left Sierra Leone at this time?

13 A. No, I was a part of the delegates that went to Vahun.

14 Q. So you left Sierra Leone to go to Vahun, is that correct?

15:04:04 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Did you remain in Vahun?

17 A. Yes, I was in Vahun for two weeks when I received another
18 instruction from the deputy signals commander, Mr Galakpalah, to
19 return with one radio set to Pendembu. At that particular time

15:04:43 20 --

21 Q. Before you proceed, Mr Witness, when you said you received
22 an instruction from the deputy signal commander, how exactly did
23 you receive this instruction?

24 A. He sent a radio message to the commander who was in Vahun,
15:05:08 25 Colonel Wesseh, that I should go to Sierra Leone with a radio set
26 for Mr Sankoh. He said he received instruction that the entire
27 Sierra Leone had no communication sets, so I was promoted to the
28 rank of major and I was told to go back to Pendembu and install
29 another radio set for Mr Sankoh for him to be using it to

1 communicate with Mr Charles Taylor.

2 Q. Okay, before we proceed, you said the instruction was to go
3 to Pendembu?

4 A. Yes.

15:06:10 5 MR SANTORA: I believe this is on the record, the spelling:

6 Q. Now, you said that you received the instruction to return
7 and install another radio for Mr Sankoh.

8 A. Yes, what I meant, during the time the evacuation was
9 taking place we came along with the radio that was at Baidu so

15:06:41 10 there was left no other means of radio communication in Sierra
11 Leone.

12 Q. So the radio set that you had discussed this morning, which
13 you installed, did you take it back with you to Vahun?

14 A. Yes.

15:07:01 15 Q. You said you remained in Vahun for approximately two weeks?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And then you received this instruction, is that correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Now, you said that this infighting and confusion occurred
15:07:21 20 around May of 1992, is that correct?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So this instruction you received to go back to Sierra
23 Leone, can you give an approximate time?

24 A. Yes, I received the instruction to go back to Sierra Leone
15:07:53 25 to install the radio and that was in June, I was in Sierra Leone
26 at that time, and to do an installation for Mr Sankoh at
27 Pendembu.

28 Q. As a result of being given this instruction what did you
29 do?

1 A. I moved immediately with an escort to go to Pendembu.

2 Q. Who went with you to Pendembu?

3 A. Mr Sankoh sent some securities from the RUF side to receive
4 me on the border line.

15:08:43 5 Q. When you entered Sierra Leone this time, when Sankoh sent
6 these securities to the border line, do you remember what area of
7 the border this was?

8 A. Yes, I was received in Bomaru and going towards Pendembu.

9 Q. Now, just before we proceed you said you received this
15:09:29 10 instruction to go and install a radio set for Foday Sankoh. Was
11 there any other information given with regards to this
12 instruction?

13 A. The only instruction that I received, besides going with
14 the radio, was that I was promoted and that I was now going there
15:09:55 15 as the overall signal commander by recommendation made by
16 Mr Sankoh for me to work with him in Sierra Leone.

17 Q. When you say promotion to overall signal commander, who
18 gave you the promotion?

19 A. I received this promotion based by a recommendation made by
15:10:27 20 Mr Sankoh for me to go and work with him and he did say that
21 I was a peaceful person and that I was not part of the dispute
22 that took place between his men and the others, so he said
23 I should go back to Sierra Leone and work with him.

24 Q. You said this was based on a recommendation by Mr Sankoh,
15:10:52 25 but who actually gave you the promotion?

26 A. The promotion was given to me from Gbarnga and based on the
27 communication that I received from the deputy overall commander
28 for signals and radios in Liberia.

29 Q. Do you remember who gave you the promotion from Gbarnga?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Who?

3 A. The instruction came from Galakpalah, the deputy signal
4 commander.

15:11:36 5 Q. You said you were promoted to overall signal commander,
6 what are you referring to here?

7 A. That is to say I was elevated to a position for me to go to
8 Sierra Leone to serve as the number one radio officer in Sierra
9 Leone.

15:11:59 10 Q. For which group were you serving as the overall signal
11 commander for?

12 A. This time round for RUF.

13 Q. Now, upon your departure you said you met some of Foday
14 Sankoh's securities at the border. What happened after that?

15:12:24 15 A. They received me and we proceeded directly to Pendembu.
16 I met with Mr Sankoh. He gave me some men for them to help me to
17 install the radio on his ground that was referred to as Executive
18 Mansion Ground in Pendembu and that was where he resided at that
19 particular time. The installation took place. I tested the
15:13:01 20 communication. I confirmed it with Treetop, Butterfly and he
21 requested that he wanted to talk to Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor.

22 I made all the necessary arrangements with the operators and at
23 that particular time Mr Charles Ghankay Taylor spoke with
24 Mr Sankoh and he asked a few questions of him with regards the
15:13:37 25 situation in Sierra Leone after the NPFL were evacuated back to
26 Liberia.

27 Q. Mr Witness, before you proceed I want to clarify two things
28 you have said. Before you said that you came with a radio, is
29 that correct?

1 A. Pardon me?

2 Q. Before you said at this time, when you went to Sankoh, to
3 Pendembu, you came with a radio, is that correct?

4 A. Yes.

15:14:14 5 Q. Where did you get this radio from?

6 A. The radio was given to me in Vahun. That was one of the
7 radios that was in Vahun under the control of Colonel John
8 Wesseh.

9 Q. Colonel John Wesseh, who was he?

15:14:39 10 A. He was one of the commanders of the NPFL in Sierra Leone
11 and he was the overall commander in Vahun at the time we arrived
12 at Vahun.

13 Q. Can you give a spelling for Colonel Wesseh?

14 A. Yes, W-E-S-S-E-H.

15:15:17 15 Q. What kind of radio were you given?

16 A. It was a Yaesu HF CAT System radio.

17 Q. Can you briefly explain what CAT System means?

18 A. It was a model for HF communication that was given to me.
19 The model is CAT System.

15:15:59 20 Q. Do you know what that means, CAT System?

21 A. Yes, that was the name of the set, the communication set.
22 You have Kenwood, Thompson and CAT System, HF radios.

23 Q. Spell CAT?

24 A. C-A-T.

15:16:25 25 Q. Is that an acronym for something?

26 A. Yes. What I am trying to say is that there are different
27 types of radios. Some are Kenwood, some are Thompson, but that
28 particular set was called CAT System.

29 Q. I will come back and ask you more about radios. I want to

1 continue though.

2 A. Okay.

3 Q. Continue with what you were saying about what happened when
4 you got to Pendembu. Describe what happened when you arrived.

15:17:09 5 A. I arrived in Pendembu and Mr Sankoh received me and he gave
6 me some gallant men who assisted me to erect the antenna to
7 install the radio communication and I tested it with the radio
8 communication in Gbarnga, Butterfly, Treetop and it was
9 confirmed. He also asked me that I make arrangements to enable
10 him speak with Mr Charles Taylor and I did.

11 Q. Who asked you that, to make the arrangements to speak to Mr
12 Charles Taylor?

13 A. Mr Sankoh at that particular time.

14 Q. You said you made this arrangement?

15:18:01 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. How did you do that?

17 A. After I had installed the radio I tuned to the frequency
18 and I called Butterfly and Butterfly answered, and I arranged -
19 made the arrangement that Mr Sankoh wanted to talk to Mr Taylor.

15:18:27 20 Then he told me to hold on until he makes Mr Taylor available.

21 Then he spoke with Mr Sankoh.

22 Q. Were you present when this occurred?

23 A. Yes.

24 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, have we had evidence as to
15:18:52 25 who Butterfly is and who Treetop is exactly?

26 MR SANTORA: I believe we have had evidence on this, but
27 I would be happy to ask him again if you are inclined.

28 JUDGE LUSSICK: We do have a note of that.

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I understand they are code names for

1 places, but I was asking as to the persons. It is a different
2 question I am asking.

3 MR SANTORA: I can go ahead --

4 JUDGE LUSSICK: My understanding of the evidence is that
15:19:28 5 they were not persons, they were radio stations, weren't they?

6 MR SANTORA: That is my recollection.

7 JUDGE LUSSICK: Treetop was the main station of the NPFL
8 and Butterfly was the radio station operating under the command
9 of the accused, Charles Taylor. Is that the evidence?

10 MR SANTORA: That is my understanding of the evidence.
11 I would be happy, if your Honours are inclined, to just go ahead
12 and ask him again:

13 Q. Mr Witness, can you describe what you mean by Treetop and
14 Butterfly?

15 A. Yes, what I said is that Treetop was the headquarters
16 station for the overall command of the NPFL communication and
17 Butterfly was a radio that had a code name for Mr Charles Ghankay
18 Taylor's radio.

19 Q. You also used the phrase "Ebony", what is that referring
15:20:28 20 to?

21 A. Ebony was the code name, or the nickname, for Mr Charles
22 Ghankay Taylor.

23 Q. So Ebony referred to a person?

24 A. Yes.

15:20:43 25 Q. And Butterfly refers to a radio station, is that correct?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. And Treetop refers to another radio station, is that
28 correct?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. Describe what you observed in terms of this conversation
2 between Mr Sankoh and Mr Taylor at this time in Pendembu, after
3 you installed the radio set.

15:21:28 4 A. After the installation of the radio station, Mr Taylor was
5 then available on the radio and Mr Sankoh also was now available
6 in my own station, and he called him and said, "Big Brother, this
7 is Toyota speaking", and he answered.

8 Q. Before we proceed, when you say "he", can you please use
9 names.

15:21:50 10 A. I said Mr Sankoh called Mr Taylor referring to him as "Big
11 Brother, this is Toyota speaking". He said, "I am aware of the
12 way things are faring on with you."

13 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness kindly
14 repeat his answer.

15:22:13 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, please pause as the
16 interpreter needs you to repeat your answer. Could you go back
17 to the beginning, please.

18 MR SANTORA:

19 Q. Mr Witness, maybe can you speak slowly so the interpreters
15:22:25 20 can understand what you are saying.

21 A. Okay.

22 Q. I will ask you the question again. I just want you to
23 describe what you observed in terms of the conversation between
24 Mr Sankoh and Mr Taylor at this time in Pendembu, after you
15:22:43 25 installed and tested the radio set.

26 A. Mr Sankoh called Butterfly by saying "Toyota for Butterfly"
27 and Mr Taylor answered. He said, "Big Brother, this is Toyota
28 speaking", and Mr Taylor answered, he said "I am all right." He
29 said, "How is the situation after the departure of the NPFL

1 troops from Sierra Leone?" And he said, "Things" - Mr Sankoh
2 said, "Things are a little okay. The men are all right and the
3 relationship between the civilians and the fighting men is okay.
4 The only thing that we are short of is that the fighting men took
15:24:09 5 away all the materials, the arms and ammunition, with them and
6 that for now I need your assistance in light of these materials."

7 Q. Continue, was there anything else said?

8 A. Yes. Mr Taylor ordered Mr Sankoh to travel to Gbarnga for
9 them to establish a better understanding.

15:24:59 10 Q. When you say ordered, what do you mean?

11 A. He told him that he was to report to him for "a better
12 understanding of what you are trying to discuss with me" and then
13 he said goodbye to him.

14 Q. After this communication occurred in Pendembu did you
15:25:29 15 remain in Pendembu?

16 A. Yes, I was in Pendembu for the rest of 1992 and 1993 and
17 I was instructed by Mr Sankoh for me to start training operators
18 in Pendembu.

19 Q. I want to ask you about the time you were in Pendembu.

15:25:57 20 First of all, when you were based in Pendembu how long were you
21 there for approximately?

22 A. I said I spent the rest of 1992 and 1993 in Pendembu
23 training the RUF commandos on how to conduct communication, how
24 to encode and how to erect radios at the front line on the
15:26:37 25 battlefield.

26 Q. Mr Witness, you said that you were the one who was in
27 charge of the installation of this radio at Pendembu, is that
28 correct?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. At this time what was Pendembu, what was there?

2 A. Pendembu was the headquarters of Mr Sankoh.

3 Q. Now, were there any other installations in Sierra Leone at
4 this time?

15:27:12 5 A. Yes, after the training and within a period of one month,
6 there were operators and radio communication was then available
7 in order to carry out an effective operation, so we had a radio
8 station at Pendembu, Kailahun, Koindu, Kuiuva, Gandorhun and up to
9 Kono.

15:27:54 10 Q. How did these radio installations take place?

11 A. Mr Sankoh departed Sierra Leone after the communication
12 between himself and Mr Taylor and he travelled to Gbarnga, and he
13 came back with some operators who were also RUF, but had been
14 pushed back from Pujehun and then they went through Liberia and
15 they were based in Gbarnga and they came back to Sierra Leone.

15:28:37 16 Q. Before you proceed, who were these radio operators that
17 Sankoh came back with? Do you know them?

18 A. Yes, some I think Alfred Brown, King Perry Kamara, Samuel
19 Lamboi, Osman Tollo, Sahr James, Alfred Malloh.

15:29:25 20 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness, hold on one minute. I will just
21 give the Court the spelling of Samuel Lamboi, L-A-M-B-O-I?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Osman Tollo, O-S-M-A-N T-O-L-L-O?

24 A. Yes.

15:29:48 25 Q. And you said Sahr James, which is S-A-H-R?

26 A. S-A-H-R.

27 Q. James, common spelling. Then Alfred, common spelling,
28 Malloh?

29 A. M-A-L-L-O-H.

1 Q. You mentioned that you were involved in training of radio
2 operators. I am going to come back to that, but I want to ask
3 you, could you tell the Court, during your time in Pendembu, your
4 knowledge about other radio bases in Sierra Leone?

15:30:43 5 A. Yes. During 1992 there was a ceasefire in the first place.
6 In the middle of the ceasefire the Guinean contingent attacked
7 our position in Bayama. The last quantity of arms and ammunition
8 - a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured in Bayama
9 village. This report was sent to Mr Charles Taylor by Mr Foday
15:31:31 10 Sankoh. Based on this attack, which was at the end of the
11 ceasefire between the RUF and the Government of Sierra Leone,
12 under the leadership of President Joseph Saidu Momoh, the RUF
13 were equipped with communication sets and operators that were
14 trained began to use those communication sets. We had a radio
15:32:16 15 station in Kailahun, Bunumbu, Gandorhun, Koidu, Kiva.

16 Q. Who installed the radio sets?

17 A. The operators whom I trained at this time.

18 Q. I want to ask you about the training. I just want you to
19 clarify two matters. When you were discussing the communication
15:32:53 20 between Foday Sankoh and Charles Taylor, when you arrived and
21 installed the radio in Pendembu, you used the phrase "Toyota".
22 What does Toyota refer to?

23 A. Toyota was a nickname, or the code name for Mr Sankoh.

24 Q. At this time do you know if he had any other code names?

15:33:23 25 A. For whom?

26 Q. For Mr Sankoh?

27 A. No, that was the very first code name for Mr Sankoh, but he
28 had additional code names as time went on.

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, I am sorry, I am seeking

1 clarification. The witness said that in the middle of the
2 ceasefire there is a something contingent, "contingent attacked
3 our positions in Bayama". The word that appears in the record is
4 strange, but did I hear Guinean, or Ghanaian, or what?

15:34:07 5 MR SANTORA: I thought I heard Guinean as well, but I will
6 ask:

7 Q. Mr Witness, you said that there was an attack by a
8 contingent at this time while you were based in Pendembu. What
9 was the contingent you were talking about? Did you say Guinean,
10 or - what exactly did you say?

11 A. Guinean and the Nigerian contingents were the ones that
12 attacked our position in Bayama.

13 Q. Now, during your basing in Pendembu you said that you were
14 involved in the training of radio operators, is that correct?

15:35:00 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Describe what this consisted of?

17 A. In the training of operators for field radio communications
18 we had what we call the code, that is a secret document which are
19 used by operators in order to communicate in a way that would not
15:35:38 20 be exposed to anybody that was listening on the net, or someone
21 who was not an operator. We had what we called nickname. We had
22 grid references for towns and villages. We had to train them how
23 to take care of the communication in times of fighting, how to
24 erect the antenna and how to take great care of the entire system
15:36:19 25 of the communication set when there is fighting. We had
26 frequencies that are used in order to communicate from one
27 station to another. I trained them on radio net, that is using a
28 particular frequency to communicate in the entire RUF territory,
29 or beyond. I also taught national frequency.

1 Q. I am going to go back and I want to ask you about various
2 specifics of some of these phrases that you are referring to, but
3 I just want to clarify a few matters first. First of all, who
4 were you training exactly?

15:37:18 5 A. I was training the junior commandos of the RUF SL.

6 Q. Can you name some of the people that you trained while at
7 Pendembu?

8 A. Yes, I said Alfred Brown was one of the people, Alfred
9 Malloh, Samuel Lamboi, Sahr James, among others.

15:38:01 10 Q. Earlier you mentioned that one of the people that came from
11 Liberia with Sankoh was King Perry Kamara. Was he among those
12 trained?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Now, at Pendembu at this time who was the overall commander
15:38:37 15 of the RUF?

16 A. I, Foday Lansana, was the overall signal commander for the
17 RUF.

18 Q. Who was the overall leader of the RUF?

19 A. Mr Foday Saybana Sankoh was the overall RUF leader.

15:39:03 20 Q. Do you know who was second in command, at this point, to
21 Mr Sankoh?

22 A. I was not precisely told that this person, or that person
23 was the second in command, but Rashid Mansaray was the one who
24 used to coordinate on the political side for the RUF and Mohamed
15:39:33 25 Tarawalli was the Field Commander for the RUF.

26 Q. Now, you described an occasion where you facilitated a
27 communication for Foday Sankoh to Charles Taylor when you arrived
28 in Pendembu.

29 A. Yes, I said there was a building in Pendembu which was

1 called Executive Mansion Ground and it was the residence of
2 Mr Sankoh.

3 Q. Aside from your duties of training, what were your other
4 duties?

15:40:41 5 A. I was an operator.

6 Q. So what would you do while in Pendembu as an operator?

7 A. I used to communicate, I used to train and distribute
8 operators to the necessary areas that Mr Sankoh instructs me to
9 do, or to distribute operators in the RUF.

15:41:30 10 Q. At this point, can you describe the flow of communications
11 from the station that you were at?

12 A. Yes. After the training of the junior commandos in
13 Pendembu, Mr Sankoh conducted the first major operation, which
14 was led by Mohamed Tarawalli, Sam Bockarie, Issa Sesay and Morris
15 Kallon, to Kono.

15:42:03 16 Q. I am going to ask you - I am just going to ask the question
17 again because perhaps it was not a clear question on my part.
18 I just want you to describe - from your vantage point in
19 Pendembu, can you describe at this time what was the flow of
15:42:31 20 communications?

21 A. That is what I am trying to say. Apart from the radio set
22 that I had in Pendembu, the first venture that we undertook,
23 before we could get sufficient radio sets, was in Bayama and that
24 particular radio set, or those sets, were used for the operation
15:42:54 25 in Kono and in Kono we were able to get sufficient radio
26 communication sets that were distributed to operators in Koindu,
27 Kui va, Kailahun and all other strategic areas where RUF
28 commanders were based in Sierra Leone.

29 Q. Now, you earlier, as I mentioned, discussed the

1 communication between Sankoh and Taylor at Pendembu. Was this
2 the only time you witnessed such a communication?

3 A. Yes.

15:44:00

4 Q. Now, can you describe when you were at Pendembu, was Sankoh
5 based at Pendembu as well?

6 A. Sankoh, as I said, Sankoh was based in Pendembu in a
7 headquarters called Executive Mansion Ground in --

8 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the witness has called a
9 town name that is not clear to me. Can he please repeat?

15:44:27

10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Can you please repeat the town, or place
11 name for the interpreter.

12 THE WITNESS: Yes, I said in the heart of Pendembu, a place
13 called Balibu.

15:44:50

14 MR SANTORA: That is the first - I don't have a spelling on
15 that. I will ask the witness:

16 Q. Do you know how to spell Balibu?

17 A. Yes, Balibu is B-A-L-I-B-U.

18 Q. Earlier you were talking about a time when there was a
19 ceasefire negotiations, in 1992, going on between the Sierra
20 Leonean Government and the RUF, is that correct?

15:45:32

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. What do you recall about that, if anything?

23 A. After the NPRC, that is the National Provisional Ruling
24 Council, had overthrown the legitimate Government of Sierra

15:46:06

25 Leone, under the leadership of President Joseph Saidu Momoh, the
26 NPRC called the attention of the RUF to the ceasefire. That was
27 observed for a while. Later that ceasefire was broken by the
28 troops that were based in Daru Town in Kailahun District.

29 Q. The troops in Daru Town were troops for who?

1 A. The Guinean contingent and the Nigerian contingent of the
2 government troops under the NPRC.

3 Q. You referring to the Sierra Leonean Government, is that
4 correct?

15:47:13 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Did you observe anything with relation to Foday Sankoh
7 around this time?

8 A. Yes. As I said, when the Guinean and the Nigerian
9 contingents attacked the positions of the RUF at Bayama a large
10 quantity of arms and ammunition were captured from them and this
11 report was sent to Gbarnga to Mr Taylor. Mr Sankoh said because
12 the weapons that were captured were all artillery and it could
13 not use those artilleries in this country simply because he has
14 not got ammunition for those weapons. Mr Taylor requested him to
15 send all the artillery weapons to Gbarnga.

15:48:19 16 Q. You said a report was sent to Charles Taylor. Describe
17 exactly what you mean.

18 A. Mr Sankoh contacted Mr Charles Taylor in a radio
19 conversation and he said, "Big Brother, these are the materials
20 that have been captured." He named very few of them and
21 Mr Charles Taylor, in his response, told him that he should
22 report with those materials to Gbarnga.

23 Q. Were you present for this report being sent?

24 A. Yes, I was the operator.

15:49:11 25 Q. Where was this report sent from?

26 A. From Mr Foday Sankoh's radio room by himself to
27 Mr Charles Taylor in Gbarnga.

28 Q. Mr Witness, during this time at Pendembu you have said that
29 you observed a communication, related to the time after you

1 installed the radio set, between Mr Sankoh and Mr Taylor --

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. -- regarding the situation after the infighting. You have
4 also now said that you observed a communication related to

15:50:07 5 equipment captured --

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. -- after the ceasefire was broken. Can you describe
8 generally what was the state of communication at this time in
9 Pendembu between Mr Sankoh and Mr Taylor?

15:50:29 10 A. Yes. Mr Sankoh, Mr Sankoh briefly gave outlines of arms
11 and ammunition that were captured during the attack on Bayama.
12 He spoke about rocket propelled grenade launcher, he talked about
13 a huge quantity of anti-tank that was captured, that is one
14 barrel AA. He talked about RPG, BZT twin barrel and he said that
15:51:21 15 he had no ammunition for these weapons and he has deemed it
16 necessary not to use them, but that he was requesting for light
17 weapons like AK-47s and G3 ammos.

18 Q. Do you know, if any, was there any response from Mr Taylor
19 during this communication?

15:51:57 20 A. Yes, Mr Taylor requested Mr Taylor [sic] to go himself to
21 Gbarnga with the materials that he is reporting about. They
22 would sort everything out upon his arrival in Gbarnga.

23 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, you notice what the record
24 reads.

15:52:18 25 MR SANTORA: I do, your Honour.

26 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Clarify.

27 MR SANTORA:

28 Q. What was Mr Taylor's response exactly to Mr Sankoh?

29 A. That he should go --

1 Q. Who is he?

2 A. He said Mr Sankoh should go to Gbarnga with those materials
3 that he had said were not necessary for him to use in his
4 operation, in order to exchange them.

15:53:04 5 Q. After this communication --

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. -- did anything happen?

8 A. Yes. Mr Sankoh left Pendembu for Gbarnga. Upon his return
9 Mr Mohamed Tarawalli, Sam Bockarie, Issa Sesay and Morris Kallon
10 were instructed to go to Koidu, a diamond rich area in Sierra
11 Leone, for a fresh operation, or attack on the government troops.
12 The operation went on smoothly and at the end of 1992 they were
13 chased out of Koidu onto Pendembu.

14 Q. Before you proceed, you said that when Sankoh was
15 discussing this issue with Mr Taylor he was requesting for light
16 weapons like AK-47s and G3 ammos and then after this conversation
17 he proceeded to Gbarnga. Do you know if anything happened with
18 relation to this request?

19 A. Yes, Mr Sankoh went to Gbarnga and he returned with some
15:54:48 20 quantity of arms and ammunition before Mohamed Tarawalli, Issa
21 Sesay, Sam Bockarie, Morris Kallon could proceed for the Kono
22 operation.

23 Q. When you say he returned from Gbarnga with some quantity of
24 arms and ammunition, how do you know that?

15:55:12 25 A. He travelled to Gbarnga and he came back to Sierra Leone.

26 Q. How do you know he returned with ammunitions - a quantity
27 of arms and ammunition?

28 A. When he returned he went to the G4 ground or the area where
29 arms and ammunition were kept and I was on the scene and I saw it

1 at that time before the troops could leave for Kono.

2 Q. Was this while you were in Pendembu?

3 A. Yes, yes.

4 Q. When you say G4 ground area what are you referring to?

15:56:01 5 A. The G4 ground is where arms and ammunition are kept for
6 safekeeping.

7 Q. You said then that an operation was undertaken to Koidu, is
8 that correct?

9 A. Koidu, Koidu, yes.

15:56:36 10 Q. Koidu is in what district?

11 A. Kono District.

12 Q. Do you know the purpose of this operation?

13 A. Yes, they went there in order to occupy Koidu because it
14 was a diamond rich mining area.

15:57:05 15 Q. And you said that this happened at some point in 1992. Do
16 you remember approximately when this operation took place?

17 A. It was in mid-1992.

18 Q. Did you yourself participate in this operation?

19 A. No, I was in Pendembu.

15:57:34 20 Q. During the course of this operation what were you doing in
21 Pendembu?

22 A. I was training radio operators.

23 Q. Were you aware of any communications related to this
24 operation, radio communications?

15:57:54 25 A. Yes, the operator who was working with Mohamed Tarawalli,
26 Issa Sesay, Morris Kallon and Sam Bockarie in Kono used to send
27 direct reports to Mr Sankoh in Pendembu.

28 Q. Were you present when Mr Sankoh received these reports?

29 A. Yes, Mr Sankoh used to receive those messages through me.

1 Q. What would happen after Sankoh received these messages?

2 A. He responded to any message that he received in respect of
3 advancement to Koidu or its environs.

4 Q. At this point who was Mr Sankoh in communication with?

15:58:57 5 A. He was communicating with Mohamed Tarawalli, Sam Bockarie,
6 Morris Kallon and Issa Sesay at different locations in Koidu,
7 Kono District.

8 Q. Thus far you have talked about two particular
9 communications between Mr Sankoh and Mr Taylor that you observed?

15:59:41 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Which occurred at the time you were in Pendembu?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Are you aware of any other communications between Mr Sankoh
14 and Mr Taylor?

15:59:58 15 A. In 1992, no.

16 Q. Was Mr Sankoh communicating with anyone else aside from
17 Mr Taylor outside of Sierra Leone?

18 A. Yes, he used to communicate with the various front line
19 commanders like Mohamed Tarawalli, Issa Sesay, Morris Kallon in
16:00:32 20 Koidu, Gandorhun and Bunumbu.

21 Q. Mr Witness, I am going to ask the question again --

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. -- just to clarify. I asked you aside from Mr Taylor are
24 you aware of Mr Sankoh communicating with anyone else outside of
16:00:53 25 Sierra Leone during this time when you were in Pendembu?

26 A. No.

27 Q. Thus far you testified that on two occasions Mr Taylor
28 travelled - left Pendembu to Gbarnga while you were in Pendembu,
29 is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Are you aware of any other occasions where this happened?

3 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I think he meant - I am sorry
4 to interrupt, I think you meant Mr Sankoh, did you not?

16:01:54 5 MR SANTORA: I believe that's what I said but let me check
6 the record. I thought I said that, but it's not reflected in the
7 record.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, it's not. It's a different name.

9 MR SANTORA: I will ask the question again:

16:02:06 10 Q. Mr Witness, thus far you have talked about two occasions
11 where you were aware of Mr Sankoh travelling to Gbarnga, is that
12 correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. While you were in Pendembu, is that correct?

16:02:26 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Are you aware of any other times or occasions that this
17 happened where Mr Sankoh travelled to Gbarnga while you were in
18 Pendembu?

19 A. Apart from those two occasions, no.

16:02:49 20 Q. Now while you were based in Pendembu were you always in
21 Pendembu, or did you move around?

22 A. I was in Pendembu for the rest of 1992, 1993, when we were
23 removed upon an attack and we were dislodged and we went up to
24 Koindu.

16:03:22 25 Q. Do you remember when that happened approximately, when you
26 were dislodged?

27 A. Yes, it was at the end of 1992 on to the end of 1993.

28 There was a serious fighting in Pendembu on to Koindu and the
29 entire RUF territory.

1 Q. As a result of this fighting where did you end up at this
2 time?

3 A. We were attacked in Pendembu and we moved to Gbalahun. We
4 were chased by the enemy up to Koindu and we were dislodged and
16:04:10 5 we finally arrived at Taidu where I stayed for the rest of 1993
6 until the end of 1993 when we received instruction from Mr Sankoh
7 to move to the north, the northern province in Sierra Leone.

8 Q. Okay, you said you ended up at a place called Taidu, is
9 that correct?

16:04:37 10 A. No, I said we retreated and finally surfaced at a town
11 called Taidu. We were attacked from Pendembu and from Pendembu
12 to Gbalahun. From Gbalahun on to Koindu. From Koindu we jumped
13 into the bush and surfaced at Taidu.

14 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Gbalahun and Taidu I don't believe we
16:05:06 15 have spellings of.

16 MR SANTORA: I was going to get Taidu. We will go back to
17 Gbalahun:

18 Q. From Pendembu you went to a place called Gbalahun, is that
19 correct?

16:05:21 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Can you assist the Court with the spelling of that
22 location?

23 A. Yes, it is G-B-A-L-A-H-U-N.

24 Q. Then you said you surfaced at Taidu, is that correct?

16:05:48 25 A. Yes, yes.

26 Q. Can you assist the Court with the spelling of Taidu?

27 A. It is T-A-I-D-U.

28 Q. Where is Taidu?

29 A. Taidu is a village near Koindu on the border between Sierra

1 Leone and Liberia.

2 Q. You said you stayed there for the rest of 1993 until the
3 end of 1993. Can you remember when approximately you arrived at
4 Taidu after this heavy fighting?

16:06:37 5 A. The fighting started in Pendembu in December OF 1992 and we
6 surfaced in Taidu in January of 1993 and stayed there for the
7 rest of 1993 in Taidu.

8 Q. Can you describe for the Court the situation in Taidu while
9 you were there?

16:07:08 10 A. Yes, Taidu was the ground where Mohamed Tarawalli resided.

11 Q. Who was in Taidu at this time?

12 A. There were RUF commandos headed by Mohamed Tarawalli.

13 Q. And at this time are you aware where Foday Sankoh was?

14 A. Yes.

16:07:40 15 Q. Where was that?

16 A. Mr Sankoh was at Ngeihun with Sam Bockarie.

17 Q. Can you repeat the name of that location?

18 A. Ngeihun.

19 Q. Can you assist the Court with the spelling?

16:08:03 20 A. Yes, N-G-E-I-H-U-N.

21 Q. Now, you referred to the name Sam Bockarie. At this time
22 do you know what his position was at the time now when you were
23 at Taidu?

24 A. Yes, Sam Bockarie was the battle group commander at that
16:08:35 25 time.

26 Q. And within the RUF do you know who was ranked above him?

27 A. Yes, Rashid Mansaray and Mohamed Tarawalli were the two
28 Special Forces who were above Sam Bockarie on the military
29 operation.

1 Q. Now, why did you locate in Taidu?

2 A. I was assigned there with Mohamed Tarawali, who was the
3 battlefield commander.

4 Q. Do you know why the RUF moved to Taidu?

16:09:31 5 A. Yes. It was due to the fighting which took place between
6 the NPRC and the RUF that had started in Kono District.

7 Q. Now, what was your assignment at Taidu?

8 A. I was operating for Mohamed Tarawali.

9 Q. Describe what you mean. What were you exactly doing? When
16:10:21 10 you say you were operating for Mohamed Tarawali, what were you
11 doing exactly?

12 A. I was in charge of the radio communication to receive and
13 to send out messages for Mohamed Tarawali at this time around in
14 Taidu.

16:10:39 15 Q. At this time around who was Mohamed Tarawali in
16 communication with?

17 A. Mohamed Tarawali used to talk to Mr Sankoh on every
18 activity that took place under his control in Taidu and its
19 surroundings.

16:11:18 20 Q. What was your role with respect to these communications?

21 A. I said I was the operator for Mohamed Tarawali in Taidu in
22 1993.

23 Q. Would you yourself be in a position to hear these
24 communications?

16:11:54 25 A. I was the one who conducted the communications between
26 Mohamed Tarawali and Mr Sankoh.

27 Q. And at this time was Mohamed Tarawali communicating with
28 anybody else?

29 A. Yes, he used to communicate with Sam Bockarie, as well as

1 Issa Sesay.

2 Q. What were those communications about?

3 A. He used to communicate on how to attack the enemy position,
4 what was going on within the area of the operation and he used to
16:12:38 5 also share communication that was sent to them individually from
6 Mr Sankoh's position in Ngeihun.

7 Q. Now, earlier you discussed monitoring when you were
8 discussing the training of radio operators. While you were in
9 Taidu, were you also in a position to monitor communications?

16:13:16 10 A. Yes, monitoring is just a matter of listening to the radio
11 and not communicating. When other two stations are communicating
12 you can monitor, but you had no right to interfere or to partake
13 in the communications that was going on between them. That was -
14 that is the difference between monitoring and communicating with
16:13:42 15 another person.

16 Q. Now, you said you stayed in Taidu until the end of 1993.

17 Is that correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Have you ever heard of a location called Kangari Hills?

16:14:01 20 A. Yes, at the end of 1993 Mr Sankoh gave Mohamed Tarawalli an
21 instruction to mobilise some of the troops in Taidu and move on
22 to Ngeihun where he will receive further instructions and some
23 quantity of arms and ammunition from him, Mr Sankoh, for
24 Mr Mohamed Tarawalli to proceed to the north, and that
16:14:38 25 instruction was received by me and I passed it on to Mohamed
26 Tarawalli and we moved in December of 1993 from Taidu to Ngeihun.

27 Q. Hold on one second, Mr Witness. Before you go on, you
28 stated that you received a - you were the one who received the
29 communication and passed it on to Mohamed Tarawalli. Is that

1 correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Proceed. What happened after you received this
4 communication?

16:15:16 5 A. We moved to Ngei hun. We received the manpower and a small
6 quantity of arms and ammunition from Mr Sankoh's bodyguards, who
7 travelled from the east in Joru Town. They joined us for the
8 operation that was instructed by Mr Sankoh for the northern
9 province in the Kangari Hills.

16:16:01 10 Q. Where is Kangari Hills located?

11 A. Kangari Hills is located in the northern province between
12 Makeni, Makali, Matotoka and Koidu.

13 Q. Mr Witness, you said that certain bodyguards of Mr Sankoh
14 travelled from the east in Joru Town?

16:16:34 15 A. Yes, we travelled from Joru to Ngei hun.

16 Q. Can you spell Joru Town?

17 A. Yes, Joru is spelt as J-O-R-U.

18 Q. Do you know where that is?

19 A. Yes, Joru is a town in the eastern province, going towards
16:17:04 20 Zimmi, at the border of Sierra Leone and Liberia in the eastern
21 province.

22 Q. And you said you met together at Ngei hun?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. You said that you were to receive some quantity of arms and
16:17:29 25 ammunition from Mr Sankoh. Did you actually receive those arms
26 and ammunitions at Ngei hun?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. Was Mr Sankoh present when you arrived at Ngei hun?

29 A. No.

1 Q. So who gave you the arms and ammunition?

2 A. The arms and ammunition were brought by one of his
3 bodyguard commanders, Jackson Swaray [phon], to join us for the
4 northern province operation at the Kangari Hills.

16:18:12 5 Q. Now, did you eventually at some point arrive in Kangari
6 Hills?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Approximately, when did you arrive at Kangari Hills?

9 A. We arrived in Kangari Hills in April of 1994.

16:18:45 10 Q. How long did you remain at Kangari Hills?

11 A. I stayed in Kangari Hills from 1994 until 1997, although
12 I used to go to Zogoda where Mr Sankoh had his base.

13 Q. Before I ask you about that, you stayed then from
14 approximately April 1994 to 1997 in the Kangari Hills?

16:19:26 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And you said that you occasionally used to go to Zogoda.
17 What was Zogoda?

18 A. Zogoda was the base, or the headquarters, of Foday Sankoh.
19 Wild Kangari Hills was the base and the headquarters of Mohamed
16:19:54 20 Tarawalli.

21 Q. Do you know where Zogoda was located?

22 A. Yes, Zogoda was located in Kenema District, Joi koyah.

23 MR SANTORA: I believe that is a new name, your Honours:

24 Q. Can you spell Joi koyah?

16:20:26 25 A. Yes, J-O-I-K-O-Y-A-H.

26 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Santora, what is Joi koyah? Is it a
27 village? What is it?

28 MR SANTORA: I believe that is what it was, but I will
29 clarify that, your Honours:

1 Q. You said that Zogoda was located in the Kenema District,
2 Joi koyah. What is Joi koyah?

3 A. Joi koyah is a nearby town where Zogoda was located. It was
4 the name of a village in Kenema District.

16:21:25 5 Q. Now, I am going to ask you questions now related to the
6 time you spent at Kangari Hills. First of all, who was the
7 commander at Kangari Hills when you arrived?

8 A. Mohamed Tarawalli was the overall commander in Kangari
9 Hills.

16:21:53 10 Q. And at this time what was Mohamed Tarawalli's position
11 within the RUF?

12 A. Mohamed Tarawalli was the battlefield commander for the
13 RUF.

14 Q. In terms of his position in terms of rank, can you say
16:22:18 15 where he was?

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Do you mean where he was physically, or
17 where he was in the pecking order?

18 MR SANTORA: I will clarify the question:

19 Q. At this point, Mr Witness, when you were at Kangari Hills,
16:22:34 20 who was the overall leader of the RUF?

21 A. I said it was Mohamed Tarawalli who was the overall boss.

22 Q. Let me - in terms of the RUF in Sierra Leone as a whole,
23 who was the leader?

24 A. Foday Saybana Sankoh was the leader, but at this time round
16:23:03 25 we had jungle. In each jungle we had immediate commanders who
26 reported to Mr Sankoh.

27 Q. And Mr Mohamed Tarawalli was the leader at Kangari Hills?

28 A. He was the overall commander in Kangari Hills, not the
29 leader. We only had one leader, which was Mr Sankoh.

1 Q. Now, at this time where there any other commanders who were
2 higher ranked than Mohamed Tarawalli?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Now, at Kangari Hills what was your assignment?

16:23:54 5 A. I was working as signal overall commander and at the same
6 time working as an operator for Mohamed Tarawalli in terms of
7 facilitating communication between himself, Mohamed Tarawalli and
8 Foday Sankoh.

9 Q. So, who were you reporting to?

16:24:37 10 A. We used to --

11 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness kindly
12 repeat his last answer?

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter needs you to
14 repeat your answer please.

16:24:56 15 THE WITNESS: I said we used to communicate, or report to
16 Mr Foday Saybana Sankoh.

17 MR SANTORA:

18 Q. Were there other radio operators aside from yourself at
19 Kangari Hills at this time?

16:25:15 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. About how many?

22 A. There were about four radio operators.

23 Q. Do you remember who they were?

24 A. Yes, yes, they were Osman Tollo, Vandy Massaquoi, Alice
16:25:48 25 Pyne and myself, Foday Lansana.

26 Q. Were you all working within the radio communications area
27 at Kangari Hills at this time?

28 A. Yes.

29 MR SANTORA: Your Honour, I apologise. I believe there is

1 a spelling. Pyne, Alice Pyne, P-Y-N-E.

2 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: The first name is Alice as in Alice in
3 Wonderland?

16:26:36

4 MR SANTORA: Exactly, your Honour. It is Alice common
5 spelling:

6 Q. Now, I want you to describe generally the radio operations
7 from Kangari Hills while you were based there. How would they
8 work?

16:26:58

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: There are three questions in there,
10 Mr Santora, and the first one is very vague. Select one.

11 MR SANTORA: I will:

12 Q. Can you describe generally how the radio operations worked
13 while you were at Kangari Hills?

16:27:23

14 A. At this time in Kangari Hills, because the area was so
15 large I put in place another system called monitoring. I used to
16 monitor radio communication on the RUF net and other external
17 nets like the ECOMOG radio station as well as the NPFL radio
18 station, while there was another station responsible for
19 receiving messages for Mohamed Tarawalli in Sierra Leone.

16:28:21

20 MR SANTORA: I apologise for asking an open question.
21 I know we are running out of time and so it is probably
22 appropriate to stop.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Unfortunately, Mr Santora, we are running
24 out of time and we will have to pick this up tomorrow.

16:28:33

25 Mr Witness, this is the time we adjourn in the afternoon.
26 You have now taken the declaration, solemn declaration, to tell
27 the truth. Between now and the time all your evidence is
28 finished you should not discuss your evidence with anyone else.
29 Did you understand what I said?

1 THE WITNESS: Yes.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: We will resume your evidence tomorrow at
3 9.30. Please adjourn Court.

4 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

16:29:12 5 to be reconvened on Thursday, 21 February 2008
6 at 9.30 a.m.]

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WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION:

TF1-130	4287
EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR WERNER:	4287
TF1-275	4309
EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR SANTORA	4309