



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF
THE SPECIAL COURT
V.
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

WEDNESDAY, 4 JUNE 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 Doreen Kiggundu

For the Registry:

Ms Rachel Irura

For the Prosecution:

Ms Brenda J Hollis
Mr Alain Werner
Ms Maja Dimitrova

For the accused Charles Ghankay
Taylor:

Mr Courtenay Griffiths QC
Mr Morris Anyah

1 Wednesday, 4 June 2008

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.30 a.m.]

09:30:14 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. I note changes of
6 appearances on both Bars. Mr Werner?

7 MR WERNER: Good morning, your Honours. Good morning,
8 Madam President. For the Prosecution this morning: Brenda J
9 Hollis; Maja Dimitrova; and myself, Alain Werner.

09:30:37 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Werner. Mr Anyah?

11 MR ANYAH: Good morning, your Honours. Good morning, Madam
12 President. For the Defence we have: Courtenay Griffiths QC;
13 myself, Morris Anyah; and Ms Emena Efeotor. Thank you, Madam
14 President.

09:30:51 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Anyah. Unless there are
16 some other preliminary matters I will remind the witness of his
17 oath and we will proceed? No.

18 WITNESS: TF1-577 [On former oath]

19 Mr Witness, you recall that yesterday you took the oath to
09:31:02 20 tell the truth in court. That oath is still binding on you and
21 you must answer questions truthfully. Do you understand?

22 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed, Mr Werner.

24 MR WERNER: Thank you, Madam President.

09:31:26 25 EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR WERNER: [Continued]

26 Q. Good morning, Mr Witness.

27 A. Good morning.

28 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness speak up
29 a little.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, if you could sit a little
2 closer to the microphone and speak a little louder so the
3 interpreters can hear you. Thank you. Proceed.

4 MR WERNER:

09:31:54 5 Q. Mr Witness, yesterday you told us that you were abducted in
6 1991 and you were trained in Pendembu and then you were sent to
7 work with Morris Kallon, who was an RUF vanguard. Now, how long
8 did you stay with the RUF?

9 A. Well, I was with the RUF right until the final disarmament
09:32:24 10 in 2001.

11 Q. And yesterday you told us that you were acting as adjutant
12 in Bunumbu for Morris Kallon in target C. For how long were you
13 involved in administrative affairs within the RUF?

14 A. I was involved in that activity for almost throughout the
09:32:58 15 exercise.

16 Q. And when you say "throughout the exercise", what do you
17 mean?

18 A. Right up to the final disarmament until there was peace.

19 Q. And when was that again?

09:33:19 20 A. 2001.

21 Q. Now yesterday I asked you some questions about the
22 civilians who were captured with you and sent to the training
23 base in Pendembu, do you remember?

24 A. Yes, sir.

09:33:47 25 Q. And I'm referring to the transcript of yesterday, page
26 10869 to 10870. So you said that:

27 "Well, yes, at that time we were up to about a hundred or
28 so people who were sent. We were mixed. The young ones, the
29 small boys, women, men, the youths, adults. We were many up to

1 about a hundred or so, those of us who were captured and sent."

2 Then later I asked you, "And the ones who were about nine

3 years, what were their genders, Mr Witness?", and you said,

4 "There were males who were nine years and there were females who

09:34:38 5 were about 11 to 12 years, but they too were young anyway." What

6 happened to these young girls who were about 11 to 12 years after

7 the training, Mr Witness?

8 A. Well after we had graduated, those girls some senior

9 officers took them so that they would be together at their houses

09:35:11 10 to take care of them.

11 Q. And what kind of training did they undertake?

12 A. Well, they too underwent the same basic training that we

13 underwent.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness - excuse me, Mr Werner, when

09:35:33 15 the witness says "to take care of them", who is taking care of

16 who?

17 MR WERNER: I was going to clarify that. Thank you, your

18 Honour:

19 Q. Mr Witness, you said that some senior officers took them

09:35:45 20 and they would be together at their houses to take care of them.

21 Could you clarify that?

22 A. What I meant by senior officers, those who were above us

23 who trained us and those us whom we met at the front lines under

24 whose commands we were, they would go at the base. When there

09:36:11 25 was graduation, they would go and request for those small boys

26 and girls to be with them so that they will take care of their

27 wives at home. They would be doing domestic chores.

28 Q. And just to be completely clear, when you say "to be with

29 them", to be with whom?

1 A. The senior officers.

2 Q. Now, you told us yesterday about the kind of training that
3 you received in Pendembu. Now who, if anyone, was the ideology
4 instructor in Pendembu training base?

09:36:56 5 A. Well, just as I said yesterday, like the Pendembu training
6 base at the initial stage I cannot recall the ideology training
7 instructor's name. There were many instructors at the base, but
8 just as I said some names were too queer for us to recall now.

9 Q. But were there ideology training instructors?

09:37:21 10 A. At that initial stage I did not hear about ideology
11 business at that base. It was just basic training that we
12 underwent.

13 Q. Now, you told us yesterday about the SBUs and you explained
14 that SBUs meant Small Boys Unit. Now after the training in

09:37:46 15 Pendembu, where did they go?

16 A. Some of them went with us to the front lines, the SBUs, and
17 - yes, some of them joined us to the front line. Some of them,
18 as I said, the senior officers took them to their houses where
19 they resided.

09:38:09 20 Q. And to your knowledge for how long did the RUF have SBUs
21 unit?

22 A. Right up to the time for the final peace there was SBU in
23 existence.

24 Q. And when you say "some of them went with us to the front
09:38:31 25 line", when you were sent to target C in Bunumbu did you see any
26 SBUs?

27 A. Yes, sir.

28 Q. Now, you told us that at the time of your training in
29 Bunumbu you knew that Foday Sankoh was the leader of the RUF. Do

1 you remember that?

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 Q. At that time to your knowledge who, if anyone, was the
4 deputy of Foday Sankoh?

09:39:14 5 A. Well at that time it was one CO Mohamed, who was called
6 Mohamed Tarawalli. He was the one we knew to be Foday Sankoh's
7 deputy.

8 MR WERNER: Your Honour, I believe that Tarawalli was
9 already spelt for this Court:

09:39:37 10 Q. Now, do you know if Mohamed Tarawalli was known by any
11 nickname?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. And what was his nickname?

14 A. Well, we heard him being called Zino.

09:39:59 15 MR WERNER: Again, I believe that was already spelt:

16 Q. Now, yesterday you explained what happened to the ones who
17 tried to escape from the Pendembu training base and you spoke
18 about something that you referred to as tabae. Do you remember
19 that?

09:40:29 20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. How would you spell tabae?

22 A. Well, I think tabae was just a slang. It could be
23 T-A-B-A-E or T-A-B-Y. I don't think there is any standard
24 spelling for that.

09:40:55 25 Q. Now, Mr Witness, at the time you were in Bunumbu with
26 Morris Kallon - and I will be referring again to the transcript
27 of yesterday, page 10893. You said yesterday that when you were
28 with Morris Kallon, at target C in Bunumbu, you received a letter
29 and it was a directive coming from Foday Sankoh and I asked you,

1 Mr Witness, to your knowledge what did directive mean and your
2 answer:

3 "Well, what I understood from that letter was that
4 directive was a very strong command or order that came from the
09:41:54 5 high command that you shall go by."

6 Now, what did you mean when you said that?

7 A. Well, just as I said yesterday, it was later that I knew
8 the meaning of a directive in the military terms: That it was a
9 word that could only be used by the high command and when that
09:42:25 10 word is used it should be treated as an urgent issue and you must
11 respond to it. Whatever instruction is given to you, if the
12 expression "directive" is used you must leave everything you are
13 doing and go by it.

14 Q. And when you said that it came from the high command, what
09:42:45 15 did you mean by high command?

16 A. Like Foday Sankoh, who was the leader of the revolution.
17 Later I came to know that he was the only one who should use
18 expressions like those.

19 Q. And why was he the only one who could send a directive?

09:43:11 20 A. According to my understanding, because he was the overall
21 leader in the revolution, so he was the only one that had the
22 right to - the authority to use that expression.

23 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I recognise I will have the
24 opportunity to examine the witness, but there might be a
09:43:38 25 distinction. When the witness uses the phrase "that expression"
26 he might be referring to high command, vis-a-vis Foday Sankoh,
27 versus Foday Sankoh being the only person who could issue a
28 directive. I mean it's up to counsel how he wishes to examine,
29 but counsel --

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: I'm not entirely clear what you're
2 saying, Mr Anyah.

3 MR ANYAH: I can read the relevant portion of the
4 transcript, Madam President. The question posed by counsel - and
09:44:07 5 on my screen it's at page 7, starting at line 8 - was:

6 "Q. And when you said that it came from the high command,
7 what did you mean by high command?

8 A. Like Foday Sankoh, who was the leader of the
9 revolution. Later I came to know that he was the only one
09:44:28 10 who should use expressions like those."

11 Then comes the next question:

12 "Q. And why was he the only one who could use - could send
13 a directive?

14 A. According to my understanding, because he was the
09:44:43 15 overall leader in the revolution, so he was the only one
16 that had the right to - the authority to use that
17 expression."

18 My understanding of the witness's evidence is that the
19 expression to which he's referring is this characterisation of
09:44:59 20 high command, as Foday Sankoh being the only person to which that
21 expression is associated, versus Foday Sankoh being the only
22 person who can issue a directive. It's not an objection, I just
23 seek clarification and it's up to - I'm in the Court's hands,
24 basically.

09:45:17 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: I will leave it to counsel to clarify.

26 MR WERNER: I'm happy to clarify one thing, coming back to
27 the transcript:

28 Q. So, Mr Witness, when you say, "According to my
29 understanding, he was the overall leader in the revolution, so he

1 was the only one who had the right - the authority to use that
2 expression", what did you refer to when you said "the only one
3 who had the right" to use that expression?

09:45:54 4 A. Just as I said, he was the leader of the revolution. There
5 were other commanders, but they all fell under his command.

6 There were other senior officers, like his deputy CO Mohamed. If
7 Foday Sankoh was around in the revolution, CO Mohamed would not
8 use a directive. If Foday Sankoh was present he was the only one
9 to use it. That's what I meant.

09:46:21 10 Q. I think on the transcript he said - the words "Mohamed
11 Tarawali" were not transcribed. Mr Witness, you said, "If Foday
12 Sankoh was around in the revolution, CO Mohamed would not use a
13 directive." Who would not use a directive if Foday Sankoh was
14 around?

09:46:44 15 A. CO Mohamed.

16 Q. So to your knowledge what would CO Mohamed use if he could
17 not use directives when Foday Sankoh was around?

18 A. Well, to my knowledge from what I came to know later he
19 would use instructions or order.

09:47:15 20 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. Now, yesterday you explained that
21 you went with Morris Kallon to Pendembu to see Foday Sankoh. Do
22 you remember that?

23 A. Yes, sir.

09:47:44 24 Q. And then you said that they were referring to a place
25 called the Mansion Ground. Do you remember that?

26 A. Yes, sir.

27 Q. Who was referring to that place as the Mansion Ground?

28 A. Like he, Morris Kallon himself. When we were going he told
29 us that we were going to meet Foday Sankoh at the mansion where

1 he was based as the leader of the revolution. He said the place
2 was referred to as Mansion Ground.

3 Q. To your knowledge, why was that place referred to as the
4 Mansion Ground?

09:48:21 5 A. Well, I think it was because the leader of the revolution,
6 Foday Sankoh, was based there. It was a secure place for him,
7 according to my understanding.

8 Q. To your knowledge, who, if anyone, was assigned to the
9 security of the Mansion Ground?

09:48:48 10 A. Well, we had some of our fellow junior commandos and some
11 other Liberian vanguards who were referred to as Executive
12 Mansion Guards, the EMG. That was how they were being called.
13 That was the security people who were there to guard the Mansion
14 Ground.

09:49:13 15 Q. To your knowledge, how long were they called Executive
16 Mansion Guards?

17 A. Well, from the beginning they used to call them Executive
18 Mansion Guards, right up to the time the Sierra Leone government
19 pushed us to the border between 1992/1993. When we went to the
09:49:40 20 border between Sierra Leone and Liberia, that was the time those
21 names were dissolved and it was changed to other names, because
22 at that time we took up to other jungles, new jungles.

23 Q. And at that time, to your knowledge, what was the other
24 name used?

09:50:05 25 A. From that time they started calling them the Black Guards.

26 Q. And who started to call them the Black Guards?

27 A. He, Foday Sankoh himself. He changed the name from
28 Executive Mansion Guards to Black Guards.

29 Q. Just to be completely clear then, who were the Black Guards

1 then at that time?

2 A. The securities who were guarding him, Foday Sankoh.

3 Q. Thank you. Now, what happened when you went to Pendembu
4 with Morris Kallon?

09:50:47 5 A. Well, just as I said, it was Foday Sankoh who called him
6 for briefing and so we went there to him at the Mansion Ground,
7 to him Foday Sankoh, but I stayed outside because we were not
8 allowed to enter. I was outside and he entered to Foday Sankoh
9 and he was briefed and he came back and we returned to Bunumbu
09:51:19 10 Town, target C.

11 Q. Mr Witness, to your knowledge, at that time when you went
12 to Pendembu how did Foday Sankoh move around at that time?

13 A. Well, when we went to Pendembu, when we arrived at the
14 Mansion Ground gate there was the guard post where the Executive
09:52:01 15 Mansion Guards were. When we got there they took our arms from
16 us and they told me to wait and CO Morris Kallon entered the
17 Mansion Ground. But the way I saw the movement of Foday Sankoh,
18 I saw a vehicle that was in the compound because you could see
19 into the compound from the gate. Some open truck vehicle was
09:52:28 20 there. I think he was moving by vehicle at that time.

21 Q. To your knowledge, at that time do you remember which kind
22 of vehicle was it, which brand?

23 A. Well, the way I saw that vehicle and the label could have
24 been Toyota van, yes Toyota, because I saw it written on it,
09:53:05 25 because the front was facing us. The front of the vehicle was
26 facing us.

27 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness.

28 JUDGE LUSSICK: Well, Mr Werner, why does he say it could
29 have been a Toyota van if he saw the word "Toyota" written on the

1 van?

2 MR WERNER: I will get some clarification, your Honour:

3 Q. Mr Witness, why did you say that this vehicle could have
4 been a Toyota van if you saw "Toyota" written on the front of the
09:53:34 5 vehicle?

6 A. I said the vehicle was a Toyota van vehicle the way I saw
7 it, because it was written on it. The front was facing us and
8 the label was on it, Toyota. That's how I noticed that it was
9 Toyota van.

09:53:59 10 Q. And, Mr Witness, when you went back with Morris Kallon to
11 target C, Bunumbu, what, if anything, did you bring back with
12 you?

13 A. To Foday Sankoh in Pendembu?

14 Q. No, when you went back to the target C?

09:54:25 15 A. When Morris Kallon came out of the Mansion Ground and met
16 me at the gate he told me that - because at that time all of them
17 used to refer to Foday Sankoh as Lion. He said Lion had given
18 him ammunition for us to take with us. They brought some
19 ammunition outside and we took it and we went with it to target
09:54:51 20 C.

21 Q. If you can remember, what kind of ammunition was it at that
22 time that you brought back to target C?

23 A. It was AK-47 ammunition and RPG bombs. Those were the
24 things we went with.

09:55:14 25 Q. And to your knowledge at that time, how did Foday Sankoh
26 get that ammunition?

27 A. Well, to my knowledge, the way I saw Foday Sankoh and the
28 very first time we were at the base when we heard that Foday
29 Sankoh was there we heard that he had come from Liberia into

1 Sierra Leone, so I just thought that he had got the ammunition
2 from Liberia and brought them to Sierra Leone.

3 Q. Now coming back for one second to your duties with Morris
4 Kallon in Bunumbu acting as an adjutant, you told us yesterday
09:56:11 5 that you saw a letter coming from Foday Sankoh. If any, which
6 other kind of document did you see when you were working acting
7 as an adjutant for Morris Kallon?

8 A. Well like the initial stage when we were in Bunumbu we
9 hadn't a radio station, but radio messages were prepared from
09:56:41 10 Pendembu and given to junior commandos and they will travel with
11 it and bring it to Morris Kallon. We got those.

12 Q. And how many of those messages did you see at the time you
13 were working for Morris Kallon?

14 A. Well I cannot recall the exact number now, but messages
09:57:12 15 used to come and even letters used to be brought.

16 Q. Now to your knowledge at that time which signature, if any,
17 can you remember having seen when you were working acting as an
18 adjutant for Morris Kallon?

19 A. Well, I saw Foday Sankoh's signature. I can recall Foday
09:57:45 20 Sankoh's signature when I was working with Morris Kallon.

21 Q. And when did you see the signature? In which context, can
22 you remember?

23 A. Like the first letter that I referred to that I told you
24 about --

09:58:06 25 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat
26 this.

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter needs you to
28 repeat the answer. You've said, "Like the first letter I
29 referred to that I told you ..." Continue from that point,

1 please.

2 THE WITNESS: The first letter which Foday Sankoh wrote to
3 Morris Kallon where he used that directive was where I saw his
4 signature. That was the first letter I saw Foday Sankoh's

09:58:40 5 signature on.

6 MR WERNER:

7 Q. And on that occasion apart from the signature what else, if
8 anything, did you see on that letter?

9 A. Well, at that time again he used the Revolutionary United
09:59:00 10 Front Sierra Leone stamp. He had a stamp. Whenever he wrote a
11 letter, before signing it he will stamp it first and then he will
12 sign. The stamp was a round stamp. It was written on it
13 "Revolutionary United Front" and in the middle of the stamp he
14 will sign.

09:59:21 15 Q. And did you see this stamp again?

16 A. Yes, I saw it on about one or two occasions again when he
17 was writing letters.

18 Q. Now I had asked you about signatures, if you had seen any
19 signatures, and you spoke about the signature of Foday Sankoh.

09:59:47 20 If any, which other signatures did you see?

21 A. While I was at target C with Morris Kallon?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. Well it was more Foday Sankoh's signature that I saw,
24 because he was the one whose letters I saw because he was in
10:00:14 25 Pendembu when I was in target C with Morris Kallon.

26 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us about letters and you told us
27 about having seen some radio messages. Now again - sorry, and
28 then you told us as well that at that time there was no radio set
29 in Pendembu. Is that correct?

1 A. I did not say Pendembu. I said Bunumbu.

2 Q. My mistake. My mistake, Mr Witness. In Bunumbu?

3 A. Yes, sir, at the time we were at target C too at the
4 initial stage there was no radio station at Bunumbu.

10:01:11 5 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Is there a difference between radio set
6 and radio station, because I think, Mr Werner, you referred to a
7 radio set and the witness speaks of a radio station?

8 MR WERNER:

9 Q. Did you see any radio set in Bunumbu, target C, at that
10:01:28 10 time?

11 A. No, sir.

12 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us about the EMG, Executive
13 Mansion Guard. In the EMG who, if anyone, did you know at that
14 time; the time you were in Bunumbu with Morris Kallon?

10:01:55 15 A. Well I knew like there was a guy called Captain Ben,
16 because all of us were in Bunumbu when we were captured and taken
17 for training. I knew Captain Ben from the EMG. Then I knew
18 Jackson Swarray who we used to call Ray, he too I knew him, and
19 some others.

10:02:28 20 MR WERNER: Your Honour, Ben would be the usual spelling.
21 I believe that we gave Jackson Swarray, the spelling of Jackson
22 Swarray, but let me double check:

23 Q. Now talking about Captain Ben, which nationality was he,
24 Captain Ben?

10:03:07 25 A. He was a Sierra Leonean.

26 Q. And do you know his last name, or do you just know Captain
27 Ben?

28 A. I only knew captain - the name Captain Ben. That's the
29 only thing I knew.

1 Q. Is Captain Ben alive today?

2 A. No, sir.

3 Q. And when did he die, to your knowledge?

4 A. Well, Captain Ben died during the Zogoda time when we had
10:03:45 5 gone into the jungles during '94/'95. That was the time Captain
6 Ben died.

7 MR WERNER: And Zogoda was - the name was given to your
8 Honours already:

9 Q. Now, how much did you interact with Captain Ben at that
10:04:04 10 time?

11 A. Well, I interacted with him on several occasions.

12 MR WERNER: I'm not getting any translation.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: I'm just wondering what "interact" means?

14 MR WERNER: Maybe I'm the only one, but I'm not getting any
10:04:29 15 translation on my --

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: I heard the witness say, as recorded, "I
17 interacted with him on several occasions."

18 MR WERNER: I will clarify that, your Honour:

19 Q. Mr witness --

10:04:42 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just pause, Mr Werner. Are you now
21 hearing the interpretation?

22 MR WERNER: I am hearing you.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: It's the interpreter I would like you to
24 hear. If not, I will ask our Courtroom Attendant to --

10:04:53 25 MR WERNER: I will tell you if the problem continues:

26 Q. Mr Witness, when you said that you interacted with him on
27 several occasions, what do you mean?

28 A. Well when we used to meet, when we would meet together,
29 that's what I meant. We would share ideas and we would speak to

1 each other. That was what I meant by interact.

2 Q. And at that time what, if anything, did Captain Ben tell
3 you about his moves?

10:05:43

4 A. Well like the time we were in Bunumbu at target C, at that
5 time RUF had captured Kono, phase 1. He, Captain Ben, and others
6 were the ones who captured Kono, together with CO Mohamed, and
7 Bunumbu is on the main road to go to Kono and that was the route
8 they used to go to Kono and from Kono to go to Pendembu, or
9 Kailahun. So when he was coming from Kono he would go through
10 Bunumbu and he would meet us there. That was how we spoke to
11 each other. That was how we met.

10:06:07

12 Q. And apart from Kono - and we will come back to that in due
13 time - where else to your knowledge did Captain Ben go?

10:06:39

14 A. Well Captain Ben was travelling together with Foday Sankoh,
15 because he was his bodyguard, within the RUF territory and they
16 would enter into Liberia and from Liberia they would come again
17 into the RUF territory.

18 Q. And how did you know that Captain Ben went to Liberia with
19 Foday Sankoh at that time?

10:06:59

20 A. He was his security. The Executive Mansion Guard security
21 was very close to him and so the two of them would go together.
22 So any time they went and returned we would see them in that
23 area, we would meet them because we had close talk with each
24 other --

10:07:20

25 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness slow down
26 and repeat this bit.

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, you're talking too quickly
28 for the interpreter. Please speak a little slower and continue
29 your answer, repeat your answer again, where you said, "... we

1 would meet them because we had close talk with each other."

2 Continue from there, please.

3 THE WITNESS: The two of us would meet and when they would
4 go into Liberia, he and Foday Sankoh, when they would come from
10:07:50 5 the RUF territory they would go to Liberia, then they would come
6 from Liberia and return into the RUF territory. And when we too
7 would come from Bunumbu at times, when we would go to Pendembu or
8 Kailahun we would meet with each other, so that was how we spoke
9 to each other and that's how I knew that they were moving around
10:08:09 10 together with Foday Sankoh and others.

11 MR WERNER:

12 Q. And what else, if anything, did Captain Ben tell you about
13 his travels with Foday Sankoh to Liberia?

14 A. Any time they were going when we would meet he would tell
10:08:33 15 me that they had brought ammunition for the fighters, for the
16 RUF. They will go in and bring ammunition for us. Those were
17 some of the things he used to tell me.

18 Q. And now about - you told us before that Captain Ben was in
19 Kono and then you said that when he was coming back from Kono he
10:09:05 20 used to meet you in Kailahun District, so when Captain Ben was
21 coming back from Kono what if anything --

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah?

23 MR ANYAH: With respect, the witness's evidence was that
24 Ben was in Kono and when Ben was passing through Pendembu to go
10:09:21 25 to either Kailahun - I should just read. The witness's evidence
26 was that Ben was in Kono and Ben would stop at Pendembu when he
27 would be on his way - Ben would stop at Bunumbu when he would be
28 on his way to Kono, or to Kailahun. I believe that was the
29 witness's evidence.

1 MR WERNER: And I believe that the question I asked was
2 what, if anything, Ben said when he was coming back from Kono to
3 Kailahun District. That's the question I asked and that's
4 exactly what the witness said. Bunumbu is in Kailahun District.

10:10:13 5 MR ANYAH: Well I am trying to find the transcript, your
6 Honour, because I stand by my objection.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: What is nature of your objection?

8 MR WERNER: What is the objection?

9 MR ANYAH: The objection is that counsel is misstating the
10:10:24 10 evidence given by the witness.

11 MR WERNER: My answer is that I'm not misstating the answer
12 because Bunumbu is in Kailahun District.

13 MR ANYAH: Madam President, the page in question is on my
14 transcript and I'm using 12 point font, page 18, and the answer
10:10:39 15 starts in line 14. The question, starting at line 12:

16 "Q. And at that time what, if anything, did Captain Ben
17 tell you about his moves?

18 A. Well, like the time we went Bunumbu at target C, at
19 that time RUF had captured Kono, phase 1. He, Captain Ben
10:11:00 20 and others were the ones who captured Kono, together with
21 CO Mohamed and Bunumbu is on the main road to go to Kono
22 and that was the route they used to go to Kono, and from
23 Kono to Pendembu, or Kailahun."

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes.

10:11:15 25 MR WERNER: And Pendembu and Kailahun are in Kailahun
26 District and I asked the witness what did --

27 MR ANYAH: Is it Kailahun District, is it Kailahun Town?
28 The witness in this response I have just read, I suspect and I
29 suggest, is referring to Pendembu or Kailahun Town and not the

1 district.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I'm not prepared to make that
3 assumption. You may, but the witness said Kailahun and if there
4 is doubt as to whether it's Kailahun District or Kailahun Town,
10:11:47 5 then it will have to be adduced as evidence, not as speculation.
6 Mr Werner, I allow the question.

7 MR WERNER:

8 Q. So, Mr Witness, what, if anything, did Captain Ben tell you
9 when you met him when he was coming back from Kono?

10:12:15 10 A. Well, on one occasion when Captain Ben came from Kono,
11 after they had captured Kono they were there and we too were in
12 Bunumbu, in target C, he met us there. He was passing to go to
13 Foday Sankoh and he told us that he had some gems, I mean
14 diamonds. He had them in the band of his trousers, the inner
10:12:39 15 part. He cut it open and he put the diamonds in there and he
16 opened it and he showed us the place. He said, "I am taking
17 diamonds to the Lion." He said, "They have given it to me, I am
18 going with them to the Lion." He said, "I'll be back soon", and
19 he went.

10:13:07 20 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I'm sorry, Mr Interpreter, you keep
21 breaking. We do not understand what you're saying. Perhaps the
22 witness could repeat his answer. It's all very confusing. Just
23 repeat what the witness said properly.

24 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat,
10:13:22 25 kindly.

26 MR WERNER:

27 Q. Mr Witness, could you just tell us again what Captain Ben
28 told you at that time?

29 A. On one occasion when Captain Ben came from Kono he met us

1 in Bunumbu. He was passing to go and meet Foday Sankoh in
2 Pendembu and he told us that he had diamonds, he was going with
3 diamonds and the diamonds - that was my first time - in fact, I
4 did not even set eyes on them, but I saw them in his band, where
10:14:01 5 his belt would be. He cut it open and he put the diamonds in
6 there and it was sewn again. So he showed us the place, myself
7 and a friend of mine, and he showed us the diamonds. He said,
8 "Those are the diamonds that I am taking to Foday Sankoh. I'll
9 be back." We said, "Okay."

10:14:24 10 JUDGE LUSSICK: I'm a little bit confused, Mr Werner. He
11 said, "He showed us the diamonds." Earlier in the same answer he
12 said, "I did not even set eyes on them." What is he saying
13 exactly?

14 MR WERNER: I will try to clarify that, your Honour:

10:14:42 15 Q. So could you help us to understand your answer, Mr Witness,
16 because first you said that he showed something to you and other
17 people, but you said as well that you didn't set eyes on the
18 diamonds, so what exactly happened?

19 A. The diamonds were in his band, the band of his trousers,
10:15:06 20 where the belt would be, inside of it. He cut there and he put
21 the diamonds in there. So he showed us that those were the
22 diamonds that he was taking. The inner part of the trousers was
23 where he showed to us where the diamonds were, but he did not
24 take out the diamonds and put them into his palm and we saw it
10:15:29 25 with our naked eyes, no. But he showed us where the diamonds
26 were, in the inner part of his trousers. That's what I meant.

27 Q. To your knowledge, what, if anything, happened to these
28 diamonds?

29 A. He went with it and gave it to Foday Sankoh.

1 Q. To your knowledge, what, if anything - what Foday Sankoh
2 did with these diamonds to your knowledge at that time?

3 A. Well, to my knowledge Foday Sankoh took those diamonds to
4 Liberia, to Charles Taylor. That's what I felt.

10:16:14 5 Q. And why did you feel that?

6 A. Because there was where he used to go to bring ammunition
7 for us to fight.

8 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, are you satisfied with this
9 kind of evidence that has absolutely very little or no
10 foundation? Are we now taking opinions and feelings? Please
11 establish some kind of foundation for these kinds of answers.

12 MR WERNER:

13 Q. Mr Witness, did you speak again with Captain Ben at that
14 time about his travels to Liberia?

10:16:56 15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. What else, if anything, did he tell you about his travels
17 to Liberia?

18 A. Well, he told me that when he normally went to Liberia they
19 would bring ammunitions, arms and ammunition, for us, for the
20 movement, for the revolution. They would bring ammunition. That
21 was what he used to tell me.

22 Q. Did he tell you anything else?

23 A. Well, that was one of the major things he used to tell me.
24 He said normally when they went to Liberia, himself and Foday
25 Sankoh, they will bring back ammunition and that the ammunitions
26 we used to use to fight with, they brought them from Liberia.

10:17:38 27 Q. Now, you told us that in one occasion you had a
28 conversation with Captain Ben about diamonds and you explained in
29 detail about what happened during this conversation. Did you

1 talk again with Captain Ben about diamonds at that time?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us about Jackson Swarray and we
4 are ready to give your Honours a spelling for Jackson Swarray.

10:18:24 5 Swarray would be S-W-A-R-R-A-Y and Jackson would be the usual
6 spelling. Again, Mr Witness, who was Jackson Swarray?

7 A. Well, Jackson Swarray was also an Executive Mansion Guard.
8 He was a security to Foday Sankoh.

9 Q. And at that time, to your knowledge, what was his position
10 among the Executive Mansion Guard, if any?

11 A. Well, he was the Executive Mansion Guard commander over the
12 securities to Foday Sankoh.

13 Q. And what, if anything, did you know about his moves at that
14 time, of Jackson Swarray?

10:19:23 15 A. At the point in time we understood that Jackson Swarray and
16 Foday Sankoh went to Liberia and Charles Taylor saw Jackson
17 Swarray and, according to him, he said Charles Taylor told Foday
18 Sankoh that he and Jackson Swarray were resembled and
19 Charles Taylor said that he should stay with him at the mansion
10:19:48 20 there in Liberia and we understood it that he remained there and
21 stayed there with Charles Taylor and he did not return to the
22 Sierra Leone territory. That was what I knew at that time about
23 Jackson Swarray.

24 Q. When you say that Charles Taylor told Foday Sankoh that he
10:20:04 25 and Jackson Swarray were resembled, who is the "he", to be
26 completely clear?

27 A. I did not understand you clearly.

28 Q. Charles Taylor told Foday Sankoh that "he" and Jackson
29 Swarray were resembled. Who is the "he"?

1 A. He himself, Charles Taylor.

2 Q. And how did you learn about that?

3 A. Well, when Captain Ben returned we later asked for Jackson
4 and he said Jackson stayed in Liberia with Charles Taylor,
10:20:47 5 because he said that Jackson and Charles Taylor resembled, so he
6 wanted him to stay there with him at the mansion.

7 Q. And what do you mean when you say that they were resembled.
8 What do you mean?

9 A. They looked alike, either in complexion, or in the face, or
10:21:15 10 maybe like the complexion of Jackson Swarray was the same
11 complexion Mr Taylor had, or maybe they looked alike in face.
12 That was what I understood from that.

13 Q. To your knowledge, how long did Jackson Swarray stay with
14 Charles Taylor in Liberia?

10:21:38 15 A. Well, he was there for a few months with him in Liberia.
16 He was with Charles Taylor for a few months at that time.

17 Q. Now, Mr Witness, at the time you were in Bunumbu with
18 Morris Kallon, what trip, if any, did you take outside Sierra
19 Leone yourself?

10:22:06 20 A. Yes, I recall at one time when the same Captain Ben used to
21 pass frequently through us and when he went to Pendembu and
22 sometimes went to Liberia and returned, at one time I told him
23 myself - I told Captain Ben myself that I would want to go with
24 him on that trip for me to go and see Liberia at a point in time.

10:22:36 25 And, fortunately, at a point in time when Foday Sankoh was going,
26 they chose us to serve as escorts to him to go to Liberia and
27 myself, Captain Ben and some other securities, we all went. We
28 went to Liberia. That was the trip I took together with him,
29 Captain Ben.

1 Q. And can you tell us where did you go in Liberia when you
2 left Bunumbu?

3 A. Well, we all met in Kailahun Town and there we went on
4 board an open truck van and we went through Foya. We travelled
10:23:33 5 through Voinjama, Zorzor and we went to Gbarnga. That was how we
6 travelled.

7 Q. So you said that Captain Ben went with you. Who else was
8 in this convoy?

9 A. I remember one Liberian vanguard who was called CO Lion.
10:23:58 10 We were all on board that same convoy.

11 Q. And who was CO Lion, to your knowledge?

12 A. Well, CO Lion was a Liberian vanguard and they were the
13 ones who came to help train us in Sierra Leone to fight the war.

14 Q. And how many vehicles went to Liberia at that time, during
10:24:25 15 your trip?

16 A. It was just one pick-up van. We were in the open back and
17 then Foday Sankoh was in the front.

18 Q. Now, you said you went to Voinjama. You spoke about
19 Voinjama and Zorzor and, your Honours, I believe that these names
10:24:52 20 are already in evidence. They are already spelled.

21 Where did you cross the border between Sierra Leone and
22 Liberia, can you remember?

23 A. It was through Koindu. There was an area called Mendekoma.
24 That was where the border was between Sierra Leone and Liberia
10:25:16 25 and when you cross there you go and enter Foya.

26 MR WERNER: I believe, as well, Mendekoma was already
27 spelled:

28 Q. Now what, if anything, happened when you crossed the border
29 at Mendekoma?

1 A. Well, we were just going forward until we went up to Foya
2 and from there it was he himself, Captain Ben, who used to show
3 me the villages and the towns. He said, "This is Foya. This is
4 Voinjama. This is Zorzor." We went on until we got to Gbarnga.

10:25:57 5 Q. And did you experience any problem along the way from
6 Mendekoma all the way to Voinjama and where you crossed the
7 border?

8 A. No, sir.

9 Q. Now you told us that you yourself, CO Lion and Captain Ben
10:26:14 10 were in - went on that travel. Who else - if anyone, who else
11 was present during that travel?

12 A. Well, they were the Mansion Guard securities. We travelled
13 with them and we went.

14 Q. And how long did it take you to go from Sierra Leone to
10:26:40 15 Gbarnga?

16 A. Well, we travelled for almost a whole day and we got there
17 early in the morning.

18 Q. And where did you eat along the way?

19 A. I recall when we got to Voinjama we ate some food and then
10:27:06 20 from there we continued.

21 Q. And who was in Voinjama at that time when you stopped to
22 eat there?

23 A. There were NPFL fighters present there.

24 Q. And then what happened when you arrived in Gbarnga?

10:27:33 25 A. Well when we got to Gbarnga, the securities that we met in
26 Gbarnga, we got to a particular checkpoint because that was my
27 first time to get - to go to that particular area. When we got
28 to that particular checkpoint, those of us who went as escorts
29 they asked us to alight from the vehicle and they asked us to

1 take our magazines out of the arms and then they asked us to
2 declare. By that I mean if you had any other ammunition that was
3 on advance in the gun you should take it out of the gun. Then
4 after doing that they asked us to give our guns to the
10:28:19 5 securities, who were there at the gates, and we remained in
6 possession of the magazines. They asked us to wait at that
7 particular area, because we were not allowed to get to the
8 particular Mansion Ground area where Charles Taylor was. I did
9 not go there. I did not go there at all.

10:28:38 10 Q. Now, you spoke about a gate. What gate was that?

11 A. It was a security gate, a security checkpoint. It was a
12 gate, a security checkpoint.

13 Q. And then you said that they asked you to do a number of
14 things, to alight from the vehicle and to take out the magazine
10:29:09 15 and they asked you to declare and then they asked you to give the
16 gun to the security. Who asked all of that?

17 A. The securities whom we met at the gates. They were manning
18 the gate. They told us that.

19 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, I hope at some stage you will
10:29:33 20 give us a time frame for this evidence.

21 MR WERNER: I will, your Honour. I will:

22 Q. Mr Witness, when did that happen, to your recollection?

23 A. It was in '92. In 1992, I recall.

24 Q. And can you recall the month?

10:29:56 25 A. No.

26 Q. Now what happened after that, Mr Witness, when you were in
27 Gbarnga?

28 A. Well the place where we were lodged, in the morning they
29 brought us some food, we ate and in the afternoon they provided

1 us some food again and we ate. We saw CO Lion arrive. He
2 brought some ammunition, AK-47 rounds, RPG bombs, land mines,
3 they were all in a vehicle, and then he asked us to on board the
4 vehicle again and then to go back to Sierra Leone. And then we
10:30:37 5 travelled back to Sierra Leone, but Foday Sankoh stayed in the
6 Liberian territory.

7 Q. Now you said that Lion "... brought some ammunition, AK-47
8 rounds, RPG bombs, land mines, they were all in a vehicle, and
9 then he asked us to on board the vehicle again." Who asked you
10:31:05 10 to on board the vehicle again, Mr Witness?

11 A. CO Lion. He asked us to jump into the vehicle and go back
12 to Sierra Leone.

13 Q. Now, you talk about - you mention Foday Sankoh. How did
14 you know that Foday Sankoh was in Gbarnga at that time?

10:31:28 15 A. Well we left him there because when we got there the
16 following day, Foday Sankoh and the others they entered the
17 Mansion Ground and we stayed at the security post. The next day
18 - the following day when CO Lion brought the vehicle with the
19 ammunition he told us that we should go and that the Lion said he
10:31:52 20 will follow us later, and then we moved with the ammunition in
21 the vehicle and then we went back to Sierra Leone.

22 Q. So to be completely clear about that, Mr Witness, was Foday
23 Sankoh on that travel from Sierra Leone to Gbarnga?

24 A. Yes, sir.

10:32:11 25 Q. Now --

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Didn't he say he was in the front of the
27 vehicle?

28 MR WERNER: That's what I thought as well, but I just
29 wanted to be completely sure. Thank you, your Honour:

1 Q. Now, Mr Witness, where were you lodged when you stayed in
2 Gbarnga?

3 A. Well, there was a house just by the security checkpoint
4 where they asked us to surrender our arms to the securities.

10:32:40 5 There was a house very close to there. That was where we were
6 lodged. They said, "Gentlemen, you are going to be lodged here",
7 and then we said, "Okay", and they asked us to safely relax
8 ourselves, but we had our magazines in our possessions.

9 Q. Now, you said that - you talk about AK-47 rounds, RPG
10:33:10 10 bombs, land mines and you said that they were all in a vehicle,
11 so which vehicle are you talking about?

12 A. It was an open Hilux pick-up van and the ammunition were at
13 the back in the open van. A pick-up van.

14 Q. And who provided this pick-up van, Mr Witness?

10:33:38 15 A. Well, it was the same pick-up van that we travelled with
16 from Sierra Leone that Foday Sankoh had. It was the same that we
17 travelled and entered with into Liberia and it was that same
18 pick-up van that we used to go back to Sierra Leone.

19 Q. And then what happened after that, Mr Witness?

10:33:59 20 A. We returned to Sierra Leone with all the ammunition,
21 together with CO Lion.

22 Q. And what happened to that ammunition?

23 A. When we came back the ammunition was unloaded right at the
24 Mansion Ground, and then those of us who went as escort all of us
10:34:31 25 returned to our various deployment areas.

26 Q. Now just to clarify that point, so you went back with - how
27 many vehicles did you use to come back?

28 A. One vehicle.

29 Q. Thank you. And again to be completely clear, who stayed

1 behind in Gbarnga?

2 A. Foday Sankoh stayed there.

3 Q. Now, you mentioned the - you said that you brought this
4 material to the Mansion Ground. Again, where was the Mansion
10:35:16 5 Ground?

6 A. Well, at that time they had established another Mansion
7 Ground in Pendembu - I mean Kailahun Town. That was where we
8 went and unloaded all the ammunition.

9 Q. Now, Mr Witness, I just want to ask you one more question
10:35:42 10 about the - not your own travel that you just talked about now,
11 but the one Captain Ben did and the one that he told you about.
12 So, you testified that Captain Ben told you that he would go to
13 Liberia and bring back arms and ammunition. Now what, if
14 anything, did Captain Ben say about who gave them the arms and
10:36:12 15 ammunition at that point?

16 A. It was Charles Taylor.

17 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us about AK-47 rounds, RPG bombs
18 and land mines. Now who, if anyone, taught the RUF to use land
19 mines?

10:36:44 20 A. Well later, when we had brought the ammunition, we
21 understood that an artillery unit from the Liberian NPFL had come
22 to train our own artillery units how to use the land mines and
23 how to operate them.

24 Q. When you said that "we understood", how did you understand
10:37:15 25 that? How did you learn about that?

26 A. We heard it because it was not something hidden. At any
27 time they came to train our brothers - in fact, when they came
28 they called for the artillery unit people and then they went,
29 they taught them how to set it and how to operate it. It was not

1 something secret.

2 Q. But again, even if it was not something secret, how did you
3 learn about that?

4 A. It was a discussion - a privileged discussion - and even
10:37:58 5 the artilleries that they were taught about they explained to us
6 how to fix them, how they fixed the land mines and how to operate
7 them. They told us that - they explained to us that it was the
8 NPFL artillery unit that came and taught them how to use the
9 artilleries and how to use the land mines.

10:38:21 10 Q. And you talked about a privileged conversation. If you can
11 remember, who told you about that?

12 A. I can't recall the name of the specific person, but it was
13 something we knew about, that of course people were training,
14 that people had come to train the RUF artillery unit for that
10:38:45 15 mission.

16 Q. Now, you said that NPFL trainers went to explain to the
17 artillery unit of the RUF how to use land mines. To your
18 knowledge at that time what else, if anything, did they teach the
19 RUF artillery unit?

10:39:13 20 A. For instance, there was another weapon that they brought
21 that was called chaser. They said that was what they used to
22 shoot at Alpha jets that will come flying around to disturb us.
23 It was a very long kind of weapon that they could put on their
24 shoulders and to shoot at the Alpha Jets, and when they came they
10:39:40 25 said they taught them how to use those weapons and the Alpha Jets
26 used to disturb our territory.

27 Q. Now, Mr Witness, to your knowledge who brought the chasers
28 to Sierra Leone at that time?

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just pause, please. Yes, Mr Anyah?

1 MR ANYAH: I would be grateful for some foundation as to
2 the time frame for this training both in respect of the artillery
3 and in respect of the chasers.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, I think that's appropriate,
5 Mr Werner.

6 MR WERNER:

7 Q. Mr Witness, you told us about these NPFL trainers coming to
8 Sierra Leone to train the RUF artillery unit. To your
9 recollection, when did that happen?

10 A. It was around late '92 going towards '93. It was around
11 that time they came to train our artillery unit.

12 Q. And you spoke about a training about the land mines and
13 subsequently you spoke about a training about the chaser. To
14 your knowledge, was the training around these two weapons given
15 at the same time?

16 A. Well, the training around the land mines started first and
17 later the chaser training followed, but it was within that same
18 time: Towards the end of 1992, going to 1993.

19 Q. To your knowledge, who brought the chasers to Sierra Leone?

20 A. Well, we understood that even at the time Foday Sankoh was
21 coming he brought some of those weapons with him, the land mines
22 and the chasers. He brought them into Sierra Leone from Liberia.

23 Q. And you said even at the time Foday Sankoh was coming,
24 which time are you talking about?

25 A. When he came from Liberia, within that same time, towards
26 the end of 1992 going to 1993 when he came from Liberia back into
27 Sierra Leone.

28 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, the witness keeps saying "we
29 understood" thus and thus, "we understood". I'm not sure what

1 that means.

2 MR WERNER: I will try to get some clarification:

3 Q. Mr Witness, you said that you and others understood that at
4 the time Foday Sankoh was coming he brought the land mines and
10:42:26 5 the chaser. How did you understand that at that time?

6 A. Well, like at that time the Alpha Jets used to disturb us
7 at all times, especially around the Pendembu areas and Kailahun
8 areas and when he brought those chasers, at the moment he brought
9 the chasers, the news spread out quickly to all the zones and
10:42:57 10 they told us that Foday Sankoh has brought a weapon with him that
11 will bring down the Alpha Jet and they told us that it was a good
12 news for us. So the news was spreading far and wide in the RUF
13 territory.

14 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us yesterday about an NPFL
10:43:27 15 Special Forces called Dopoe. Do you remember telling us about
16 him?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Now, to your knowledge, in 1992 where was Dopoe?

19 A. Well, at that time in 1992, whilst we were at target C,
10:43:55 20 General Dopoe we understood was around the target B area, that is
21 Baiima facing the Daru target, that was where he was, and he was
22 in between that area, between Daru target and Pendembu, but he
23 was facing the barracks.

24 Q. Now, Mr Witness, what do you mean when you said "we
10:44:18 25 understood" that Dopoe was around the target B area?

26 A. That was where he concentrated during the fighting, that is
27 the Daru barracks axis, target B. That was where he was. That
28 was where he concentrated.

29 Q. And how did you yourself learn about that, Mr Witness?

1 A. Well, I recall there was an attack on Daru and by then we
2 were in Bunumbu and even some of his colleague Liberian fighter,
3 that is General Dopoe's colleague Liberian fighters, they told us
4 that General Dopoe and others were going to attack Daru barracks
10:45:08 5 that particular day and indeed we heard the bombardment on Daru
6 barracks and it was during the early hours of the morning and the
7 bombardment went on up to about the afternoon hours, and his
8 colleague Liberian fighters were telling us at that time that it
9 was General Dopoe and others who had attacked Daru barracks. So
10:45:31 10 that was how I came to know that he was concentrating and
11 fighting around the Daru barracks axis.

12 Q. And you talk about some Liberian colleague fighters of
13 Dopoe. Can you remember any names?

14 A. Well, yes, during that particular attack on Daru we heard
10:46:06 15 of another RUF vanguard who was called CO Fembeh. They said it
16 was General Dopoe and CO Fembeh who attacked Daru barracks and
17 that Dopoe was concentrating on the main road going towards the
18 barracks, to attack the barracks, and that Fembeh was using the
19 bypass behind the Daru barracks to attack the barracks. That was
10:46:32 20 what we heard.

21 Q. And, Mr Witness, would you be able to spell CO Fembeh for
22 the Court?

23 A. Well, CO, C-O and Fembeh, F-E-M-B-E-H. That is how I think
24 it could be spelt, F-E-M-B-E-H.

10:47:01 25 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. Now, to your knowledge, who, if
26 anyone, ordered Dopoe at that time to attack Daru barracks?

27 A. Well, to my knowledge it was Foday Sankoh who issued the
28 orders to attack Daru barracks.

29 Q. And how do you know that?

1 A. Well, at that time Foday Sankoh was within the RUF
2 territory and with regards such major attacks, he was the only
3 person who the authority to give instruction, or to give orders
4 to attack, because we needed Daru barracks.

10:47:51 5 Q. To your knowledge, where did Dopoe get the supplies at that
6 time to attack Daru barracks?

7 A. Well, to my knowledge I think Foday Sankoh gave him
8 supplies to attack Daru barracks, he and his men. That was what
9 I understood, because he was the one who issued the orders to him
10 to attack.

11 Q. And how did you understand that at that time?

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: He said "to my knowledge I think"
13 [overlapping speakers] he said "understood", so which one is it?

14 MR WERNER:

10:48:41 15 Q. How did you learn about that, Mr Witness, at that time?

16 A. Because Foday Sankoh was in Pendembu at that time, whilst
17 the attack was going on in Daru.

18 Q. And you told us that there was an attack by Dopoe. What
19 happened after that attack, to your knowledge?

10:49:11 20 A. Well, during that attack we understood that there was
21 another Special Forces member who was called Rambo. He died
22 during that attack over the Daru bridge and, if you go there, up
23 to this moment there is a mark there that will show that he died
24 there over the bridge and they were unable to get rid of the
10:49:37 25 barracks because they almost went out of ammunition. So they
26 were going around the barracks to see whether they could get more
27 supplies from Foday Sankoh to enable them to overtake - overrun
28 the barracks, but that particular Liberian Special Forces, who
29 was called Rambo, died during that attack and they did not make

1 it in overrunning the barracks.

2 Q. Again, Mr Witness, you said that during that attack "we
3 understood" that there was another Special Forces member who was
4 called Rambo. What did you mean by that when you said "we
10:50:14 5 understood"?

6 A. I did not say other forces, I said there was one of the
7 Special Forces members who was called Rambo. They all went on
8 that attack and he died during the attack and after his death we
9 got the information that Rambo died during the attack on Daru.

10:50:36 10 Q. Where did you get this information from, Mr Witness?

11 A. We were in Bunumbu. After the attack failed and when they
12 returned to Pendembu, some of the men who were with us at Bunumbu
13 target, some of the Liberian fighters who used to travel to go to
14 Pendembu and come back, when they went to Pendembu they got the
10:51:04 15 information there and when they returned to Bunumbu they
16 explained to us that that was how the attack took place and that
17 Rambo died during the attack.

18 Q. Now about this Rambo, you told us that he was a Special
19 Forces. What was his nationality?

10:51:21 20 A. He was a Liberian.

21 MR WERNER: I would be grateful if the witness could be
22 shown a document that is already in evidence and which is P-65.
23 We have copies if necessary. Would your Honours like copies?

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: I would appreciate a copy and I'm sure my
10:52:15 25 colleagues would also appreciate a copy, Mr Werner.

26 MR WERNER: I have copies for my learned friend if needed.

27 MR ANYAH: Thank you, counsel. I believe I have mine
28 somewhere here.

29 MR WERNER:

1 Q. Mr Witness, during your time with the RUF did you see this
2 document?

3 A. No, sir.

10:53:28

4 Q. If you look at the bottom of the document there is a
5 signature. Can you recognise that signature?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. Whose signature is that?

8 A. It's Foday Sankoh's.

10:53:45

9 Q. And there is something around the signature. Can you
10 recognise that?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. And what is that?

10:54:00

13 A. This is the stamp I was talking about that he used to stamp
14 the letter that he sent to Morris Kallon. This is the type of
15 stamp.

16 Q. Now, if you look at the top of the document you can see,
17 "His Excellency CIC Charles Ghankay Taylor". To your knowledge,
18 what does CIC stand for?

19 A. Commander-in-chief, or commander in charge.

10:54:29

20 Q. Now, could you just take some time to familiarise yourself
21 with this document. Now if you look at the second paragraph
22 which starts with the words, "I appreciate the five boxes of
23 AK-47", if you look at the second sentence it reads, "But I have
24 just received a radio message from General Dopoe that our men
25 have encircled the Daru barracks and they are awaiting materials
26 to do the final assault."

10:55:38

27 Now the Daru barracks which are mentioned here, is it the
28 same place that you talked about earlier?

29 A. Yes, sir.

1 Q. And the assault which is mentioned here, is it the same
2 event that the attack on Daru barracks you mentioned earlier?

3 A. Yes, sir, because General Dopoe - yes, sir, this is it. It
4 could be the assault.

10:56:20 5 Q. And why do you think that it could be the assault?

6 A. Because just like I have said when we were in Bunumbu, when
7 the Liberian fighters were saying General Dopoe was going to
8 attack Daru barracks today together with CO Fembeh, and when I've
9 gone through this document, especially the second paragraph, he,
10 General Dopoe, because where Foday Sankoh said he has received a
11 radio message from General Dopoe that his men have encircled the
12 Daru barracks, I believe that this was the assault.

13 Q. Now, if you look at the next paragraph it reads:

14 "Lastly today I am a common laugher because of lack of
10:57:17 15 vehicle for my mobility. My only jeep is in the garage beyond
16 repairs. I do ride on a Toyota truck for a long distance journey
17 or beg for lift here in town."

18 Now, you told us before about a Toyota van. Is it the same
19 vehicle which is mentioned here?

10:57:40 20 A. I believe so, yes, sir. Yes, sir.

21 MR WERNER: Thank you, your Honour. That will be all for
22 this exhibit:

23 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us that at the time you were in
24 Bunumbu the number 2 in the RUF was Mohamed Tarawalli, whose
10:58:16 25 nickname was Zino. Now at the time you were in target C with
26 Morris Kallon, where was Mohamed Tarawalli based?

27 A. At that time he had captured Kono. That was where he was
28 based. He was in Kono. In Kono District, in Kono Town.

29 Q. And when was that? Which year was that that Mohamed

1 Tarawalli was in Kono District?

2 A. It was towards the end of 1992 to 1993. 1992/1993, yes,
3 sir.

10:59:05

4 Q. Now who, if anyone, was at that time with Mohamed Tarawalli
5 in Kono, Kono District?

6 A. He was with fighters - RUF fighters - with whom they were
7 fighting in the Kono District.

8 Q. And to your knowledge can you remember any group which was
9 with Mohamed Tarawalli active in Kono at that time?

10:59:31

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. And what was the name of that group?

12 A. They called the group Action Force.

13 Q. And who, if anyone, was in charge in Kono at that time of
14 the Action Force group?

10:59:53

15 A. It was he, CO Mohamed.

16 Q. Now what, if anything, did you learn about the Action Force
17 group in Kono that time?

11:00:22

18 A. Well the Action Force at that time in Kono, when we were in
19 Bunumbu, because at the time that Kono was captured when CO
20 Mohamed captured Kono, Kono was the first big town that the RUF
21 captured that was rich, that had a lot of property which other
22 commanders could go and take. But it came to a time like even
23 when we were in Bunumbu, those who were in Kui va, Baiima, they
24 were hiding away, the soldiers. They would hide from Baiima, or
11:00:52 25 Kui va, or Bunumbu, to go to Kono to go and get the property that
26 they want, or to loot the properties that they want to loot, and
27 so they would leave their grounds to go there. So the complaint
28 accumulated so much that CO Mohamed started arresting them,
29 whoever left his own target, because at that time we used to give

1 passes to people when they were travelling from one point to the
2 other. They will give you a written document to clear you that
3 you've been authorised to travel from this point to the other
4 point. So even if you came across a senior officer, or a senior
11:01:35 5 security who asks you for your pass, if you take it out and show
6 it to him that security would not do you anything, but it came to
7 a time when our colleague commandos, junior commandos, went to
8 Kono without passes because they want to go and loot in Kono.

9 So CO Mohamed organised this action force at some strategic
11:01:59 10 points in Kono. So when you entered Kono they would ask you for
11 your pass. If you hadn't a pass they would take you to where he
12 was, the CO Mohamed, the house where he was at the ground. You
13 would be beaten mercilessly, you would be beaten mercilessly and
14 sent back to your target where you had come from, because they
11:02:20 15 were calling those soldiers AWOL soldiers, that was how they
16 called them, AWOL soldiers. That was what I experienced that was
17 happening in Kono.

18 Q. Okay, so, Mr Witness, I want to come back to a few things
19 here. First you made mention of a place called Kono Town. So,
11:02:43 20 to be clear, what do you mean when you say Kono Town? What is
21 Kono Town?

22 A. Well, the centre of the Koidu Town, because Kono is a broad
23 name for the entire district. The centre of the town, Koidu,
24 because the centre of the town is called Koidu. For instance,
11:03:12 25 like when in Sierra Leone, if I say Kono Town you would
26 understand that I am talking about Koidu Town, the heart of the
27 town. That's what I mean.

28 Q. Now, your Honour, the witness again made mention of Kui va
29 and we would like to give your Honours a spelling for Kui va,

1 which will be K-W-I-V-A [sic]. I will ask the witness then.

2 Mr Witness, how would you spell Kui va?

3 A. Well, how I used to spell Kui va was K-U-I-V-A. K-U-I-V-A.

4 Q. Very well. Now, Mr Witness, you mentioned the word AWOL.

11:04:17 5 What do you mean when you say AWOL?

6 A. AWOL. It's A-W-O-L. Militarily it means absent without
7 leave. When you absent yourself from the ground without
8 permission that means you've gone AWOL. That's what I mean.

9 Q. Now, to your knowledge, at that time, if anyone, who else
11:04:42 10 was beaten up by the Action Force in Kono?

11 A. Well, they were beating up civilians because at the time
12 that RUF took over Kono we were doing mining there, the RUF was
13 doing mining there. They started mining activities there. When
14 I say "we", I am talking about the RUF. I was not there, but it
11:05:07 15 was the RUF. They were doing mining activities in Kono. So if
16 they put some civilians together to go and do the mining and you
17 tried to escape, if you are caught you would be beaten.

18 Q. And again to be completely clear, what is AWOL soldiers,
19 why were they beaten up by the Action Force?

11:05:35 20 A. Not to go away from their own ground to where they've been
21 assigned. If you want to go away from your ground the commander
22 who was in charge has to know that one or two soldiers have gone
23 on passes, that they have gone to so and so place, but he will
24 come back within a time frame. Because when you were given a
11:05:55 25 pass they will give you a time frame of maybe three days or four
26 days. So if the four days goes by then you will have to seek -
27 give an explanation for those other days.

28 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. Now, Mr Witness, do you remember
29 the month of April 1992?

1 A. Yes, sir.

2 Q. And what, if anything that you can remember, happened in
3 Sierra Leone in April 1992?

4 A. That was the time when we were in the jungle when we heard
11:06:38 5 that the government soldiers, led by Strasser King, have
6 overthrown the ex-President Momoh's government. They called
7 themselves the NPRC. I can remember that incident.

8 Q. And what you told us about the Action Force in Kono under
9 CO Mohamed Tarawalli, did it happen before or after the NPRC coup
11:07:08 10 in April 1992?

11 A. It was before the coup, the NPRC coup.

12 Q. So what happened with the Action Force was before the NPRC
13 coup, correct?

14 A. Yes, sir.

11:07:30 15 Q. You said that the RUF was mining in Kono at that time, so
16 before the NPRC coup what kind of mining was going on in Kono?

17 A. Well, they would put civilians together and take them to
18 where the mining ground was where we suspected diamonds were.
19 That was where they told them to mine by labour. They were using
11:08:02 20 the labour force to mine.

21 Q. And who was using a labour force to mine?

22 A. The RUF.

23 Q. Now, around that time what was the situation in the border
24 between Sierra Leone and Liberia?

11:08:29 25 A. Well, at the time that the RUF was in Kono when the mining
26 was going on?

27 Q. Yes.

28 A. The border was still open. It was the NPFL that still
29 engaged the border at Lofa County, between Sierra Leone and

1 Liberia, that Lofa County. The NPFL forces were still there.

2 Q. And what, if anything, happened in the border later, to
3 your knowledge?

11:09:12

4 A. Well, later on, when NPRC took over, we lost Kono and they
5 pushed us until we went back to the border, the Koindu border.
6 At that time the ULIMO had taken over the border there. The
7 ULIMO had been there.

8 Q. And what is the ULIMO, Mr Witness?

11:09:40

9 A. Well, ULIMO was another rebel group fighting against
10 Charles Taylor in Liberia. They were fighting against the NPFL,
11 the Charles Taylor force, in Liberia.

12 Q. Now, you talked about the Koindu border. What did you mean
13 when you talked about the Koindu border?

11:10:06

14 A. The border that was in Koindu, that is between Koindu and
15 Liberia, where Mendekoma was, the Sierra Leone border. When I
16 say Koindu border that is what I mean. That is the border
17 between Sierra Leone and Liberia that was behind Liberia.

11:10:25

18 Q. And you said that at that time the ULIMO had taken over the
19 border there, the ULIMO had been there. What, if anything,
20 happened as a result of the fact that the ULIMO had taken the
21 border?

11:10:48

22 A. Well, the ULIMOs were also a force that were fighting
23 against Charles Taylor, the NPFL force of Charles Taylor in
24 Liberia. I don't know if they understood that it was through
25 those areas that we were getting supplies that has caused them to
26 come and cut off that supply line from us, but it was that area
27 that they first engaged at that time.

28 Q. And when you said that you "don't know if they understood
29 that it was through those areas that we were getting supplies",

1 who are you talking about?

2 A. The ULIMO fighters.

3 Q. And you say, "But it was that area that they first engaged
4 at that time." Who are you talking about there?

11:11:22 5 A. The ULIMOs.

6 Q. What, if anything, happened as a result of that fact, the
7 fact that ULIMO was cutting the border?

8 A. Well, at that time, before the ULIMOs finally took care of
9 that border, Morris Kallon entered Liberia with some manpower to
11:11:50 10 bring ammunition, but he was still in Liberia when the ULIMOs
11 took over the border. So they were in there together with NPFL,
12 Morris Kallon and NPFL, and the other men who had gone with him,
13 and they were helping to fight against the ULIMO for them to open
14 the way to come to us.

11:12:09 15 Q. And you said that they were helping to fight against the
16 ULIMO, who are they helping to fight against the ULIMO?

17 A. Morris Kallon and our colleague RUF fighters who entered,
18 they were helping the NPFL fighters to fight against ULIMO to
19 push them off the border.

11:12:35 20 Q. And why were they helping the NPFL to fight against the
21 ULIMO?

22 A. Because, one, it was our supply route. That was where we
23 passed to enter. It was the RUF supply route to enter Liberia
24 and back. So he, Morris Kallon, had entered Liberia with some
11:12:59 25 RUF fighters, so he was finding ways and means to come back with
26 them to RUF territory.

27 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I apologise for interrupting.
28 I would appreciate some time frame if possible, in respect, in
29 particular, of when Kallon and RUF fighters were assisting NPFL

1 fight ULIMO.

2 MR WERNER: I will do so.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, I think that is appropriate.

4 MR WERNER:

11:13:32 5 Q. Mr Witness, you told us that Morris Kallon found himself in
6 Liberia when the border was cut. To your knowledge when did that
7 happen?

8 A. It was around 1993 then, 1993. They had been there from
9 1993 to 1994, but it was in 1993 that Morris Kallon and others
11:13:56 10 were in Liberia when the fighting was going on.

11 Q. I asked you why Morris Kallon and the other RUF were
12 helping the NPFL and you answered that "it was our supply route".
13 What did you mean by that?

14 A. It was through that path that the RUF passed to enter
11:14:27 15 Liberia to collect arms and ammunition, or even manpower to
16 assist RUF to fight in the RUF territory in Sierra Leone.

17 Q. When you talk about manpower, which manpower are you
18 talking about?

19 A. RUF manpower, or NPFL manpower. If RUF needed manpower
11:14:51 20 from NPFL, then NPFL could send manpower from NPFL to come into
21 Sierra Leone. That's what I mean by manpower. Manpower from
22 both sides: The RUF and the NPFL.

23 Q. Now, you told us that Morris Kallon was in Liberia fighting
24 alongside NPFL against the ULIMO. To your knowledge, how long
11:15:18 25 did Morris Kallon stay in Liberia fighting there?

26 A. Well, Morris Kallon stayed long a little. In fact, Morris
27 Kallon and others were unable to open the route to come. RUF had
28 to lose some RUF fighters in Liberia and later on Morris Kallon,
29 we understood that he went through Guinea to enter RUF territory.

1 He alone, we only saw him when he came, him, Morris Kallon.

2 Q. And when you say that Morris Kallon and others were unable
3 to open the route to come, which route are you talking about?

4 A. The route through Koindu from Foya, to come to Koindu at
11:16:12 5 the Sierra Leone-Liberia border, to come through Koindu. They
6 were unable to open it up.

7 Q. And again, Mr Witness, you said that you understood that
8 Morris Kallon went through Guinea to enter RUF territory. What
9 do you mean when you say "we understood"?

11:16:38 10 A. Well, later on, after it had taken a very long time, we
11 heard about Morris Kallon in Guinea, that he was trying to find a
12 way to come into the RUF territory and indeed he crossed through
13 the waterside between the Guinea and Sierra Leonean border, the
14 RUF territory, the border we shared with Guinea, because there
11:16:59 15 was a river there, the Moa River. He used the canoe and crossed
16 into the RUF territory.

17 Q. Who did you hear that from?

18 A. Well, that one, Morris Kallon's coming into RUF territory
19 was news that spread around, because as soon as he entered, when
11:17:24 20 he disappeared - when we heard about him in Liberia having been
21 blocked and when he entered through Guinea that was news that
22 spread around and he himself came to the jungle, because at that
23 time we were living in the jungles, we were not in towns. We
24 were in the bushes around that Koindu border, around the Kailahun
11:17:45 25 jungle, that was where we were. So he himself entered there.
26 Our colleagues saw him, civilians saw him. So the news was
27 spreading around that Morris Kallon has returned. I myself saw
28 him when he returned.

29 Q. Now, to your knowledge, what was the reaction of the RUF

1 high command when the border was cut off by the ULIMO?

2 A. Well, the RUF high command's reaction didn't go down well
3 with the RUF because we knew that with such an exercise that had
4 gone along the border, that was one of the ways that we've been
11:18:36 5 trapped now, because we had no ways and means to get supplies,
6 ammunition supplies, to fight the war. So that was at that time
7 that the pressure was piled on the RUF along the border. So the
8 reaction was not too good from the RUF high command.

9 Q. And a final question about Morris Kallon, if you can help
11:18:57 10 us with that: When did Morris Kallon return to Sierra Leone?

11 A. Well, Morris Kallon's return, at that time I was not around
12 the Kailahun jungle. At that time we've gone into the jungles.
13 We had gone into the jungle, but when he came we saw him, when he
14 travelled to go along the other jungles where we were. But he
11:19:21 15 stayed for quite a while before he came into the RUF territories.

16 Q. And can you tell us what year Morris Kallon came back?

17 A. Roughly it could be around 1994/1995. 1994/1995, yes. It
18 could be around that time that Morris Kallon returned.

19 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Werner, you asked the witness, "Now, to
11:19:52 20 your knowledge, what was the reaction of the RUF high command
21 when the border was cut off by the ULIMO?" All he's really told
22 us was that the RUF high command's reaction was not too good, but
23 what does that mean?

24 MR WERNER: I will clarify that, your Honour:

11:20:14 25 Q. So, Mr Witness, I asked you about the reaction of the RUF
26 high command and you said that the reaction of the RUF high
27 command was not too good. What did you mean when you said that?

28 A. Well, what I mean by that is that, for example, like you
29 are going to a place to search for food every day and that place

1 is locked before you got there, so that thus preventing you from
2 getting that food, you will feel bad, you will starve and you
3 will die at the end of the day, so you will feel bad. That was
4 what I meant when I said the RUF high command did not feel good
11:21:00 5 because they knew that their supply line has been cut off, they
6 will be unable to get ammunition to fight and they will be
7 conquered in no time. That was what I meant.

8 Q. Now, Mr Witness, as a result of the NPRC coup and the fact
9 that the border was cut off, what, if anything, happened in the
11:21:25 10 RUF held territories?

11 A. The NPRC, what happened when they held RUF territories? I
12 have not got that question clearly. Ask it once more.

13 Q. Let me do that other ways. The last assignment you told us
14 about was with Morris Kallon in the target C in Bunumbu, so what
11:21:53 15 happened to you after that in terms of assignment? Where did you
16 go after that?

17 A. Well, after that, when I left Bunumbu, I was now in
18 Kailahun. I joined CO Mohamed, the second in command. I was now
19 working with him. I joined the Action Force that was in
11:22:15 20 Kailahun. It was in Kailahun that they were based. I joined
21 them and we were all in Kailahun at the time.

22 Q. And if you can help us with that, when did you go to the
23 Kailahun jungle to join Mohamed Tarawalli and the Action Force?

24 A. During 1993. 1993.

11:22:35 25 Q. And how long did you stay there?

26 A. Well, until we were dislodged from the Koindu border. I
27 was with CO Mohamed until we were dislodged from the Koindu
28 border.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, I thought I heard the witness

1 saying "I was now working" and it's recorded as "not working".

2 MR WERNER:

3 Q. So, again, tell us what happened to you when you went to
4 the Kailahun jungle. What did you do there?

11:23:09 5 A. I was with CO Mohamed. I joined the Action Force. I was
6 with the group, I was assisting his adjutant to put
7 administrative matters in place. That was the group I was with.
8 That was what I meant when I said I was working with CO Mohamed.

9 Q. And how long did you stay in this Kailahun jungle with CO
11:23:34 10 Mohamed?

11 A. Well, from 1993 we were there until NPRC pushed us out of
12 Kailahun until we went to the Koidu jungle, where we were along
13 the border to Liberia. I was with CO Mohamed.

14 Q. What happened when the NPRC pushed you to the border? What
11:24:03 15 happened to you at that time?

16 A. Well, at that time when we went to the border and we were
17 ing the jungle, Foday Sankoh finally decided that it was now time
18 for guerilla warfare. We had nowhere to go, so he had to divide
19 the jungle. He, Foday Sankoh, he divided. He, Foday Sankoh,
11:24:27 20 divided the jungles and divided and deployed commanders. It was
21 at that time that he and Sam Bockarie moved to go to Zogoda in
22 the Kenema area. He sent CO Mohamed to go to the north and then
23 sent other commanders to go to other points. That was when we
24 dispersed and everybody went to his own jungle.

11:24:52 25 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Werner, he still hasn't answered your
26 question. You asked him, "How long did you stay in this Kailahun
27 jungle with CO Mohamed?"

28 MR WERNER: Yes:

29 Q. Mr Witness, if you can remember, how long did you stay with

1 CO Mohamed in the Kailahun jungle?

2 A. From '93 until '94 because it was in 1994 that all of us
3 went into the jungles. I was with him in '93 when I joined him
4 in Kailahun up to '94 and in '94 we moved into the jungles.

11:25:27 5 Q. And again, Mr Witness, can you explain why to your
6 knowledge Foday Sankoh decided at that time to divide the RUF
7 into jungles?

8 A. Well, for him to attract the enemy's attention from the
9 back where they had come from. That was the reason why we went
11:25:51 10 into - why he divided the jungles, so that we would have ways and
11 means to fight the war and capture materials to fight the war
12 because we hadn't any more ways to get ammunition.

13 Q. And when you said - I believe you talked about to attract
14 the enemy. Who were you talking about when you said "the enemy"?

11:26:14 15 A. The NPRC government that was in power at that time.

16 Q. So what happened to you at that time? Where did you go
17 after the Kailahun jungle?

18 A. Well, after the Kailahun jungle I was assigned to Peyama,
19 the Tongo jungle. That was where I went. I want to use the
11:26:40 20 bathroom, please.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: We're almost up to the normal time to
22 adjourn so it may be appropriate to adjourn these few minutes
23 early.

24 Mr Witness, I've heard what you said and also we take a
11:26:52 25 break around this time so we will now take the break a few
26 minutes early, allow you to go out and we will resume court at 12
27 o'clock. Please adjourn court until 12.

28 [Break taken at 11.28 a.m.]

29 [Upon resuming at 12.00 p.m.]

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, you are on your feet.

2 MR ANYAH: Yes, Madam President. Just an administrative
3 issue. Ms Efeotor is not with us for this session. I just wish
4 to advise the Chamber.

12:00:39 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Unfortunately my line of vision is
6 blocked by screens so I don't always notice, but thank you for
7 that. I have noted it accordingly. Mr Werner, please proceed.

8 MR WERNER: Thank you, Madam President:

9 Q. Mr Witness, before we continue I just want to ask you a few
12:01:01 10 things. You told us about a town called Pendembu, do you
11 remember?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. If you know, in what district is Pendembu located?

14 A. It is in the Kailahun District.

12:01:20 15 Q. And you told us about Kailahun Town. In which district is
16 Kailahun Town located?

17 A. It is in the Kailahun District.

18 Q. And you told us about a place called Kui va, do you
19 remember?

12:01:38 20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. Do you remember in what district is Kui va located?

22 A. It is in the Kailahun District.

23 Q. Now, if you know, which towns are located around Kui va?

24 A. There are villages around Kui va, not towns.

12:02:09 25 Q. And, to your knowledge, what would be the closest town to
26 Kui va?

27 A. I think we have Jojoi ma, Mal ema, Jojoi ma. Jojoi ma is
28 around Kui va.

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Interpreter, did you say Jojoi ma?

1 THE INTERPRETER: Joj oi ma.

2 THE WITNESS: Joj oi ma.

3 MR WERNER: That would be J-O-J-O-I-M-A, Joj oi ma.

4 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, while you are on locations
12:02:58 5 there is a place that the witness referred to as Baiima. I don't
6 know if that is B-A-E-M-A or B-A-I-I-M-A as it is in the
7 transcript. What would help is if you clarify the spelling and
8 perhaps the chiefdom where this town is located.

9 MR WERNER: Thank you, your Honour:

10 Q. Would you be able, Mr Witness, to help us with the spelling
11 of Baiima?

12 A. Well, the way I spell Baiima is B-A-I-M-A [sic].

13 Q. And do you know in what district is Baiima located?

14 A. It is in the Kailahun District.

15 Q. And the chiefdom?

16 A. It is in the Jawie chiefdom.

17 Q. Would you be able to spell Jawie for us?

18 A. J-A-W-E-I [sic].

19 Q. Thank you. Now, I would like to clarify one thing on the
12:04:06 20 transcript. I am on font 16, which I believe now is the standard
21 font. On page 56, line 23, Mr Witness, you said that from 1993
22 you were there, "until NPRC pushed us out of Kailahun until we
23 went to the Koidu jungle, where we were along the border to
24 Liberia", which jungle were you in when you were pushed out of
12:04:49 25 Kailahun at that time?

26 A. In Kailahun Town. That was where we were.

27 Q. And on our transcript you are quoted as saying Koidu
28 jungle. Was it Koidu jungle?

29 A. No.

1 Q. Which jungle was it then?

2 A. It is the Kailahun township. That is where we were until
3 we were pushed to the Koindu border with Liberia.

4 MR WERNER: That will be Koindu with an "N", not Koidu:

12:05:30 5 Q. Now, the last answer you gave to this court before we left
6 off was about Peyama, do you remember?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. You said that you went to Peyama?

9 A. Yes, sir.

12:05:46 10 Q. Now, in what district is Peyama?

11 A. It is in the Kenema District.

12 MR WERNER: Your Honour, our spelling would be P-E-Y-A-M-A,
13 Peyama:

14 Q. And you said that you were there with CO Papa?

12:06:12 15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. And when did you arrive in the Peyama jungle, if you can
17 remember?

18 A. It was in 1994.

19 Q. And what did you do in the Peyama jungle?

12:06:35 20 A. Well, I was a fighter and at the same time I was assisting
21 the adjutant who was dealing with administrative matters.

22 Q. And, Mr Witness, CO Papa, who was CO Papa?

23 A. He was the commander who was in charge of the Peyama jungle
24 when we were there.

12:07:01 25 Q. And what was his nationality?

26 A. He was a Sierra Leonean.

27 Q. And yesterday you told us about Special Forces vanguards
28 and junior commandos. To your knowledge, to which group, if any,
29 did CO Papa belong?

1 A. Junior commando.

2 Q. And how long did you stay in this jungle?

3 A. I was in Peyama from 1994 to 1995.

4 Q. And what, if anything, happened to you after that?

12:07:53 5 A. Well, towards the end of 1995 Foday Sankoh was in Zogoda
6 when he called us to go - he changed our assignment from Peyama
7 jungle to Kenema bypass. That was where we went.

8 Q. And before going to Kenema bypass what, if anything,
9 happened to you?

12:08:19 10 A. Well, we were in Peyama when Foday Sankoh called us and we
11 went to Zogoda. From Zogoda he sent us to Camp Lion training
12 base to take advanced training.

13 Q. And when you say "we were in Peyama" and "we were called by
14 Foday Sankoh", who are the "we"? Who are you talking about?

12:08:47 15 A. We, the junior commandos, the RUF fighters and some other
16 officers with whom we were in Peyama, they called us - they
17 called some of the officers from Peyama to go and take guerilla
18 advanced training at Camp Lion at Joi koya.

19 MR WERNER: Your Honour, our spelling for Joi koya will be
12:09:27 20 J-O-I-K-U-Y-A.

21 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Why is the witness shaking his head in
22 disagreement, Mr Werner?

23 THE WITNESS:

24 Q. Mr Witness, how would you spell Joi koya?

12:09:46 25 A. J-O-I-K-O-Y-A. Not K-U. K-O-I - K-O-Y-A.

26 MR ANYAH: I also recall that I believe when TF1-362
27 testified this spelling was placed on the record.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: I must say your recollection is quicker
29 than mine, Mr Anyah, but we will note that. Thank you.

1 MR WERNER:

2 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you said that you went to Zogoda first.
3 How long did you stay in Zogoda before going to Joi koya?

4 A. Yes, sir.

12:10:33 5 Q. How long did you spend in Zogoda?

6 A. We did not stay long there. We just went there and Foday
7 Sankoh briefed us and sent us. We passed the night there and
8 went to Joi koya for the advanced training.

9 Q. And you talk about a Camp Lion. To be clear, where was
12:10:54 10 Camp Lion situated?

11 A. It was in Joi koya Town.

12 Q. And to your knowledge what is the distance between Joi koya
13 Town and Zogoda?

14 A. Well, it was through the jungle. You would spend about -
12:11:22 15 you would take about two to three hours walk, a normal walk, to
16 Joi koya.

17 Q. Now I believe you told us before that Zogoda was in the
18 Kenema District. What about Joi koya, do you know in which
19 district is Joi koya?

12:11:44 20 A. It too is in the Kenema District.

21 Q. Now what happened to you when you arrived at Camp Lion?

22 A. Well, we underwent guerilla cadet training. We went there
23 to be trained.

24 Q. Now at that time when you undertook this training in
12:12:12 25 Joi koya what was your rank?

26 A. I was a sergeant at that time.

27 Q. Now again which kind of training was it at that time in
28 Camp Lion in Joi koya?

29 A. Well, Foday Sankoh called it advanced guerilla cadet

1 training.

2 Q. And what did you learn there?

3 A. Well, we learnt a lot. He taught us official duties. The
4 instructors who were at the base taught us official duties and
12:12:58 5 then we learnt how to present ourselves as officers from the
6 base. Those were some of the trainings we underwent.

7 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Werner, I am just a little uncertain as
8 to the type of training he is describing. He says "advanced
9 guerilla cadet". Is he saying "cadet", or something different?

12:13:23 10 MR WERNER:

11 Q. Could you clarify that? Have you heard the observation?
12 Could you clarify that. What did you mean cadet?

13 A. When we went to Zogoda Foday Sankoh told us that now we
14 were going to train in advanced guerilla cadet training. That
12:13:50 15 was when you graduate from the base.

16 JUDGE LUSSICK: Thank you, witness. I understand now. He
17 is saying "cadet", C-A-D-E-T.

18 MR WERNER: Thank you:

19 Q. And, Mr Witness, again could you explain further what did
12:14:06 20 you learn there in this training?

21 A. Well, we learnt about radio communications. They taught us
22 how to use the radio in case you were a commander and you were at
23 a station when your radio commander was not there how to receive
24 a message and how to send a message, we were taught all of that,
12:14:29 25 and also how to use the radio on the frequencies, the frequencies
26 to tune. They taught us how to use the radio. They taught us
27 also how to use a code and decoder.

28 Q. And when you said that you learned how to receive a
29 message, did you learn as well how to transcribe a message?

1 A. Transfer message.

2 Q. What do you mean "transfer message"?

3 A. To send. You receive and send a message.

4 Q. And how did you learn - what did you learn about that?

12:15:11 5 A. Well, they taught us - at the base they taught us how to
6 receive a message. When a message comes in if your operator was
7 not there, the way you should receive a message and the way such
8 a message should be written down and if you too want to send a
9 message, the way you should write it and how to send it and to
12:15:32 10 whom you are going to send it and the steps you should take to
11 send such a message. We were taught all of that.

12 Q. And again who taught you that at that time in that
13 training?

14 A. Well, it was Foday Sankoh himself who trained us how to use
12:15:49 15 the radio, how to use the radio set.

16 Q. And apart from Foday Sankoh who else were there as
17 instructors in Camp Lion in Joi koya at that time?

18 A. Well, we had one woman who was called CO Monica. We also
19 had Major Titus. We had another called Amuyepéh. Then we had
12:16:23 20 another man called Junior Vandi and another called Pato-Pato, but
21 there were many, those who were at the place, the instructors.

22 MR WERNER: Some spelling, your Honours. Amuyepéh will be
23 A-M-U-Y-E-P-A-Y:

24 Q. Mr Witness, can you help us with the spelling of Amuyepéh?

12:17:00 25 A. It is A-M-U-Y-E-P-E-H.

26 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness. So could you help us as well with
27 the spelling of Pato-Pato?

28 A. P-A-T-O hyphen P-A-T-O.

29 Q. And I believe that CO Monica is the correct spelling. The

1 same for Junior Vandí .

2 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: And Titus? Was there a Titus? Regular
3 Titus I presume.

4 MR WERNER:

12:17:36 5 Q. Yes, could you spell for us Titus, Mr Witness?

6 A. T-I-T-U-S.

7 Q. Now concerning Monica, who was Monica, Mr Witness?

8 A. Well, we understood at the base that she was the training
9 commander at the base at the time that we went there.

12:18:06 10 Q. And later what, if anything, did you learn about CO Monica?

11 A. Well, until later she was still a commander at another
12 training base in the Kailahun District.

13 Q. Which training base?

14 A. Bunumbu Camp Lion training base.

12:18:35 15 Q. And at what time was that?

16 A. Later during '98/'99.

17 Q. Now you told us before about Special Forces, vanguards,
18 junior commandos. To your knowledge to which group, if any, did
19 CO Monica belong?

12:19:05 20 A. She was a vanguard.

21 Q. Now you told us about a Junior Vandí . Who was Junior
22 Vandí ?

23 A. Junior Vandí was a Black Guard, but he was a junior
24 commando.

12:19:23 25 Q. Now you told us before about the distinction between
26 directives and orders and instructions. What, if anything, did
27 you learn in this advanced training about those words?

28 A. Well, it was from this advanced training that I understood
29 the differences that a directive is a word that is the highest in

1 command. Like the RUF where we were, Foday Sankoh was the
2 highest in command. He used directives, but if he was not there
3 CO Mohamed whom we called Zino, if Foday Sankoh was not there
4 within the RUF territory, if it was CO Mohamed who had taken over
12:20:18 5 as second in command he had the right to use directive. But
6 apart from that all other commands were to used order or
7 instructions.

8 Q. Now, during this advanced training in Joi koya, Camp Lion,
9 what if anything were you told about the way the RUF was
12:20:42 10 structured militarily?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. So what did you learn about that?

13 A. Well, they taught us about the military structure, how a
14 brigade, battalions, companies, platoons, squad and a team -
12:21:14 15 those were the set-ups that we were taught.

16 Q. And at that time during that training what, if anything,
17 did you learn about how many fighters would comprise a brigade?

18 A. Well, during that training I learnt that a brigade
19 comprised 4,000 manpower. 4,000 guerilla manpower.

12:21:49 20 Q. What, if anything, did you learn about how many battalions
21 would form a brigade during that training?

22 A. I also learnt that four battalions make up a brigade.

23 Q. And what did you learn about battalions? How were they
24 organised?

12:22:17 25 A. Well, a battalion too comprised about 900 --

26 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can he repeat the figure?

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: Pause, Mr Witness. Mr Interpreter?

28 THE INTERPRETER: Can he repeat the last answer that had to
29 do with the figure.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter needs you to
2 repeat the figures you gave. You've said, "Well, a battalion too
3 comprised about ..." and give us the figure clearly, please.

4 THE WITNESS: A battalion comprised 999, but they rounded
12:22:57 5 it up to 1,000 manpower. That is why four battalions makes a
6 brigade. In that case 4,000 men make a brigade, because it was
7 rounded up.

8 MR WERNER:

9 Q. Now what did you learn - what did you learn about
12:23:22 10 companies?

11 A. The company too, there were four companies that make up a
12 battalion and each company comprised of 250 manpower. That was
13 what comprised a company. So four companies put together make a
14 battalion.

12:23:45 15 Q. And finally you told us about platoons. What did you learn
16 about platoons in this advanced training?

17 A. A platoon too the instructors told us that 62 manpower, 62
18 guerilla manpower, make a platoon and four platoons make a
19 company.

12:24:12 20 Q. And you told us as well about squads. What did you learn
21 about squads?

22 A. A squad too is a group that comprised 15 manpower. There
23 are four squads that make a platoon.

24 Q. Now, Mr Witness, during the time of your first training in
12:24:44 25 Pendembu I asked you about any ideology training that you will
26 have received at that time and you said that you didn't receive
27 any ideology training, but you received the training later.
28 What, if anything, were you learning about ideology in this
29 advanced training in Joi koya in Camp Lion?

1 A. They taught us about ideology and at that time it was Major
2 Titus, whom we called Major T, who was the one who taught us
3 ideology. He taught us how you, as an officer, should comport
4 yourself to your subordinates, or to civilians. That is you
12:25:35 5 should not be rough, you should be gentle. They taught us the
6 orders that the military carries. If they made you a leader,
7 that you a leader - there were general orders that were in the
8 ideology which they taught us, that you as a commander should not
9 be too hard, or too soft. Those were some of the ideologies that
12:26:05 10 we were taught at the base.

11 Q. Now, Mr Witness, how long did this training last?

12 A. Well, this training lasted for about a month or so, yes.

13 Q. And what happened to you after that training?

14 A. After the training, when we graduated I was promoted to
12:26:31 15 second lieutenant and I was reassigned to the Kenema bypass.
16 That was where I went as a fighter and also assisting as an
17 adjutant.

18 Q. And when you say Kenema bypass, where is Kenema bypass?

19 A. It is in the Kenema District.

12:26:54 20 Q. How far is Kenema bypass from Zogoda, if you know?

21 A. Well, Kenema bypass too was around a two to three hours
22 walk, normal walk, at your own time. You would get there within
23 three hours, because it is in the jungle. It was not on the main
24 road.

12:27:19 25 Q. And to whom, if anyone, did you report when you went to
26 Kenema bypass?

27 A. Well, I was reporting to my commander whom we called CO
28 Weaver. Weaver-J. He was the commander who was there.

29 Q. And would you be able to spell the name of that commander

1 for us, Mr Witness?

2 A. W-E-A-V-E-R, Weaver-J.

3 Q. And who was CO Weaver-J?

4 A. He was a junior commando.

12:28:08 5 Q. And when did you arrive in Kenema bypass? Can you remember
6 the year?

7 A. It was in 1995.

8 Q. Can you remember the month?

9 A. No.

12:28:29 10 Q. And how long did you stay with CO Weaver-J in Kenema
11 bypass?

12 A. Well, I stayed there for some time, maybe for some few
13 months with CO Weaver.

14 Q. Now, what happened to you, Mr Witness, after your time with
12:28:54 15 CO Weaver-J in Kenema bypass?

16 A. Well, Foday Sankoh changed my assignment again. He sent me
17 back to the Peyama jungle. That was where I went.

18 Q. And you told us before that in the Peyama jungle CO Papa
19 was in charge. Now, when you went back to the Peyama jungle who,
12:29:31 20 if anyone, was in charge at that time?

21 A. When I went back to the Peyama jungle it was Sam Bockarie
22 who was the commander in the Peyama jungle.

23 Q. And when you arrived in the Peyama jungle back, what did
24 you do there?

12:29:51 25 A. Well, I was there again as fighter and assisting at the
26 same time as adjutant.

27 Q. And assisting whom?

28 A. He is CO Mosquito, CO Sam Bockarie, Sam Bockarie's
29 adjutant, the one whom I met at Peyama jungle. I was assisting

1 him there.

2 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Exactly who was he assisting? Mosquito,
3 or Mosquito's adjutant?

4 MR WERNER:

12:30:26 5 Q. Mr Witness, who were you assisting when you went back to
6 Peyama?

7 A. Mosquito's adjutant. He was the one I was assisting, the
8 adjutant who was in the jungle, because he was reporting to
9 Mosquito.

12:30:44 10 Q. Do you remember his name?

11 A. He had a nickname I have forgotten now, no.

12 Q. Now, Mr Witness, by that time you told us that you had been
13 acting as adjutant early on in Bunumbu under Morris Kallon and
14 then you were helping in administrative affairs in the Kailahun
12:31:09 15 jungle with CO Mohamed, and then you went to Peyama where you
16 were helping in administrative affairs, and Kenema bypass where
17 you were helping in administrative affairs, and now back in
18 Peyama where you were helping in administrative affairs. By that
19 time, which signatures did you see in the paper that you saw
12:31:34 20 during all your time as assistant in administrative affairs?

21 MR ANYAH: Objection. The question is vague. We are not
22 sure which of the various locations he is referring to and the
23 various capacities as an adjutant or clerk and the administrative
24 work and, second, it is a leading question in respect to the last
12:31:55 25 location, his last return to Peyama.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: I agree with that, Mr Werner. It is far
27 too wide and misleading.

28 MR WERNER: I will rephrase. I will rephrase:

29 Q. Now, Mr Witness, when you were in Kailahun jungle with CO

1 Mohamed, which signature, if any, did you see at that time in RUF
2 documents?

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: That is equally vague. I mean what
4 document are you talking about? Where did these documents come
12:32:32 5 from?

6 MR WERNER: I will rephrase, your Honours:

7 Q. The time you were working with CO Mohamed in the Kailahun
8 jungle, which document, if any, did you see during the time you
9 were helping in administrative affairs there?

12:32:55 10 A. I used to see radio messages that CO Mohamed received and
11 letters too that he received from Foday Sankoh.

12 Q. And what, if anything, did you see on those messages?

13 A. Well, these were messages he gave to him. He gave him
14 directives how he should go about things and if he needed to see
12:33:26 15 him he should call him, maybe a message to report to his
16 location, or how to go about things.

17 Q. Now, when you were in Peyama, which document, if any, did
18 you see during the time you were helping in administrative
19 affairs? Peyama under CO Papa.

12:33:49 20 A. Radio messages. I saw radio messages that came from Foday
21 Sankoh direct to Peyama jungle to him, then radio messages from
22 the other jungles that they used to send to him, CO Papa. Those
23 too I used to see.

24 Q. And when you were in Kenema bypass working with CO

12:34:14 25 Weaver-J, which document, if any, did you see at that time?

26 A. I saw letters from Foday Sankoh, as well as radio messages
27 from Foday Sankoh, to CO Weaver-J at the Kenema bypass.

28 Q. Now, after your training you said that you went to work
29 with Sam Bockarie in Peyama. Now, during that time which

1 document, if any, did you see when you were working helping in
2 administrative affairs with Bockarie in Peyama?

3 A. Well, radio messages used to come to Sam Bockarie at
4 Peyama. At that time Foday Sankoh was in Zogoda. When he will
12:35:13 5 give him instructions/directives as to how he should go into
6 offensive, because Peyama was near Tongo, we were near Tongo, how
7 to go on offensives in that area, or if people were coming from
8 his location he, Foday Sankoh, and they were coming towards
9 Peyama location, he would send radio message to him,

12:35:36 10 Sam Bockarie, that he should receive so and so people, that they
11 were coming from his location and that they were coming to pass
12 through maybe to go to Kailahun jungle, or to go to some other
13 jungle. We received those messages.

14 Q. During your time in Peyama what other documents, if
12:35:57 15 anything, did you see?

16 A. Well, while we were at Peyama, at one time Foday Sankoh
17 sent a message to Sam Bockarie that he should receive Captain
18 Ben. Captain Ben and his troops they were coming from Zogoda and
19 to come to him. They were on a mission to Kono jungle and when
12:36:27 20 they came it was in Peyama that they stopped. That is where they
21 reorg'ed and the following day they moved and they went on the
22 jungle in Kono.

23 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: That is where they did what,
24 Mr Interpreter?

12:36:48 25 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, the witness used "reorg'ed".
26 I think it is a military term for reorganised.

27 MR WERNER:

28 Q. Mr Witness, could you help us with that? Did you say that
29 that is where they had to reorganise, the following day they

1 moved? Is that what you said?

2 A. Exactly. That is what he said. That is what I meant by
3 reorg'ed. They will stop at our place and they organised
4 themselves and they will go.

12:37:23 5 Q. Now, you told us earlier about a Captain Ben. Is he the
6 same Captain Ben that you mentioned earlier?

7 A. Yes, sir.

8 Q. And again, to your understanding, what was this mission to
9 Kono at that time?

12:37:50 10 A. It was to go and capture Gaya and Yengema while I was in
11 Peyama. The radio message that we received from Foday Sankoh -
12 that Sam Bockarie received, he said Captain Ben was coming with
13 manpower to go and capture, to go and attack Gaya and Yengema.

14 Q. Now, Gaya, how would you spell Gaya, Mr Witness?

12:38:15 15 A. G-A-Y-A.

16 Q. And where is Gaya?

17 A. It is in the Kono District.

18 Q. When that happened, when did you receive that message?

19 A. When we were in the Peyama jungle after I had come from
12:38:37 20 Kenema bypass, early 1996. That was the time.

21 Q. Now what else, if anything, did you learn about the
22 operation on Gaya with Captain Ben?

23 A. Well, when they came they organised themselves and some
24 other manpower came from Kailahun and they left. They went and
12:39:12 25 attacked Gaya and Yengema and later we heard that they had
26 captured Gaya and Yengema, that's what we heard from them, and
27 they were there for some time.

28 Q. And when you say they had captured Gaya and Yengema, who
29 are you talking about?

1 A. Captain Ben and the forces that went with him, the RUF that
2 went with Captain Ben.

3 Q. And what else, if anything, did you learn about that
4 attack?

12:39:49 5 A. Well, while we were in Peyama again we saw heavy manpower
6 coming from Kono again. They had materials, ammunition, bombs,
7 weapons on their heads and they said those were the materials
8 they had captured from Gaya and they came to Peyama and Peyama
9 was a point in the jungle if you --

12:40:16 10 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat
11 this.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Pause, please, Mr Witness. The
13 interpreter needs to catch up with you. Please repeat that part
14 of you have your answer. You have said, "They came to Peyama and
12:40:28 15 Peyama was a point in the jungle". Now continue from there,
16 please.

17 THE WITNESS: Peyama was a point in the jungle and I will
18 say it was a crossroad. If you come from the east you would have
19 to come to Peyama before you would go wherever you want to go, or
12:40:52 20 if you are coming from Kono you must have to pass through Peyama,
21 or if you are going to Kailahun you must pass through there, or
22 if you are going to Zogoda you must pass through there. That was
23 the main junction for the jungles that were in there.

24 MR WERNER:

12:41:10 25 Q. And what happened as a result of the fact that it was a
26 main junction?

27 A. Because all the manpower that came from all the various
28 jungles went through Peyama, we saw them. At times they would
29 even pass the night there, they will rest there and in the

1 morning - or maybe they will spend two days there. If they were
2 going a far distance maybe they will spend two days. Like, for
3 example, the north jungle that was a far distance. When they
4 come from the Kailahun jungle they will spend two days at Peyama
12:41:45 5 and then they will move, or from Kono they will pass the night
6 and they will go to Zogoda. That was why I said that was the
7 main junction.

8 Q. Now, Mr Witness, again about those attacks against Gaya and
9 Peyama, were these attacks successful?

12:42:04 10 A. Yes, sir, it was successful.

11 MR ANYAH: I think counsel meant Gaya and Yengema, not
12 Peyama.

13 MR WERNER: Sorry, I apologise. Gaya and Yengema.

14 Q. So, Mr Witness, just to clarify that point, to your
12:42:23 15 knowledge at that time which towns were attacked?

16 A. It was Gaya and Yengema. They went and attacked there.

17 Q. And how did you learn that the attacks against Gaya and
18 Yengema were successful?

19 A. After the attack the manpower that we saw returned with the
12:42:53 20 captured materials, the ammunition, the rockets, the weapons,
21 those heavy weapons. The manpower that brought them and a lot of
22 other items, they themselves were the ones who said they had
23 captured Gaya and Yengema and they were under complete control.
24 They said RUF was now there.

12:43:15 25 Q. And, Mr Witness, what, if anything, did these men tell you
26 about what happened after the takeover of Gaya and Yengema, if
27 anything?

28 A. Well, they told me, or they told us - the men who came told
29 us that they had captured Gaya and Yengema and they had put them

1 under complete control and they had burnt the entire town down.
2 That was what they said.

3 Q. And when you said they said they had burned the entire town
4 down, which town are you talking about?

12:43:54 5 A. Gaya and Yengema where they attacked.

6 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, I am sorry to interrupt at
7 this stage, but this place Gaya, is it the same as Geiya that is
8 referred to in the indictment, or are they different places?

9 MR WERNER: I think the witness gave the spelling which is
12:44:15 10 not the same spelling that I am seeing here.

11 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I know there are sometimes different
12 spellings, but I just want to establish if it is the one that is
13 referred to in the indictment or not?

14 MR WERNER: Let me consult. It is not the same place:

12:44:44 15 Q. Now, Mr Witness, can you just - I just would observe for
16 the record that the witness gave the spelling G-A-Y-A, Gaya. It
17 had been spelt G-E-I-Y-A on the LiveNote. I am sure the witness
18 would have corrected me if I had misspelled it.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah?

12:45:16 20 MR ANYAH: With respect, I do recall this name being spelt
21 before during the course of the proceedings. I just can't
22 remember by which witness and I think the spelling was more
23 cognizant with the one in the indictment, G-E-I-Y-A.

24 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: That is precisely why I asked, Mr Werner,
12:45:34 25 and usually a witness is able to tell us if a place is capable of
26 more than one spelling. My concern is purely with the words in
27 the indictment, the locations in the indictment, and you have the
28 opportunity.

29 MR WERNER: Yes, your Honours, most of the time they are

1 spelled phonetically and then as a result there are different
2 spellings, but I will clarify with the witness if he is aware of
3 any the other spelling for that place:

12:46:06 4 Q. Mr Witness, this place that you have spelled G-A-Y-A, Gaya,
5 to your knowledge are there other spellings for that location?

6 A. I am not sure. I am not sure, because I know that Gaya is
7 G-A-Y-A. I am not sure if there is another spelling for it
8 except if there is another town, or maybe they have similar
9 pronunciation and maybe they can be spelt the same way, but that
12:46:34 10 is how I saw it being spelt and that's the way I spell it,
11 G-A-Y-A.

12 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Perhaps a location like a chiefdom might
13 help?

14 MR WERNER: Yes, your Honour:

12:46:44 15 Q. Now, Mr Witness, do you know - so you told us - again, in
16 which district is Gaya situated/located?

17 A. It is in the Kono District.

18 Q. And to your knowledge in which chiefdom is Gaya situated?

19 A. I don't know the name of the chiefdom.

12:47:12 20 MR WERNER: Your Honour, I would like an exhibit at that
21 stage to be placed in front of the witness. It is an exhibit
22 which was not last week provided with the binders, but we gave
23 copies I think at the end of last week and my understanding is
24 that during the break it has been placed in your binders under
12:47:33 25 tab 25 and I am sorry, your Honour, so we --

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Is this a map binder, Mr Werner, because
27 there is two --

28 MR WERNER: No, it's not the map binders. It's not the map
29 binders. It is in your binders of exhibits for the witness and

1 the --

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Is this the week 15 binder?

3 MR WERNER: It is week 18, I am told.

4 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Where in the evidence does this arise?

12:48:21 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Sorry, it's my bad eyesight.

6 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, where in the evidence does
7 this arise?

8 MR WERNER: Sorry, I did not understand your question.

9 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Where in the evidence does this arise? I
12:48:34 10 am trying to see where you have referred to this document before?
11 Are you just showing the witness a document?

12 MR WERNER: Yes, yes, I am.

13 MR ANYAH: I would be grateful to know the exhibit number.
14 I still don't know.

12:48:52 15 MR WERNER: I am coming to that.

16 JUDGE LUSSICK: I think that's where the confusion arises,
17 Mr Anyah. Mr Werner has referred to an exhibit. In fact the
18 document has not been exhibited yet.

19 MR WERNER: It's my mistake absolutely. It's my mistake.
12:49:05 20 I apologise for that. I apologise for that.

21 It is a document which would be in your binder, week 18
22 behind tab 25 and there is a P number. It is several pages,
23 different pages. It goes from P00008220 to 00008225 and we will
24 ask that the page P00008221 be shown to the witness.

12:50:01 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Anyah, you are on your feet.

26 MR ANYAH: I am looking at the document and if it is going
27 to be published to the witness and then he is asked questions
28 about it I suspect there is a procedural issue there. I mean the
29 witness has to have - there has to be some foundation that the

1 witness knows something about this document, rather than the
2 document leading him as to its contents.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, your reply?

4 MR WERNER: This witness has been telling us a lot of
12:50:36 5 things. He told us that in the course of his duties as working
6 in the administration of the RUF he saw messages and he saw
7 messages coming from Foday Sankoh and again I am not sure we can
8 have this conversation in front of the witness because --

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: All I will say is this: That having
12:50:59 10 glanced - you are intending to put 8221 to the witness, is that
11 correct?

12 MR WERNER: Yes, your Honour, 8221.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Well, some of the names on that page have
14 not been mentioned by the witness therefore there should be
12:51:23 15 foundation for them.

16 MR WERNER: Your Honour, I am only going to refer to the
17 first - I am going to ask no questions except for the first five
18 lines at the top of this exhibit. Nothing else.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Well, look at the date on it. I don't
12:51:36 20 recall evidence relating to that year.

21 MR WERNER: Yes, I recall evidence to these two places, to
22 the two persons who are named in that message and to the content
23 of that message. So there was evidence about everything, plus
24 the fact that the witness was so during the time of his duties as
12:51:57 25 administrative officer messages and format of messages. So he
26 spoke at length about the content of this document and our
27 submission would be that the content of this document will
28 corroborate exactly what the witness has been saying so far.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, you are on your feet.

1 MR ANYAH: I have looked at the document, I have looked at
2 the section counsel has referred us to and I still register my
3 objection. If you look at the date in the relevant portion
4 counsel has referred us to, it is different from the date that
12:52:34 5 the witness has given in evidence regarding the occurrence of
6 these particular events. It also differs from the date or the
7 period of time during which the witness claims to have been in
8 this particular location significantly.

9 JUDGE LUSSICK: Look, the practical way to look at this
12:52:58 10 thing is surely you were going to lay some foundation, weren't
11 you, Mr Werner? Is that right, Mr Werner?

12 MR WERNER: In our submission --

13 JUDGE LUSSICK: Why don't you ask your questions and see if
14 the questions are objectionable or not.

12:53:20 15 [Trial Chamber conferred]

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, as has already been noted by
17 all of the Bench, you need more foundation before you can show
18 this document to the witness.

19 JUDGE LUSSICK: Look, you haven't established any
12:54:16 20 foundation yet. What questions are you going to ask that will
21 lay a foundation whereby this document can be presented to the
22 witness? Please go ahead and ask them.

23 MR WERNER:

24 Q. Mr Witness, at the time Captain Ben was in Kono and you
12:54:42 25 told us that Captain Ben was in Kono attacking different places,
26 to your knowledge, with whom, if anyone, did Captain Ben
27 communicate at that point?

28 A. I don't understand the question.

29 Q. At the time you were yourself in Peyama and you said that

1 Captain Ben was on the offensive in Kono, do you remember that?

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 Q. To your knowledge, with whom, if anyone, was Captain Ben
4 communicating when he was in the Kono axis?

12:55:28 5 A. Well, to my knowledge, because while we were in Peyama when
6 Captain Ben came and passed to go and attack Gaya and Yengema, I
7 know that, to my knowledge, he was communicating directly with
8 Foday Sankoh in Zogoda.

9 Q. And was it when he came to see you in Peyama that he was
12:55:52 10 communicating with Foday Sankoh, or was it when he was himself in
11 Kono?

12 A. The time he was in Kono was the same time he was
13 communicating with Foday Sankoh.

14 Q. And you told us about an attack on Gaya and on Yengema. Do
12:56:12 15 you know if those communications took place before or after the
16 attack?

17 A. Communication took place because when he came from Zogoda
18 he met us and gave us that information. That is when Captain Ben
19 gave us the information that they were going to attack Gaya, he,
12:56:34 20 Captain Ben, so I believe there had been communication between
21 him and Foday Sankoh before the attack and even after the attack
22 there was communication between Captain Ben and Foday Sankoh.

23 Q. And talking about the communication before the attack on
24 Gaya, to your knowledge what was the communication about?

12:57:00 25 A. Well, according to what Captain Ben told us, the
26 communication was about to capture Gaya and Yengema to put those
27 places under complete control.

28 Q. And, to your knowledge, how many times did Captain Ben
29 attack Gaya?

1 A. That was the only attack they went on that was successful.
2 One attack.

3 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, what does the witness mean by
4 communication?

12:57:37 5 MR WERNER: Thank you, your Honour:

6 Q. Mr Witness, what do you mean when you said that there had
7 been communication between Captain Ben and Foday Sankoh? Which
8 kind of communication are you talking about?

9 A. They were talking over the radio set, the two of them,
10 because the group that Captain Ben was going with to attack had
11 their own radio set, the missionaries. They had their own radio
12 set.

13 Q. And when you say the missionaries, what are you talking
14 about?

12:58:13 15 A. Well, that was a term we used when you were going to
16 attack, like for example on Gaya, Gaya was a mission that was
17 given to Captain Ben, that Foday Sankoh gave to Captain Ben to go
18 and attack. So those, that is Captain Ben and his group, that
19 were going to - we the RUF used to call each other missionaries
12:58:38 20 because we had been given missions to go and carry out. So we
21 meant missionaries would go on a mission, so those of us who will
22 go referred to each other as missionaries.

23 Q. Now, you told us before about different kinds of
24 communication. You talked about directives, you talked about
12:58:59 25 orders and instructions. To your knowledge, what kind of
26 communication would have been between Foday Sankoh and Captain
27 Ben?

28 A. I am sure it was a directive. It was a directive because
29 it was from Foday Sankoh. It was a directive. I am quite sure.

1 MR WERNER: At that stage, your Honours, I would move to
2 request to have the witness shown documents P00008221.

3 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Witness, before this document is
4 shown, could you please clarify for the judges what time frame,
12:59:45 5 or what time this communication took place between Foday Sankoh
6 and Captain Ben, if you can?

7 THE WITNESS: Well, just as I said, when he moved, the
8 troop that he had with him, that is Captain Ben's troop, they had
9 their own radio set. When he came to Peyama he installed his own
13:00:12 10 radio and he was talking to Foday Sankoh.

11 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: I am asking about the year or the month
12 when this happened.

13 THE WITNESS: Okay, okay, it was in 1996 that this
14 happened. 1996.

13:00:44 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just a moment. Mr Anyah has got his
16 light on. Mr Anyah?

17 MR ANYAH: Your Honours have seen the document and I
18 believe the Bench is aware of the dates on the document. I may
19 have missed this during the foundational evidence of the witness,
13:01:01 20 but I don't know if the question was posed whether or not he
21 himself examined one of these messages, rather than his knowledge
22 base of the existence, but the time frame is still an issue and I
23 did refer to that when I made an objection. There are two time
24 frames that, in my view, are relevant: There is the period of
13:01:24 25 time when the witness is in Peyama for a second time, and it is
26 in respect of that time that it appears this information is being
27 proposed; and then there is the time frame when the particular
28 attacks in question happened, the attacks on Gaya and Yengema.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner?

1 MR WERNER: Your Honour, I mean we will see what the
2 witness can say about that. Our position is that more than
3 enough foundation has been led, but almost everything, and again
4 I am not going to lead anything else. I just want to ask him
13:02:16 5 about the first he message and he has been talking extensively
6 about everything which is in this message, the content, plus I
7 think he has been giving a lot of evidence about his
8 administrative duties and why he knew how different messages were
9 produced at that time. Further, your Honour, I would just add
13:02:46 10 that this witness has been telling you that as far as he knows
11 there was only one attack on Gaya.

12 [Trial Chamber conferred]

13 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, I think you can go on and
14 place the document before the witness and ask questions and any
13:03:21 15 the other questions or issues, they will be open for
16 cross-examination.

17 MR WERNER: Thank you, your Honour:

18 Q. So, Mr Witness, could you look at the first six lines, the
19 first message on that page. Just familiarise yourself with the
13:03:47 20 first message. I am not going to ask you any questions about the
21 other messages, only this one.

22 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Please state the page for the record.

23 MR WERNER: Yes, your Honour, it is 00008221:

24 Q. Now, have you seen that document before when you were in
13:04:08 25 the RUF?

26 A. No, sir.

27 Q. And if you look at the first six lines, the first sort of
28 paragraph, do you recognise what this is?

29 A. Yes, sir.

1 Q. What is that?

2 A. It is sent by his directive, Gaya and Yengema must be
3 burned down to ground level after capturing there and they should
4 not spare even a toilet in those two towns.

13:04:53 5 Q. Now, Mr Witness, when you say a letter from the Lion, who
6 is the Lion?

7 A. That is Foday Sankoh.

8 Q. To Captain Ben. Who is Captain Ben?

9 A. That was the black guard security who was with Foday
13:05:15 10 Sankoh.

11 Q. You see "sub-directive". What would be this "sub"?

12 A. That "sub" is just an abbreviation, according to what they
13 taught us during the advanced training. That "sub" means
14 "subject" and the subject of that message is directive. That is
13:05:39 15 just an abbreviation, "sub", to say "subject", so it was
16 abbreviated as "sub".

17 Q. Now, Mr Witness, look at the date and you see 29/04/95.

18 Now, you told us that you believed this attack took place in
19 1996, so what can you say about that?

13:06:06 20 A. Well, yes, it could be a mistake, but actually the attack
21 took place and what is the thing actually? The way I even see
22 this message - this is my first time seeing it. It could have
23 been a mistake in the jungle, because we were not so much
24 particular about keeping dates. We were much more concerned with
13:06:30 25 the activities.

26 JUDGE LUSSICK: Just a minute, Mr Werner. What is the
27 mistake? Is it a mistake in the message, or is it his mistake?

28 MR WERNER: I will clarify:

29 Q. Whose mistake is it, Mr Witness?

1 A. The date, the 1996 that I talked about. I recall that
2 something like that happened in early 1996, but it is now talking
3 about 1995, April. So that is where the mistake was. The
4 mistake was with the date, but I think the message goes along
13:07:09 5 with what you asked me about, that is with regards Gaya and
6 Yengema. That is what you talk about, about Gaya and now I am
7 seeing G-A-Y-A here and I don't think you needed any the other
8 spelling besides that.

9 Q. So it was your mistake when you talked about 1996?

13:07:29 10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. Now, when you look at this message, is this message
12 consistent with what you learned when you were in Peyama?

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: What exactly do you mean by "what you
14 learned"? He has learned all sorts of stuff.

13:07:52 15 MR WERNER: Thank you, your Honour:

16 Q. Was this message consistent with what you had been told by
17 people coming back from the Gaya and Yengema attack? Is that
18 consistent with that?

19 A. Yes, sir, because when they brought the materials they told
13:08:11 20 us that they had burnt down Gaya and Yengema down to ground level
21 and I have seen ground level in this same message. Yes, sir, it
22 is consistent with it.

23 MR WERNER: Thank you, your Honour. In that case we would
24 ask that this page could be marked for identification.

13:08:27 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Now you are saying the whole page,
26 Mr Werner, although you quite clearly only put six lines to the
27 witness.

28 MR WERNER: Well, I didn't know - just one second. We are
29 happy to provide a second page blank if you want.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think we would be happier with that in
2 the light of the evidence.

3 MR WERNER: We will provide that.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: In that case I will wait until this
13:09:17 5 document is forthcoming and shared with the Defence before I hear
6 again the application for having it marked.

7 JUDGE LUSSICK: I don't see why it can't be marked for
8 identification and then when time comes to tender you only tender
9 the first four lines or whatever it is.

13:09:39 10 MR WERNER: Then that is what we will do, your Honours.

11 JUDGE LUSSICK: Well, you want the page marked for
12 identification, but you are not going to tender the whole page.

13 MR WERNER: No.

14 JUDGE LUSSICK: Exactly.

13:09:50 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Well, this is a one page document of
16 which six lines are to be marked for identification and it will
17 be MFI-16.

18 MR WERNER:

19 Q. Now, Mr Witness, I am still talking about the same period
13:10:28 20 of time and you told us that you saw different people coming back
21 from the Kono axis and visiting you in Peyama?

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just a moment. Mr Anyah?

23 MR ANYAH: I just seek clarification whether the witness as
24 well as counsel opposite are now adopting the period of time
13:10:55 25 referred to in the document, or if we are back to his original
26 evidence of 1996 in reference to this period of time?

27 MR WERNER: Your Honours, I am not adopting anything. It
28 is just the witness has explained that he thought '96 was a
29 mistake, that's it.

1 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Yes, but for the record surely you have
2 to adopt a period. Your reference is to "this period", it's
3 vague. It is a good question.

4 MR WERNER: I will ask the witness again:

13:11:25 5 Q. Now, Mr Witness, to your knowledge now when did this attack
6 on Gaya and Yengema happen?

7 A. It was 1995.

8 Q. Now at the time you saw these people coming from the Kono
9 axis, and you told us about captain Ben, you told us about
10 missionaries going and coming back, who else if anyone can you
11 remember coming back to your place from Kono at that time?

12 A. Like in the case of the materials I was talking about that
13 the RUF were transporting from Kono to be brought to Peyama and
14 when they met us in Peyama we had an IO who was referred to as an
13:12:35 15 intelligence officer and he was called Christ AB Mannah. He
16 brought those materials and met us in Peyama and he told us that
17 he received a radio message, that is AB received message from
18 Foday Sankoh that he should take all the materials to his
19 location at Zogoda because Christ AB Mannah was staying with us
13:12:59 20 at Zogoda. He left his wife there with us. That is Christ left
21 his wife at Zogoda and they went on the attack together with
22 Captain Ben. So he brought those materials back and met us in
23 Peyama. They passed two nights there in Peyama, that is Christ
24 AB Mannah, and then he continued with the materials. That was
13:13:22 25 the person I can really recall that was an important person that
26 took place - that took part in that particular operation that
27 returned.

28 Q. Now, help us with the name again. So Christ would be the
29 first name of this IO you talked about?

1 A. Yes, yes, that was how we used to call him, Christ AB
2 Mannah, Christ AB Mannah, but in short we used to call him AB.
3 IO AB. But that was his full name, Christ AB Mannah, the way I
4 knew him.

13:14:01 5 Q. Could you spell it, please, for the Court?

6 A. The Christ?

7 Q. No, the whole name, Mr Witness.

8 A. I think the way he used to spell his Christ was
9 C-H-R-I-S-T, yes, C-H-R-I-S-T. And then A-B and Mannah,

13:14:34 10 M-A-N-N-A-H. AB were initials.

11 Q. And again, Mr Witness, so AB Mannah who was an IO and who
12 came back from Kono to Peyama told you about a communication from
13 Foday Sankoh. Can you tell us again about that communication?
14 What exactly was the communication about?

13:15:09 15 A. Well, I did not see a message. He only told us that he,
16 AB, received a message from Foday Sankoh whilst they were in Kono
17 District, in Gaya Town, that the materials that they captured and
18 were to bring that he, AB, should join the convoy to bring those
19 materials. And when we met at Peyama AB told us that, "The Lion
13:15:40 20 said that I should bring these materials, that I should escort
21 these materials and this has been a long journey for me from Gaya
22 up to Zogoda." He said this was going to be a very difficult
23 task for me and that we were now on our way to go to Zogoda and
24 that was the moment he even explained to us how the attack went
13:15:59 25 on in Kono, how they captured Gaya and burned down the place.

26 Yes, sir, that was what AB told me.

27 Q. Now at the time AB was on the attack on Gaya, to whom if
28 anyone was he reporting, AB?

29 A. He reported to Foday Sankoh because he was the IO officer.

1 AB was the IO officer in the jungle. He reported to Foday
2 Sankoh.

13:16:45 3 Q. So you told us about the fact that Foday Sankoh told AB to
4 bring back this material from Kono. Now to your knowledge to who
5 else did Foday Sankoh communicate about that, if you know?

6 A. I don't have an idea over that, whether he - you mean the
7 taking of the materials to his location?

8 Q. I will rephrase it, it was not very clear. To your
9 knowledge how many messages did Foday Sankoh send about bringing
13:17:13 10 back the material from Kono?

11 A. I can't tell, because I did not see any message and I did
12 not read any message, so I cannot actually tell whether it was a
13 single message or two messages that he sent. The only thing I
14 saw, AB when he brought - when he came with the convoy and he
13:17:35 15 said he received a message, whether the message was directly sent
16 to him or some other person and that the person was told to tell
17 AB, that I can't tell, I don't know. But AB himself told me that
18 he received a message that he should escort the materials to
19 Zogoda to Foday Sankoh.

13:18:17 20 Q. Now, Mr Witness, what happened to you after your time with
21 Sam Bockarie in Peyama?

22 A. Well, during our stay in Peyama and after the attack on
23 Gaya had been carried out they later changed our assignment,
24 because we heard later that the NPRC government had advanced on
13:18:52 25 us in the Kailahun District and that they had recaptured the
26 Kailahun District up to Koindu. And in fact Foday Sankoh sent a
27 message to Sam Bockarie in Peyama that he should move and some of
28 us were fortunate to be part of the group that moved to go to
29 Kailahun to re-attack the NPRC. So my assignment changed.

1 Sam Bockarie and some of us moved from there and we went back to
2 Kailahun District to counter-attack the NPRC.

3 Q. If you know, when was that that you were sent with
4 Sam Bockarie to attack the NPRC in Kailahun District?

13:19:46 5 A. That I think should be around the same '95, because after
6 the Gaya attack it did not take a long time when that attack took
7 place. It should be around the same '95.

8 Q. And you told us that there was an attack in Kailahun
9 District. Where in Kailahun District did this attack take place,
10 if you know?

13:20:11 11 A. Kailahun Town itself. That was where the NPRC recaptured.
12 They attacked there and recaptured there. They recaptured Buedu
13 and they recaptured Koindu; all of the bigger towns that were
14 located on the main highway.

13:20:33 15 Q. And at that time which group, if any, was part of this
16 attack on Kailahun Town?

17 A. Well, when Sam Bockarie received a message from Foday
18 Sankoh he called us to formation, the RUF soldiers who were in
19 Peyama, and he gave us the information and he told us that that
13:21:06 20 was the information he had received from Foday Sankoh and that he
21 was to move with the force that Foday Sankoh referred to as the
22 crack force. So those of us, the fighters who went along with
23 Sam Bockarie, we were referred to as the crack force. We were
24 the crack force who went on the mission to Kailahun.

13:21:29 25 Q. And how do you spell crack, Mr Witness? Crack force, how
26 would you spell crack?

27 A. C-R-A-C-K, crack, and force, F-O-R-C-E.

28 Q. So what happened when you went with the crack force unit
29 with Sam Bockarie to attack Kailahun Town?

1 A. Well, we were many that went and at that time since the RUF
2 had been pushed out of the Kailahun Town we met them in a village
3 that was called Giema. That is also in the Kailahun District.
4 It is seven miles away from Kailahun. It was there that we
13:22:17 5 reorganised and rearranged ourselves and we went on the offensive
6 in Kailahun and we recaptured Kailahun from the NPRC up to Buedu.
7 In fact those who were now stationed in Koindu, we had cut off
8 their supply line and they did not come back towards our own
9 side, so they crossed over into the Guinea area around the
13:22:43 10 Nongowa area in Guinea.

11 Q. When you said that you recaptured Kailahun from the NPRC,
12 what are you talking about, the district or the town?

13 A. The town. The Kailahun Town, where the NPRC had
14 recaptured. We also went and recaptured it from them. That was
13:23:04 15 where we fought.

16 Q. And what, if anything, happened to you after the recapture
17 of Kailahun Town?

18 A. Well, after the recapture of Kailahun we were now based
19 there. We were based in the Kailahun Town itself. Sam Bockarie
13:23:33 20 and all of us who went, we were all there.

21 Q. Now, after the recapture of Kailahun Town, to whom, if
22 anyone, did you report then?

23 A. Well, at that time when we had recaptured Kailahun Town
24 there was a commander that we called CO Denis, Denis Lansana. He
13:24:25 25 was the immediate commander by then that we reported to, but he
26 was a junior commando, but he was the one that we reported to at
27 that time. All of us who were stationed in Kailahun Town,
28 Kailahun township.

29 MR WERNER: I believe that the name was already given.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, they were.

2 MR WERNER:

3 Q. Now, Mr Witness, so which year was it then that you were
4 with CO Denis in Kailahun Town?

13:25:01 5 A. Well, from 1995, when we recaptured Kailahun Town, I was
6 with him there from up to 1996/1997. Up to the AFRC overthrow we
7 were in Kailahun Town.

8 Q. And what were you doing with CO Denis in Kailahun Town?

9 A. Well, I was there still helping in the administrative
13:25:31 10 affairs. I was working hand in glove with CO Denis. We settled
11 problems administratively.

12 Q. Now, you mentioned the AFRC coup. When did the AFRC coup
13 take place, to your knowledge?

14 A. Well, the AFRC coup was in 1997. That was the time the
13:26:07 15 AFRC overthrew the Government of Sierra Leone that was in power.

16 Q. Now, at the time you were with CO Denis in Kailahun Town,
17 what was the situation at the border between Sierra Leone and
18 Liberia?

19 A. At that time the ULIMO were still along the border. They
13:26:36 20 were still there. The situation was not still okay. The ULIMO
21 were still along the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

22 Q. And at that time what, if anything, did you learn about
23 events happening near this border when you were in Kailahun Town
24 with CO Denis?

13:27:00 25 A. Well, at that time we had understood that Sam Bockarie had
26 tried all possible means to use certain bypasses in between the
27 ULIMO, as to be able to enter Liberia, because at that time where
28 the RUF territory was, towards the Liberian border, was on land
29 and there were strategic areas that the RUF could use as bypasses

1 to bypass the ULIMO, to enter into the NPFL territories in
2 Liberia.

3 MR WERNER: I will have some questions about that, but I
4 guess it is a good time.

13:27:56 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, is this an appropriate time?

6 MR WERNER: Yes, your Honour.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, it is now 1.30 and this is
8 the time we usually adjourn for the lunch break. We will resume
9 court at 2.30, so please adjourn court until 2.30.

13:28:12 10 [Lunch break taken and 1.30 p.m.]

11 [Upon resuming at 2.30 p.m.]

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah?

13 MR ANYAH: Yes, Madam President, I would like to advise the
14 Chamber Ms Efeotor is now back with us.

14:29:37 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Mr Werner?

16 MR WERNER: Thank you, Madam President:

17 Q. Good afternoon, Mr Witness.

18 A. Good afternoon.

19 Q. Now, Mr Witness, just before the break you told us this:

14:30:00 20 "We had understood that Sam Bockarie had tried all possible
21 means to use certain bypasses in between the ULIMO as to be able
22 to enter Liberia."

23 Now, who is the "we"? "We had understood", who had
24 understood?

14:30:23 25 A. I have not got that question clearly.

26 Q. You said before the break, "We had understood that Sam
27 Bockarie had tried all possible means to enter." Who had
28 understood?

29 A. We the RUF fighters.

1 Q. Now when you say "we had understood", what did you mean by
2 "we had understood"?

3 A. That is we had known.

4 Q. And how did you learn about that?

14:31:02 5 A. Well, after that incident, that mission had been
6 accomplished, after we had driven the government forces out of
7 Kailahun and when we had stayed there we knew that Sam Bockarie
8 was trying to get some bypasses between the ULIMOs to enter
9 Liberia so as to get a way of getting ammunition to support us in
10 our revolution. That was what I meant.

11 Q. Who, if anyone, managed to use these bypasses at that time?

12 A. Well, I can't exactly tell who were trying because I was
13 not around that area while they were trying to use those
14 bypasses. I can't tell exactly.

14:32:04 15 Q. At that time in Kailahun District where you were, what was
16 the situation concerning the supplies in the RUF?

17 A. Well, at that time there were no supplies. We depended on
18 captured materials when we were fighting the enemies. The RUF
19 depended on the materials which we captured from the enemies.
20 There were no supplies for the RUF for some period of time.

21 Q. Did the situation change at one point when you were in the
22 Kailahun jungle at that time?

23 A. Yes, it changed a little. That's what I'm saying. When
24 Sam Bockarie was trying to get a passage - the RUF to get some
25 passage to enter in between the ULIMOs, but that did not go on
26 for a long time. It was for a very short period of time because
27 it was very risky then.

14:33:03 28 Q. What happened, or how - sorry, I will rephrase. How did
29 the situation change at that time?

1 A. We were not getting supplies any more. That's what
2 I meant. The situation had changed. There were no supplies
3 coming into the RUF. That was when I said we depended on
4 captured materials which RUF captured from the government forces.
14:33:40 5 That was the situation, quite unlike in the first instance when
6 we got materials from Liberia.

7 Q. At any point did the situation you have just described
8 change or not when you were in Kailahun?

9 A. Well, until after the AFRC overthrow.

14:34:13 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: There is an ambiguity in the answer.
11 Until after the AFRC overthrow what happened, it did change or it
12 did not?

13 THE WITNESS: It changed. After the AFRC overthrow, when
14 AFRC overthrew the government, AFRC called the government to town
14:34:33 15 and when we all joined forces in town, after everything it
16 changed again.

17 MR WERNER:

18 Q. Now, Mr Witness, before the AFRC overthrew, when at time
19 you were in Kailahun can you recall anyone coming from outside
14:34:52 20 Sierra Leone to the place where you were in Kailahun?

21 A. Yes, sir.

22 Q. What do you remember?

23 A. I can remember the delegates who went with Foday Sankoh for
24 the Abidjan Peace Accord. That is Mr Deen-Jalloh and Philip
14:35:23 25 Palmer. They came to that Guinea riverside at the Koindu border
26 called Nongowa crossing point. They came there. They came
27 inside.

28 Q. We will talk about that very shortly. I believe
29 Deen-Jalloh and Palmer are names already in evidence, your

1 Honours.

2 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: What was the crossing point called?

3 MR WERNER: Nongowa:

4 Q. Could you help with that spelling, Mr Witness, Nongowa?

14:36:02 5 A. N-O-G-O-W-A. N-O-N-G-O-W-A, Nongowa.

6 Q. Mr Witness, at the time you were in Kailahun with CO Denis
7 Lansana where was Foday Sankoh at that time?

8 A. Well, at that time Foday Sankoh was in Zogoda. He was in
9 Zogoda at that time when we went and recaptured Kailahun and

14:36:39 10 based there.

11 Q. After that where, if anywhere, did Foday Sankoh go?

12 A. Well, Foday Sankoh went to Abidjan for peace talks. They
13 went to Abidjan for the Abidjan Peace Accord. He left Zogoda
14 together with some delegates from the RUF. They went to Abidjan

14:37:06 15 for peace talks.

16 Q. And where were you yourself when Foday Sankoh left for
17 Abidjan?

18 A. I was in Kailahun Town.

19 Q. And do you remember the date when Foday Sankoh left for
14:37:22 20 Abidjan?

21 A. I can't remember the date, but the year is 1996. That was
22 when he went.

23 Q. And what, if anything, did you hear when Foday Sankoh left
24 for Abidjan?

14:37:47 25 A. Well Foday Sankoh, before he departed the RUF territory for
26 the Abidjan Peace Accord, he called CO Mohamed, who was in the
27 northern jungle whom we called Zino, to take over as second in
28 command at Zogoda until he returned. That was what I heard.

29 Q. And to your knowledge what, if anything, did he tell Zino

1 CO Mohamed at that time before he proceeded to Abidjan?

2 A. Well, he told him to be in charge of the position as the
3 leader - as the interim leader - until he returned.

14:38:39

4 Q. To your knowledge what, if anything else, did he tell him
5 at that time?

6 A. Well, to my knowledge, except when he told him to come and
7 base at Zogoda and that he was going on the Abidjan Peace Accord
8 and that CO Mohamed would get instructions from him for the RUF
9 fighters later, that was what I knew that he told him before he
10 departed.

14:39:10

11 Q. And when CO --

12 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, leader of what? Interim
13 leader of what, or who?

14 MR WERNER:

14:39:22

15 Q. You said that Foday Sankoh told CO Mohamed he would be the
16 interim leader. Leader of which organisation?

17 A. For the RUF.

18 Q. Now at that time to your knowledge who, if anyone, was
19 promoted deputy to Mohamed Tarawalli when Foday Sankoh left?

14:39:48

20 A. Well, it was Sam Bockarie.

21 Q. And how did you learn about that?

22 A. Well, because we and Sam Bockarie and others were in
23 Kailahun when Foday Sankoh went. Before he went he called CO
24 Mohamed and told him that he should take over, while Sam Bockarie
25 should be by him as his deputy.

14:40:16

26 Q. But how did you learn that Sam Bockarie was promoted deputy
27 of CO Mohamed at that time?

28 A. He was not promoted. They just gave him that assignment
29 that - because he was the third in command really from what we

1 the fighters saw, how the revolution was going at that time.
2 From Foday Sankoh we considered Zino and from Zino we considered
3 Sam Bockarie as third in command, so when Foday Sankoh went and
4 Zino took over we considered Sam Bockarie as the next to Zino.

14:41:17 5 Q. But, Mr Witness, why did you consider Sam Bockarie as the
6 next to Mohamed Tarawalli at that point?

7 A. Because he was a man, he was a brave fighter and the
8 combatants liked the way he performed at the front line. He was
9 a brave fighter. He was too strong in actions.

14:41:46 10 Q. Now, Mr Witness, to your knowledge how was at that time the
11 relationship between Mohamed Tarawalli and Sam Bockarie after the
12 departure of Foday Sankoh?

13 A. Well the relationship that was between Sam Bockarie and the
14 CO Mohamed was not so cordial, because CO Mosquito was a man who
14:42:21 15 looked like he was power hungry a little. He did not take orders
16 from Zino. That relationship was not so strong.

17 Q. And how did you know about that?

18 A. For instance, in the fall of Zogoda CO Mohamed never came
19 back where Mosquito was because he was afraid that there would be
14:42:52 20 infighting between himself and Mosquito because he was not taking
21 instructions from him.

22 Q. So first, Mr Witness, you talked about the fall of Zogoda.
23 When did Zogoda fall, to your knowledge?

24 A. From that same 1996, from that same 1996 ending to 1997, at
14:43:20 25 that time Zogoda had fallen. It had been dissolved.

26 Q. And why did it fall?

27 A. Well at that time that Foday Sankoh went to sign that
28 Abidjan Peace Accord, the CD of the Kamajors who were in Sierra
29 Leone who were fighting alongside the government forces they

1 invaded Zogoda. At that time the RUF - Foday Sankoh had already
2 declared a ceasefire, so they invaded Zogoda. At that time we
3 hadn't any stance. When Zino was there he had no stance to fight
4 them, so they decided the entire RUF in Zogoda and the jungle to
14:44:04 5 desert the area and come to Kailahun to reorganise.

6 Q. Now you said just before that, "He did not take orders from
7 Zino", and that the relationship was not so strong. Who didn't
8 take any order from Zino?

9 A. Sam Bockarie.

14:44:27 10 Q. So again, Mr Witness, first where was Zino when Zogoda was
11 attacked by the Kamajor in 1996 - at the end of 1996?

12 A. He was in Zogoda jungle itself.

13 Q. And again could you explain again what, if anything,
14 happened to him after the attack on Zogoda?

14:44:55 15 A. Well after the attack on Zogoda, because we were in
16 Kailahun, they dissolved. He, CO Mohamed and the RUF group that
17 were in Zogoda, they deserted Zogoda and went to the Peyama
18 jungle and all the RUF in Peyama jungle deserted there and they
19 crossed the Moa to come to Kailahun District to be based there.

14:45:25 20 But the entire RUF group we received most of them. Most of them
21 we couldn't receive. They were killed by the Kamajors along the
22 way.

23 But CO Mohamed from the information we got from one of his
24 bodyguards, an SBU with whom he was, they came up to the
14:45:47 25 riverside - the Moa River - up to Kailahun. They came to a
26 farmhouse and that was where they slept according to this SBU,
27 the security with whom he was. So when they had slept in this
28 farmhouse, in the morning - early in the morning - the SBU woke
29 up and did not see CO Mohamed close by. He only saw his pistol

1 by him and his gun, the AK he was using, he, CO Mohamed.

2 But according to this SBU boy - he too was called Mohamed -
3 he said that CO Mohamed had just gone into the bush to use the
4 toilet. He sat for a while but could not see him, and so he got
14:46:28 5 up and decided to trace because he saw his footsteps as he went.

6 So he got up and decided to trace him, but he went a little and
7 could not see him and he started calling out. From what he,
8 Mohamed, the security, said, he called out, but he was afraid to
9 call aloud because the Kamajors were around - the CD were

14:46:50 10 everywhere around - and so he too did not call him aloud. So, he
11 was unable to see CO Mohamed and so he returned to the farmhouse
12 and took CO Mohamed's gun, the AK that he had plus the pistol,
13 and he crossed the river and went to Kailahun and met us there in
14 Kailahun and reported to Sam Bockarie.

14:47:13 15 Q. Now --

16 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, perhaps you can clarify what
17 does the witness say by "They dissolved"?

18 MR WERNER: Yes, your Honour:

19 Q. You say, Mr Witness, that the RUF decided to dissolve
14:47:28 20 Zogoda. What did you mean when you said that?

21 A. They moved away. They moved out of the Zogoda jungle. The
22 RUF moved out of the Zogoda jungle. The RUF moved out of the
23 Peyama jungle and went across. Those who were fortunate to come,
24 all of them came across the Moa River to Kailahun and the other
14:47:54 25 towns where they were.

26 Q. So now, Mr Witness, to your knowledge what happened to
27 Mohamed Tarawali, Zino?

28 A. Well from the explanation given by his security to us, Sam
29 Bockarie informed the - CO Mohamed's bodyguards were there; a

1 bodyguard commander called Mohamed Kangoma. He called Mohamed
2 Kangoma, together with other bodyguards, and put them together
3 and told them to go and look out for CO Mohamed across the Mao.
4 So they went - Mohamed Kangoma went with the group and they went
14:48:35 5 into the jungle and they were there for about a week, but
6 couldn't see CO Mohamed. They returned. Later information was
7 coming in that he had crossed through Guinea to go, because they
8 said they traced his footsteps and that was the end that he went.
9 Because where they slept on to the Guinea riverside was not far
14:48:57 10 off, so they decided - in fact we were made to understand that CO
11 Mohamed had gone through Guinea from what the searching team
12 reported to Sam Bockarie.

13 Q. You talked about Mohamed Kangoma. Are you able to spell
14 Kangoma for the Court? The last name?

14:49:17 15 A. K-A-N-G-O-M-A, Kangoma.

16 Q. And to your knowledge, at that time why did CO Mohamed
17 decide to leave the gun and go to Guinea?

18 A. Well to me, from what I saw and from what I understood, he
19 was trying to avoid infighting between himself and Sam Bockarie
14:49:50 20 because Sam Bockarie refused to take instructions from him. So
21 if he had crossed over, if he decided to take instructions and
22 Sam Bockarie refuses to obey, that would have caused infighting
23 between them. That was what I felt.

24 Q. Now, Mr Witness, at that time after the fall of Zogoda but
14:50:14 25 before the AFRC overthrow, what if anything did you learn about
26 what was happening in Kambia District in Sierra Leone?

27 A. Kambia District? I don't feel anything was going on there.
28 I don't know. I don't know.

29 Q. Was any fighting going on in Kambia District?

1 A. Before the fall of Zogoda?

2 Q. No, after the fall of Zogoda.

3 A. Well, there was a jungle in the north. There was a jungle
4 in the north. That was where Superman and others were. Superman
14:51:08 5 and others were in the north. Gibriil Massaquoi and others were
6 in the north. There was fighting going on around that northern
7 jungle, yes.

8 Q. Who was Superman, Mr Witness?

9 A. He was a vanguard. He was an RUF vanguard that we heard.
14:51:28 10 He was called Denis Mingo. His nickname was Superman.

11 Q. And you told us about Gibriil Massaquoi. Who was Gibriil
12 Massaquoi?

13 A. Gibriil Massaquoi was a junior commando. He too was in the
14 north fighting alongside Superman.

14:51:50 15 Q. Now again in Kambia where Superman and Gibriil Massaquoi
16 were fighting to your knowledge at that time what, if anything,
17 did you learn?

18 A. Well, it was only at one time that we heard that Gibriil
19 Massaquoi and others had captured a 40 barrel missile from the
14:52:20 20 Guinean troops along that Kambia border. That was what we heard,
21 a 40 barrel missile which they captured. It was in a truck, a
22 big truck. The weapon was planted in that vehicle. It had 40
23 barrels. Ten, ten, ten, ten, 40 pieces.

24 Q. How did you learn that?

14:52:40 25 A. Well, after the AFRC had overthrown and we had joined them,
26 when the RUF joined the AFRC and the road had opened up, from the
27 road from the north up to Kono, the 40 barrel vehicle was driven
28 and brought to as far as Manowa crossing point. That was where
29 the RUF hid it, in the bush alongside the bank of the river.

1 That was where it was. I myself went there and saw it there.
2 I counted the barrels. It had ten on top of it, ten, ten, ten.
3 It had four decks which equalled 40.

14:53:28 4 Q. Mr Witness, to be clear, when was this 40 barrel missile
5 captured to your knowledge?

6 A. Well, during the time that RUF had the jungle in the
7 northern province, when they were there it was at that time that
8 they captured that 40 barrel, shortly after the overthrow of the
9 AFRC.

14:53:49 10 Q. And you spoke about a Manowa crossing point where it was
11 brought. Where is the Manowa crossing point?

12 A. Manowa crossing point is when you leave Bunumbu, Peje West
13 - Bunumbu Teachers College. When you are about to cross over to
14 Pendembu you get to a village or the town called Manowa. Then
14:54:17 15 the riverside is there, a big river called Moa. It was - before
16 the war there was a ferry there, a big ferry that crosses
17 vehicles over, but during the war the ferry was damaged so we
18 used a boat to cross the river. That was the crossing point.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Werner, before you proceed there seems
14:54:42 20 to be ambiguity in these dates or references to time. The
21 witness said at page 112, line 20 and after, "After the AFRC had
22 overthrown and we had joined them", et cetera. Then later on,
23 further down, he refers to the AFRC being overthrown. Now we
24 understood from previous evidence that the AFRC overthrow was the
14:55:08 25 overthrow of the government.

26 MR WERNER:

27 Q. Mr Witness, can you clarify that, about the date when this
28 40 barrel missile was captured by the RUF?

29 A. The RUF captured the 40 barrel before the AFRC overthrew

1 the Government of Sierra Leone.

2 Q. Now you said that this 40 barrel missile was brought to the
3 Manowa crossing point. When did that happen?

4 A. After the AFRC had overthrown and the roads had been opened
14:55:49 5 and we have joined together, the RUF had joined the AFRC, the
6 roads had opened from the north, from Makeni to Bunumbu up to
7 Manowa. It was at that time that they brought the 40 barrel.

8 Q. Now you said that they hid the 40 barrel missile. So what
9 happened with that 40 barrel missile, Mr Witness, to your
14:56:15 10 knowledge?

11 A. Well, as far as I know the 40 barrel was at that riverbank
12 for a long time, up to during the period of the junta, the AFRC
13 and the RUF period when we were in the city, until the
14 intervention. After the intervention when we were dislodged the
14:56:42 15 40 barrel was still at that riverbank. It was after the
16 intervention that we saw some engineers who came from Liberia and
17 said that they had come to repair that 40 barrel missile so that
18 it could be used by the RUF.

19 Q. Now, Mr Witness, first again you told us about a 40 barrel
14:57:05 20 missile. Could you explain again what is a 40 barrel missile?

21 A. It was a weapon that was mounted in a special truck. It
22 was built in its own truck. Everything was in that truck. It
23 was mounted in that truck. It had 40 barrels. Ten decks. Ten,
24 ten, four times coming downwards. It was implanted there. It
14:57:36 25 had a place where the driver sat to drive the vehicle and there
26 was another seat by him for two or three people, but the entire
27 back of the truck was occupied by that weapon. It was a very big
28 vehicle.

29 Q. Mr Witness, you said that engineers from Liberia came after

1 the intervention. What is the intervention?

2 A. After ECOMOG had chased out the AFRC and the RUF out of the
3 city of Freetown and they pushed us up to Kailahun. That was
4 what I meant.

14:58:17 5 Q. And to your knowledge when did the intervention take place?

6 A. The intervention, it took place around '98. February of
7 '98. I can't be sure with the date, but it is around '98.

8 Q. Now you said that engineers came at that point from
9 Liberia. To your knowledge at that point who, if anyone, sent
10 these engineers from Liberia to repair that weapon?

11 A. Well, to my own knowledge and to the knowledge of the RUF
12 it was Charles Taylor who sent them because they were Liberians.

13 Q. Mr Witness, what happened then when these engineers came to
14 Sierra Leone and went where this 40 barrel missile was? What
14:59:30 15 happened then, to your knowledge?

16 A. Well, as far as I know they came and they started repairing
17 it, the weapon. They were about to conclude its reparation, the
18 reparation of the weapon, when one day a helicopter gunship came
19 from the government, from the Sierra Leone government side. It
14:59:58 20 flew along the riverbank, the Moa Riverbank. It was as though

21 they had received information that the RUF was preparing a heavy
22 weapon at that particular point, so the helicopter gunship came
23 along the Moa River and assaulted. It assaulted the exact
24 position where the 40 barrel was. It damaged it completely. It

15:00:23 25 damaged it completely with causing holes in it. It injured some
26 of the men who were around the vehicle. I think we lost about
27 two or three people on that particular day that that helicopter
28 gunship launched that attack. It damaged the vehicle so the RUF
29 did not succeed in repairing the weapon.

1 Q. How did you know all of that?

2 A. I went there and saw it by the riverbank.

3 Q. When?

4 A. After the gunship had destroyed it, when I was passing
15:01:01 5 through from Kailahun through the waterside to go to Bunumbu.
6 That was when I saw it there.

7 Q. What, if anything, did you learn at that time about what
8 would have happened after the repair of the weapon?

9 MR ANYAH: Objection. The question calls for speculation.

15:01:23 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, he said "did you learn".

11 MR ANYAH: "Would have happened".

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, you have made it conditional. It
13 should be direct.

14 MR WERNER: I will rephrase:

15:01:37 15 Q. So, Mr Witness, did you learn anything about what was
16 planned for the use of this weapon after the repair?

17 MR ANYAH: I renew my objection.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: First of all, it is Mr Anyah's objection
19 and, secondly, I understood the witness to say it was damaged so
15:02:02 20 they did not succeed in repairing the weapon. So are you saying
21 there was further work done, and that's my point, and then there
22 is Mr Anyah's objection which I understand is again speculation.
23 Is that correct, Mr Anyah?

24 MR ANYAH: And I would add foundation as well.

15:02:21 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: There is some validity on the foundation
26 and you have to show how he would know.

27 MR WERNER: Yes, I will:

28 Q. Mr Witness, at that time what if anything else did you
29 learn about this 40 barrel missile?

1 A. Well, that weapon, when the engineers came from Liberia,
2 when they were repairing it, what I knew was that if they had
3 succeeded in completing its reparation the RUF would have used it
4 against the Government of Sierra Leone. That was the plan.

15:02:57 5 Q. Who, if anyone, in the RUF knew how to manipulate that
6 weapon?

7 MR ANYAH: Objection. The weapon was not repaired. He is
8 now assuming that someone knew how to manipulate the weapon.

9 There is no foundation that someone was taught or trained how to
15:03:17 10 manipulate this weapon that was never used, that was destroyed.

11 MR WERNER: That is exactly what I am asking; who if anyone
12 had the skills to manipulate those weapons. I know the weapon
13 was not used.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Well, if the weapon was beyond repair and
15:03:32 15 not used why are you asking who could manipulate it? The way the
16 question is phrased I see that as in the future.

17 MR WERNER: No, but, your Honour --

18 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: [Overlapping speakers].

19 MR WERNER: Your Honour, at the point at the time the
15:03:52 20 weapon was damaged, or even before, it could have been that
21 someone would have known in the RUF how to use it. They sent an
22 engineer to bring it back, but it doesn't preclude the fact that
23 maybe anyone in the RUF --

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: But the question as you have phrased it
15:04:09 25 is in the future, but the explanation you have given is in the
26 past. Are you asking if someone could have used it in the past?

27 MR WERNER: I will rephrase then, your Honours:

28 Q. So, Mr Witness, when this 40 barrel missile was captured
29 who, if anyone, in the RUF - sorry, I will rephrase. Where was

1 the artillery unit of the RUF at the time the 40 barrel missile
2 was captured?

3 A. The artillery unit, they were deployed all over the RUF
4 territories. Some were where the RUF weapon was captured, but
15:05:06 5 they had no idea about the weapon. That was the only --

6 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness kindly
7 repeat. There is some ambiguity in his answer.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Pause, Mr Witness. You are going a
9 little fast for the interpreter. Could you please repeat your
15:05:21 10 answer. Pick up where you have already said, "The RUF weapon was
11 captured, but they had no idea about the weapon. That was the
12 only" - continue from that point.

13 THE WITNESS: When RUF captured that weapon the artillery
14 units were deployed where the weapon was captured, but the
15:05:45 15 artillery unit, there was nobody among them who knew how to use
16 the weapon. So after the road had been free, the RUF decided to
17 drive the weapon up to the riverbank so that engineers would come
18 from Liberia to repair it, after which they would have looked out
19 for somebody who could shoot the weapon.

15:06:10 20 MR WERNER:

21 Q. And how did you know about that?

22 A. Well, that was in the RUF we knew that there was nobody who
23 knew how to use the weapon, because they captured the weapon from
24 the Guineans and nobody used it. They brought it.

15:06:26 25 Q. And you said that, "After which they would have looked for
26 somebody who could shoot the weapon." Where would the RUF have
27 looked for somebody to shoot the weapon?

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: You are speculating now, Mr Werner.

29 MR WERNER: I will move on. I will move on, your Honours:

1 Q. Now, Mr Witness - can I have just one second, your Honours?

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, by all means.

3 MR WERNER:

15:07:08

4 Q. Mr Witness, you told us about the AFRC coup. Now before
5 the AFRC coup what, if anything, happened to Foday Sankoh?

6 A. We heard from the RUF territory that Foday Sankoh had been
7 arrested in Nigeria; that he has been put in prison there.

8 Q. And you told us before about someone called Philip Palmer,
9 do you remember?

15:07:39

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. Again, what did you know around that time about Philip
12 Palmer?

15:08:02

13 A. Well Philip Palmer was a delegate, together with
14 Deen-Jalloh, who went with Foday Sankoh to Abidjan for the peace
15 talks. They were sent by RUF as delegates to go to Abidjan for
16 the peace talks.

17 Q. And what, if anything else, did you learn about him before
18 the AFRC coup?

15:08:29

19 A. It was at that time that Foday Sankoh was arrested and put
20 in jail in Nigeria, and Philip Palmer and others - because it was
21 about four or five of them, Philip Palmer, Deen-Jalloh, Dr Barrie
22 and one radio operator, a female, her name was Gbessay. I think
23 they were about four or five, something like that. So when they
24 went, what we understood was the Sierra Leone Government

15:08:58

25 persuaded them to join them. They should leave the RUF. In
26 fact, when they came from Abidjan they did not go back to the RUF
27 territory to report the outcome of the peace accord and how it
28 went. We just heard that they were in Freetown, the capital city
29 of Sierra Leone, with the Sierra Leone Government and that they

1 had been lodged in a hotel.

2 So this radio operator who had gone with them used one of
3 the Sierra Leone Government radios - radio set - and called the
4 RUF radio, one RUF radio station, one of the RUF radio stations,
15:09:41 5 and contacted Sam Bockarie that they had come but were in
6 Freetown and that they had something to tell the RUF, but they
7 would want us to go and meet in Guinea at the Nongowa crossing
8 point I was talking about, that they had a peace talk that they
9 want to bring to us, that we should forget about the war,

15:10:03 10 everything was over, Foday Sankoh had been arrested and that we
11 were in the jungle and had no means of getting supply or to get
12 [i ndiscernible]. So, they have spoken with the Sierra Leone
13 Government and the Sierra Leone Government had sent them to us as
14 delegates to come and talk to us.

15:10:18 15 So, Sam Bockarie made that announcement and they moved.
16 Sam Bockarie and others moved to Koindu at the Guinea riverside
17 in Nongowa. They went there. They came together with the
18 ambassador from Guinea, him Philip Palmer and the Sierra Leone
19 ambassador, they brought them to the riverside, but they were
15:10:40 20 across while the RUF too was across. So from morning up to the
21 afternoon Sam Bockarie persuaded them to cross over and so they
22 came over to the RUF territory, Philip Palmer together with his
23 colleague delegates.

24 So when they came they continued talking - Philip Palmer
15:11:01 25 and Sam Bockarie together with some RUF personnel they continued
26 talking amongst themselves - and at the end of the day Sam
27 Bockarie resolved to arrest them. He abducted them and he told
28 them that they have betrayed the RUF movement and that it was not
29 for that reason that the RUF sent them to go and make

1 arrangements with the Sierra Leone Government. They went there
2 for the Abidjan Peace Accord. They should have come first to the
3 RUF territory before going there. So, they were abducted. The
4 RUF abducted Philip Palmer and others and brought them to RUF
15:11:33 5 territory. They were there in the RUF territory in jail until
6 the AFRC overthrow.

7 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told about someone called Dr Barrie.
8 Do you know how to spell that name?

9 A. Barrie? It should be B-A-R-R-I-E, something like that.

15:11:58 10 Q. Now you talked about a radio communicator, a woman called
11 Gbessay. Do you know how to spell that name?

12 A. G-B-E-S-S-A-Y.

13 Q. Now you said that, "So the RUF abducted Philip Palmer and
14 others and brought them to the RUF territory", and then before
15:12:30 15 you told us about an ambassador and some other members of the
16 delegation. So, who exactly was brought to the RUF territory
17 after being abducted?

18 A. It was only Philip Palmer and his delegates who had gone
19 with Foday Sankoh. Philip Palmer, Deen-Jalloh, Dr Barrie and
15:12:54 20 Gbessay, the radio operator, they were the ones whom Sam Bockarie
21 arrested. The ambassadors they didn't do anything to them. They
22 crossed back into Guinea.

23 Q. And what happened after the arrest of Philip Palmer and the
24 other delegates? What happened to them, if anything?

15:13:17 25 A. Well, they were in jail in the RUF territory. Sam Bockarie
26 said they would be in jail until Foday Sankoh is released,
27 because they were the ones who have sold Foday Sankoh. They were
28 the ones who caused his arrest, so they were in jail in the RUF
29 territory.

1 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us about AFRC overthrow. Could
2 you tell us again what happened when the AFRC overthrew, to your
3 knowledge?

15:14:00

4 A. I was not with AFRC. We just heard that the AFRC had
5 overthrown the Government of Sierra Leone and that they have
6 called on the RUF to join them so that there will be peace -
7 final peace - in the country. That was the only thing I knew.
8 I did not know how they overthrew, who were the AFRC people.
9 I just heard that they have overthrown the Government of Sierra

15:14:20

10 Leone and have called on the RUF to join them to bring about
11 final peace.

12 Q. And so the last assignment you told us about was in
13 Kailahun - Kailahun Town - with CO Denis Lansana. So what, if
14 anything, happened to you after the overthrow of the government
15 by the AFRC?

15:14:44

16 A. Yes, well when the AFRC overthrew and called RUF, I moved.
17 We had to move to Freetown. I left Kailahun and went to
18 Freetown. I went there twice to collect a ration, military food,
19 rice, onions, Maggi and necessary food stuffs for the soldiers -
20 the RUF soldiers - who were in the Kailahun area. I went to
21 Freetown and received those rations and brought them. I went
22 there twice, going and returning. That was what happened.

15:15:18

23 Q. And where were you based at that time yourself?

24 A. In Kailahun Town itself. That was where I was.

15:15:39

25 Q. And to whom, if anyone, were you reporting at that time?

26 A. It was CO Denis.

27 Q. And you said that you went two times to Freetown. Who, if
28 anyone, can you remember having seen from the RUF in Freetown
29 when you went there?

- 1 A. I met Sam Bockarie there, because at that time when the
2 AFRC overthrew immediately and called us immediately, Sam
3 Bockarie, Issa Sesay, PB Vandi and Superman who were in the
4 north, and Gibriil Massaquoi and others, they too - because they
15:16:31 5 were close to Freetown they just came down to the highway and Sam
6 Bockarie and Issa, PB Vandy, all of them went to Freetown. I met
7 them there. They were in Freetown.
- 8 Q. And you talked about BB [sic] Vandi. What is the first two
9 letters you used before Vandi?
- 15:16:55 10 A. PB, Peter B Vandi.
- 11 Q. And who was Peter B Vandi, Mr Witness?
- 12 A. He was a Sierra Leonean and an RUF vanguard.
- 13 Q. And then you said Issa Sesay. Who was Issa Sesay?
- 14 A. Issa Sesay too was an RUF vanguard, a Sierra Leonean.
- 15:17:31 15 Q. Now apart from PB Vandi, Issa Sesay, Gibriil Massaquoi and
16 Sam Bockarie, who else if anyone can you remember having seen in
17 Freetown when you went there?
- 18 A. CO Lion. CO Lion was with Mosquito - Sam Bockarie - when
19 all of them went to Freetown. I met them there. CO Lion was
15:17:56 20 there and some other senior RUF men, they were there. Other RUF
21 vanguards, they were there.
- 22 Q. And to your knowledge, how long did Sam Bockarie remain in
23 Freetown?
- 24 A. Well, Sam Bockarie did not stay long in Freetown. He
15:18:20 25 returned. He now stayed in Kenema. He was now based in Kenema -
26 Kenema. He did not stay long in Freetown.
- 27 Q. And how did you know that he went to Kenema?
- 28 A. Kenema is the third city in Sierra Leone, so you pass - you
29 would have to pass through Kenema before going to Freetown. On

1 my second trip I met him there. When I left Freetown I met him
2 there also, and that was where I left him when I came back to
3 Kailahun.

15:18:58 4 Q. And when you met Sam Bockarie in Kenema who else, if
5 anyone, did you meet at that time in Kenema?

6 A. He was together with CO Lion and some other RUF vanguards.
7 They were all together where he was in Kenema.

8 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you told us about the intervention and you
9 told us that you believe it happened in February 1998, so where
15:19:23 10 were you when the intervention took place?

11 A. I was in Kailahun Town when the intervention happened.

12 Q. And what, if anything, happened to you as a result of the
13 intervention in Freetown?

14 A. Nothing happened to me. I was in Kailahun Town, because
15:19:51 15 that was where I was deployed. That was where I was.

16 Q. To your knowledge, where did the AFRC/RUF troops go when
17 they were pushed out of Freetown?

18 A. Well, all of them came back to Kailahun District. That was
19 where we were, somewhere in Kailahun Town. Others stayed in
15:20:19 20 Buedu. Those towns within Kailahun District where RUF
21 territories were, places that were liberated for us, that was
22 where all of us were.

23 Q. And you told us today that you had learnt during your
24 advanced training about the military structure in the RUF. What
15:20:43 25 did you know at that time after the intervention about brigades?

26 A. Well after that intervention when the combination had
27 happened between the AFRC and the RUF, because the manpower had
28 increased so Sam Bockarie and the other senior authorities in the
29 RUF decided that we should structure the RUF into battalions and

1 brigades so that everybody would be deployed to their various
2 areas.

3 Q. Mr Witness, you said that, "After the intervention when the
4 combination had happened between the AFRC and the RUF." What did
15:21:31 5 you mean when you said "the combination had happened"?

6 A. When all of us joined together after AFRC and RUF had been
7 pushed out. The AFRC who came alongside the RUF, all of them
8 entered the Kailahun District. That was what I meant.

9 Q. So which brigades were you aware of at that time after the
15:22:04 10 intervention?

11 A. Well, immediately after the intervention 1st and
12 2nd Brigades were created. That was what I was aware of.

13 Q. And where was the 1st Brigade located?

14 A. The 1st Brigade was in Kailahun District.

15:22:31 15 Q. Where was the 2nd Brigade located?

16 A. 2nd Brigade was in Kono District.

17 Q. How did you learn that?

18 A. Because when the brigade had been formed, when Sam
19 Bockarie - after the intervention had occurred I was in Kailahun.
15:23:01 20 Then when RUF had established the brigades I was redeployed from
21 Kailahun to Koindu at the 1st Battalion. The Koindu ground was
22 what we called the 1st Battalion. That was where I was sent. It
23 was then that I knew that the brigades had been divided into
24 brigades and battalions.

15:23:24 25 Q. And when you say that you were redeployed from Kailahun to
26 Koindu at the 1st Battalion, the 1st Battalion of which brigade?

27 A. 1st Brigade.

28 Q. By that time after the intervention who, if anyone, within
29 the RUF was in charge on the ground?

1 A. It was Sam Bockarie.

2 Q. Now how long to your knowledge did this system of two
3 brigades operate?

4 A. Well, it operated until there was final peace.

15:24:22 5 Q. Are you talking about the two brigades or the brigade
6 system?

7 A. The two brigades. The 1st Brigade, when it was established
8 it was never dissolved until the peace time. Even the
9 2nd Brigade that was in Kono District, it too was not dissolved
10 until peace was achieved.

11 Q. What, if anything, did you learn about other brigades?

12 A. It was later that I heard that that Magburaka area, another
13 brigade was established there. At first there were only the
14 1st and 2nd Brigades.

15:25:08 15 Q. When did you learn about the establishment of another
16 brigade in Magburaka axis?

17 A. Around 2000. 2000. 2000/2001. Around that time. 2001,
18 yes.

19 Q. Now, Mr Witness, after the intervention, to your knowledge,
15:25:35 20 who, if anyone, was the commander of the 2nd Brigade?

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Which 2nd Brigade? There is a brigade in
22 Magburaka and there is two brigades in --

23 MR WERNER: No, that was the 1st Brigade, your Honour.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: The second of the first two brigades?

15:25:53 25 MR WERNER: Yes, after the intervention:

26 THE WITNESS: The commander for the second brigade that
27 I knew, we used to call him CO Rambo.

28 MR WERNER:

29 Q. Who was CO Rambo?

1 A. CO Rambo was a Liberian vanguard for the RUF. He was a
2 Liberian, but he was a vanguard for the RUF.

3 Q. Who, if anyone, after the intervention was in charge of the
4 1st Brigade?

15:26:31 5 A. It was CO Denis, Denis Lansana.

6 Q. Now, Mr Witness, so again you told us that you were still
7 based in Kailahun Town until the intervention and then I asked
8 you what happened to you after the intervention. You said that
9 nothing happened to you and you were still in Kailahun Town. How
10 long did you stay in Kailahun Town in 1998?

11 A. Well, I did not stay that long there. I was deployed -
12 when I said that they changed my assignment to Koindu. I went to
13 Koindu in early '98, March '98, yes, that was when I went to
14 Koindu. I was now in Koindu.

15:27:46 15 Q. Yes, I apologise, Mr Witness, you did say that. Who
16 assigned you to Koindu?

17 A. It was Sam Bockarie.

18 Q. Who, if anyone, was in charge in Koindu when you went
19 there?

15:28:13 20 A. Well, at that time when I went to Koindu the command
21 structure was not as it used to be that there was a commander for
22 me to be reporting to. When I went there it was just like a
23 ground where RUF soldiers were present. They had something like
24 a company there at that time. When I went there I went there as
15:28:45 25 operations commander and I was operating in that area more as a
26 commander.

27 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Interpreter, you said like a what?
28 They had something like a what?

29 THE INTERPRETER: A company. A company.

1 MR WERNER:

2 Q. So in your place in Koindu how did you used to communicate
3 with other deployments?

15:29:29

4 A. We had a radio set in Koindu. We had a radio set in
5 Koindu.

6 Q. Who, if anyone, was the radio operator in Koindu?

15:29:55

7 A. At the time I went to Koindu it was operator Selasie that
8 I met there, because there was an RUF junior commando who was
9 there who was referred to as Selasie. He was there in Koindu
10 when I went there.

11 Q. Would you be able to help us with the spelling of Selasie?

12 A. I think he used to spell it S-E-L-A-S-I-E.

13 Q. What, if anything, did Selasie tell you about messages
14 received at that time in Koindu?

15:30:25

15 A. Well, as we were now in Koindu there was a point in time
16 that Selasie called me and told me Sam Bockarie had got a new
17 promotion to general. He showed me the radio message. That was
18 what he told me, that Sam Bockarie had been promoted to general
19 and he was now General Sam Bockarie.

15:30:57

20 Q. Did Selasie tell you who promoted Bockarie to general at
21 that time?

22 A. He said it was Charles Taylor who promoted Sam Bockarie to
23 a general.

24 Q. Now how did Selasie know about that at that time?

15:31:25

25 A. They sent a radio message to him from Buedu, because Buedu
26 was the headquarters and that was where Sam Bockarie was based.
27 The radio operator whom Sam Bockarie had there was the person who
28 sent the message to him.

29 Q. When Selasie received this message what, if anything, did

1 he do, to your knowledge?

2 A. We took it as it was. It was a message that came and

3 I read the message, so we took it as it was.

4 Q. When you say that you read the message, what do you mean?

15:32:07 5 A. He received the message and he wrote it in his radio
6 logbook. They had a logbook that whenever message came in they
7 would write it in the logbook. So the commander for whom the
8 message was referred to, you will be requested to come over and
9 when you come over they will show you the message. And sometimes
15:32:33 10 the commander also will take his soldiers on the ground, some of
11 his soldiers on the ground, to go and watch the message. And
12 then when you go there they will show you the message and say,
13 "This is the message that came for you."

14 Q. So you said that you read the message, so what was written

15:32:48 15 in that message exactly, Mr Witness?

16 A. Well, the message came from Buedu and came to our own
17 ground, that is Koindu, that the subject was promotion and that
18 Sam Bockarie had been promoted to the rank of general in the RUF.
19 That was the message that I read and it was by Charles Taylor.

15:33:21 20 Q. Was it written in the message that it was by
21 Charles Taylor?

22 A. Yes, sir.

23 Q. Now, Mr Witness, at the time you were in Koindu with
24 Selasie being the radio operator there, what else, if anything,
15:33:43 25 did you learn about radio messages?

26 A. Well, another message came but at that time I had said that
27 the AFRC and the RUF had already come together and we were in the
28 bush operating, but sometimes problems erupted between the AFRC
29 and the RUF, because the AFRC were the national army at that time

1 that overthrew the government and we were in the bush as
2 guerillas. So when we went and teamed up with them there was
3 that - there was the problem during which they always said that
4 we were not fully trained military personnel. So during those
15:34:31 5 times there were always problems between the AFRC and the RUF.
6 So a message came at a time that the radio operator received that
7 the AFRC and the RUF should come together as one and that they
8 should work hand in glove to enable us to fight together and
9 achieve our goals. So that was the next message that I read.

15:34:58 10 Q. Where did you read that message, Mr Witness?

11 A. In Koindu where I was based, in Selasie's logbook.

12 Q. And where was this message coming from?

13 A. That message also came directly from Buedu, but, according
14 to what we read in the message, they said it was Charles Taylor

15:35:27 15 who sent the message and that there was a dialogue that took
16 place between him and Sam Bockarie. He sent the message that
17 unless we worked hand in glove with the AFRC, if not we will lose
18 our grounds, because we will not be able to concentrate on what
19 we were doing because we were always engulfed by confusion
15:35:49 20 between the two sets. So it was only when we came together that
21 we will be able to achieve our goals.

22 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I would be grateful if there
23 could be some indication of the time frame for both the first and
24 second messages.

15:36:05 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Werner, please do so.

26 MR WERNER: I will do so:

27 Q. So, Mr Witness, to your knowledge how long after the
28 intervention did the first message come that you read in
29 Selasie's book?

1 A. Well, it was when I went to Koindu. I got to Koindu in
2 March and when I got there it did not take a long time when the
3 message came. That - I think it was in '98.

15:36:47 4 Q. What about the second message, Mr Witness? How long after
5 the first message did the second message come?

6 A. It also did not take long that the second message came and
7 it was in the same 1998 when the two messages came. There was
8 not much time lapse between the two.

15:37:23 9 Q. Mr Witness, you told us that you were born 23 April. Is
10 that correct?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. Do you remember the day of your birthday in 1998?

13 A. Yes, sir.

15:37:45 14 Q. Did these two messages - did you read these two messages in
15 Selasie's logbook before your birthday in 1998?

16 A. I read one before my birthday and the other after my
17 birthday.

15:38:12 18 Q. Now you told us that the second message, the message was
19 coming from Buedu but it was Charles Taylor who had given that
20 order for AFRC and RUF to work together. How did you learn about
21 that? How did you know that?

22 A. That was what was in the message written in the book and
23 that was how I came to know.

15:38:33 24 Q. So can you tell us again what did you read in Selasie's
25 logbook about the second message, please?

26 A. The message said that the RUF and the AFRC should come
27 together and work hand in glove so as to enable us to achieve our
28 goals, but that if we had any rifts erupting between the two
29 sects there would be a problem and it was that anywhere the AFRC

1 [sic] was to take command the deputy should be AFRC and anywhere
2 the AFRC took command the deputy should be RUF. So, that was the
3 advice that we had. That was what we operated on up to the final
4 stage.

15:39:18 5 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, the witness used the term
6 "advice" when referring to the message, but you used the term
7 "order".

8 MR WERNER: I will clarify that, your Honour:

9 Q. So again, Mr Witness, when you read that message what was
15:39:34 10 said in the message about which kind of communication was that?

11 A. They were trying to advise both parties, the AFRC and the
12 RUF, that we should work hand in glove or else we would not
13 achieve our goals.

14 Q. Again, you told us before that this communication
15:40:01 15 originally was coming from Charles Taylor and then I asked you
16 about what you read in the message. What, if anything, did you
17 read about Charles Taylor when you looked at the message?

18 A. It was the advice that he gave to Sam Bockarie that the RUF
19 and AFRC should work hand in glove, or else we will lose our
15:40:29 20 grounds. That was the advice he gave to Sam Bockarie and that
21 was as a result of the disputes that we had existing amongst us.

22 Q. And is that what you read in the message?

23 A. Yes, sir.

24 Q. Now, Mr Witness, I asked you about the day of your
15:40:58 25 birthday, 23 April. What, if anything, can you remember
26 happening on that day?

27 A. Well whilst I was in Koindu on 23 April 1998, we were in
28 Koindu when Sam Bockarie and his securities driving in a Land
29 Cruiser van came to Koindu. They met us there, but we were

1 somewhere about 100 metres off the main town, Koindu, and we were
2 sitting under some big trees and that was where the guard post
3 was entering into Koindu. He stopped there and he asked for us
4 and the securities said that we were in town, and they told us
15:41:54 5 that master was around, he wanted to see us. They said master
6 was calling us and it was Sam Bockarie that we referred to as
7 master. So when they told us that I got up, together with some
8 other senior officers, and we all went to the security post.

9 So, when we went there we met him. One of the securities
15:42:16 10 had already given him a chair to sit down and he had a satellite
11 phone, which was the size of this thing, and when we went close
12 to him he was talking to us and then he took out the satellite
13 phone and he was sitting down. We were all standing around him.
14 The securities were all there.

15 From there he started communicating directly to Liberia
16 with Charles Taylor and, whilst he was communicating, an Alpha
17 Jet appeared from the Guinean side. It appeared from the Guinean
18 side. When it came we all dispersed and we were going to
19 different, different angles and it was - the Alpha Jet was
15:43:04 20 bombarding. It was bombing. It was firing guns all over the
21 area. Then right from there he did not speak to anybody anymore.
22 He just jumped into his vehicle and then they went towards the
23 Liberian side and that was what happened to us in Koindu that
24 particular day.

15:43:23 25 Q. Now first, Mr Witness, you referred to the securities of
26 Sam Bockarie. Now, who were at that time the securities of Sam
27 Bockarie that you saw with Sam Bockarie going through Koindu?

28 A. Like his security commander who was very close to me --

29 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the name "Mohamed" was not

1 very clear to me. The last name after "Mohamed".

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Pause, Mr Witness. The interpreter needs
3 you to repeat the second name of the person you called Mohamed,
4 Mr Witness, please.

15:44:06 5 THE WITNESS: Mohamed Banya.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please continue with your answer.

7 MR WERNER:

8 Q. So you said that Mohamed Banya was the chief security
9 officer, is that what you said, of Sam Bockarie?

15:44:25 10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. Did he have any nickname, Mohamed Banya?

12 A. Yes, sir.

13 Q. What was his nickname?

14 A. We used to call him Shabado.

15:44:41 15 Q. And would you be able to assist the Court with the spelling
16 for Shabado?

17 A. Well, S-H-A-B-A-D-O. Shabado.

18 Q. Now besides Mohamed Banya, aka Shabado, who else if anyone
19 did you see in Koindu the day of your birthday with Sam Bockarie?

15:45:07 20 A. Well, he had like Mohamed James and he also had another
21 security who was staying with us in Koindu. He was called Ray.
22 I only knew that of his nickname, Ray, because he was fair in
23 complexion, but that was the common name we used to call him.
24 I did not know the real name. They all came the same day and
15:45:38 25 whilst they all left.

26 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, the witness referred to the
27 size of the satellite phone.

28 MR WERNER: Your Honour, I am coming to that:

29 Q. First, you said, "He had a satellite phone". Who is the

1 "he" you referred to? "He had a satellite phone". Who had a
2 satellite phone?

3 A. Sam Bockarie.

15:46:00

4 Q. And then you said that, "He started to communicate with a
5 satellite phone." Who started to communicate with a satellite
6 phone?

7 A. Sam Bockarie.

8 Q. Now, you tried to explain - could you explain to this Court
9 the size and how - the size of the satellite phone?

15:46:16

10 A. Well, it is just of the size of this screen that I see. He
11 had a pouch and the pouch had a zip around it, and he opened the
12 zip and then he took the face off the screen and then it was on
13 his lap. He took the phone and he started pressing some buttons
14 and he started communicating.

15:46:48

15 Q. Now, explain to us what - where were you when --

16 MR ANYAH: Madam President --

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, did you see? Because the

18 witness is indicating behind the screen and I didn't see very

19 clearly. However he has indicated it is the size of the screen

15:47:09

20 and I think, for purposes of record, first of all did you see the
21 gesticulation?

22 MR ANYAH: I did see him pointing to the screen and

23 I assumed he meant the length and breadth of the screen and

24 I just wanted to remind the Court that --

15:47:26

25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Perhaps, Madam Court Attendant, you have
26 a tape measure and if you could - Mr Werner, would the dimensions
27 of the screen be sufficient for the record?

28 MR WERNER: Yes, it would.

29 MS IRURA: Your Honour, it is 37 centimetres by 31

1 centimetres.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. So, the Court record then is
3 that the witness indicated the size of the satellite phone to be
4 the same as - about the same as the screen, being 37 centimetres
15:48:24 5 by 31 centimetres.

6 MR WERNER:

7 Q. Mr Witness, where were you when Sam Bockarie started to
8 communicate with that satellite phone?

9 A. I was standing at his back. Just as I am sitting here,
15:48:51 10 I was standing at his back very close to him.

11 Q. And when you say "very close to him", what does that mean?
12 How far from Sam Bockarie were you?

13 A. Well about three feet distance, yes. I was around him.

14 Q. Now, tell us exactly what you heard when Sam Bockarie made
15:49:21 15 that call?

16 A. I did not hear exactly the words that he spoke. I did not
17 get them exactly and I cannot tell you the exact words.

18 Q. So what, if anything, did you hear?

19 A. Well when I came, I met, he was sitting down. He placed
15:49:51 20 the satellite on his lap and he opened the zip, because the bag
21 had a zip, and then he took off the screen. Then when I got
22 there, I met him, he had just pressed something and he started
23 communicating, and myself and Mohamed Banya and others were
24 standing behind him and he started talking and then when I asked
15:50:16 25 them they told me that he was going to Liberia.

26 Q. And what do you recall him saying when he was talking?

27 A. I think he was asking for clearance from the Foya area to
28 inform them that he was entering to go and meet Charles Taylor.
29 He was asking for clearance from the securities who were in Foya

1 that he, Sam Bockarie, was on his way trying to enter to go and
2 meet Charles Taylor.

3 Q. How did you know that he was on his way to go and meet
4 Charles Taylor?

15:50:55 5 JUDGE LUSSICK: Well, he said he thinks. His words were,
6 "I think he was asking for clearance."

7 MR WERNER: Sorry, your Honour:

8 Q. So, why did you think that Bockarie was asking for
9 clearance to go and meet Charles Taylor?

15:51:10 10 A. Whilst myself and Mohamed Banya were standing behind him
11 talking we were speaking in low tones, because he was
12 communicating we did not want to disturb his communication, and
13 he, Mohamed Banya, told me that they were on their way to Liberia
14 and he said that master was calling - he was calling Foya to get
15 clearance from them and that they were going to Liberia.

16 Q. And what, if anything, did Banya tell you about what they
17 were going to do in Liberia at that time?

18 A. Well he said they were going to meet Charles Taylor for
19 ammunition, for materials, because that was how we used to call
15:51:53 20 them, materials. We did not use to say ammunition, or arms. So,
21 he said they were going there to get materials.

22 Q. When you say "he said", are you talking about Mohamed
23 Banya, Shabado?

24 A. Yes, sir, I am talking about Shabado.

15:52:14 25 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Mr Werner, before you leave this
26 conversation that this witness is attesting to, is it my
27 understanding that he himself heard nothing of this conversation?

28 MR WERNER: I will clarify that, your Honour:

29 Q. So tell us, because that was not clear, because you said

1 that you cannot remember exactly. What, if anything, did you
2 hear when you were three feet behind Sam Bockarie communicating?

3 A. Sam Bockarie was actually talking, but I was not attentive
4 to what he was saying because I was talking to Mohamed Banya and
15:52:57 5 it was Mohamed Banya who told me they were going to Liberia.

6 I concentrated more on the satellite because that was my first
7 time to see that kind of satellite. It was the satellite that
8 I was concentrating on. I was watching the satellite and whilst
9 we were standing behind him, Mohamed Banya and I, I asked him and
15:53:15 10 he told me that they were going to Liberia and then I said okay.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: Actually, Mr Werner, that doesn't answer
12 the question because the question was directed at what he heard
13 and he has given an explanation of what he is doing and what he
14 was concentrating on and I still don't know if he actually heard
15:53:33 15 anything.

16 MR WERNER: Let me try another time:

17 Q. Mr Witness, we understand exactly what you said and that
18 you were talking to Shabado, Mohamed Banya, and you were looking
19 at the satellite phone. We understand that. The question is
15:53:48 20 what, if anything, did you actually hear of the conversation
21 going on between Sam Bockarie and whoever on the satellite phone?

22 A. I did not get any of the words clear from what Sam Bockarie
23 was saying.

24 Q. Now you told us that you were close to Mohamed Banya,
15:54:15 25 Shabado, at that time. What did you mean when you said that you
26 were close to him?

27 A. He was my friend. That is what I meant by being close to
28 him. He was a best friend of mine.

29 Q. What, if anything, did you learn talking with Mohamed Banya

1 about what were the jobs of the securities of Sam Bockarie at
2 that time?

3 A. Well, just like I said, when we were in Koindu Sam Bockarie
4 had one of his securities there with us. He was called Ray.

15:55:02 5 Like for him Sam Bockarie - in fact this was something that the
6 RUF senior vanguard authorities always did. They would always
7 send one of their securities to serve as their eyes, or to serve
8 as their representative to the various front lines and they would
9 be there always compiling reports to be sent to their commanders.

15:55:25 10 Like Ray was there and he was the security to Sam Bockarie and he
11 was working with us. He normally worked closely with the
12 commander on the ground. They sit together with the commander
13 and then they will write reports and then sometimes to send to
14 master to tell him that they did not have enough ammunition, they

15:55:43 15 did not have food on the ground. And he will sit down and write
16 his reports from his own observations and the things that come up
17 and then he will send it to Sam Bockarie. So that was normally
18 how they did. They will send their securities to the various
19 areas to serve as their eyes or representatives.

15:56:01 20 Q. Mr Witness, you said that Ray was sent but it was not clear
21 at all. Where was Ray sent?

22 A. On the Koindu grounds, the 4th Battalion.

23 Q. Who sent Ray to Koindu?

24 A. It was Sam Bockarie.

15:56:26 25 Q. How did you know about that?

26 A. We knew already that Ray was Sam Bockarie's security and
27 they were all in Buedu. So when he went to Koindu he brought his
28 deployment paper and he showed us that he has been assigned in
29 Koindu to stay with us.

1 Q. On this deployment paper what if anything else did you see
2 on this paper?

3 A. Well, it was an appointment and signature of he, Sam. When
4 he normally deployed somebody he will sign so that the security
15:57:22 5 that he, Sam Bockarie, was sending, when he meets the commander
6 on the ground the commander on the ground will know that it is
7 Sam Bockarie who has sent that person and then he signed on the
8 papers.

9 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I recognise that initially the
15:57:44 10 witness was speaking of the satellite phone and the conversation
11 and the event took place on 23 April. With respect to the
12 assignment of Ray I would be grateful for a time frame, because
13 the tenses have been "could" and "would".

14 MR WERNER: I will, your Honours:

15:58:03 15 Q. To your knowledge, Mr Witness, when did Sam Bockarie send
16 Ray to Koindu for deployment?

17 A. Ray came to Koindu on deployment finally when the Guinean
18 troops attacked Koindu and that was the time the reinforcement
19 was coming from Buedu, from Sam Bockarie. They all came as
15:58:32 20 reinforcement to Koindu from Buedu. He sent him there to come
21 and monitor the situation in Koindu.

22 Q. We will talk about this attack in due course, but can you
23 remember the time, the date, of this Guinean attack on Koindu?

24 A. The Guinean attack on Koindu was after my birth - it was in
15:59:11 25 June. It was 15 June, 15/16 16 June was the time the attack took
26 place. Early in the morning. It started early in the morning on
27 15th and continued up to the 16th.

28 Q. How long after the attack was Ray sent by Sam Bockarie to
29 Koindu?

1 A. He sent Ray to Koindu three days after the attack.

2 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness repeat
3 that area. He is going fast.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter needs you to
15:59:55 5 repeat something. Exactly which area are you saying,
6 Mr Interpreter?

7 THE INTERPRETER: He said Sam Bockarie sent Ray to Koindu
8 immediately after, after that area now.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please pick up your answer, Mr Witness,
16:00:11 10 where you said, "Ray was sent to Koindu three days after the
11 attack." Continue from there, please.

12 THE WITNESS: It was three days after the attack on Koindu,
13 and the attack took place on 15 June 1998, and three days after
14 that Sam Bockarie sent a reinforcement to us in Koindu and that
16:00:39 15 was the time Ray came and Ray came along with the whole
16 reinforcement.

17 MR WERNER:

18 Q. Now when you explained to us what the bodyguards of Sam
19 Bockarie were using for you you said that it was the same at the
16:01:00 20 time of the vanguard. What did you mean when you said that?

21 A. I said --

22 MR ANYAH: Perhaps counsel misspoke, but the translation
23 comes out - the last sentence - well, the question I will read
24 it, it says, "Now when you explained to us what the bodyguards of
16:01:25 25 Sam Bockarie were using for you you said it was the same at the
26 time of the vanguard." I am not sure what the time of the
27 vanguard is.

28 MR WERNER: That's what I thought the witness said.

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: The whole sentence doesn't make sense,

1 your question.

2 MR WERNER: I will rephrase your Honour:

3 Q. So you explained to us how Sam Bockarie was using his
4 bodyguards. Now to your knowledge how was Foday Sankoh when he
16:02:06 5 was in Sierra Leone using his own bodyguards?

6 MR ANYAH: Well --

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, let me clarify something
8 because I am confused as well. Are you moving on to a different
9 topic now, Mr Werner? You have moved from Sam Bockarie's
16:02:28 10 bodyguards to Foday Sankoh's bodyguards?

11 MR WERNER: Yes, your Honour.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: So you are not pursuing this question
13 that Mr Anyah has raised objection to?

14 MR WERNER: I am not.

16:02:39 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well. That's my clarification. Now
16 you were on your feet, Mr Anyah.

17 MR ANYAH: Yes, Madam President. The question was the
18 witness's knowledge or understanding of how Foday Sankoh used his
19 bodyguards when he was in Sierra Leone. Now from the witness's
16:02:55 20 evidence we know Foday Sankoh was arrested in Nigeria and the
21 witness's first indication of when he met Foday Sankoh was -
22 I believe he said some time in 1991. We are now covering a time
23 frame of seven or eight years. So what time frame is he
24 referring to? I am objecting on foundation.

16:03:17 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: It's very wide, Mr Werner.

26 MR WERNER: I will move on, your Honours:

27 Q. So, Mr Witness, you told us that you were close with
28 Shabado, Mohamed Banya, at that time in 1998. What, if anything,
29 did Shabado, Mohamed Banya, tell you about his moves in 1998?

1 A. Well, for instance when we were in Koindu and at times when
2 I went to Buedu, because Buedu was now considered the
3 headquarters of the RUF, that was where Sam Bockarie was and that
4 was where my family was also. And at any time I wanted to go
16:04:08 5 there I would obtain a pass and then I will go to Koindu and then
6 I will spend some days there.

7 When I went to Buedu I will go to Shabado's place at Sam
8 Bockarie's place where Shabado and others were. Sometimes they
9 will have just returned from Liberia or they will be preparing to
16:04:29 10 go to Liberia. Mostly we discussed over those issues, that is
11 myself and Shabado. He will normally explain to me what the
12 development was that was going on.

13 Q. Mr Witness, you said you went to Buedu - what was Buedu in
14 1998 at that time?

16:05:13 15 A. Buedu was the RUF headquarters at that time in 1998 and
16 that was where Sam Bockarie was based.

17 Q. Where was Bockarie's house in Buedu to your knowledge at
18 that time?

19 A. His house was located along the road to Dawa crossing
16:05:44 20 point. That is going towards Liberia. There was another road
21 going to Liberia that was called Dawa. That was where his house
22 was located, on the right-hand side, that is when you are moving
23 towards Dawa.

24 Q. Then you said that, "Mostly we discussed over those issues,
16:06:06 25 that is myself and Shabado." So at that time what did you
26 discuss with Shabado? Which issues are you referring to?

27 A. We used to discuss about - like I had said, about
28 materials, the ammunition, the attack that took place in Koindu,
29 how Koindu was like, how far we have pushed the enemies and how

1 the fighting was going. We discussed over those things and they
2 would also explain to us that very soon we will get some
3 materials, that master had put in for some materials and that
4 materials were on their way. So that is the discussion that

16:06:50 5 I mean between Shabado and I.

6 Q. Before you said that, "Sometimes they will have just
7 returned from Liberia or they will be preparing to go to
8 Liberia." So did you ever discuss anything with Shabado when he
9 was on his way back from Liberia?

16:07:09 10 A. Yes, sometimes when he came from Liberia and if I was
11 fortunate to meet him --

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Pause, Mr Witness. Mr Anyah?

13 MR ANYAH: The witness has indicated conversations with
14 Banya involving several different trips to Liberia. The question
16:07:31 15 now is honed in on what the witness has discussed with Banya
16 following a trip to Liberia by Banya. Now, which trip is it?
17 How are we supposed to know which of the several trips this
18 conversation pertains to?

19 MR WERNER: That is exactly what I am trying to establish,
16:07:49 20 but I have to ask him first.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: But you are going from the general to the
22 specific, Mr Werner. We don't know how many trips there were, or
23 anything else, or what period of time they cover.

24 MR WERNER: I will establish that, your Honour. I will
16:08:02 25 establish that:

26 Q. Mr Witness, following your discussions with Shabado,
27 Mohamed Banya, in 1998, how many trips were you told to Liberia
28 by Shabado at that time?

29 A. From the time I saw him on my birthday when they entered,

1 apart from that particular time it was two times again that he
2 told me that he went to Liberia with Sam Bockarie and came back,
3 because I discussed with him after that two times that he told me
4 something about that again.

16:08:43 5 Q. And the first time --

6 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Was the discussion twice, or was the
7 journey twice?

8 MR WERNER:

9 Q. So, Mr Witness, are you saying that Shabado went twice to
16:08:51 10 Liberia, or did he tell you twice about one trip to Liberia?

11 A. He went to Liberia two times, that is what I mean.

12 Q. And what did he tell you after the first trip to Liberia?

13 A. He said they brought materials; that is ammunition and
14 bombs.

16:09:19 15 Q. And can you remember when did Shabado come back from
16 Liberia with ammunition and bombs?

17 A. No, I can't recall the exact time that he came. When
18 I used to take leave from Koindu to go to Buedu and see my
19 family, at times I was fortunate to meet him there and that was
16:09:46 20 the time we had the privileged conversations. If it was the time
21 that they were just returning from Liberia, or they were
22 preparing to go there, he will explain those things to me. So
23 those were all things that he told me so as to keep our spirits
24 going, that something must come to the ground and that we should
16:10:07 25 hold on our ground.

26 Q. And concerning this first trip he told you about what, if
27 anything, did he tell you about where he got these arms and
28 ammunition from?

29 A. They went and got it from Liberia. From Charles Taylor in

1 Liberia.

2 Q. And how did you - well, Mr Witness, the second conversation
3 you had with Mohamed Banya, what did he tell you about the second
4 trip?

16:10:48 5 A. They went there for the same material business and food for
6 the soldiers who were on the ground.

7 Q. Now again, Mr Witness, you told us about the day of your
8 birthday in April 1998 and you told us what happened that day.
9 The first time you spoke with Mohamed Banya about his first trip,
10 was it before or after your birthday?

11 A. It was after my birthday. The first day I told you I saw
12 him was on my birthday, when Sam Bockarie had the satellite
13 phone. That was the time they went - my first time to see him go
14 inside and it was after the fighting that took place in Koindu
15 that I used to go to Buedu and come back. Those were the times
16 I used to get those discussions with him.

17 Q. And about how long after - so, you told us that the
18 fighting in Koindu started in June 1998. How long after that
19 time did you have the first conversation with Mohamed Banya?

16:12:14 20 A. I can't recall the exact duration, how long it took, but it
21 did not actually take long because immediately after that
22 fighting Sam Bockarie used to invite us frequently for us to give
23 him updates about how the fighting was going, because from Koindu
24 to Guinea was just 17 miles and so any bombardment that was
16:12:40 25 happening there he could hear it. At that time the Guineans were
26 frequently bombarding and by then the Guinean people had already
27 packed up and run away, so he could either send somebody with a
28 message to know what was happening or that he will send some of
29 his boys to go and check. So he always wanted to know what was

1 happening on the ground, so those are some of the things that
2 used to happen.

3 Q. So, are you saying that the first conversation you had with
4 him about his trip to Liberia was not long after the beginning of
16:13:14 5 the invasion in Koindu? Is that correct?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. And what about the second conversation you had with Mohamed
8 Banya, Shabado? How long after the first one did the second
9 conversation take place?

16:13:33 10 A. That also did not take long. It was not more than two
11 months. It was within a period of one month or so, because
12 I used to go to Buedu frequently to check on my family and, just
13 like I said, when there was a heavy bombardment on Koindu we will
14 always meet the civilians who had run away from Buedu, because
16:14:02 15 they will always think that the Guineans have taken over Koindu.

16 Q. Now, Mr Witness, at that time you told us that you were in
17 Koindu in deployment - and I am talking about the time before the
18 Guinean attack on Koindu - how did you used to move around
19 yourself?

16:14:27 20 A. Well I had a motorbike, a Honda. An XL motorbike. I had
21 it with me in Koindu there. That was what I used to move about
22 with.

23 Q. And in 1998 what trip, if any, did you take with your
24 motorcycle outside Kailahun District?

16:14:51 25 A. I took a trip at a point when Sam Bockarie called me from
26 Koindu. He gave me a letter to take it to Foya Tenga - that was
27 going towards Dawa and that was where Sam Bockarie's house was
28 located, that was the road going towards Foya Tenga - to go and
29 give it to Jungle. It happened one time.

1 Q. Now you said that, "He gave me a letter to take it to
2 Foya." Who gave you a letter, Mr Witness?

3 A. Sam Bockarie.

4 Q. And where did he give you that letter?

16:15:39 5 A. In Buedu.

6 Q. And what, if anything, did he tell you when he gave you
7 that letter?

8 A. Well when Sam Bockarie called me and I went to meet him in
9 Buedu, he gave me the letter and said, "Look ..." --

16:16:01 10 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the name - the name the
11 witness referred to was not clear to me.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, can you repeat the name for
13 the interpreter and then continue your answer, please.

14 THE WITNESS: Which name?

16:16:21 15 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, the name he used to refer
16 to himself when Sam Bockarie said, "Oh ..." I think Albert,
17 I don't know.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, the name that you used in talking
19 about yourself. The name that Sam Bockarie used to address you.

16:16:40 20 THE WITNESS: Okay, that was my nickname that the RUF used
21 to call me. They used to call me Abor and my Albert name was
22 mostly not used. They only used it during official matters, but
23 it was the nickname Abor that they always used. So he called me
24 and he said, "Look, Abor, I want you to take this letter to
16:17:04 25 Jungle quickly. He is now in Foya Tenga. And you know that you
26 are being faced with that serious problem, so you should rush up
27 with this letter to him and give it to him because we were
28 expecting something to come quickly and so I am waiting on you."
29 So, I took the letter to Foya Tenga. That is passing through

1 Dawa, after crossing the border you go and you go to Foya Tenga.
2 I met Jungle there and I gave him the letter.

3 MR WERNER: Your Honours, the witness referred to a
4 location called Foya Tenga and Tenga would be T-E-N-G-A. Foya is
16:17:45 5 already known in evidence:

6 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you spoke about someone called Jungle.
7 Who was Jungle?

8 A. Well, Jungle was one of the Liberian fighters that used to
9 come. We used to call him Colonel Jungle. He was one of the
16:18:07 10 Liberian fighters who used to come from the Liberian territory
11 and come over to the RUF territory.

12 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: This location, Foya Tenga, where is it?

13 MR WERNER: I will clarify that, your Honour:

14 Q. Mr Witness, Foya Tenga, to your knowledge where is Foya
16:18:29 15 Tenga?

16 A. There is a customs around Buedu that they call Dawa. That
17 is on the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia. The customs
18 is called Dawa customs in Liberia, and where Sam Bockarie's house
19 was located it was that same road that you use to go towards the
16:18:52 20 customs area and from Dawa to Foya Tenga I think it is about four
21 to five miles.

22 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Is it a location in Sierra Leone, or in
23 Liberia?

24 THE WITNESS: It is in Liberia. In Liberia, ma'am.

16:19:11 25 MR WERNER:

26 Q. What about Dawa, Mr Witness? Where is Dawa situated?

27 A. Dawa is on the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia and
28 that was where the customs was located. That was where the
29 boundary customs was.

1 Q. Is Dawa situated in the territory of Sierra Leone, or
2 Liberia?

3 A. It is on the Sierra Leonean side, but when you get to the
4 town it means you have got to the border. That was why it was
16:19:41 5 referred to as Dawa customs.

6 Q. Now again what happened exactly, Mr Witness, when you gave
7 that letter to Jungle?

8 A. Well when I went I met Colonel Jungle in Foya Tenga and
9 I gave him the letter, and he said he was expecting somebody
16:20:06 10 because he said he had already spoken with Sam Bockarie - that is
11 Jungle - and Sam Bockarie said that he was going to send him a
12 letter. So I gave him the letter, he opened it, he read it and
13 then he said, okay, he was now going to Monrovia to meet
14 Charles Taylor. So I took my motorbike and returned to Buedu and
16:20:27 15 I explained to Sam Bockarie, and from there I went to Koindu.

16 Q. When you say, Mr Witness, that Jungle said that he was
17 expecting somebody because he said he had already spoken with Sam
18 Bockarie, who said he has already spoken with Sam Bockarie?

19 A. Colonel Jungle. He told me that.

16:20:55 20 Q. And then how did you know that Colonel Jungle was now going
21 to Monrovia to meet Charles Taylor? How did you know that?

22 A. Well, I have said it. He himself, Colonel Jungle, after
23 I had given him the letter and when he read it, he told me that
24 he was now going to Monrovia and that he was going to meet
16:21:21 25 Charles Taylor. He said he had spoken with Sam Bockarie, he said
26 now he was going and on my return I should explain to him that he
27 received the letter and then he went and then I returned to
28 Sierra Leone.

29 Q. And then what happened to you after that, Mr Witness?

1 A. When I came, I went back to Koi ndu. I went back to my
2 ground in Koi ndu where I was deployed.

3 Q. Now when you gave the letter to Jungle, did you say -
4 because you said that Jungle said that he had spoken with Sam
16:22:00 5 Bockarie. Did Jungle say how he had communicated with Sam
6 Bockarie?

7 A. Well, I want to believe they spoke through radio sets
8 because just as I got there he told me that he was expecting me.
9 He was not actually specific to say that it was I that he was
16:22:26 10 expecting, but he only told me he was expecting somebody because
11 he had already spoken with Sam Bockarie. But I did not actually
12 meet him talking over the radio set, or I did not even know what
13 they discussed, but he told me he was expecting somebody.

14 Q. Mr Witness, when did you first meet Jungle?

16:22:49 15 A. That was my first time to meet him in person, but I had
16 been seeing him before in the RUF territory. He had come there
17 either once or twice in the RUF territory. But for me to meet
18 with him, one on one to speak with him, was the time I took that
19 letter to him in Foya Tenga.

16:23:12 20 Q. How did you know before that he had come before to the RUF
21 territories?

22 A. Well, like mostly when Jungle entered the RUF territory he
23 was not somebody that used - he did not enter in secret.
24 Normally when he came to the RUF territory people will feel
16:23:45 25 relieved and they always feel that he is somebody who brings
26 materials and they will say that he must have brought some
27 materials. He was somebody who travelled frequently between the
28 RUF and Charles Taylor. He was travelling between Charles Taylor
29 and Sam Bockarie frequently. Everybody knew about that. We all

1 knew about it.

2 Q. Why were people feeling relieved when they saw Jungle in
3 the RUF territories?

4 A. Because they will always feel that he must have brought
16:24:22 5 some materials for us the RUF, because our major problem in the
6 RUF was material, ammunition, arms and ammunition. That was our
7 major problem in the RUF. So at any time we saw him, any time
8 the RUF saw him, they will feel that he was coming directly from
9 Charles Taylor because he was working directly with

16:24:45 10 Charles Taylor. So at any time we saw him we will know that he
11 must have brought some good information or materials for the RUF.

12 Q. When you said that Jungle was working directly with
13 Charles Taylor, how did you know about that?

14 A. Well, just like I have said, my Lord, like in the RUF there
16:25:17 15 were certain things that were open information, they were not
16 hidden. Like the issue of Colonel Jungle was not a hidden issue
17 and the securities close to Sam Bockarie would inform us at any
18 time he entered. And even when there was pressure and when we
19 got close to the securities they will explain to us. And even
16:25:42 20 when that man would come with materials or any other thing that
21 he brought, they will explain to us for us to grow our spirits so
22 that we will be able to do our things. When we got the materials
23 at any time we will be able to go and defend our grounds and we
24 did not have any other means to get on to Charles Taylor.

16:26:05 25 Q. When you say that, "When that man would come with materials
26 or any other thing he brought", who are you talking about, which
27 man?

28 A. He, Colonel Jungle.

29 Q. When did he come with materials himself, Jungle, or any

1 other thing? When did that happen?

2 A. Well, in the case of the letter that I took to him and gave
3 to him, when I returned to Koindu after a few days we received
4 some materials from Buedu, from Sam Bockarie, and the materials
16:26:44 5 were brought to us in Koindu that we should keep it there to use
6 it as our defensive, because we had written to him that we were
7 in shortage of materials and when I took that letter and returned
8 it did not take long and we received materials.

9 Q. Who brought these materials to you in Koindu, Mr Witness?

16:27:12 10 A. Well, at that time the fighting was going on, Sam Bockarie
11 sent the artillery unit with a twin barrel BZT. We used to call
12 it BZT. It is a twin barrel. It had two openings. Two barrels.
13 It was an anti-aircraft gun mounted over a van. So he sent the
14 artillery unit for those materials, to bring it for us. And they
16:27:46 15 brought the BZT and they assigned the BZT to us. So it was the
16 artillery unit from Buedu that brought those materials.

17 MR WERNER: I will have to clarify something from that
18 answer, but I can easily do that tomorrow.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well because I think we are just
16:28:04 20 about up to our time limit, Mr Werner. Mr Witness, it is now
21 approaching 4.30 which is the normal time for us to finish court
22 for today. We will be resuming court at 9.30 tomorrow. As
23 before I remind you that while you are under oath you must not
24 discuss your evidence with anyone else. Do you understand?

16:28:22 25 THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please adjourn court until 9.30 tomorrow.

27 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.30 p.m.
28 to be reconvened on Thursday, 5 June 2008 at
29 9.30 a.m.]

I N D E X

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION:

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EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR WERNER	10894