



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF
THE SPECIAL COURT
V.
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER 2008
9.30 A.M.
TRIAL

TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before the Judges:

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

For Chambers:

Mr Simon Meisenberg
Ms Sidney Thompson

For the Registry:

Ms Rachel Irura
Mr Momodu Tarawallie

For the Prosecution:

Ms Brenda J Hollis
Mr Alain Werner
Ms Maja Dimitrova

For the accused Charles Ghankay
Taylor:

Mr Terry Munday
Mr Morris Anyah
Mr Michael Walker

1 Wednesday, 12 November 2008

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.30 a.m.]

09:29:13 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. Good morning, Ms Hollis.
6 Appearances, please.

7 MS HOLLIS: Good morning Madam President, your Honours,
8 opposing counsel. This morning for the Prosecution are Alain
9 Werner, Maja Dimitrova and myself, Brenda J Hollis.

09:29:49 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Ms Hollis. Mr Anyah?

11 MR ANYAH: Yes, good morning Madam President, good morning
12 your Honours, good morning counsel opposite. Appearing for the
13 Defence today Mr Terry Munyard, myself Morris Anyah and
14 Mr Michael Walker. Thank you, Madam President.

09:30:07 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Anyah. I think Mr Walker
16 is - no, we have had Mr Walker before in Court, haven't we?

17 MR ANYAH: Yes, we have, Madam President. He is called to
18 the Bar of England and Wales.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Ms Hollis, I note there is no
09:30:20 20 witness on the stand.

21 MS HOLLIS: That is correct, Madam President. The next
22 witness to be called is TF1-045. This witness is the subject of
23 protective measures based on a decision in the RUF case, the
24 Sesay et al case, dated 5 July 2004. The witness was listed as a
09:30:43 25 Category C witness. In addition to those protections, on 19 July
26 2005 in the case of Brima et al in court at pages 2 and 3 of the
27 transcript the witness was granted closed session for certain
28 portions of the witness's testimony. On 18 November 2005 in the
29 Sesay et al case, at pages 44 to 46, the witness was again

1 granted closed session for certain portions of his testimony.

2 The Prosecution has spoken with the witness and the witness
3 wishes to waive the protections - all of the protections - for
4 his in court testimony. Therefore the Prosecution is asking the
09:31:38 5 Trial Chamber to rescind the decisions of 19 July 2005 and 18
6 November 2005, insofar as they would grant closed session in this
7 case for certain portions of testimony, and also to rescind
8 certain provisions of the decision of 5 July 2004.

9 Those provisions are: paragraph (a) of the decision
09:32:13 10 dealing with pseudonyms; paragraphs (b) and (c) dealing with the
11 disclosure of identifying information, except insofar as it deals
12 with addresses and whereabouts of the witness; paragraph (d)
13 insofar as it deals with the witness's testimony today in open
14 court; paragraph (e) dealing with the use of a screening device;
09:32:48 15 and paragraph (i) dealing with voice distortion for Category C
16 witnesses.

17 So we would ask that those provisions be rescinded to the
18 extent indicated in the remarks I have just made and that the
19 witness would be called to testify openly. In addition, for your
09:33:14 20 information the witness will testify in the Krio language.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Ms Hollis. Mr Anyah, you have
22 heard Ms Hollis's application. Your response, please.

23 MR ANYAH: Yes, Madam President. With respect to all three
24 applications for recision, specifically the 5 July 2004 decision,
09:33:34 25 the 18 July 2005 pronouncement in the Brima et al case and the 18
26 November 2005 pronouncement in the Sesay et al case, we have no
27 objections, Madam President.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, Mr Anyah.

29 We note the application and the response and we grant the

1 application to rescind those rulings in the RUF and AFRC cases of
2 5 July and 18 November 2005 in respect of closed sessions and we
3 grant the rescission of the protective measures detailed in
4 paragraph (a) of the decision of 5 July 2004. We amend, or
09:34:34 5 partially rescind, the provisions of paragraph (b) so that
6 addresses and whereabouts of the witness are not included in any
7 of the public records of the Special Court, and we rescind the
8 provisions of (c), (d), (e) and (i) of that ruling. That will
9 apply to this hearing only. I trust I have them properly
09:35:07 10 recited, Ms Hollis?

11 MS HOLLIS: Yes, thank you, Madam President. The
12 Prosecution will call TF1-045.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. I will just check if the Krio
14 interpreters are in position?

09:35:23 15 THE INTERPRETER: Yes, your Honours.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. Please proceed.

17 WITNESS: AUGUSTINE SAMA MALLAH [Sworn]

18 EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MS HOLLIS:

19 Q. Good morning, Mr Witness.

09:37:59 20 A. Good morning, ma'am.

21 Q. Mr Witness, are you hearing what I say clearly in the Krio
22 language?

23 A. Yes, ma'am.

24 Q. Could you please tell the Court your name?

09:38:19 25 A. My name is Augustine Sama Mallah.

26 Q. Are you known by any other names?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. What other names?

29 A. SMOG or OG.

1 Q. What is your date of birth?

2 A. Jeoma, Pujehun District, Barri Chiefdom.

3 Q. That's your place of birth?

4 A. Yes, ma'am.

09:39:01 5 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: We didn't - I didn't quite get the other
6 pseudonym. Is it an abbreviation for something or what is it?

7 MS HOLLIS:

8 Q. Mr Witness, first of all would you tell the Court again
9 your other names that you are known by?

09:39:26 10 A. OG. It's OG.

11 Q. And you mentioned one other?

12 A. Yes. SMOG or OG, that's the way they used to refer to me.

13 Q. And can you tell the Court what those pseudonyms mean?

14 A. Well, the time that I was going to school I used to play
09:40:00 15 football for my school and for my chiefdom also, that is Barri
16 Chiefdom, Pujehun District, so they used to call me SMOG. That
17 was my football name, from the book "Chike and the River".

18 Because I used to play football for my chiefdom and my school,
19 the people used to call me SMOG. But later when I was captured
09:40:33 20 and I was now part of the war, they used to refer to me as OG,
21 instead of SMOG. The SM was taken off and they used to call me
22 OG.

23 Q. Thank you, Mr Witness.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Ms Hollis, could we have the spelling of
09:40:50 25 the witness's surname, please.

26 MS HOLLIS: M-A-L-L-A-H.

27 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: And the middle name?

28 MS HOLLIS:

29 Q. Mr Witness, you said that your middle name is Sama. Can

1 you spell that for the Court?

2 A. S-A-M-A.

3 Q. Mr Witness, you have given us your place of birth. Would
4 you please tell us your date of birth?

09:41:20 5 A. I was born on 24 August 1968.

6 Q. Do you have any tribal affiliation?

7 A. Yes, ma'am.

8 Q. What is that?

9 A. I am a Mende by tribe.

09:41:46 10 Q. What is your formal education?

11 A. I stopped at Form 3.

12 Q. What languages do you speak?

13 A. I can speak Mende, I can speak Krio, I can speak a little
14 bit of English.

09:42:14 15 Q. Do you read any languages?

16 A. Yes, I can try on English language.

17 Q. Thank you. Mr Witness, you mentioned to the Court that
18 when you were captured and became part of the war that they
19 referred to you as OG. Can you tell us what year was it that you
09:42:41 20 were captured?

21 A. Yes, ma'am. 1991.

22 Q. Where were you captured?

23 A. In my village, Jeoma, Barri Chiefdom, Pujehun District.

24 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, the spelling for Jeoma would be

09:43:10 25 J-E-O-M-A:

26 Q. How did it happen that you were captured?

27 A. Well, there was war in our village and so my family, that
28 is my mother and my father and my sisters and many others were
29 residing in the village, that is Jeoma. We were there and one

1 morning we saw people from Liberia and they entered into the
2 village, having guns with them, and they surrounded the village
3 and they told all of us to go to the court barri and assemble
4 there.

09:44:10 5 Q. You said these people that came to your village with guns
6 were from Liberia. How did you learn that they were from
7 Liberia?

8 A. That was what they told us and, besides that, even the way
9 they spoke was different from the way Sierra Leoneans spoke so we
09:44:40 10 knew that they were from Liberia.

11 Q. You said that they told you they were from Liberia. What
12 did they tell you?

13 A. They told us that they had come from Liberia, that they
14 were the ones who had brought the war, that Foday Sankoh had
09:45:09 15 organised and he had told them to bring the war to Sierra Leone
16 to come and liberate us from what we had been suffering from that
17 he did not favour, so he had come to liberate us.

18 Q. Did they tell you what group they belonged to?

19 A. Yes. Some of them said they were RUF fighters from
09:45:47 20 Liberia.

21 Q. Did you learn the names of any of these people who came to
22 your village?

23 A. Yes. There was C Benjamin.

24 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat the
09:46:10 25 names.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter has not heard
27 you clearly. Please repeat the names that you gave.

28 THE WITNESS: C Benjamin, SK Zoro Coin with Augustine
29 Koroma who was the - he was the Sierra Leonean among them. Those

1 are the names that I can recall now. There were many.

2 MS HOLLIS:

3 Q. You have mentioned that one of them was SK Zoro Coin. Do
4 you know how to spell that last name?

09:46:49 5 A. I don't know.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: May I take it from your question SK Zoro
7 Coin is one person rather than SK Zoro and then another person
8 Coin?

9 MS HOLLIS: That's my understanding, but let me clarify it:

09:47:12 10 Q. Mr Witness, when you said SK Zoro Coin, was that one person
11 or more than one person?

12 A. It was one person's name.

13 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we would only know phonetically
14 how to spell that name. SK would be as it is, Zoro Coin, Z-0-R-0
09:47:38 15 C-0-I-N. Unless the interpreters can assist us that would be our
16 phonetic spelling of that. We believe Augustine Koroma would be
17 normal spelling and Benjamin would be normal spelling with the
18 first initial being C:

19 Q. Mr Witness, is that correct, Benjamin? You said something
09:48:01 20 before Benjamin, what did you say?

21 A. C Benjamin. Benjamin C. That is the way we used to refer
22 to him.

23 Q. Seal, is that what you're saying?

24 A. No. Not CO Benjamin. That was C Benjamin. That was
09:48:26 25 different from CO Benjamin. CO Benjamin was different.

26 Q. Mr Witness, when you say C, do you know how to spell that?

27 A. No.

28 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we would either say it's the
29 letter C or it is a phonetic of the sound of C which might be

1 S-E-E or S-E-I. That would be all we could offer you on that:

2 Q. Mr Witness, when these people came into your village and
3 took you to the barri, what happened at the barri?

09:49:19

4 A. From the time we were all assembled they told us that -
5 after they had spoken to us they said they had come to liberate
6 us from the government that was in power and after they had
7 spoken to us they took me and some of my sisters and other women
8 who were in the village, together with men, and they took us out
9 of the village and went with us.

09:49:52

10 Q. When they were speaking to you at the barri, what language
11 were they using, if you know?

12 A. It was Liberian English.

13 Q. How did you know that it was Liberian English?

09:50:22

14 A. Well, for us, Sierra Leone, if you are talking to somebody
15 and you say, "My man", for them they will say, "My meh". So I
16 knew that those people were speaking a different language.

17 Q. What made you think it was Liberian English?

09:51:01

18 A. Well, at that time many of our people from Pujehun used to
19 go to Liberia and Liberians used to come to us to transact
20 business, so through that I knew the Liberian language, so I knew
21 that they were from Liberia.

22 Q. When you were naming some of the people you could remember
23 one of them you said was C0 SK Zoro Coin. Did you come to learn
24 what the C0 meant?

09:51:20

25 A. Yes.

26 MR ANYAH: I do not recall the witness attaching a C0
27 before the SK previously.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, it was SK according to my notes, Ms
29 Hollis.

1 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: He did speak of another CO Benjamin who
2 was different, but certainly not CO SK Zoro Coin.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Ms Hollis, if you look it's at line 18 of
4 page 7 of my font.

09:51:57 5 MS HOLLIS: Thank you, your Honours. I apologise for that:

6 Q. Mr Witness, did you learn if there was any leader among the
7 people who came to your village?

8 A. Yes, ma'am.

9 Q. Who was that?

09:52:19 10 A. They said CO SK Zoro Coin.

11 Q. How did you learn he was the leader?

12 A. Well, they told us that they were the leaders and he was
13 the commanding officer.

14 Q. You said they told you that they were the leaders and he
09:52:47 15 was the commanding officer. What do you mean when you say they
16 told you they were the leaders?

17 A. Well, what they told us was that Foday Sankoh was the
18 leader for the war that they had brought to Sierra Leone, but
19 those who went to our village, they said he was their commanding
09:53:18 20 officer, he was their commander.

21 Q. You told the Court that after they had gathered you at the
22 barri they took you and others away. How many people were taken
23 away?

24 A. Well, we were many. We were more than 50, those of us who
09:53:42 25 were taken out of the village.

26 Q. And what was the gender of those who were taken away?

27 A. Well, first the young ones they told us that they were
28 going to take us to the base to be trained, together with some
29 girls. There were some women who were captured. Those were

1 young women. They took them to be their wives and that they were
2 going to go with them to where they were.

3 Q. Now the young ones they were taking for training, what was
4 the gender of those people? Were they males, females, or both?

09:54:46 5 A. Well, on that day it was only male that were taken to the
6 base on that day.

7 Q. What were the ages of the males that were taken for
8 training?

9 A. Well, some of them were ten, 11, 14, 20. For me, I was
09:55:19 10 above 20 years.

11 Q. You said that females were taken as wives. What were the
12 ages of the females that were taken as wives?

13 A. Well, they too - like one of my sisters, she was very
14 young. She was about seven to eight. She was going to school.
09:55:50 15 The other one was about 11 to 12 years old and the others 15, 16
16 years, 18 years, most of them.

17 Q. Your sister that was young and going to school, the one
18 that you said was seven or eight, did you ever see her again
19 after that?

09:56:25 20 A. Up to now we don't know where she is.

21 Q. And the sister that was about 11 or 12 years old, did you
22 ever see her again?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And when you saw her again what, if anything, did she tell
09:56:47 25 you?

26 MR ANYAH: Madam President, could we have some foundation
27 please. Where did he see the sister? How many years from when
28 she was captured did he see her? What is her name?

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: I am sure counsel is coming to that,

1 Mr Anyah

2 MS HOLLIS: I would also point out that is not foundation
3 for this question:

4 Q. Now, Mr Witness, would you please tell us when you saw --

09:57:16 5 A. Yes, ma'am.

6 Q. -- your sister again was that --

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Have we established that he did?

8 MS HOLLIS: Yes.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. I was distracted.

09:57:28 10 MS HOLLIS:

11 Q. When you saw your sister again what, if anything, did she
12 tell you?

13 A. Yes. She told us that the very same people who went to the
14 village, who captured all of us, she said one of them turned her
09:57:50 15 into his wife. She was with him.

16 Q. Now how was it that you were able to see your sister - this
17 sister - again?

18 A. Well, she was with the man who captured us, because the man
19 was a Liberian according to what she told us, but at the time
09:58:26 20 that the Sierra Leone Government pressurised the RUF fighters in
21 Pujehun District, that was 1991, the first retreat into Liberia
22 from Sierra Leone, she hid away from the man and went into the
23 bush, together with her companions. They were there up to the
24 time we came around the Soro Gbema area, Pujehun District. She
09:59:03 25 heard that there were people in the towns, and people who were in
26 the bush when they heard that they came out of the bush and so I
27 met her in one of the villages. That was where I saw her.

28 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis, I didn't quite get the name of
29 this area where the witness was in Pujehun District.

1 MS HOLLIS:

2 Q. Mr Witness, could you repeat the area in Pujehun District
3 where your sister went to hide away?

4 A. Sorie Gbema Chiefdom.

09:59:44 5 Q. Mr Witness, do you know the spelling of that chiefdom?

6 A. No, ma'am.

7 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, the Prosecution believes that the
8 spelling of that chiefdom is S-O-R-I-E G-B-E-M-A:

9 Q. Now can you tell us, if you know, how long after she had
10:00:17 10 been captured did you reunite with your sister? If you don't
11 know, tell us you don't know.

12 A. It had been up to nine to ten months.

13 Q. Mr Witness, you were telling the Court that some young men
14 were chosen to be taken for training. Where were you taken for
10:00:55 15 training?

16 A. They took us to Gisiwulo, Makpele Chiefdom.

17 Q. And how did you travel from your village to Gisiwulo?

18 A. Well, from our village we crossed the River Moa, and that
19 is at Moala, and we went to Zimmi Makpele and from Zimmi Makpele
10:01:45 20 they took us to Gisiwulo.

21 Q. And how did you travel? By what mode of transportation did
22 you move from your village to Gisiwulo?

23 A. From our village to the ferry we walked and from the ferry
24 to Gisiwulo we were in a vehicle. I was in a vehicle.

10:02:22 25 MS HOLLIS: Your honours, some spellings for you. Gisiwulo
26 would be G-I-S-I-W-U-L-O and the chiefdom Makpele is
27 M-A-K-P-E-L-E:

28 Q. Mr Witness, Gisiwulo and Makpele Chiefdom, what district is
29 that in?

1 A. Pujehun District.

2 Q. Mr Witness, as you were walking from your village being
3 taken for training, did you try to escape?

4 A. No, I did not attempt. I did not attempt escaping.

10:03:49 5 Q. Why not?

6 A. Because where they took us to, that is Moala, some of our
7 brothers attempted to escape. When they were captured I saw them
8 being killed and dumped into the river. From there they took us
9 and put us into the vehicle, so I never thought of such a plan
10 any more from that point to escape.

10:04:20

11 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we believe the spelling of Moala
12 would be M-O-A-L-A:

13 Q. What happened when you arrived at this training base at
14 Gisiwulo?

10:04:35

15 A. When we entered Gisiwulo, they took us to a camp which they
16 had constructed in the bush by the field. After they had taken
17 down our names, from me where I was born and what was the name of
18 my father and my mother's name and the year of my birth, after
19 they had taken down all of those details they took me to that
20 bush and they put me into the house and they told me that was
21 where I was to be for the training. So, in the morning they
22 called formation in the field. They said we were to go there for
23 the training and all of us assembled there.

10:05:20

24 Q. Mr Witness, who was it who was taking down this
25 information, your name, your father's name, your place of birth,
26 your date of birth? Who was doing that?

10:05:45

27 A. It was Chico Mayer.

28 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness indicate
29 the gender for this person.

1 MS HOLLIS:

2 Q. Chico Mayer, was this person a male or a female?

3 A. A male. He was the training adjutant.

4 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we would spell that Chico, first
10:06:21 5 name, C-H-I-C-O, last name Mayer M-A-Y-E-R:

6 Q. Mr Witness, did you learn how it was that Chico Mayer was
7 there at that training base?

8 A. Yes, he himself told me that he was one of the Sierra
9 Leonean soldiers who was assigned at the border - at the Liberian
10:07:03 10 border. Initially when the rebels entered he was captured but,
11 because they knew that he had some knowledge in the training and
12 they wanted to train more people to join the RUF, he was
13 encouraged and taken to the base to be there as the training
14 adjutant.

10:07:30 15 Q. You also said that after they had taken all of the details
16 about you they put you in a house and told you that was where you
17 would be for the training. This house, were you alone in that
18 house, or were there other people in the house with you?

19 A. We were many. We were many. It was one platoon. They
10:07:56 20 said I was to go to the A Company. That was where the company
21 base was. That was the hut for the company base. They said I
22 was to be there. We were many. It was a big booth that was
23 built in the bush.

24 Q. How long were you at this training base for training?

10:08:23 25 A. Almost two months.

26 Q. During this two months, did you learn how it was that the
27 other people in your house came to be there at the training base?

28 A. Yes, all of us were there, just like the way I was there.
29 Many of us were there and we were undergoing the same training.

1 Q. And the other people in your house, did you learn how they
2 came to be at the training base?

3 A. Yes. All of us used to discuss amongst ourselves. This
4 person will say, for example, that, "I was captured in this and
10:09:20 5 this place and I was brought here for training" and I too will
6 say, "I was captured at Barri, Jeoma" and some other person will
7 say, "I was captured in this place", so we were from different
8 places.

9 Q. While you were at the training base what type of training
10:09:40 10 did you receive?

11 A. Well, they taught me guerrilla training. I underwent the
12 guerrilla training.

13 Q. And what do you mean when you say guerrilla training?

14 A. Guerrilla training, they said it was a different kind of
10:10:14 15 training than the military because a guerrilla should go and
16 fight against the government army and that a guerrilla is not a
17 national army and if you are a guerrilla you are to live in the
18 bush and you should do everything for yourself in the bush.

19 Q. What sort of things did they teach you?

10:10:44 20 A. They taught me how to fight against my enemy, how to fire
21 arms, how to escape from the enemy.

22 Q. What types of arms did they teach you to fire?

23 A. They taught me how to fire AK-47 and they also told me how
24 to fire RPG and I was taught how to fire GMG and I was taught how
10:11:23 25 to fire AA, BZT, bazooka, many.

26 Q. Mr Witness, did they tell you what GMG means, what kind of
27 weapon that is?

28 A. That was what they used to tell us initially, but they said
29 the real name for it was GPMG, German purpose machine gun.

1 Q. And did they tell you what RPG meant?

2 A. Yes. They said it was a rocket propelled grenade.

3 Q. AA, did they tell you what that meant?

4 A. Yes. They said it was anti-aircraft.

10:12:24 5 Q. And BZT, did they tell you what that was?

6 A. Yes, they said it did the same kind of work, but it was
7 more - it was the same kind of job that it did just like AA, but
8 it was more powerful than the AA.

9 Q. And you mentioned a bazooka. Did they tell you what that
10:12:48 10 was used for?

11 A. Yes. They said that too was just like the rocket propelled
12 grenade, but it had more power than the rocket propelled grenade
13 because that was capable of destroying a war tank, the one that
14 the soldiers had, that thing they had that had the chain. They
10:13:16 15 said RPG could not cut it, but bazooka could do that.

16 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I apologise for interrupting
17 but with respect to GPMG I heard witness say general purpose
18 machine gun and I see German appears on the record. I heard
19 general.

10:13:39 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: I heard German.

21 MS HOLLIS: I heard German. German purpose.

22 MR ANYAH: The interpreter said German, but I heard the
23 witness say general.

24 MS HOLLIS: I heard the witness say German purpose.

10:13:53 25 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: The witness did say German purpose.

26 That's what I heard anyway.

27 MS HOLLIS: Me as well.

28 Q. Mr Witness, who was it who was teaching you these things?

29 A. It was the training instructors.

1 Q. And do you know what group or groups these training
2 instructors belonged to?

3 A. Yes, they were Liberians.

4 Q. And do you know what group they belonged to?

10:14:37 5 A. Yes, they said they were NPFL soldiers.

6 Q. Now, you said you were in the house or in a house of
7 a company and there were beaucoup people in the house with you.
8 When you underwent this training can you tell the Court how many
9 people were undergoing the training at Gisiwulo?

10:15:03 10 A. We were more than 1,000.

11 Q. And what was the gender of these people who were undergoing
12 this training?

13 A. They were males, we were in our own camp, and there were
14 females and they were in their own camp.

10:15:32 15 Q. And the females, if you know, what kind of training were
16 they receiving?

17 A. They too - all of us were undergoing the same training.
18 They were being taught how to fight, how to manoeuvre from the
19 enemy, how to fire a gun. All of the trainings that we
10:15:55 20 undertook, they too undertook the same.

21 Q. What were the ages of the people being trained at this
22 camp?

23 A. Please repeat that.

24 Q. What were the ages of the people being trained at Gisiwulo?

10:16:22 25 A. Well, earlier on I told you that some were up to ten years,
26 some were 11, 14 years, 18 years, 20, 22. That was it.

27 Q. While you were at this camp for two months, did you ever
28 refuse to take training?

29 A. No, nobody would refuse. In that camp you would not

1 refuse. Because even those who attempted to escape, who
2 attempted to escape from the base, when they were captured they
3 would bring them right in our presence and they would kill one or
4 two of them just to set an example, so if somebody said you were
10:17:27 5 not going to train, you refused being trained and that you were
6 not sick, they will beat you until you will say, "Well, I will go
7 on - I will go on the training." They will punish you severely.

8 Q. While you were at this camp did you have any visitors to
9 the camp?

10:17:46 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Who?

12 A. Even Foday Sankoh, at a point in time he visited us there.
13 Then some of the Liberian commanders used to come there and train
14 us at times for an hour or two hours and they would return.

10:18:19 15 Q. At the point in time that you were at this camp did you
16 know who Foday Sankoh was?

17 A. Yes, they used to tell us that the war that he had brought
18 to Sierra Leone, that is those who captured us, and when we were
19 being trained at the base they said their leader was Foday
10:18:47 20 Sankoh.

21 Q. You said some Liberian commanders would come to the camp.
22 Do you remember the names of any of these commanders?

23 A. Yes, like One Man One used to go there.

24 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat this
10:19:10 25 name.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter asks you to
27 repeat the name, please.

28 THE WITNESS: One Man One used to go there. CO Baday, used
29 to go there. CO Mon Ami used to go there. Foday Sankoh himself

1 went there.

2 MS HOLLIS:

3 Q. Mr Witness, can you help us, do you know how to spell
4 Baday?

10:19:44 5 A. No, ma'am.

6 Q. Could you say it for us again, please?

7 A. CO Baday.

8 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we would only be able to guess at
9 it. Phonetically it would be B-A-D-A-Y:

10:20:08 10 Q. Mr Witness, did you learn, who was One Man One?

11 A. Well, One Man One, what he told us at the base, he himself,
12 while all of us were in the formation, he said the war that
13 entered Pujehun District, that he was the commander for all of
14 the fighters.

10:20:42 15 Q. Did you learn what group he belonged to?

16 A. Yes. He said he was an NPFL soldier.

17 Q. Did you learn his nationality?

18 A. Yes. He said he was a Gio man.

19 Q. And from what country?

10:21:00 20 A. He said Nimba County.

21 Q. Did he tell you what country that is in?

22 A. Yes. He said it was Liberia.

23 Q. You mentioned CO Baday. Who was he?

24 A. He too was a Gio man. According to CO Baday, he said One
10:21:27 25 Man One was his elder brother.

26 Q. And did he tell you what group he belonged to?

27 A. Yes. He said he too was an NPFL soldier.

28 Q. Did you learn what country he was from?

29 A. Yes. He said he was from Liberia.

1 Q. You said that a person you called CO Mon Ami also visited
2 the camp. Who was CO Mon Ami?

3 A. Well, CO Mon Ami, according to him, he said all of them
4 came from Liberia. He said they had fought the Liberian war,
10:22:22 5 together with the NPFL, but that he was one of the Special Forces
6 from Gambia.

7 Q. Please go ahead.

8 A. He said he was one of the Special Forces from Gambia and
9 that they were the ones who fought the Liberian war. So,
10:22:48 10 together with the Liberians, they were the ones who entered into
11 Sierra Leone with the war. And that he was one of the training
12 instructors who used to go and train us at the base.

13 Q. Train you at what base?

14 A. Gisiwulo base.

10:23:16 15 Q. Did he explain to you what he meant when he said he was a
16 Special Forces?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. What did he tell you?

19 A. He said they were the ones who trained together with Foday
10:23:35 20 Sankoh, Charles Taylor. He said they trained together, all of
21 them.

22 Q. Now, just to be clear for the record, I would like to go
23 back to something you said earlier when you were talking about
24 what was done to people who tried to escape from the base. On my
10:23:56 25 font it is page 20, 13 to line 20. You said, "They would bring
26 them right in our presence and they would kill one or two just to
27 set an example". Who was it who brought them and killed one or
28 two?

29 A. It was the training instructors from Liberians. The

1 Liberians who used to train us.

2 Q. And you also said, "They will beat you until you will say,
3 'Well, I will go on. I will go on training' ". Who would beat
4 you?

10:24:37 5 A. The training instructors from Liberia.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah?

7 MR ANYAH: Yes, just to be more accurate, it might have
8 been an oversight by counsel opposite, I think the witness's
9 responses were in reference to people who refused to take
10:24:58 10 training and not in reference to people who tried to escape.

11 There is a distinction there between the two. I think --

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: The question was, "You also said they
13 beat you until you said you would go on".

14 MR ANYAH: No, the reason I point it out is when counsel
10:25:20 15 began this line of questioning her question to the witness at my
16 page 23, line 20, was, "Now, just to be clear for the record, I
17 would like to go back to something you said earlier when you were
18 talking about what was done to people who tried to escape from
19 the base", and then we went back to the witness's prior evidence.
10:25:41 20 The witness's prior evidence was in respect of people who refused
21 training and not people who tried to escape. It's a minor
22 distinction, but I just point it out.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I recall evidence about those
24 who tried to escape and the one or two who were killed and those
10:26:02 25 who refused --

26 MR ANYAH: I agree. That evidence --

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: -- if they were not sick. Now, what is
28 the distinction you are drawing?

29 MR ANYAH: The distinction is the passage we have just read

1 out - the passage counsel has just read and asked the witness to
2 confirm his answers in that passage at page 20, what were
3 referred to at page 20, at my lines 14 through 22, when the
4 witness gives an answer there, that response given by the witness
10:26:29 5 was only in respect of those who refused training. It did not
6 pertain to those who tried to escape.

7 MS HOLLIS: Perhaps it will help if I simply read what I
8 have on LiveNote. The witness's answer was "Oh, no" --

9 MR ANYAH: But we have to read the question. That is the
10:26:45 10 key thing.

11 MS HOLLIS: No, we have to read the answer because I can
12 ask him about what he has said. So, let us look at the answer.

13 MR ANYAH: Well, Madam President, with respect we can read
14 the answer, but the issue is the question. What was he
10:26:57 15 responding to? If we are going to say --

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please refer me to the exact question
17 that you are objecting to, Mr Anyah.

18 MR ANYAH: Yes, Madam President. The question - and I am
19 using a 12 point font - appears on my page 20, starting at line
10:27:11 20 12. That is where the question and answer sequence begins. The
21 question was, "While you were at this camp for two months, did
22 you ever refuse to take training?" The witness then gives a
23 response about what would happen to those who refused to give
24 training. He says - he speaks about those who tried to escape,
10:27:32 25 but then he says, "They will bring you right in our presence and
26 they will kill you". Now, there is a distinction between a
27 question that asks about those trying to escape and a question
28 that asks about those that refused training.

29 MS HOLLIS: May I be heard?

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: I do not think it's necessary, Ms Hollis.
2 There are two distinct situations in that answer and I consider
3 you are entitled to clarify both those distinct situations.

4 MS HOLLIS: Thank you. The witness in fact, I believe, had
10:28:10 5 answered my questions about that:

6 Q. Mr Witness, what year was it that you concluded your
7 training at Gisiwulo?

8 A. It was in 1991.

9 Q. After you had been captured and trained, were you told what
10:28:38 10 group you were now a member of?

11 A. They said - yes, they said I was a junior commando RUF
12 fighter.

13 Q. And after you were trained and became a member of the RUF,
14 how long did you remain a member of the RUF?

10:29:08 15 A. I was a member right throughout from 1991 right up to the
16 end of the disarmament.

17 Q. What year was it that the end of the disarmament occurred,
18 in your experience?

19 A. 2002.

10:29:37 20 Q. Now, you mentioned that they told you you were a junior
21 commando. Did they explain to you what they meant by junior
22 commando?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. What did they tell you?

10:29:54 25 A. They said the RUF had three categories. One was the
26 Special Forces; that is those who trained together with Foday
27 Sankoh and Charles Taylor, they were the Special Forces. Those
28 who were captured and trained in Liberia, they were referred to
29 as the vanguards and they were the ones who trained us in Sierra

1 Leone and they were the ones who captured us. So we were
2 referred to as the junior commandos, and so we had the Special
3 Forces and the vanguards and we also had the junior commandos.

10:30:55

4 Q. After you had finished your training, to what district were
5 you assigned?

6 A. I was still in the Pujehun District.

7 Q. How long did you remain assigned in Pujehun District?

8 A. I was there from 1991 to 1994.

10:31:26

9 Q. And what was your job while you were assigned in
10 Pujehun District?

11 A. I was there as a fighter. I used to fight.

12 Q. When you had finished your training, who was your
13 commander?

10:31:50

14 A. Well, at that time the one with whom I was, that is my
15 immediate commander, was SK Zoro Coin.

16 Q. In 1991, when you were in Pujehun District, who was the
17 overall commander on the ground in that district?

18 A. It was Scorpion. We used to call him One Man One.

10:32:23

19 Q. Did you know any other names for One Man One, who was also
20 known as Scorpion? Did you know him by any other names?

21 A. Apart from the Scorpion, or One Man One, I did not know any
22 other name.

23 Q. In the unit to which you were assigned, how many people
24 were assigned to that unit?

10:32:50

25 A. We were many. We were up to 500, 600 even.

26 Q. And to what group or groups did the other fighters with you
27 belong?

28 A. Well, at that time all of us were there as RUF fighters,
29 but we were divided into targets, companies, just like that.

1 Q. Now in Pujehun District in 1992, who was the overall
2 commander on the ground?

3 A. In 1992?

4 Q. That's correct?

10:33:51 5 A. Well, in 1992 CO Patrick Lamin had taken over.

6 Q. And do you know when it was that he took over?

7 A. It was in late 1992.

8 Q. And prior to that time, prior to the time Patrick Lamin
9 took over, who was the overall commander on the ground?

10:34:25 10 A. Well, it was One Man One, Scorpion.

11 Q. And who was Patrick Lamin?

12 A. He was a Special Forces, a Sierra Leonean.

13 Q. You have told the Court that while you were in training
14 Foday Sankoh came to the training base. During the time you were
10:34:50 15 in Pujehun District, from 1991 to 1994, during that time did you
16 have any other contact with Foday Sankoh?

17 A. Yes, I had seen him beside the time I was at the base
18 undergoing training. After my graduation, I later saw him again
19 in Zimmi and later I also saw him in Bo Gendema.

10:35:25 20 Q. Now, first of all let's address when you saw him in Zimmi.
21 Do you remember what year that was?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What year?

24 A. It was in 1991.

10:35:41 25 Q. And did you learn why he was in Zimmi?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. Why?

28 A. He came to see his soldiers, according to what he said,
29 because at any time he came he will call most of the soldiers or

1 all of the soldiers to speak to them and he will inform them that
2 he had brought some arms and ammunition and some medicine for us.

3 Q. When you saw him in Zimmi, at that point in time did he
4 bring arms and ammunition and medicines?

10:36:26 5 A. Yes, that was what he himself said.

6 Q. And did he tell you where he obtained the arms and
7 ammunition and medicines?

8 A. Yes, he said he brought them from Gbarnga.

9 Q. And did he tell you from whom he received these materials?

10:36:48 10 A. Yes, he said they were from his brother, Charles Taylor.

11 That was what he used to say.

12 Q. Do you know how long he stayed in Zimmi on that occasion?

13 A. Yes, he was there for about two weeks, up to that.

14 Q. At that time where was he based, if you know?

10:37:14 15 A. Well, they prepared a place for him in Zimmi because there
16 was a special compound in Zimmi. It was a very nice compound.

17 That was where they made his own place. They called the place
18 the Executive Mansion and so that was where he used to lodge.

19 Q. You said he would come to visit in Pujehun District. Do

10:37:44 20 you know where he was based when he was not at Pujehun District?

21 A. Yes, he said he was based in Gbarnga.

22 Q. You also mentioned seeing him at a place you called

23 Gendema. Your Honours, we believe that would be spelled

24 G-E-N-D-E-M-A. Where was Gendema?

10:38:13 25 A. Well, Gendema is in Sierra Leone, close to the Liberian

26 border. It is just a bridge that separates the two countries and

27 just when you cross over the bridge from the Liberian side, that

28 is the first village that you enter on the Sierra Leonean side.

29 Q. And in what district?

1 A. In Pujehun District.

2 Q. And what happened at the time you met him in Gendema?

3 A. Well, he had come there because at that time the enemies
4 had started attacking his soldiers who entered with the war. So
10:38:59 5 he brought ammunition at that time again at Bo Gendema.

6 Q. Do you know who he was referring to when he said his
7 soldiers who entered with the war?

8 A. Yes. He said the RUF and the NPFL soldiers.

9 Q. And tell us what year was this?

10:39:40 10 A. That was now going towards the end of 1991.

11 Q. During the time you were in Pujehun District were there any
12 other occasions when you saw Foday Sankoh there?

13 A. Well, apart from those three times that I saw him
14 face-to-face, I did not see him again until 1994.

10:40:14 15 Q. You have mentioned that Foday Sankoh would bring arms and
16 ammunition when he came to Pujehun District. Were you receiving
17 arms and ammunition from anyone else while you were in
18 Pujehun District?

19 A. Yes.

10:40:31 20 Q. From who?

21 A. One Man One too, the one who was the commander for the NPFL
22 fighters in Pujehun District. He too used to bring ammunition.

23 Q. You mentioned earlier there was a time you said the first
24 time that the RUF were forced out of Sierra Leone into Liberia.

10:41:01 25 While you were in Pujehun District how many times were you pushed
26 out of Sierra Leone into Liberia?

27 A. Well, they pushed us out up to three times. We would go
28 and return. We would go into Liberia and come back inside.

29 Q. When you went to Liberia --

1 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis, sorry to interrupt, this may
2 or may not be important. You asked the witness about arms and
3 ammunition and his answer related only to ammunition. I don't
4 know if this is important to your case, but could you perhaps
10:41:43 5 clarify.

6 MS HOLLIS: Thank you, Justice Sebutinde.

7 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Regarding One Man One.

8 MS HOLLIS:

9 Q. Mr Witness, you have talked about One Man One bringing
10:41:53 10 ammunition into Pujehun District. In addition to ammunition did
11 he bring anything else into Pujehun District?

12 A. Yes. He used to bring arms. He used to bring medicines
13 too.

14 Q. What kind of arms did he bring into Pujehun District?

10:42:19 15 A. He used to bring some heavy weapons that were mounted into
16 vehicles like BZTs, AAs. He would bring RPGs, he would bring
17 rockets and we saw automatic rifles, things like AK-47 and the
18 rounds. So we saw all of those. He used to bring them.

19 Q. Did he ever tell you where he was obtaining these arms and
10:42:50 20 ammunition?

21 A. Yes, he said he brought them from Bomi Hills in Liberia.

22 Q. Did he tell you what was at Bomi Hills?

23 A. Yes. He said that was where their headquarters was.

24 Q. Whose headquarters?

10:43:15 25 A. NPFL headquarters.

26 Q. These times that you were pushed from Sierra Leone into
27 Liberia, you said you were pushed in there about three times.
28 The first time you were pushed into Liberia, do you remember what
29 year that was?

1 A. Yes. It was still in 1991.

2 Q. How long did you remain inside Liberia?

3 A. Well, at that particular moment we crossed over but we did
4 not even spend up to one week there, then we returned back
10:44:04 5 inside.

6 Q. How were you able to come back into Sierra Leone?

7 A. We fought against the enemies on the border area until the
8 time we captured where they were based at Bo Gendema, so they too
9 retreated. The soldiers retreated. Then we also entered. We
10:44:31 10 entered back into Sierra Leone. That is the RUF and the NPFL.

11 Q. And the second time you were pushed into Liberia, do you
12 remember when that was?

13 A. Yes. It was still in 1991.

14 Q. And what happened on that occasion?

10:44:58 15 A. Well, at that time we were pushed far - further a bit
16 because we went even beyond Sinje. We went to Tiene, we went to
17 Sinje and from there we were put into a truck. They said we
18 should go and get more advanced training in Bomi Hills, so we
19 were taken to Bomi Hills.

10:45:25 20 Q. If I could just stop you for a moment. Your Honours, the
21 towns he has mentioned, the Prosecution would suggest the
22 spelling of Tiene as T-I-E-N-E and of Sinje as S-I-N-J-E. You
23 said that you were put into a truck. Who put you into the truck?

24 A. It was One Man One.

10:45:53 25 Q. And you said, "They said we should go and get more advanced
26 training in Bomi Hills." Who said you should go and get more
27 advanced training?

28 A. It was One Man One.

29 Q. So what happened then when you went to Bomi Hills?

1 A. Well, when we went to Bomi Hills we were trained there. We
2 were there for up to a month. And at that time the Sierra
3 Leonean soldiers, together with the ULIMO, all of those areas
4 where we were put into the truck up to Sinje, they advanced
10:46:39 5 towards all of those areas. That is the enemies, the ULIMO and
6 the Sierra Leone soldiers. So we were again put into a truck up
7 to the number of a platoon. We were given arms and ammunition
8 and everything and together with Rebel King they said we should
9 come and fight against the enemies.

10:47:02 10 Q. Now if I could just clarify some things. First of all, how
11 many RUF were taken to Bomi Hills for this advanced training?

12 A. We were more than five to six hundred that were
13 transported. We were up to that.

14 Q. And what kind of advanced training did you receive at Bomi
10:47:32 15 Hills?

16 A. They went and taught us again how to fire the AK, how to be
17 brave enough to fire the RPG, the bazooka, the AA, the BZT,
18 mines. So they taught us all of those.

19 Q. Can you tell the Court what you mean when you say mines?

10:48:04 20 A. Yes. A mine was something like a plate, round in shape.
21 Something like a disc, round in shape. They will - they taught
22 us how to go and set it in front of a truck, that is if soldiers
23 were advancing towards your zone to attack you, we will go,
24 advance towards their zone and then we will go and set it on the
10:48:40 25 road in front of the truck, so if the truck rode over it it will
26 just blast and the whole vehicle will get destroyed.

27 And there was another one that was smaller in shape.
28 Something like the shape of my palm. Those ones, we would go and
29 set them by the bypass road, that is the bush paths. So if we

1 set them there, if somebody walked over it it would just cut that
2 person's limbs off.

3 Q. You also said that because ULIMO and Sierra Leone soldiers
4 were together - the enemy, you called them - that they put you in
10:49:23 5 a truck up to a platoon and you were given arms and ammunition.
6 Now, first of all, who put you into the truck?

7 A. It was the NPFL soldiers who put us in a truck in Sinje to
8 go to Bomi Hills for advanced training.

9 Q. But you were talking about being put into a truck again up
10:49:52 10 to the number of a platoon. You were given arms and ammunition,
11 "and together with Rebel King they said we should come and fight
12 against the enemies." Now at that time, who put you in the truck
13 to go and fight against the enemies?

14 A. Well, at that time it was Oliver Varney, One Man One.

10:50:26 15 Those NPFL senior commanders who were at the barracks.

16 Q. And who was Oliver Varney?

17 A. Oliver Varney was one of Charles Taylor's generals.

18 Q. You said that they put you into a truck up the number of a
19 platoon. How many people are in a platoon?

10:51:01 20 A. Well, we were up to 62.

21 Q. Who gave you the arms and ammunition?

22 A. Well, it was Oliver Varney.

23 Q. Then you said you were together with Rebel King. Who was
24 Rebel King?

10:51:21 25 A. Well, Rebel King was an NPFL fighter.

26 Q. And what was his position on this mission?

27 A. He was one of the senior commanders amongst the front-line
28 commanders who were fighting.

29 Q. So then what happened after they gave you the arms and

1 ammunition and put you in the truck and sent you with Rebel King?

2 A. So we went to the front line and we went and fought against
3 the ULIMO and the soldiers up to the time we pushed them over to
4 the Sierra Leone-Liberian border, but we did not make it to cross
10:52:15 5 over. They did not give us the chance to cross over. So we too
6 took a bypass and we crossed over around Bomi area and we crossed
7 to Fairo. That is we crossed over the river and we captured the
8 Fairo area and later they retreated. They left the area where we
9 wanted.

10:52:39 10 Q. Now, you say that "we crossed over to the Fairo area". Who
11 was it who crossed over to the Fairo area?

12 A. The RUF and the NPFL soldiers.

13 Q. And where is Fairo?

14 A. Fairo is in Sierra Leone, in the Soro Gbema Chiefdom,
10:53:07 15 Pujehun District.

16 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we believe that they are spelling
17 Fairo correctly on the record, F-A-I-R-O:

18 Q. So once you arrived at Fairo, and you captured Fairo, did
19 you ever - were you ever pushed back out of Sierra Leone into
10:53:30 20 Liberia again?

21 A. Yes, we went, but at that time we did not even spend up to
22 one week and then we returned. We did not go that far. We did
23 not allow them to push us that far again and later we returned.

24 Q. And can you tell us when it was you were pushed into
10:53:57 25 Liberia for the third time?

26 A. It was then in early 1992.

27 Q. When you crossed back into Sierra Leone from Bomi Hills,
28 did all of the RUF fighters cross back with you?

29 A. Not all of them crossed, because we were many. We were

1 many. It was few who now crossed and so many of them stayed in
2 Liberia with the NPFL soldiers.

3 Q. In addition to the times that you were pushed out of
4 Pujehun District into Liberia, while you were in Pujehun District
10:54:46 5 were there any other times that the RUF went into Liberia?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And do you recall when that was?

8 A. It was in 1992.

9 Q. And why did they go into Liberia at that time?

10:55:10 10 A. Well, at that time we too had blocked the road, that is the
11 main route leading - that was between the Sierra Leone-Liberian
12 border, so the ULIMO and the Sierra Leone soldiers crossed using
13 another angle and entered into Liberia and so they too were
14 trying to cut off our supply line and the supply link between the

10:55:44 15 RUF and the NPFL and so General Devon came. At that time CO
16 Patrick Lamin was now in charge of the RUF in Sierra Leone, so he
17 came to us and they went to the combat camp in Gong, where we
18 were based, so they called for a formation and he told us that
19 Charles Taylor had sent him for them to come and tell Patrick
10:56:25 20 Lamin to give some manpower from Patrick Lamin so that they would
21 go and help the NPFL fighters to stop the ULIMO from cutting off
22 our supply line.

23 MS HOLLIS: Madam President, Gonohun is G-O-N-O-H-U-N and
24 General Devon is D-E-V-O-N:

10:56:47 25 Q. Where was Gonohun?

26 A. Gonohun is in the same Soro Gbema Chiefdom in
27 Pujehun District.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: I don't think we got the spelling of one
29 of the chiefdoms in an earlier answer. Perhaps I will ask you to

1 clarify, Ms Hollis. That is the area that the witness mentioned
2 at the beginning of his evidence.

3 MS HOLLIS: Madam President, we are getting our reference
4 from the map that is S14 and it is spelled S-O-R-O G-B-E-M-A:

10:57:37 5 Q. What happened after General Devon came and told Patrick
6 Lamin that Charles Taylor wanted him to send RUF to Liberia to
7 fight against ULIMO?

8 A. Well, they wanted to cut off our supply line. That is
9 between us and the NPFL. So from there what happened was that
10:58:11 10 Patrick Lamin arranged an RUF manpower. He organised up to 150
11 armed men and then there was a brother of ours called Steward
12 whom he made commander over them and then they were taken along
13 with - along by General Devon.

14 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: What is the name of this brother? I
10:58:46 15 didn't hear the interpreter well.

16 MS HOLLIS:

17 Q. Mr Witness, could you tell us again the name of the brother
18 who was made commander?

19 A. Yes. Steward.

10:58:57 20 Q. Can you help us with the spelling of that name?

21 A. I do not know, sir.

22 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Say the name again.

23 THE WITNESS: Steward.

24 MS HOLLIS: What I am hearing, your Honours, is
10:59:20 25 S-T-E-W-A-R-D.

26 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Like Stewart?

27 MS HOLLIS: Yes, that's what I am hearing:

28 Q. Do you know how long these 150 RUF remained in Liberia
29 fighting against ULIMO?

1 A. Yes, they were there for up to four months.

2 Q. And do you know in what year or years they were there
3 fighting?

4 A. Yes. It was still in 1992.

10:59:58 5 Q. During the time that the NPFL was in Pujehun District can
6 you tell the judges how the civilians in Pujehun District were
7 treated?

8 A. Yes. It was bad. Because at that time if you had said you
9 came to liberate somebody, but you forcefully captured that
11:00:31 10 person and took that person along for training, you took that
11 person's wife and converted that wife into your own wife, take
12 the person's property and convert it into your own property and
13 kill people amongst them, so it was bad.

14 Q. And who was it who was doing these things in
11:00:55 15 Pujehun District?

16 A. It was the Liberians who entered, who brought the war, the
17 NPFL soldiers.

18 Q. Now, you have mentioned vanguards as a group or a category
19 in the RUF. While you were in Pujehun District do you recall any
11:01:20 20 incidents involving vanguards?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. What do you recall?

23 A. Well, some vanguards, we killed them. Like for even me,
24 sitting here, myself, Gibriil Massaquoi and some other people, we
11:01:48 25 killed them. We killed up to 26 of them.

26 Q. And why did you kill them?

27 A. Well, after our brothers had gone to Liberia and fought
28 alongside them but they could not make it, and by then the ULIMO
29 had finally succeeded in cutting off our supply line we no longer

1 had a link with the NPFL, not at all at that time, so we did not
2 have ways or means to get any more ammunition. The only way we
3 could make it was to go where Sierra Leone soldiers were, fight
4 against them and capture the place and whatever we captured from
11:02:36 5 them, be it arms and ammunition, that was what we lived on. And
6 we were there and those vanguards who had stayed with us, some of
7 the Liberians and even some of our brother Sierra Leoneans, the
8 same system that those men who had entered brought was what they
9 were still doing.

11:03:03 10 Our families were there. Some of them will go to the bush
11 and find a place there as a hide-out. They will live there.
12 They will enter those bushes, go there and capture them, rape
13 them there. And you as a fighter who had been trained by them,
14 if you had a woman, a wife, that wife would never be your wife as
11:03:25 15 long as the vanguards around. You, as a junior commando, you
16 will never have a wife of your own.

17 So we beared up with them for some time, but at a point in
18 time my village where I was born, that is Jeoma, Barri, there was
19 a village close by after I had been captured where I was first
11:03:45 20 taken to where there was a ferry, the place called Moala. They
21 went around that area, the RUF men went around that area. They
22 crossed over the Moa and went around the area and they captured
23 some of my relatives and they brought them. But at that time
24 when we captured somebody, the information we want to obtain from
11:04:11 25 that person were that we want to hear where soldiers were based
26 and where they had ammunition.

27 But the people whom they captured, the civilians that they
28 captured, well, they told me because they knew me. They said,
29 "OG, close to your village there the ULIMO had brought a lot of

1 ammunition there and they have stored them in one Pa's house, one
2 Pa Sorie." They said the place was filled with ammunition. They
3 said the ammunition was plenty. I said okay.

4 And then we too told the vanguards and the Special Forces,
11:04:50 5 three of them who had stayed with us, like Patrick Lamin. We
6 said the place was a little far from where we were, but they said
7 there were ammunitions stored there. So what we to wanted to do
8 was that we wanted to organise ourselves, those of us the junior
9 commandos, we would sacrifice our lives, we would go where those
11:05:18 10 people had stored those ammunition, we were going there to fight
11 against them.

12 So we too organised ourselves. We crossed over the Moa.
13 We fought for up to three days up to the moment we got to the
14 place where the ammunition was kept and we captured all of those
11:05:39 15 ammunition and what the people told us was indeed the truth,
16 because the ammunition was plenty, and we brought those
17 ammunition. When we brought them we called on the vanguards, we
18 called on the Special Forces, we handed the ammunition over to
19 them, but we took note of everything.

11:06:02 20 And the remaining that stayed with us, we said we were now
21 going to attack Pujehun. That is the headquarter, Pujehun Town
22 itself. We said we were going to attack there. We went and
23 attacked Pujehun and we captured there and we started advancing
24 towards Bo, going towards Koribundu. But after we had been there
11:06:32 25 for some time --

26 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, could the witness be asked
27 to repeat that area and kindly slow down his pace.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: The interpreter is trying to keep up with
29 you. Everything you say is interpreted and written down. You

1 have gone too quickly for him. I want you to go back on your
2 evidence and pick up from you said, "We started advancing towards
3 Bo going towards Kori bundu." Please clarify the names and
4 continue your evidence from there.

11:07:07 5 THE WITNESS: Yes. After we had captured Pujehun we
6 started advancing towards Kori bundu, going towards Bo. And what
7 later happened, we did not call them for those ammunition that we
8 had left in the store. What we went with and what we captured en
9 route from the enemies were what we still used against the
11:07:38 10 enemies. So they too organised a very heavy force against us to
11 come and recapture Pujehun headquarters. They pushed us up to
12 Pujehun. So we too wanted to defend Pujehun, we did not want to
13 be pushed out of there again, that is the headquarters. It was
14 then that we sent for those ammunition, because the fighting had
11:08:11 15 lasted for about a month or two and we too did not want to be
16 pushed out of Pujehun again, so we sent for those ammunition,
17 wanted them to send about 20 to 30 boxes of ammunition for us.
18 What they sent were not up to ten boxes and they told us that
19 they had run out of ammunition.

11:08:37 20 So we continued the fighting up to the time the enemies
21 pushed us out of Pujehun Town and they pushed us back to same
22 Soro Gbema Chiefdom where we had been before. And if we went
23 towards the left where we were we would meet the sea, the ocean,
24 and if we went towards the Liberian area it was ULIMO that were
11:09:01 25 there and if we went towards Sierra Leone area again the soldiers
26 were there, so we were like besieged.

27 So we too called a meeting. We said the vanguards should
28 come and explain to us, because they were harassing our people
29 and even when those of us the junior commandos went and tried

1 hard to capture certain things to bring them they were not still
2 for us and even the ammunition that we would use to safeguard us
3 and our families, they were not there for us and I have been -
4 being a member of the RUF movement, my life was at risk and it
11:09:41 5 was only the arms and ammunition that I used to safeguard myself
6 and if they have - we were giving them those ammunition and they
7 misuse them they should come and explain themselves to us to tell
8 us actually how they used those ammunitions.

9 So we called on them and they said our brothers who had
11:10:00 10 been on the highway, Eagle, Manawa, and others, they were the
11 ones who used them. Okay. So we said, "If that is the case, if
12 you have given ten boxes to Manawa and if you have given 15 boxes
13 to Eagle you bring us a document to show us that Eagle had come
14 and collected ten boxes and that Manawa had come and collected 20
11:10:28 15 boxes from you", but they did not give us any documentary proof
16 to show that indeed that was what they did.

17 So we too had heard that they had had contact - because
18 most of them used to take drugs, like brown-brown, they used to
19 take cocaine, they used to take marijuana, and they had been
11:10:54 20 besieged, they never used to get those things again. So what
21 they did was they were now giving those ammunition and arms out
22 to the enemies in exchange for those things.

23 So we too realised that the situation was a risky one for
24 us and our family members. And being that they had come and
11:11:16 25 trained us and they showed us arms and those were the same arms
26 that we were going to take and use it against them. So we told
27 them if we could not get those ammunition from them, all of those
28 who were responsible for misusing those ammunition, we were going
29 to kill all of them and indeed they definitely did not give any

1 answer to our questions for those ammunition, so we too decided
2 to take the administrative step against them. We killed them.

3 Q. You said that you were involved in this and you said
4 someone called Gibriil was involved in this. Can you tell us his
11:12:01 5 last name?

6 A. Yes, Gibriil Massaquoi.

7 Q. Now I would like to go back if I could and clarify a few
8 things.

9 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis, whilst you are doing that
11:12:15 10 perhaps we could have a time frame. I don't know if I missed it.

11 MS HOLLIS:

12 Q. First of all, when did this occur?

13 A. It was now at the end of '92.

14 Q. You said that most of them used to take drugs. Who were
11:12:42 15 you referring to?

16 A. That is the NPFL and the RUF vanguards, the vanguards who
17 had been with us.

18 Q. And you told us what kind of drugs that they took. Could
19 you tell us again?

11:13:04 20 A. I said some of them used to take the white one, the one we
21 refer to as cocaine, but they used to conceal the name and refer
22 to it as "the white". And some of them used to take brown-brown,
23 some used to take marijuana. So those were the three things that
24 they used to take.

11:13:28 25 Q. This drug brown-brown, do you know what that was?

26 A. Well, I had not seen it before but that was how they used
27 to refer to it. They called it brown-brown.

28 Q. You mentioned that you were moving towards Bo and you
29 mentioned Koribundu. In what district are those locations?

1 A. Well, the Koribundu area is in the Bo District.

2 Q. You mentioned a person called Eagle. Who was Eagle?

3 A. Eagle was one of the commanders, but he was an RUF junior
4 commando.

11:14:24 5 Q. Do you know what his nationality was?

6 A. Yes. He was a Sierra Leonean.

7 Q. Did you know Eagle by any other name?

8 A. Yes, he is my brother. He is Karmoh Kanneh.

9 Q. You also mentioned a Manawa. Who was that?

11:14:54 10 A. Manawa too was a junior commando. He was a Sierra Leonean.

11 Q. And did you know him by any other name?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. What name?

14 A. He is Mohamed Lukulley.

11:15:25 15 Q. Can you help us with the spelling of the last name?

16 A. No, ma'am.

17 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we don't even have a phonetic for
18 that. Perhaps the interpreters can assist.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Interpreter, can you assist us with
11:15:43 20 the spelling for that surname.

21 THE INTERPRETER: Yes, your Honours. L-U-K-U-L-L-E-Y.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Ms Hollis, before we get too far away for
23 it, at page 43, line 23, the witness said, "They pushed us up to
24 Pujehun and so we went to defend". Who is the "they" that was
11:16:13 25 doing the pushing, please?

26 MS HOLLIS:

27 Q. Mr Witness, who was it who pushed you up to Pujehun and you
28 were going to defend?

29 A. It was the Sierra Leone soldiers together with ULIMO.

1 Q. Do you recall the names of any of the people that you
2 killed during this incident; any of the vanguards or Special
3 Forces?

4 A. Yes. CO Patrick Lamin himself, who was the leader, he was
11:16:59 5 a Special Forces. Mustapha Tonkara, Abdul Rahman Bangura,
6 Ishmael. You know, they were many, but I recall those few names.

7 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we believe that the last name
8 T-O-N-K-A-R-A. Abdul Rahman Bangura, A-B-D-U-L R-A-H-M-A-N,
9 Bangura would be the regular spelling. Ishmael, I-S-H-M-A-E-L:

11:17:54 10 Q. You have testified you were in Pujehun District from 1991
11 until 1994. Where did you go from Pujehun District?

12 A. Well, from 1991 to '94 Foday Sankoh - that was the time I
13 saw Foday Sankoh. He called us, he said the RUF fighters from
14 Pujehun should go and meet him in a particular jungle that was
11:18:30 15 called - I met him in the jungle at Zogoda.

16 Q. You said that he called and said you should come there.
17 How did he communicate with you?

18 A. It was through radio, because by then we had had radio
19 communication and he too had his own radio set. So even before
11:18:57 20 they came and established that jungle he had sent some radio men
21 to us, to come and stay with us there so that they would be able
22 to communicate and up to the time when they reached us and if he
23 needed us he would call us.

24 Q. When you went to Zogoda what duties were you given there?

11:19:27 25 A. Well, when I entered Zogoda he promoted me to second
26 lieutenant and he told me that I should go and take care of one
27 of his security - his security unit that was called the Sankoh
28 Strike Force Commander.

29 Q. What was the name of the unit?

1 A. Sankoh Strike Force Commander. Strike Force Commander.

2 Q. And what was your position in the unit?

3 A. I was the commander who took care of the groups that fell
4 under that unit.

11:20:16 5 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis, when he says "he promoted me",
6 who is he referring to?

7 MS HOLLIS:

8 Q. You said that you received a promotion when you went to
9 Zogoda. Who was it who promoted you?

11:20:29 10 A. Foday Sankoh.

11 Q. How many people were in this Strike Force Unit?

12 A. We were over hundred.

13 Q. What were the duties of the strike force?

14 A. They were around the place where Foday Sankoh was and two
11:21:04 15 to three miles up they were responsible for the security and they
16 were there to ensure that nobody would move from beyond those
17 areas and come into that area without properly screening that
18 person. And you should try and know why the person was there,
19 the reason why he was there, what he is coming to do and to
11:21:29 20 ensure that no civilians were present around those areas and all
21 fighters, even our brothers who were assigned at the front line,
22 if there was any fighting taking place at the front line we would
23 take some of those strike force members and we will send them to
24 them as a reinforcement.

11:21:51 25 Q. Now, you talked about you or the strike force was to ensure
26 that nobody would move from beyond those areas. What areas are
27 you talking about?

28 A. That was where Foday Sankoh was based in the bush at
29 Zogoda.

1 Q. And you said that your duties were to ensure that no-one
2 would come into that area without proper screening. What area
3 was it that people needed to be screened in order to enter?

4 A. Well, the areas were there that we demarcated in the bush;
11:22:48 5 that is three miles off we will have to check you and screen you
6 before allowing you to enter. If you were a civilian and if we
7 captured you around three miles off we will send you to an
8 unknown location, because we had already established a place in
9 the bush - in the forest - that we referred to as the unknown
11:23:09 10 location. If a civilian came beyond that area, which was like
11 about a mile off from where Foday Sankoh was, we would never
12 allow you to go back. You will not go and explain it that, "I
13 went closer to where those people were". You will die. We would
14 kill you definitely.

11:23:31 15 Q. And when you talk about an area three miles off, three
16 miles off from what?

17 A. From Zogoda, where Foday Sankoh was based.

18 Q. You said that the Strike Force Unit was one of the security
19 units of Foday Sankoh. How many other security units did he
11:24:00 20 have?

21 A. Well, he had some others like those who were called the
22 Black Guards.

23 Q. At this time in Zogoda, do you know was there a senior
24 commander for Foday Sankoh's security units?

11:24:29 25 A. Yes, at the time I entered it was CO Ben who was in charge
26 of the Black Guards. He was there as the Black Guard commander.

27 Q. Do you know how long he remained the commander?

28 A. Yes, he was there up to the end of '95.

29 Q. You have mentioned the word "CO" several times. What does

1 CO mean?

2 A. Commanding Officer.

3 Q. While you were the commander of the Strike Force Unit, did
4 you have any reporting duties?

11:25:23 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And what were they?

7 A. I reported directly to Foday Sankoh.

8 Q. And what kinds of information did you report to Foday
9 Sankoh?

11:25:44 10 A. I will give information about the deployment of the strike
11 force soldiers and what their needs were, because they never used
12 to move from their deployment to just go out. They needed - if
13 they needed food, medicine, ammunition, if it was additional
14 arms, if they needed that, because they were there to monitor how
11:26:17 15 the enemies moved around, the movement of the enemies, or the
16 movement of civilians around that area, so all of those things I
17 used to report to him.

18 Q. How often did you report to Foday Sankoh?

19 A. That was on a daily basis.

11:26:41 20 Q. To your knowledge, these other security units did they also
21 have reporting obligations?

22 A. Yes, like the Black Guards they too reported on a daily
23 basis, because in fact they were more closer to Foday Sankoh.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Ms Hollis, we have been alerted that the
11:27:08 25 tape is just about to finish.

26 MS HOLLIS: Well, I am moving to a new area and so perhaps

27 --

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: Then if that would be convenient we could
29 take the mid-morning adjournment now.

1 Mr Witness, we take a break in the morning of half-an-hour.
2 We are going to take that break now and we will be resuming court
3 at 12 o'clock. Do you understand?

4 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

11:27:31 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very good. Please adjourn court until
6 12.

7 [Break taken at 11.30 a.m.]

8 [Upon resuming at 12.00 p.m.]

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed, Ms Hollis.

11:59:56 10 MS HOLLIS:

11 Q. Mr Witness, before the break we were talking about you
12 going to Zogoda and becoming the commander of a strike force unit
13 there. Can you tell us, when you arrived in Zogoda in 1994 what
14 was the command structure of the RUF?

12:00:28 15 A. At the time that I got there I saw Foday Sankoh, who was
16 the leader of the RUF, and then they told me about Mohamed
17 Tarawalli, who was one of the Special Forces and he was the field
18 commander. They said Mosquito, Sam Bockarie, was the battle
19 group commander. Issa was there - Issa Sesay - but he was in
12:01:14 20 Kailahun. They said he was deputising Mosquito and he was the
21 deputy battle group commander. That was how it was structured
22 initially.

23 Q. How long did you remain assigned at Zogoda?

24 A. I was there from 1994 up to the ending of 1994, when Foday
12:01:45 25 Sankoh said that he was going to send me on a mission to Sierra
26 Rutile.

27 Q. When you say he was going to send you on a mission to
28 Sierra Rutile, were you going alone, or were others going with
29 you?

1 A. Well, he told us that he was going to send us on a mission
2 to Sierra Rutile and that we were to wait for CO Mohamed
3 Tarawalli, who was the field commander who was to lead us, the
4 soldiers, who were to go on that particular mission.

12:02:27 5 Q. And were there any other commanders that were mentioned as
6 being part of that mission?

7 A. Yes, they called Superman - Denis Mingo - and they called
8 Jalloh, who was another commander.

9 Q. Who was Jalloh?

12:03:02 10 A. Jalloh was an RUF junior commando. He was a Sierra Leonean
11 Fullah.

12 Q. What was this mission that you were given to go to Sierra
13 Rutile?

14 A. Well, at one time, before CO Mohamed Tarawalli came, Foday
12:03:40 15 Sankoh had almost told us that he had been receiving advice that
16 we should go and attack Sierra Rutile. He said but we were to
17 await CO Mohamed Tarawalli. He said that when he comes he will
18 tell us exactly what we were to do to go to Sierra Rutile. So
19 after that, four or five days afterwards, CO Mohamed Tarawalli
12:04:33 20 came, alias Zino. He called a formation and said that he had
21 received advice from the other side that we should attack Sierra
22 Rutile and terrorise the area, starting with the civilians, the
23 towns and to capture if possible the white employees who were
24 there.

12:05:25 25 Q. Now, Mr Witness, first of all who called this formation and
26 told you these things?

27 A. It was Foday Sankoh.

28 Q. And when he said he received advice from the other side,
29 did he tell you what he meant by that?

1 A. Yes, he later told us that it was from Charles Taylor.

2 Q. And did he tell you why it was you were to go and terrorise
3 the area?

4 A. Yes, he said we would not just be in the bush doing things
12:06:11 5 that he was not talking about but which was going over the air.
6 He said we needed to do something which would be of concern to
7 the Sierra Leonean government and international community. He
8 said by so doing Sierra Rutile was one of the companies on which
9 the Sierra Leonean people relied. He said what we were to do was
12:06:43 10 to stop the work. He said by doing that we would attack that
11 particular town and when we were going, when we were approaching
12 there on our way going, we should not capture any civilian. He
13 said a civilian who runs away whom you did not see should go. He
14 said that the one that you will see you should kill and pass by.

12:07:22 15 He said and the town around Sierra Rutile, all the
16 villages, he said they should not be normal, because the soldiers
17 whom we are going to fight against he said we should burn there
18 so if they find that the town has been burnt civilians would not
19 stay there. They too would not be brave to stay there; that is
12:07:45 20 the soldiers. He said we should burn that entire area. He said
21 the machine that was working for that company and the company
22 issues and property, he said we should destroy most of them so
23 that the company would cease to exist. He said if possible we
24 should capture the white people who had been employed there and
12:08:14 25 we should send them to him.

26 Q. Did he explain why you should capture white people working
27 at this company?

28 A. He said that would raise concern to the international
29 community. He said it would raise some concern so that they

1 would - they would concentrate on peace, which was needed in
2 Sierra Leone. He said that as long as we do not capture the
3 white people, the employees, that company would continue to
4 exist. He said but if we captured them they would be with him
12:09:06 5 and they will know what to do - what the international community
6 would do.

7 Q. Mr Witness, if you know, what kind of company was Sierra
8 Rutile?

9 A. Well, Sierra Rutile was a company that was mining rutile.

12:09:35 10 We have a mineral in Sierra Leone called rutile. That was where
11 the company was established.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Ms Hollis, the witness has described this
13 long instruction and he has talked about sending the white people
14 to "him" and "he said", et cetera. Could we just ensure who the
12:10:00 15 "he" is.

16 MS HOLLIS:

17 Q. Mr Witness, you have indicated that you were instructed to
18 capture white people and send them to "him". Who were you to
19 send these white people to?

12:10:15 20 A. Foday Sankoh said that. He said when we captured the white
21 employees we should send them to him in Zogoda, where he was.

22 Q. Did you go on this mission?

23 A. Yes, ma'am.

24 Q. Did you carry out the instructions?

12:10:34 25 A. Exactly. Until we reached - we went to Sumbuya, we
26 attacked Sumbuya, we crossed the river and went to Tikonko, we
27 entered Bo and went to Njala University. We went all the way to
28 Kambaima and entered Monkanji, which was one of the company's
29 bases, but there was the Sironco Company there. We captured four

1 of the white employees there. We slept there and the next day we
2 entered Sierra Rutile. We captured three of their employees at
3 Sierra Rutile. Four at Monkanji and three at Sierra Rutile.
4 Seven of them. Then we sent them to him. We sent the white
12:11:58 5 employees whom we had captured, seven of them, to Foday Sankoh at
6 Zogoda.

7 Q. Now, you mentioned attacking towns or going through towns
8 and you mentioned Sumbuya. Your Honours, we would spell that
9 S-U-M-B-U-Y-A. You mentioned Tikonko, T-I-K-O-N-K-O. You
12:12:20 10 mentioned Bo Town. You mentioned Njala University. Your
11 Honours, phonetically we would spell that N-J-A-L-A. You
12 mentioned Kambaima. We would spell that K-A-M-B-A-I-M-A. When
13 you went to those towns what did you do in those towns?

14 A. Well, most of the villages were burnt. The towns that we
12:12:45 15 entered, most of the towns. Civilians who came our way, whom we
16 saw, we killed them. Those who were able to escape, escaped. We
17 entered Sierra Rutile. We captured there. We burnt down there
18 and destroyed the company equipment that were there.

19 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis, when the witness says that
12:13:16 20 most of the villages were burnt, who burnt the villages?

21 MS HOLLIS:

22 Q. Mr Witness, you talked about most of the villages being
23 burned. Who was it who burned these villages?

24 A. That's the RUF soldiers who went on the attack on Sierra
12:13:30 25 Rutile.

26 Q. Now after you had captured Sierra Rutile, sent these people
27 back to Foday Sankoh and burned and destroyed Sierra Rutile, what
28 did you do after that?

29 A. Well, I said after that we sent the employees whom we had

1 captured, the white employees - we sent them to Zogoda to Foday
2 Sankoh.

3 Q. To your knowledge, were the results of this mission
4 reported Foday Sankoh?

12:14:08 5 A. Yes, we were reporting to CO Mohamed Zino and Zino directly
6 reported to CO Mohamed - sorry, to Foday Sankoh.

7 Q. How did you know that?

8 A. We had communication. We as commanders had radio sets.
9 Whenever CO Mohamed was talking to Pa Sankoh all of us listened
12:14:44 10 and all of us monitored it. He sent messages directly to the Pa
11 that we had captured so and so village. Some people died,
12 civilians, we burnt this town, we had captured Sierra Rutile, we
13 have captured the white employees, we have destroyed the mining
14 implements, the villages around Sierra Rutile had been burnt down
12:15:17 15 and we were in a defensive in so and so area in Sierra Rutile.
16 So that was how he was sending the reports which we monitored.

17 Q. How long did you remain at Sierra Rutile?

18 A. I was there for up to eight months.

19 Q. And where did you go from Sierra Rutile?

12:15:43 20 A. I went back to Zogoda.

21 Q. What were your duties once you went back to Zogoda?

22 A. He assigned me to the same strike force because before I
23 went to Sierra Rutile we had the security place which I had
24 created there. It was called the Kenema bypass. That was close
12:16:13 25 to Zogoda. So he assigned me there again, that I should stay
26 there.

27 Q. How long did you have your job at the Kenema bypass?

28 A. I was there up to '95 ending going to '96.

29 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Sorry to interrupt again. There is a

1 location where the four white people were captured, Monkanji or
2 something like that.

3 MS HOLLIS: Yes, your Honour, we have that spelled
4 M-O-N-K-A-N-J-I:

12:16:57 5 Q. Mr Witness, while we are on that, you said that these four
6 were at a place you called Sironco, is that correct?

7 A. Yes. Monkanji, I said that was one of the companies that
8 was there, Sironco Company. It is different from Sierra Rutile.

9 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, I am not hearing it clearly. Our
12:17:25 10 spelling would be S-I-R-O-M-C-O or S-I-R-O-N-C-O:

11 Q. Mr Witness, could you say that again clearly?

12 A. Sironco.

13 MS HOLLIS: We would spell it with an N. That would be a
14 phonetic spelling for us:

12:17:53 15 Q. Mr Witness, what assignment or duties did you receive after
16 you left the Kenema bypass?

17 A. Well, after I had been at Kenema bypass in early '96 Mike
18 Lamin came back to Zogoda. So Foday Sankoh sent for me and he
19 said that Mike Lamin was one of the Special Forces who had long
12:18:36 20 gone out of RUF and had now returned and he said I should return
21 as one of his security commanders, I should take care of him and
22 guard him through God and myself. So in Zogoda I became a
23 security commander to Mike Lamin.

24 Q. Prior to this time had you ever met Mike Lamin?

12:19:20 25 A. I only heard about him in 1991 as one of the Special Forces
26 and that he had come at one time while we had graduated and
27 fighting. They said he came to Zimmi and set an example of the
28 Gio people, the Liberians, who were looting. He killed three of
29 them. So they said Pa Sankoh and Charles Taylor sent for his

1 arrest, so he was arrested. They took him away. From 1991 I
2 just heard about him and his name until I saw him in '96.

3 Q. You said that they said Pa Sankoh and Charles Taylor did
4 what?

12:20:35 5 A. They sent that Mike Lamin be arrested. He was arrested at
6 Zimmi, because the three Liberian soldiers --

7 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly repeat this
8 last answer.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter needs you to
12:20:58 10 repeat part of your last answer. You said, "He was arrested at
11 Zimmi, because the three Liberian soldiers --" Please continue
12 from there.

13 THE WITNESS: They arrested Mike Lamin in Zimmi because he
14 had killed three NPFL soldiers for raping and looting.

12:21:32 15 MS HOLLIS:

16 Q. Mr Witness, after you were assigned as security for Mike
17 Lamin did you travel anywhere with him?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Where did you travel?

12:21:50 20 A. Well, the first mission was to the northern jungle. That
21 is for him to go and talk to the soldiers so that they will know
22 him, because most of us only heard his name. For us to see him
23 and know him in person. For the soldiers too to know him as a
24 Special Forces.

12:22:30 25 Q. Now, who gave that mission to Mike Lamin?

26 A. It was Foday Sankoh.

27 Q. And you as his security, you indicated that you went with
28 him on that mission?

29 A. Yes, I went up to a point but I couldn't get to the

1 northern jungle because I was seriously sick. They said I had
2 cholera, so I was unable to continue the journey. So Mike Lamin
3 told me that I should stay. Then he told the other soldiers, the
4 RUF soldiers, for them to put me in a hammock, because I was
12:23:18 5 unable to walk, so that they can take me back to Zogoda. So he
6 and the other soldiers and the securities continued.

7 Q. How long did you remain as security for Mike Lamin?

8 A. Let me say almost throughout, until the disarmament.

9 Q. And during the time you were security for Mike Lamin what
12:23:51 10 was his role in the RUF?

11 A. Well, he had trained as a Special Forces, but he was just
12 there as any administrator, because he was educated, he could
13 plan the war. You know, just like that.

14 Q. Do you recall the elections in Sierra Leone in 1996?

12:24:32 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And do you recall the RUF response to those elections?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. What do you recall?

19 A. Well, at one time, whilst we were in Zogoda, Foday Sankoh
12:25:03 20 called a formation where most of the senior commanders were
21 present. He told us that the Sierra Leone Government had
22 contacted him and they said election was to take place and that
23 election that would be taking place they would have to do it
24 first before disarmament, or peace.

12:25:41 25 So he too said that before ever that happens, let there be
26 peace before elections. He said the Sierra Leonean government
27 and the international community have deliberately refused. They
28 said they do not agree to his demands. He said by so doing he
29 too was going to tell them that that peace that they do not want,

1 which was to come first, he said he would teach them the lesson.

2 He said what would happen is that on the day of the
3 election we would obstruct that election. Whichever big town
4 they had, particularly Kenema where we were close to which had a
12:26:56 5 population, we would obstruct the elections there. He said on
6 that day he called on Kallon - Morris Kallon - and he said he
7 would be the commander to attack Kenema on that day.

8 He said the instruction was that it was the civilians who
9 were going to do the elections and they were the ones who we are
10 going to stop. He said that any civilian whom we see on the
11 streets who was - who were going for that election, whilst we
12 were firing if we saw that civilian we should take his or her
13 hands off the election. That means to chop off his or her hand,
14 but he said to take off his hands from the election he said so

12:28:11 15 that when he or her colleagues see him or her, two or three
16 people see his or her hands are chopped off, or the civilians see
17 that three people's hands have been chopped off, or have been
18 killed, they would be afraid and they would not go out to vote
19 and so the elections would not take place. He said that would
12:28:36 20 raise some concern to the international community and they would
21 turn to peace before elections.

22 Q. Mr Witness, when you were explaining the instructions that
23 were being given, who was giving these instructions?

24 A. That was Foday Sankoh giving instructions to the soldiers
12:28:58 25 and the commander, who was Morris Kallon.

26 Q. And you said that, "He said any civilian whom we see on the
27 streets" - and I am looking at page 63 and my lines are 13 to 16.
28 "... any civilians who were going for that election, whilst we
29 were firing if we saw that civilian we should take his or her

1 hands off the election". What do you mean when you say if you
2 saw the civilian while you were firing? What do you mean by
3 while you were firing?

12:29:53 4 A. Well, it was to kill. When the bullet meets anybody like a
5 civilian, or when you would have seen your fellow who has died
6 and you have seen that, you wouldn't go to vote, or you've seen
7 someone who has been captured and they chop off his or her hand
8 and you have seen that you would be afraid to go and do the
9 elections. That means you have taken off your hands from the
12:30:15 10 election.

11 Q. And who was the one doing the firing?

12 A. It was the RUF soldiers.

13 Q. And at whom, or at what, were the RUF soldiers firing?

14 A. It was a gun. We called that Operation Stop Election.

12:30:39 15 Q. And who were you firing at, or what were you firing your
16 guns at?

17 A. We were shooting at the civilians who were going to do the
18 elections so that they would not go.

19 Q. You told the judges that Foday Sankoh put Morris Kallon in
12:31:06 20 charge of this activity. Who was Morris Kallon?

21 A. Well, Morris Kallon was one of the vanguards who had been
22 trained in Liberia. He is a Sierra Leonean.

23 Q. And at that time do you know what position, if any, he had
24 within the RUF?

12:31:32 25 A. Yes, Morris Kallon, he deputised Issa as deputy battle
26 group commander.

27 Q. And when you say "Issa", do you know Issa's last name?

28 A. Yes, Issa Sesay.

29 Q. Who took part in carrying out these instructions?

1 A. Well, the RUF soldiers with whom we were all in arms after
2 we had come from Zogoda and went with Morris Kallon, we took part
3 in that instruction.

4 Q. Where did you go?

12:32:30 5 A. We entered Kenema.

6 Q. What did you do when you entered Kenema?

7 A. Initially as we approached the town we saw - I saw five
8 civilian corpses and it was the RUF who had shot them. At that
9 time the soldiers had come to defend them, the civilians. We too
10 opened fire and fought against them until we entered Kenema Town.
11 When I entered Kenema Town, by Kombema Road and Sumaila Street
12 junctions I saw three people whose hands had been chopped off -
13 two men and one woman. So we obstructed the elections in Kenema.
14 It went on, but it did not go on the way they wanted.

12:33:42 15 Q. What do you mean?

16 A. The election went on and they voted, but the turn out that
17 they were expecting - the civilians who would have turned up - it
18 did not happen that way.

19 Q. Now, to your knowledge was any report made to Foday Sankoh
12:34:10 20 about what had happened in Kenema?

21 A. Yes. After that, after we had attacked the town, the RUF,
22 until the time we went back to Zogoda the mission commander,
23 Morris Kallon, gave a report to Foday Sankoh. He said, "The
24 instruction you had given us to attack the town, we killed
12:34:45 25 civilians and we removed some of their hands from the election.
26 Although the election went on", he said, "We did exactly what you
27 had told us to do". He said, "Even though the election had gone
28 on, but you would hear about it over the BBC what we did in
29 Kenema".

1 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis, the witness has described
2 these three people that he found amputated in Kenema. He doesn't
3 tell us who amputated them and then that's it. He just says that
4 that is how they stopped the election in Kenema. I am not sure I
12:35:32 5 know exactly what the witness's role was other than to see these
6 three people, or in fact who amputated them.

7 MS HOLLIS:

8 Q. First of all, Mr Witness, these three people that you said
9 that you saw who had been amputated, do you know who had
12:35:47 10 amputated them?

11 A. Yes, that was the order given to the RUF fighters. It was
12 the RUF.

13 Q. And how do you know that these three people had been
14 amputated by the RUF?

12:36:02 15 A. Well, I myself saw where they were chopped off and most of
16 our brothers said they did it; that they chopped their hands off.
17 So we captured the civilians and we met them at Sumaila Street,
18 Kombema Junction. They said, "It was your brothers who chopped
19 off our hands; that is the RUF soldiers".

12:36:33 20 Q. What was your role in this operation?

21 A. We went and I had arms. It was meant to fight. It was
22 meant to fire. They had given it to me to fire.

23 Q. And did you use your arms to fire?

24 A. Yes.

12:36:51 25 Q. And who did you fire at, or what did you fire at?

26 A. I was firing at anybody. Like a civilian when I saw him or
27 her, or a soldier was defending them, I would fire at them.

28 Q. Now after you had come back from Sierra Rutile and you were
29 sent on this mission in 1996, can you tell us how long did you

1 remain at Zogoda?

2 A. Yes. I was there until the time Zogoda fell, that is 1996
3 when Foday Sankoh went to the Ivory Coast to the Yamoussoukro
4 Peace Accord, when he left CO Mohamed in charge for him to take
12:38:00 5 care of the soldiers - the RUF soldiers - and we based at Zogoda,
6 where he was, and until the Kamajors and the Sierra Leone
7 soldiers attacked the RUF and finally dislodged them from Zogoda.

8 Q. During the time you were at Zogoda and Foday Sankoh was
9 still at Zogoda, were you aware of any communications Foday
10 Sankoh had outside of Sierra Leone?
12:38:32

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What were these communications?

13 A. Repeat the question.

14 Q. During the time you were at Zogoda with Foday Sankoh, '94
12:38:55 15 to some time in '96, were you aware of any communications Foday
16 Sankoh had outside of Sierra Leone?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And what were those communications?

19 A. The communication, because I myself had access to Foday
12:39:17 20 Sankoh at any time, at any hour, as a strike force commander, so
21 I was there when a radio man came to call Foday Sankoh. He said
22 they wanted to talk to him. Who wanted to talk to him? Charles
23 Taylor. I myself will be there where we would take Foday Sankoh
24 and we would sit by just like that white man there, sitting down,
12:39:56 25 and we will be here whilst they are talking. That used to take
26 place for over a day, every day, or some time once or twice a
27 day. We used to see him asking and they would greet each other.
28 He would ask for Foday Sankoh. He would enquire about Foday
29 Sankoh's health. Foday Sankoh too would respond in the same way

1 to Charles Taylor. Foday Sankoh would explain about his health,
2 or explain about some security operations, everything. I used to
3 hear those when I was there at Zogoda with him.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE: Just before you proceed on, Ms Hollis, I
12:40:51 5 notice the witness referred to "that white man over there" and
6 appeared to indicate with his head the Defence bench. There are
7 actually two white gentlemen on the Defence bench and I am not
8 clear who exactly the witness is referring to.

9 MS HOLLIS:

12:41:07 10 Q. Mr Witness, when you said "just like that white man over
11 there" and you moved your head in a certain direction, who were
12 you referring to?

13 A. The one last there, over there, that one that is sitting at
14 this end, from where Foday Sankoh's quarter was - his hut - and
12:41:28 15 where the radio station was.

16 MS HOLLIS: Your Honour, he was pointing towards the person
17 - as I understand it, the gentleman who is nearest the corner on
18 the back bench.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, my understanding is it's Mr Walker
12:41:40 20 who the witness is referring to at the back of the Defence Bar.

21 MS HOLLIS:

22 Q. Mr Witness, what do you mean when you are indicating that
23 distance? What are you telling us about that distance?

24 A. That's where the radio station was and the place where
12:42:01 25 Foday Sankoh was and where we would stay in guard. That is when
26 he is sitting down, where we would be guarding, we would be like
27 here and he would be sitting like there and he would be talking.
28 But it's a kind of a radio when you are talking even if you at
29 the door here you will hear it clearly because it was loud and it

1 has a speaker.

2 Q. Mr Witness, let me ask you are you good at estimating
3 distances?

4 A. Yes, I can try.

12:42:32 5 Q. What is your estimate of the distance that you were talking
6 about?

7 A. Like six or seven yards.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think it may be more than that from the
9 physical indication.

12:43:01 10 MS HOLLIS: I think it would be more than that, so perhaps
11 we could measure.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: For purposes of record, particularly as
13 the witness has used that indication more than once, could we
14 please have a measurement. If the witness holds the tape, Madam
12:43:37 15 Court Officer is going to do it.

16 MS IRURA: Your Honour, the distance is 680 centimetres.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: 6.8 metres, so the witness was --

18 MS HOLLIS: That is very close to six or seven yards. I
19 apologise to the witness for thinking it was an error:

12:45:20 20 Q. Mr Witness, you have said that you remained at Zogoda until
21 Zogoda was overrun. What happened when Zogoda was overrun?

22 A. Well, after that, while Pa Sankoh had gone to the Ivory
23 Coast and left CO Mohamed Zino to take over, the Kamajors and the
24 Sierra Leone soldiers attacked the RUF there and Zogoda came
12:45:59 25 under some suppression. We hadn't enough ammunition to fight the
26 Kamajors and the Sierra Leone soldiers. So CO Mohamed contacted
27 Foday Sankoh. Foday Sankoh ordered him that the armed group that
28 was in Zogoda should be divided into two. CO Mohamed should take
29 one group to Kailahun for us to defend the place where we had

1 been before we opened Zogoda. The other group should be taken by
2 Mike Lamin to Pujehun District. So that was how it happened.

3 Q. Mr Witness, before you continue, let me ask you how was
4 Mohamed Tarawalli able to contact Foday Sankoh?

12:46:57 5 A. He had a radio station and even Foday Sankoh when he went
6 to the Ivory Coast, he took a radio along, a communication man
7 with him, and they were always - he always spoke with Mohamed
8 Tarawalli and other commanders. Every day, every hour that
9 communication went on.

12:47:22 10 Q. Were you yourself in one of those two groups?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Which group were you in?

13 A. I was with the group that Mike Lamin was with, my
14 commander, to go to Pujehun District.

12:47:45 15 Q. And you said that the instruction was given to divide into
16 two groups, to go to Kailahun and Pujehun District and that that
17 is how it happened. So did you go to Pujehun District?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. How many people went to Pujehun District?

12:48:11 20 A. It was over eight to nine hundred armed men.

21 Q. And what happened after you arrived in Pujehun District?

22 A. When we got to Pujehun District we met the other soldiers,
23 the RUF soldiers who had been assigned there. We met them there.

24 It was Captain Bonday who was taking care of there. He was one

12:48:41 25 of the vanguards who had trained together with Mosquito, Issa
26 Sesay. He too was a Sierra Leonean. Michael Rogers, he was
27 called Michael Rogers, that was his real name, but his war name
28 was Captain Bonday. So when we got to Pujehun they too had come
29 under threat by the Kamajors and the Sierra Leone soldiers. So

1 we heard - we always saw Mike Lamin talking to Foday Sankoh in
2 the Ivory Coast and Foday Sankoh was telling him that he had sent
3 Major Kposowa through Gbarnga to Monrovia for him to try so that
4 we can get ammunition at the border by Liberia, Sierra Leone by
12:49:59 5 Liberian border.

6 Q. If I can stop you there for a moment. Kposowa I believe
7 has been spelled before. It is K-P-O-S-O-W-A. Who was Kposowa?

8 A. Well, CO Kposowa was a vanguard and he was the secretary to
9 Foday Sankoh at the time he was in Zogoda.

12:50:37 10 Q. How was it that Mike Lamin was communicating with Foday
11 Sankoh?

12 A. Mike Lamin too had a communication set by himself as a
13 commander and he spoke directly to Foday Sankoh in the Ivory
14 Coast.

12:50:54 15 Q. How did you know about these communications?

16 A. Every hour whenever Mike Lamin was ready to contact Foday
17 Sankoh or Foday Sankoh wanted to contact Mike Lamin I would be
18 there, I was with him. In fact when I am standing there and they
19 are talking it was about just a yard that I would give to them.

12:51:25 20 That's like six feet or four feet. I was there whilst they were
21 talking and I would hear.

22 Q. Did Foday Sankoh explain where Kposowa was to get this
23 ammunition?

24 A. Yes, he said he was passing through Gbarnga to get
12:51:49 25 ammunition from there. He said he had sent Kposowa to Charles
26 Taylor in Gbarnga for him to help him so that we can get
27 ammunition at the borderline. He said so we should try and
28 resist the enemies, that is the Kamajors and the Sierra Leone
29 soldiers, so that we can receive that consignment at the

1 border line.

2 Q. Did you receive this ammunition?

3 A. We did not receive it because the time that was shown that
4 the ammunition was to arrive, the Kamajors were still
12:52:25 5 pressurising us. They were killing some civilians that we had.
6 Our civilians who had been with us for long and our own brother
7 fighters, the Kamajors were killing them and we hadn't anything
8 to defend us with. That is arm/ammunition. So Mike Lamin told
9 me that the only thing we were to do was to go to the border line
12:53:00 10 and contact the ULIMO who were there so that we can talk to them.

11 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness kindly
12 repeat this more clearly.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter has not heard
14 you clearly. You said, "Mike Lamin told me that the only thing
12:53:21 15 we were to do was to go to the border line and contact the ULIMO".
16 Please continue from there and speak slowly so the interpreter
17 can hear you clearly.

18 THE WITNESS: He said we should go to the bridge. That is
19 Mike Lamin said I and him and another commander like Manawa
12:53:52 20 should go to the bridge and contact the ULIMO commander who was
21 there so that he would be able to talk to them so that the
22 civilians who were with the RUF and the fighters, so that all of
23 us will be able to cross over to them to rescue ourselves on a
24 rescue mission.

12:54:25 25 MS HOLLIS:

26 Q. When you say on a rescue mission, do you know what Mike
27 Lamin meant when he said that?

28 A. Yes. He told us that what he really wanted - not that we
29 were going to surrender. He said he was just going to talk to

1 them so that we will go there as our colleague fighters so that
2 they will rescue us, so that we will find a way to return.

3 Q. Now, before Mike Lamin had this conversation with you about
4 what his plan was had you learned anything about what happened
12:55:16 5 with the group that left Zogoda for Kailahun?

6 A. Yes. The group that left, so many of them died. Then like
7 CO Mohamed who was the commander whom Pa Sankoh had left in
8 charge, he himself got missing. Up until now we do not know
9 where he is. We heard later that he had died.

12:56:03 10 Q. And did you learn who became the commander in Sierra Leone
11 after CO Mohamed went missing?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Who was that?

14 A. That is Sam Bockarie, Mosquito.

12:56:23 15 Q. And how did you learn that?

16 A. Well, after we had crossed with Mike Lamin to Liberia, with
17 all the armed men that Mike Lamin had taken to Pujehun District
18 and those whom we met there, the RUF fighters, all of us crossed,
19 and those who had gone along with CO Mohamed to Kailahun most of
12:56:58 20 them - most of them died and CO Mohamed himself died. So the Pa
21 became concerned, that is Foday Sankoh, and he contacted Mosquito
22 over a radio communication which all of us listened to and he
23 said that Mosquito should immediately take over as commander for
24 the RUF in Sierra Leone.

12:57:30 25 Q. And what happened with your group after you crossed over
26 into Liberia?

27 A. They took all the RUF fighters and most of the civilians
28 whom we had crossed with - the ULIMO soldiers - and they disarmed
29 us and sent us to a place called Bopolu in Liberia for us to go

1 and stay there.

2 Q. And what happened after you went to Bopolu?

3 A. When we had gone to Bopolu, I and Mike Lamin, the ULIMO
4 commander who was there they called him General Charles Julu.

12:58:32 5 General Charles Julu gave access to Mike Lamin because Mike Lamin
6 hadn't any of his radio communication sets any longer. It was
7 now in the care of ULIMO. But where we went, which was Bopolu,
8 the commander who was there, Charles Julu, still had a radio
9 communication set, so Mike Lamin told him for him to give him
12:59:15 10 access so that he will speak to Foday Sankoh in the Ivory Coast.
11 At that time we had crossed with some radio communication men,
12 that is the RUF communication men, and so they gave that access -
13 General Charles Julu gave access to Mike Lamin.

14 Mike Lamin took the radio communication man whom we had
12:59:50 15 gone with and we went to the radio communication room - the ULIMO
16 radio communication room. The radio man tuned into Foday
17 Sankoh's frequency and Foday Sankoh answered. Then he asked for
18 Mike Lamin. Then the radio man said it was Mike Lamin who wanted
19 to talk to him. So, I saw Foday Sankoh and Mike Lamin talking to
13:00:29 20 each other. Foday Sankoh ordered Mike Lamin that he was a very
21 big man. "If you had crossed somewhere, which is not safe for
22 you, and if you were not under arrest, try and find your way out
23 of that place and get to Monrovia so that you can meet me in the
24 Ivory Coast".

13:01:02 25 Q. When you say that "Foday Sankoh ordered Mike Lamin that he
26 was a very big man", who is it that is being referred to as "a
27 very big man"?

28 A. He said Mike Lamin. He was one of his senior men that he
29 relied on. He said that where we had crossed, if he really knew

1 that he was not under arrest he said he should try and find his
2 way out of that place and go to Monrovia and go and meet him in
3 the Ivory Coast.

13:01:46 4 Q. Now, before we go on from there I just want to clear up
5 something. You said, "He said that where we had crossed, if he
6 really knew that he was not under arrest he said he should try
7 ...". So when you say, "He said where we crossed", who is saying
8 that?

13:02:13 9 A. It was Foday Sankoh who was speaking to Mike Lamin. He
10 said he had crossed with the armed men into Liberia and they've
11 taken us up to Bopolu. He said - Foday Sankoh said that if Mike
12 Lamin really knew that he was not under arrest, he said Mike
13 Lamin should try to go to Monrovia onward to the Ivory Coast
14 where he would meet him - that is Foday Sankoh - in the Ivory
13:02:40 15 Coast.

16 Q. So what happened after this conversation?

17 A. Well, after that, when we returned home, Mike Lamin
18 suggested --

19 Q. When you say "We returned home", what do you mean?

13:02:59 20 A. That was we had come to the radio communication room, where
21 the general was, but they had given us a place where Mike Lamin
22 was staying. That was where we returned from the radio room.

23 Q. You said, "Mike Lamin suggested". What did Mike Lamin
24 suggest?

13:03:29 25 A. So Mike Lamin told me, he said, "OG, the only thing from
26 what Pa Sankoh had said that I should move to go and meet him in
27 the Ivory Coast, I want you to move with me from here now for
28 Monrovia", so that the two of us moved from Bopolu to Monrovia.

29 Q. What happened when you went to Monrovia?

1 A. When we got to Monrovia, in fact that was my first time of
2 going to Monrovia Town. He told me - we were at Duala when he
3 told me that he was going to Congo Town to meet Charles Taylor.
4 That was what Mike Lamin told me. The two of us got into a
13:04:43 5 vehicle and went to the Red Light - a place called the Red Light.
6 He showed me the place, he Mike Lamin, and then we took the other
7 road on our left-hand side. We went and we got to Congo Town, he
8 said that was Congo Town, and that was where we disembarked.
9 There was a house by our left where I got off - a compound. We
13:05:13 10 entered there, the two of us, and he left me outside in the
11 veranda and he entered. He said he was going to see Charles
12 Taylor.

13 Q. Before you continue, did Mike Lamin tell you why he was
14 going to see Charles Taylor?

13:05:38 15 A. Well, he told me. He said because we had come and we do
16 not have anything and he has not got anywhere to get money, but
17 he said Charles Taylor knows him. That was what he told me. We
18 went to that place, in that compound, and he entered the room. I
19 did not know whether it was a room, or an office. I was on the
13:06:18 20 veranda. I saw securities outside and I stayed with them there.
21 He was there for up to close to an hour. Then he came back and
22 he said we should go and we went. He said we were going. He
23 said they have shown him a place where we should go and lodge,
24 72nd SKDR, to Pa Jacob. The Pa that we went to was called Pa
13:06:49 25 Jacob. Jacob Tarawulu.

26 MS HOLLIS: Before we go on, your Honours, Tarawulu we
27 believe would be T-A-R-A-W-U-L-U:

28 Q. Now when Mike Lamin came back out of the room, or office,
29 did he say anything about whom he had met with?

1 A. Well, he told me that he spoke with Charles Taylor. I did
2 not know whether he met him, whether they spoke on one-to-one,
3 but he told me that he spoke with him. He said he had spoken
4 with the Pa. That was what he said. That is Pa Charles Taylor.
13:07:34 5 That is what he told me. I did not know whether he met him, or
6 they gave him access for him to talk to Charles Taylor. That he
7 did not tell me directly and I did not ask that question, but he
8 told me that he had spoken to Charles Taylor.

9 Q. Mr Witness, you said that Mike Lamin told you that they had
13:07:58 10 shown him a place where you should go. Did he tell you who the
11 "they" were who had shown him this place?

12 A. Yes, he said it was Charles Taylor's Special Forces, one of
13 them. He said he told him, but I do not know the name. He said
14 they had given him a place for him to stay. They directed him to
13:08:25 15 a place, but he knew there because he said he had stayed long in
16 Monrovia.

17 Q. Now, did you go to this Pa Jacob Tarawulu?

18 A. Yes. One thing, I want to ease myself.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please assist the witness.

13:13:36 20 Please proceed.

21 MS HOLLIS: Thank you, Madam President.

22 Q. How long did you lodge at Pa Jacob Tarawulu's place?

23 A. Within two days.

24 Q. And what happened within two days?

13:14:01 25 A. Well, when we went there and stayed there, the next day we
26 went to his office because he was - at that time there was an
27 interim government in place. He was the deputy education
28 minister. We went to his office at the education ministry.
29 Whilst we were there, later Mike Lamin said we should come down

1 and we came down. The street that was going up, Mike Lamin said
2 we should use it and we used it. Now we were three in number;
3 Mike Lamin, his wife that he had, a Liberian woman, and I. Her
4 name was Jessica Robertson. All of us went to the foreign
13:15:17 5 ministry. They left me down there and he went up. He went there
6 and later he came down and he said we should take a snapshot. He
7 came down and we took a snapshot and he went and left it and we
8 came back to Pa Jacob. From there, we came back to the house
9 where he had been lodged.

13:15:51 10 The next day we went back there, that office at the foreign
11 ministry. They gave us the Liberian laissez-passer. That was
12 what they gave to us, that was what I saw, which was to take me
13 from Monrovia to the Ivory Coast. So we came. The next day Mike
14 Lamin hired a car from Monrovia, Gbarnga, to Loguatu border. We
13:16:29 15 went in a car. I, Mike Lamin, Jessica Robertson and the driver;
16 four of us were in the car.

17 Q. Mr Witness, you said you went to Loguatu border. In what
18 country was Loguatu, if you know?

19 A. Well, the Loguatu that they were talking about was in
13:17:05 20 Liberia. There was only a bridge between them and the Ivory
21 Coast. When you cross the bridge you enter the Ivory Coast.
22 Loguatu is in Liberia.

23 Q. And where did you go from Loguatu?

24 A. We went to Danané.

13:17:37 25 Q. Why did you go to Danané?

26 A. Well, at the time that the RUF went for that peace to the
27 Ivory Coast, Foday Sankoh and others made a self base where
28 Philip Palmer was. Philip Palmer was based in Danané. Fayah
29 Musa and his family were also based in Danané. So the place that

1 they took for the RUF, that was a place where we went. That was
2 where Philip Palmer was. They called the place Bellevue One
3 Protocol Yard. That was where we went.

4 Q. Tell us the name of that place again, please?

13:18:33 5 A. Bellevue One Protocol Yard.

6 MS HOLLIS: Madam President, I am looking at L1 which is
7 one of our maps of Liberia and the spelling that I have for
8 Loguatu on this map is L-O-G-U-A-T-U-O:

9 Q. Now, Mr Witness, how long did you remain in Danané?

13:19:16 10 A. We just passed a night there. Then the next day, in the
11 afternoon hours, we boarded a bus to go to the Ivory Coast.

12 Q. Now, Mr Witness, Danané is in what country?

13 A. The Ivory Coast. I'm sorry, we boarded a bus to go to
14 Abidjan.

13:19:52 15 Q. And what happened when you arrived in Abidjan?

16 A. We went to where Foday Sankoh was. We were there with him
17 for up to a week, but there was a programme at hand whereby he
18 told us that, according to the peace that he had gone to sign, he
19 was to pay a visit to the Nigerian President. So he said because
13:20:45 20 since the peace it was only the foreign minister - the Nigerian
21 foreign minister, whom they called Tom Ikimi, he was the peace
22 mediator. He said they had been making arrangements for him to
23 go and meet the Nigerian President for them to meet one-to-one,
24 face-to-face.

13:21:23 25 We were there one morning and we accompanied him to the
26 airport. He boarded a plane to the Nigeria. He went with a
27 Black Guard adjutant, who was Augustine. He went with his
28 spokesman at that time, Gibril Massaquoi, plus himself Foday
29 Sankoh. Then, they went, three of them.

1 When they arrived at the Lagos airfield we heard at 3.05
2 over the BBC that Foday Sankoh was under detention, reason being
3 that they said he had gone with arms and ammunition which they
4 said he was against their security in Nigeria.

13:22:46 5 Whilst we were wondering what was happening next then at
6 5.05 we heard Fayah Musa over the air that the leadership of the
7 RUF had totally changed. Foday Sankoh is no more leader of the
8 RUF. He said the leadership may be Deen-Jalloh or Philip Palmer.
9 Then Mike Lamin became concerned. He said these people were the
13:23:28 10 people whom we have been sending out since the time we were in
11 the bush, this Fayah Musa, and they were the people whom we had
12 regarded as peace mediators for the RUF, they had caused Foday
13 Sankoh to come to the Ivory Coast. We had sent them as
14 representatives to Freetown to represent the RUF on the peace
13:23:56 15 accord. He said so they have come and they have not told us
16 anything. They've met the Pa under arrest. They've arrested the
17 Pa.

18 Immediately after the arrest of the Pa, Fayah Musa went
19 over the air and said Foday Sankoh was no longer the leader. He
13:24:22 20 said he would call them from the hotel where they were.

21 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can he kindly repeat the
22 name of the hotel.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter asks you to
24 repeat the name of the hotel. He did not hear it clearly.

13:24:38 25 THE WITNESS: Hotel Ivoire.

26 MS HOLLIS:

27 Q. Mr Witness, if I could stop you there for a moment. You
28 mentioned Fayah Musa. Who was Fayah Musa?

29 A. Well, Fayah Musa was a Sierra Leonean, but they were the

1 ones whom we sent out of the country to represent the RUF group.

2 Q. Do you know if he belonged to any group.

3 A. He belonged to - Fayah Musa belonged to the RUF.

4 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, the spelling we have for Fayah is
13:25:21 5 F-A-Y-A-H. The spelling we have for the hotel is Hotel Ivoire
6 which would be I-V-O-I-R-E:

7 Q. You've also mentioned Deen-Jalloh. Who was Deen-Jalloh?

8 A. Deen-Jalloh too was an RUF member.

9 Q. And you mentioned Philip Palmer. Who was Philip Palmer?

13:25:54 10 A. Well, Philip Palmer too was a vanguard within the RUF, but
11 he was with the diplomatic group together with Fayah Musa and
12 others as representatives for the RUF.

13 Q. Mr Witness, after Mike Lamin said these things about these
14 men what happened then?

13:26:18 15 A. After he had said that - after he had called them, Fayah
16 Musa, Deen-Jalloh, Dr Barrie, Philip Palmer, he asked them. He
17 said, "Why is it that you were the people whom we've relied on
18 for peace as representatives of the RUF? You well knew about
19 Foday Sankoh's travel from here to Nigeria. He has gone there
13:26:57 20 and he has been arrested. He is in detention. Then you, Fayah
21 Musa, has gone over the air and said that the leadership of the
22 RUF has changed." He said, "Tell me really what that meant, what
23 you people mean." Then, from there Fayah Musa called the
24 gendarmes, that is the securities in the Ivory Coast. From that
13:27:31 25 meeting Mike Lamin too was arrested right there.

26 Q. Mr Witness, if I can stop you there for a moment. You were
27 talking about police or securities for the Ivory Coast. Could
28 you give us that name again, the person or persons that Fayah
29 Musa called?

1 A. They call them the gendarmes.

2 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, we would spell that as

3 G-E-N-D-A-R-M-E-S, plural:

4 Q. You also mentioned Dr Barrie. Who was Dr Barrie?

13:28:08 5 A. Well, Dr Barrie was a civilian. He was one of those whom
6 we captured at Sierra Rutile, but he was in Monkanji, as a doctor
7 he had the hospital there. But he had more international
8 corridor. That is, he was well known outside. So when we
9 brought them to Zogoda, the Pa made him join Fayah Musa and
10 others outside for them to represent us outside. So he was a
11 member of the RUF.

12 MS HOLLIS: Madam President, this could be a good time to
13 break.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: That would be convenient, Ms Hollis.
13:29:03 15 There is about a minute or so to go.

16 Mr Witness, we are now going to take the lunch-time
17 adjournment, this is one hour, and we will be resuming court
18 again at 2.30. Please adjourn court until 2.30.

19 [Lunch break taken at 2.30 p.m.]

14:22:57 20 [Upon resuming at 2.30 p.m.]

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed, Ms Hollis.

22 MS HOLLIS: Thank you, Madam President:

23 Q. Mr Witness, before the lunch break you had told the Court
24 that Mike Lamin was arrested. What did you do after Mike Lamin
14:29:36 25 was arrested?

26 A. I escaped and I returned to Danané.

27 Q. How long did you remain in Danané?

28 A. I was in Danané about a week.

29 Q. While you were in Danané were you aware of any

1 communications being received in Danané?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. What were you aware of?

4 A. After I had left Abidjan and had come to Danané, the house
14:30:38 5 where Philip Palmer was at Bellevue One Protocol Yard - the
6 reason why it was referred to as Protocol Yard, according to what
7 I was told by Philip Palmer and others, there was another house
8 nearby, just about 15 yards off the house where Philip Palmer
9 was. There was a man there called Pa Musa Cisse. This Musa
14:31:19 10 Cisse man was the protocol officer for Charles Taylor. So the
11 house where Pa Musa Cisse was in relation to where the RUF base
12 was where Philip Palmer was was a short distance. That's why I
13 said I estimated it to be a 15 yard distance. So this Pa Musa
14 Cisse had a radio man and that radio man, we referred to him as
14:32:01 15 Action Man. He was a Sierra Leonean, this Action Man, but he had
16 left the RUF for a long time and he was then with the NPFL. So
17 Action Man had been with Pa Musa Cisse as a radio operator.

18 Just when Foday Sankoh and Mike Lamin were arrested when I
19 came to Danané, the following day at night Action Man went to us
14:32:58 20 at the house and he invited us at Musa Cisse's house and he told
21 me that in fact he had had communication with Foday Sankoh. That
22 was two days after - after Foday Sankoh had been arrested in
23 Nigeria. He was then in detention.

24 He said he had heard information. He said he had had
14:33:42 25 contact with Foday Sankoh and Foday Sankoh had told him to
26 contact Mosqui to so that the two of them would be linked up and
27 he would give him some pieces of advice and order. And he told
28 him that he should tell Mosqui to take advice from the other
29 side. And we came. After he had told us this we were there and

1 the following night --

2 Q. Mr Witness, before you move on to the following night, let
3 me ask you some questions about what you have just told the
4 Court. First of all, Action Man, did you know him by any other
14:35:00 5 name?

6 A. Well, this Action Man, I did not ask him about any other
7 name of his. I don't know.

8 Q. And you mentioned Mosquito. Who was Mosquito?

9 A. Mosquito was a Sierra Leonean. He was Sam Bockarie who was
14:35:28 10 taking care of RUF, whom Foday Sankoh had told to take care of
11 the RUF in Sierra Leone.

12 Q. And who was it who said to take advice from the other side?
13 Who said that?

14 A. It was Foday Sankoh.

14:35:48 15 Q. And who was it who was to take advice from the other side?

16 A. Mosquito, Sam Bockarie.

17 Q. Did you understand what was meant by "the other side"?

18 A. Yes, that is just what I am about to say. The next night
19 Action Man called me, together with CO Brown. We went to the
14:36:34 20 house where Pa Musa Cisse was and we sat there. We were about
21 two yards away from where Action Man was sitting, but it was in
22 the same room. We saw him contact Mosquito and I heard Foday
23 Sankoh's voice and Foday Sankoh asked about Mike Lamin. Action
24 Man replied that he had been arrested. He spoke to Mosquito.

14:37:33 25 Q. Who spoke to Mosquito?

26 A. Foday Sankoh. He told mosquito that - he told Mosquito
27 that Mosquito should not take anything from Fayah Musa and
28 others. He said even the detention that he was in, Fayah Musa
29 and others had hands in that, so the only thing that he was

1 telling him was that he should take advice directly from Charles
2 Taylor in Liberia.

3 Q. Now, who was saying to take advice directly from Charles
4 Taylor in Liberia? Who said that?

14:38:37 5 A. Foday Sankoh told Mosquito, Sam Bockarie. He said
6 Sam Bockarie should take advice from Charles Taylor in Liberia.
7 He said even before he was arrested in Nigeria, he said he had
8 spoken to Charles Taylor, that is Foday Sankoh, he said he had
9 spoken to Charles Taylor, for his Sierra Leonean fighters who had
14:39:14 10 been with the NPFL and fought alongside the NPFL. He said, being
11 that Mike Lamin had crossed over with a lot of his fighters into
12 Liberia, he will want those fighters who had been fighting for a
13 long time alongside the NPFL to find ways to be transported back
14 to Sierra Leone to Mosquito to continue the fight and therefore
14:39:58 15 he should take advice from Charles Taylor. I heard that. And
16 from there we left the room and returned to our house.

17 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you said that you were there with a person
18 you called CO Brown. Who was CO Brown?

19 A. Well, that CO Brown was a Liberian. He was a vanguard for
14:40:36 20 the RUF, but they said he was a Liberian, and I too saw him that
21 he was a Liberian. And he himself, CO Brown, told me that he was
22 born in Gbarnga.

23 Q. Now, you have told the Court what it was that Foday Sankoh
24 told to Sam Bockarie. Do you recall did Sam Bockarie give any
14:41:05 25 reply to what Foday Sankoh had said?

26 A. Exactly. He accepted it and he said he would like to
27 support Foday Sankoh as the leader and until he would see how his
28 detention would end up, but so long as he was still under
29 detention he should only be praying to God for his life and the

1 movement which - that is the RUF which he had left Mosquito in
2 charge of - and the pieces of advice that Pa Sankoh had given to
3 him he, Mosquito, he said he would adhere to them.

14:42:20 4 Q. Were you aware of any other communications other than these
5 that you have just told the Court about?

6 A. Those were the two main things that were discussed that I
7 was present.

8 Q. You said you were in Danané for about a week. How did it
9 happen that you left Danané?

14:42:51 10 A. Well, we had been in Danané within those few days this
11 protocol, that is Pa Musa Cisse, called CO Brown. According to
12 CO Brown, Pa Musa Cisse gave him money and I saw the money. He
13 said it was Charles Taylor who had sent that money for us, those
14 of us who were in the Ivory Coast after Pa Sankoh had been

14:43:39 15 arrested and those of us who were in Danané, so we could use the
16 money to sustain ourselves. So CO Brown, even before nightfall,
17 on that day he escaped with the money and went to Gbarnga in
18 Liberia and he left us there and went. It was only one lady who
19 was at the house who told us that CO Brown had gone to Gbarnga.
14:44:36 20 That was what she told us. And we too said CO Brown went to
21 Gbarnga without telling us and he has something for us? So while
22 we were there Action Man also told us that the money that had
23 been taken away that Mosquito said that he had told Jungle - CO
24 Jungle - for him to pick you guys up from there to go with you so
14:45:26 25 we will look for ways to go with you to Sierra Leone where he
26 was, Mosquito, and we were happy.

27 But while we were there we didn't get sufficient food to
28 live on and there wasn't communication, not particularly when we
29 wanted to have communication, not at the times that we wanted it,

1 and we did not see the CO Jungle that had been mentioned. It had
2 been about two days now and we could not see him, but we too had
3 some Sierra Leonean brothers who were RUF fighters. They had
4 been with the NPFL and when they heard that Foday Sankoh was in
14:46:23 5 Ivory Coast about five of them crossed over and they came to
6 Foday Sankoh where Philip Palmer was at the house and they said
7 they knew a route from Danané right up to Loguatu border so they
8 didn't wait for CO Jungle any more.

9 We found our way through to Loguatu border and we crossed
14:47:06 10 over and we walked. When we crossed over to Loguatu we went to
11 an NPFL rebel mother who was there. And we told her that we were
12 the ones who were in Ivory Coast together with Foday Sankoh, but
13 they had been arrested, that is himself and Mike Lamin, and the
14 people on whom we relied, that is Philip Palmer, Fayah Musa and
14:47:43 15 others, had taken the documents from us and they told us to wait
16 for them at Danané. But we heard rumours that they wanted to
17 take us to Lungi so we had a fear having heard that news, so that
18 was why we crossed and we were looking for ways to go back to
19 Sierra Leone to Mosquito where he was. But they had told us
14:48:19 20 before - that is Action Man had told us from across - that
21 Mosquito had told him about CO Jungle to come and pick us up from
22 Ivory Coast to bring us.

23 Fortunately, while we were at that woman's place it did not
24 even take up to three hours when we saw Jungle. Colonel Jungle
14:48:46 25 came and he said, "It was for you guys that I wanted to go, but
26 now that I have met you here I am happy for that" and he gave us
27 transport fare and he led us to board a poda-poda and went
28 straight to Gbarnga.

29 Q. Mr Witness --

1 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I apologise for interrupting
2 and I realise we could ask these questions on cross-examination,
3 but the last year I have on record is 1996 and Foday Sankoh has
4 been arrested; Sam Bockarie has been promoted to leader of the
14:49:38 5 RUF; Mike Lamin has been arrested by the Ivorian gendarmes; the
6 witness returns back from Abidjan to Danané and there was an
7 important radio call facilitated by Action Man and then we come
8 to this issue of Musa Cisse saying he received money from Charles
9 Taylor and that he gave to CO Brown and while all of this could
14:50:06 10 be asked on cross as to what years these events took place it
11 would be helpful to know at this point, Madam President.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: It would be helpful, Ms Hollis, if we had
13 some times and I would also add that the witness has kept
14 referring to, "They took us to board a poda-poda, they talked to
14:50:26 15 us", et cetera, and I am not sure who the "us" refers to.

16 MS HOLLIS: Or the "they" for that matter.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Or the "they" also.

18 MS HOLLIS:

19 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you have talked about meeting CO Jungle in
14:50:40 20 Loguatu. Had you met CO Jungle before that time?

21 A. Well, I had not seen him before, but I used to hear about
22 him, but on that day was my first time to see CO Jungle.

23 Q. And before, who had talked about CO Jungle?

24 A. Well, even when we were inside Mosquito and others used to
14:51:17 25 talk about CO Jungle; some RUF commanders used to talk about
26 Jungle.

27 Q. And what did they tell you about Jungle?

28 A. That was the people who were in the Kailahun area. They
29 said Jungle was a liaison officer. He will come in from Charles

1 Taylor's base, that is Gbarnga, and he will go to Kailahun and he
2 would go from Sierra Leone to Liberia and back, he will go to
3 Gbarnga. Like that.

14:52:06 4 Q. Now, Mr Witness, you said that, "They took us to board a
5 poda-poda". First of all who took you to board a poda-poda?

6 A. I said CO Jungle was the one who gave us transportation
7 fare, gave us money and brought us to the park. That is CO
8 Jungle. We were put in a vehicle, that is the poda-poda, from
9 Loguatu border to Gbarnga.

14:52:47 10 Q. And who is the "us" that were in the poda-poda from
11 Loguatu border to Gbarnga?

12 A. The RUF. We, the RUF. We, the RUF fighters who were in
13 Ivory Coast.

14 Q. Do you recall what year it was that you travelled from
14:53:10 15 Loguatu border to Gbarnga?

16 A. Yes. It was in 1997.

17 Q. Do you know what month in 1997 it was?

18 A. No, I don't remember the exact month, but it was in 1997.

19 Q. And do you know what year it was that the arrest of Foday
14:53:44 20 Sankoh occurred?

21 A. Yes, I think it was in 1997, early.

22 Q. Mr Witness, why did you go to Gbarnga from Loguatu?

23 A. Colonel Jungle told us, us the RUF soldiers whom he had put
24 into that vehicle, that we should go and wait for him in Gbarnga.
14:54:37 25 He said he was going to look for ways and means to take us to
26 Mosquito in Sierra Leone at our RUF base in Buedu.

27 Q. When you went to Gbarnga, how long did you remain in
28 Gbarnga?

29 A. I spent some time there, two weeks or three weeks. About

1 three weeks.

2 Q. And while you were in Gbarnga did you see anyone there that
3 you knew?

4 A. Yes.

14:55:20 5 Q. Who did you see?

6 A. In fact, C0 Jungle had told us that when we would arrive in
7 Gbarnga we should ask for Cowpopo, General Cowpopo. He was one
8 of the Sierra Leoneans, but he was fighting for Charles Taylor as
9 an NPFL soldier. He rose up to the rank of general.

14:56:06 10 Q. Did you know this person by any other name?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What other name?

13 A. Mohamed Kemokai.

14 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, the spelling of those names,
14:56:24 15 Cowpopo, C-O-W-P-O-P-O. Mohamed regular spelling, Kemokai,
16 K-E-M-O-K-A-I:

17 Q. When you went to Gbarnga, did you meet up with Mohamed
18 Kemokai?

19 A. Yes, ma'am. I was with him right --

14:56:57 20 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis - please continue.

21 THE WITNESS: Yes. I was with him until I tried to find my
22 way back to Monrovia.

23 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Ms Hollis, I was asking for a
24 clarification of something that looks strange on the record on
14:57:21 25 page 93 about midway, line 13, you asked the witness, "And what
26 did they tell you about Jungle?" The witness replies, "That was
27 the people who were in the Kailahun area. They said Jungle was a
28 liaison officer. He will come in 'prosecute' Charles Taylor's
29 base, that is Gbarnga." I am sure that is not what the witness

1 said.

2 MS HOLLIS: That is not what I heard:

3 Q. Mr Witness, you said that you yourself first met CO Jungle
4 in Loguatu but that you had heard about him before. I asked you
14:58:09 5 who had talked about Jungle before. Could you tell us again who
6 had talked about Jungle before you actually met him?

7 A. Yes, I said most of the RUF commanders in Kailahun, like
8 Mosquito, Superman, Issa, they all referred to this name, Jungle.
9 They said Jungle was one of the men, like for us we referred to
14:58:55 10 that as a protocol officer. He said he used to come from Charles
11 Taylor's base from Gbarnga to our base in Buedu, Kailahun
12 District.

13 Q. Mr Witness, when did these people tell you this about
14 Jungle?

14:59:24 15 A. Well, they had told me this even from the time we were at
16 Zogoda and he also told me at the time I was in Danané.

17 Q. You mentioned when you were in Gbarnga you stayed with
18 Mohamed Kemokai. Do you know what happened to Mohamed Kemokai?

19 A. Yes.

14:59:57 20 Q. What happened to him?

21 A. At this latter part when Issa Sesay had taken over as the
22 interim leader, we were almost at the stage of disarmament, Issa
23 Sesay organised some RUF forces to go and fight in Guinea. At
24 that time this Mohamed Kemokai had come back to us in Sierra
15:00:44 25 Leone, so he and some RUF and NPFL fighters were the ones who
26 went and crossed over to Guinea to fight there. So during that
27 attack he could not return. That was when we were told that -
28 some of the RUF fighters told us that he died during the attack.

29 Q. Mr Witness, where did you go from Gbarnga?

1 A. While I was in Gbarnga for up to three weeks I was confused
2 because every day Jungle would come to us and say, "I am still
3 trying", so I became worried.

15:01:42 4 Q. Mr Witness, before you go on, Jungle came to you and said
5 he was trying what?

6 A. For him to have a way to go with us back to Sierra Leone to
7 Mosquito in Buedu.

8 Q. So you became worried and then what happened?

9 A. I did not wait for him, so I chose to go to Monrovia
15:02:13 10 because I had left my brothers there around the Bopolu area.
11 Some of them had now come to Monrovia and they were there, so I
12 was eager to go to Monrovia to meet with them. So I went to
13 Monrovia.

14 Q. Now, how long did you remain in Monrovia?

15:02:53 15 A. I spent some long time there. I cannot recall the exact
16 time now, but it was more than two weeks. Close to a month.

17 Q. While you were in Monrovia during this time, did you
18 receive any information about events in Sierra Leone?

19 A. Yes, I only heard about a coup. They said the SLA, that is
15:03:35 20 the Sierra Leone Army, had overthrown Tejan Kabbah and they had
21 called on our brothers, that is the RUF, to come out of the bush
22 to go and join them in town to form a government. I heard that
23 over the BBC.

24 Q. What happened after you heard about this coup?

15:04:14 25 A. After that it did not even take up to a week when I saw
26 Mike Lamin. He said he had been released in Ivory Coast and he
27 told me that we were to go to the Sierra Leone soldiers who were
28 in Liberia. At that time we had Sierra Leonean soldiers who were
29 part of the ECOMOG, it was the Sierra Leonean contingent of the

1 ECOMOG, part of the peacekeepers in Liberia, but after the coup
2 had taken place in Sierra Leone the Sierra Leonean contingent
3 supported the coup. So Mike Lamin told me that we should go and
4 have a contact with those soldiers so we would have access to
15:05:39 5 Mosquito. He said as long as the RUF had been invited to join
6 the soldiers to form a government and those soldiers were
7 supportive of the coup, they will give us access to be able to
8 talk to Mosquito.

9 We went to the Freeport. That was where the Sierra Leone
15:06:16 10 contingent was based. The area is called Freeport area where the
11 contingent was based. We went there and entered the compound
12 where they were. The security whom we met at the gate, Mike
13 Lamin told him that he wanted to see their commander and he
14 allowed us and we entered. The soldier took us to one of their
15:06:57 15 commanders who was their adjutant, Captain Hashim.

16 Q. Mr Witness, could you say that name again? Captain who?

17 A. Hashim.

18 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, phonetically we would spell that
19 H-A-S-H-I-M:

15:07:24 20 Q. So what happened after you went to the adjutant?

21 A. Mike Lamin explained to the adjutant and said that he was
22 one of the senior RUF officers who had been with Foday Sankoh in
23 Ivory Coast, and when he was arrested and even Foday Sankoh was
24 arrested, but he had been released - he, Mike Lamin - so he said
15:08:12 25 he wanted the soldiers to give him access to contact Mosquito so
26 the two of them would talk to each other. At that time Mosquito
27 and others were all in Freetown, so the soldiers contacted their
28 base at Cockerill and they were able to locate Mosquito and he
29 came to the radio station. I heard him spoke with Mike Lamin.

1 At that time all of us, that is myself, Mike Lamin and the
2 soldier who was the radio operator, with two other soldiers, all
3 of us were in the room. I heard Mike Lamin spoke to Mosquito.
4 He greeted Mosquito and Mosquito too responded and Mosquito
15:09:33 5 extended his sympathy to Mike Lamin because he had been arrested
6 and he was eager to know about him. So from there, he said he
7 wanted Mike Lamin to come back and use whatever means to come to
8 where he was in Liberia, that is Mosquito. Mosquito is now
9 talking to Mike Lamin. He said "I want you to come now."

15:10:07 10 Q. And where did he want him to come?

11 A. To Freetown. Mosquito said he wanted Mike Lamin to come
12 from Monrovia to meet him in Freetown because they were at a
13 stage, according to him, where they were arranging for a
14 delegation which was to go and review the Lomé - sorry, the

15:10:49 15 Yamoussoukro Peace Accord so he needed Mike Lamin to lead that
16 delegation. So Mike Lamin accepted the proposal. So when we
17 left the radio room he thanked the soldier commanders for what
18 they had done. When we were outside of the compound Mike Lamin
19 told me, he said, "OG, we should try by all means to go back to
15:11:37 20 Sierra Leone." He said, "Within three days or four days or even
21 two days' time I would like us to enter into Freetown". And from
22 there Mike Lamin and I made an arrangement. We boarded a vehicle
23 from Monrovia to Lofa Bridge and from Lofa Bridge we went to
24 Keita, that is a village in Liberia. From Keita we walked, we
15:12:36 25 bypassed Kolahun and we entered into Buedu.

26 Q. Mr Witness, this Kolahun that you bypassed, in what country
27 was Kolahun?

28 A. It is in Liberia.

29 Q. And once you came into Sierra Leone, what route did you

1 take to go to Buedu?

2 A. From there we took a bypass route and we - we did not enter
3 into - there was the other town but I don't know the names of the
4 villages, I didn't know them, the towns that we used while we
15:13:36 5 were bypassing. We did not enter into Vahun, for example, until
6 there was a village - I cannot recall the name now - we crossed
7 through there and from there we got into Sierra Leone and we
8 entered Buedu.

9 Q. Where did you go from Buedu?

15:14:08 10 A. From Buedu we went to Kailahun and to Pendembu and to Daru.

11 Q. When you say you went to Kailahun, do you mean district or
12 town?

13 A. Kailahun Town itself, the district headquarters town.

14 Q. So then you went to Pendembu and to Daru and what happened
15:14:36 15 after that?

16 A. After Daru we went to Kenema. We met Mosquito and others
17 in Kenema. Mosquito and Mike Lamin spoke to each other and from
18 there they told me to stay in Kenema with Mosquito but he,
19 Mosquito, on that very day he went to Freetown together with Mike
15:15:25 20 Lamin and they left me in Kenema.

21 Q. Do you know why Mosquito went to Freetown with Mike Lamin?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Why?

24 A. Mosquito said he and Mike Lamin should go to Freetown to
15:15:49 25 join the delegation that they had formed because they had already
26 told Johnny Paul about Mike Lamin and he said it was Mike Lamin
27 who was to lead the delegation to Ivory Coast.

28 Q. You said they told Johnny Paul about Mike Lamin. Who was
29 Johnny Paul?

1 A. Johnny Paul was the chairman for AFRC.

2 Q. And do you know him by any other name than Johnny Paul?

3 A. Yes, we used to call him Chairman Johnny Paul Koroma.

4 Q. You said he was the chairman of the AFRC. What was the
15:16:46 5 AFRC?

6 A. Well, AFRC was a government which was formed by soldiers
7 together with the RUF. The soldiers overthrew Kabbah and they
8 invited the RUF from the bush and together they formed a
9 government called Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, AFRC, so
15:17:30 10 Johnny Paul was the chairman for that government.

11 Q. Thank you. Now, when Sam Bockarie --

12 THE WITNESS: I want to ease myself.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please assist the witness. Yes, please
14 proceed, Ms Hollis.

15:24:20 15 MS HOLLIS:

16 Q. Mr Witness, when Mosquito and Mike Lamin went to Freetown,
17 what did you do?

18 A. Well, I preferred going to Tongo.

19 Q. And why did you prefer going to Tongo?

15:24:59 20 A. Well, at that time Mosquito and others had recaptured Tongo
21 from the Kamajors and Tongo was a mining area. They used to mine
22 for diamonds there, so I decided to go there to mine for
23 diamonds.

24 Q. In what district was this Tongo mining area?

15:25:28 25 A. It was Kenema District.

26 Q. When you went to Tongo did you go alone or did others go
27 with you?

28 A. I went there together with a colleague commander who was
29 called Captain Gweh.

1 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, which would spell that G-W-E-H:

2 Q. Who was Captain Gweh?

3 A. Captain Gweh was a Sierra Leonean and one of the junior
4 commandos. Then he used to mine for diamonds for Mosquito. He
15:26:21 5 used to do personal mining for Mosquito.

6 Q. Where did he do this personal mining?

7 A. In Tongo, Lower Bambara Chiefdom, Kenema District.

8 Q. When you went to Tongo, how long did you remain in Tongo?

9 A. I was in Tongo up to two months. I wouldn't tell the exact
15:27:07 10 time now, but I was there up until that.

11 Q. When you went to Tongo, do you remember was it dry season
12 or rainy season?

13 A. At that time we were approaching the rainy season. That
14 was the June/July period.

15:27:35 15 Q. When you went to Tongo, who was there?

16 A. The AFRC soldiers were there; both the RUF and the AFRC
17 soldiers were there.

18 Q. Do you remember the names of any of the AFRC soldiers who
19 were there?

15:28:04 20 A. Yes, sir. The first is the commander himself, who was
21 taking care of both the RUF and the AFRC soldiers. We called him
22 Captain Yamao Kati.

23 MS HOLLIS: Your Honours, our spelling for that would be
24 Y-A-M-A-O K-A-T-I:

15:28:34 25 Q. In addition to Captain Yamao Kati do you recall the names
26 of any other AFRC soldiers there?

27 A. Yes, there was Sergeant Junior who was the OC secretariat.

28 Q. What do you mean he was the OC secretariat?

29 A. Well, the OC secretariat position, according to my

1 understanding and what I was told about Sergeant Junior, he was
2 in charge of all the civilians who were in that particular town.
3 He was in charge of all the business, all the businesses that
4 were transacted in that particular town, and all the vehicles who
15:29:43 5 had come - which came from Bo or Kenema or any other part of the
6 country that entered into Tongo with either passengers or goods -
7 that vehicle would go straight to Sergeant Junior's office and
8 park there and you would give some commission there.

9 Q. What do you mean you would give some commission?

15:30:13 10 A. Well, according to him, any stock of goods that were
11 brought into the town that was meant for business purpose you
12 would have to spend some money as a kind of taxation. That money
13 would be paid to the OC secretariat.

14 Q. Do you recall any other AFRC soldiers in Tongo when you
15:30:44 15 went there?

16 A. Yes, the other one was PL0-2. He was in charge of the
17 mining that was going on there.

18 Q. Now, how did you learn the positions that these individuals
19 held in Tongo?

15:31:18 20 A. When I went there together with Major Gweh, Major Gweh told
21 me that although I was an officer, and I had travelled with --

22 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat
23 this.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please pause, Mr Witness. The
15:31:42 25 interpreter has not heard you clearly. Please repeat your
26 answer. You said "Although I was an officer and I had travelled
27 with" - please continue from there.

28 THE WITNESS: Major Gweh told me that although he was one
29 of the senior RUF officers, who had travelled with me from Kenema

1 to Tongo, now that we had got to Tongo and I too was an officer I
2 wouldn't just be there like that. He said they had commanders
3 who were in the town taking care of the soldiers, and the town
4 and the mining that was going on, and so he said I needed to know
15:32:50 5 those people. He took me to Captain Eagle. This Captain Eagle
6 was an RUF commander. He was the one deputising Captain Yamao
7 Kati and I reported myself to him. He took me to Yamao Kati, he
8 Captain Eagle. It was at Yamao Kati's that I knew the OC
9 secretariat, who was Sergeant Junior, and there also I was able
15:33:41 10 to know the PL0-2 who was in charge of the mining in Tongo. So I
11 also introduced myself to them as one of the RUF's senior
12 officers.

13 Q. Mr Witness, you have said that you were taken to Captain
14 Eagle, who was an RUF person. Did you know him by any other
15:34:16 15 name?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. What name?

18 A. Karmoh Kanneh.

19 Q. In addition to Captain Eagle, did you meet any other RUF
15:34:33 20 people there in Tongo?

21 A. Well, like Amuyepoh.

22 Q. Who was Amuyepoh?

23 A. And this Amuyepoh was an ex-serviceman in the Sierra Leone
24 Army, but when the NPFL fighters initially entered in 1991 into
15:35:14 25 Sierra Leone he was captured, as a Sierra Leone soldier. The RUF
26 captured him, together with the NPFL soldiers, they captured him,
27 so he had been with us - that is the RUF - throughout from 1991.

28 Q. What was he doing in Tongo when you went to Tongo?

29 A. He too was now deputising Karmoh as a senior officer, but

1 all of them were mining for diamonds.

2 Q. This diamond mining that was going on in Tongo, did you
3 I learn was it organised in any way?

4 A. Yes.

15:36:14 5 Q. How was it organised?

6 A. When I arrived in Tongo at the OC secretariat's place, that
7 is in his office, they told me that because I told the OC
8 secretariat that I came there purposefully so that I will be
9 there and mine for diamonds - I told him that I went to Tongo for

15:37:00 10 diamond mining, but they told me that the mining that was going
11 on in Tongo, that is the OC secretariat told me - he said they
12 had procedures and he said the way the procedure has been

13 arranged, he said, one, any diamond which was weighed above five
14 carats will be regarded as government diamond. And also the

15:37:44 15 mining that was taking place in Tongo, there was an overseeing
16 committee and, that committee, it was consisting of civilians and
17 those were indigenes of Tongo, elderly indigenes of Tongo. He

18 said those civilians were there to ensure that for instance if we
19 said today we needed five or six hundred civilian manpower, he
15:38:37 20 said this committee will be there to provide their colleague

21 civilians.

22 And he said, number two, that that committee was there to
23 tell us where diamonds were really available, where we could do
24 the mining and get plenty of diamonds. He said also that those

15:39:24 25 civilians were there to ensure after getting diamonds they will

26 be there to evaluate the diamonds for us for us to be able to
27 know the weight of the diamonds, the carats. So he said that was
28 how the mining had been arranged.

29 Q. Mr Witness --

1 A. It was the OC secretariat.

2 Q. -- before you continue you said that the secretariat was
3 involved with this committee in getting manpower and you said,
4 "So if we need 500 to 600 civilian manpower". Now what would
15:40:13 5 that 500 to 600 civilian manpower be used for?

6 A. That was for them to do the government mining.

7 Q. What do you mean by government mining?

8 A. Well, the soldiers, that is the RUF and the soldiers who
9 were present in Tongo, they had formed a government and that

15:40:52 10 government was the AFRC. So that particular AFRC government, the
11 civilians were mining for diamonds for them.

12 Q. When you were in Tongo, were you part of this government
13 mining?

14 A. Yes. I also did my private mining, but the government
15:41:31 15 mining came first.

16 Q. During the time you were in Tongo, did you see these
17 civilians mining in Tongo?

18 A. Yes, ma'am.

19 Q. To your knowledge were these civilians able to refuse this
15:41:56 20 duty?

21 A. Well, you wouldn't deny. I did not see that.

22 Q. What do you mean when you say you would not deny?

23 A. Because if you refused to mine for the diamonds you will
24 not be based in Tongo. You might want to go somewhere else. But
15:42:29 25 as long as you were based in Tongo and you wanted to be based
26 there and you were not sick to an extent that somebody will
27 actually say that this person is actually sick, or maybe you are
28 old to an extent that you will not be able to do anything on your
29 own, you will never refuse. You will be forced to do that

1 particular mining.

2 Q. Did you ever visit the government mining sites?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. What were the conditions at these government mining sites?

15:43:19 5 A. Well, there were conditions because civilians did the
6 mining and there would be armed men over you guarding for them
7 not to escape, for civilians not to escape, or for civilians to
8 ensure that what they were asked to do they did it, that is the
9 mining, to do it at their best. So those were the conditions
10 that were put in place.

11 Q. And how were the civilians treated at these mining sites?

12 A. Bad.

13 Q. Tell the Court what you mean by that.

14 A. Because they would work, but they would not be fed and they
15:44:28 15 wouldn't have time to rest and if you did not do the job the way
16 we had liked you to do it we will flog you and if you attempted
17 escaping from that particular site you will be shot.

18 Q. While you were in Tongo did you see civilians being flogged
19 at these sites?

15:45:01 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Did you ever see civilians being killed?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. You said there would also be armed men over these civilian
24 miners. Who were these armed men?

15:45:23 25 A. RUF and the AFRC.

26 Q. And when you say AFRC, what do you mean?

27 A. Those were the AFRC government soldiers. Those who had
28 invited the RUF.

29 Q. What were the age groups of these armed men that would be

1 there over these civilians?

2 A. It was not one-sided. It was not fixed. They were about
3 ten years, 12 years, 15 years, you know. And we had the senior
4 commandos and we had some armed groups that we had within the RUF
15:46:29 5 that we referred to as the SBUs. So they were all armed. And
6 those SBUs, their ages ranged between ten, 12, 15 years, 14, 16,
7 17. So those were the SBUs. We called them Small Boy Unit.

8 Q. During the time that you were in the RUF, for what period
9 did the RUF have SBUs?

15:47:19 10 A. Throughout, from 1991 up to the end.

11 Q. And what did they use these SBUs for?

12 A. Most of the RUF senior commanders, like Mosquito, Issa,
13 Morris Kallon, Superman, Gibril Massaquoi, Mike Lamin, most - I
14 can say almost all of the RUF officers had junior commandos -
15:48:04 15 sorry, had SBUs as bodyguards. They gave them arms, they stayed
16 with them in their homes, they guarded their homes where their
17 properties were kept, their women, or they themselves at any time
18 they went to the front line, you know, or anywhere else that they
19 would want to go within the areas, they would go with their SBUs.

15:48:43 20 And they too fought. They were fighting. Most of the SBUs
21 fought.

22 Q. Mr Witness, where did they get these SBUs? How did the
23 SBUs become part of the RUF?

24 A. Well, we will just go - the RUF will just go and capture
15:49:12 25 them. Just like the Liberians entered initially and captured me,
26 that was the way most of the SBUs were recruited into the RUF.
27 So I can say most of them, or even all of them, were captured by
28 the RUF and were trained.

29 Q. While you were in Tongo did you use civilians to mine?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Did these civilians have the ability to say no, they won't
3 mine for you?

4 A. Well, they wouldn't say that.

15:49:59 5 Q. Why not?

6 A. I have told you that if you refused - as long as you were
7 physically fit and you refused you would not stay in Tongo. We
8 will beat you or I will beat you up because I wanted the diamonds
9 and I wanted you to do the job for me and if you refused to do
10 that I will flog you.

15:50:21

11 Q. During the time you were in Tongo how many civilians were
12 used in the mining there?

13 A. Every day there were up to six to seven hundred. Tongo was
14 a big town.

15:50:45

15 Q. What was done with the diamonds that were taken from the
16 government mining areas?

17 A. Well, that time round, most of the government diamonds,
18 after the AFRC and RUF had collected them, they would evaluate
19 them at the secretariat, they will weigh them and the parcel will
20 be handed over to the PLO-2 and he in turn will take it straight
21 to Kenema to the resident minister and from there it would be
22 taken straight to Freetown to Johnny Paul.

15:51:28

23 Q. How did you know that was the procedure?

24 A. It was what they told us and it was what we saw happen
25 after handing over the diamonds to the PLO-2. That was what he
26 in turn explained to us that that was what he did, and that was
27 what they explained to us that the procedure was, and they said
28 those were the procedures through which the government diamonds
29 went.

15:51:54

1 Q. You said they were taken to Kenema to the resident
2 minister. What do you mean by resident minister?

3 A. Well, the resident minister, I did not know actually what
4 that was up to. I did not know, but they only told me that this
15:52:41 5 particular person is the resident minister for the south and this
6 one also is the resident minister for the east, so where we were
7 was in the east.

8 Q. Did you know the name of the resident minister for the
9 east?

15:53:04 10 A. Yes; at that time it was Eddie Kanneh.

11 Q. And who was Eddie Kanneh, if you know?

12 A. He was a Sierra Leonean, but he was part of the AFRC, the
13 Sierra Leone government, that is the soldiers who actually took
14 part in the overthrow of Tejan Kabbah. He was part of them.

15:53:39 15 Q. Now, what happened to these diamonds that were over five
16 carats that had to be turned over to the secretariat? What
17 happened to those diamonds, if you know?

18 A. Those diamonds, like I told you, the PLO-2 would take them
19 straight to Kenema to the resident minister and from there the
15:54:23 20 resident minister in turn would take them straight to Freetown to
21 the AFRC chairman, Johnny Paul Koroma.

22 Q. During the time that you were in Tongo, do you know what
23 quantity of diamonds were mined in these government sites?

24 A. Well, at that time I was not that concerned about the
15:55:06 25 weight of all the diamonds, or even the quantity that they sent,
26 but there were sometimes after a day's job I saw that the
27 government diamonds, I will see sometimes 200, 400 up to 500
28 pieces of diamonds and if it was weighed it will go up to 40 to
29 35 carats, 20 carats sometimes, so that was how it happened.

1 Q. Now, you have told the Court that you yourself were mining
2 there. Did you find diamonds?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. What did you do with the diamonds that you found?

15:56:04 5 A. I used to sell it, because I was not lucky to get a diamond
6 which weighed above five carats, so if I got one carat or two
7 carats, it was for me. I will sell it for myself.

8 Q. Where would you sell these diamonds?

9 A. I used to sell some in Tongo, but maybe if it was above one
15:56:44 10 carat I will travel with it to Kenema.

11 Q. When you went to Kenema to sell diamonds, did you see
12 anyone while you were in Kenema?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Who did you see there in Kenema?

15:57:10 15 A. Eagle. Eagle himself, who was based in Tongo, he used to
16 go to Kenema, I used to see him there. I used to see Manawa
17 there, I used to see Mosquito there because he was in fact based
18 there, so at any time I travelled there I would go to he,
19 Mosquito, where he was residing.

15:57:34 20 Q. The times that you went to Mosquito in Kenema, do you
21 recall any visitors with Mosquito when you saw him?

22 A. Well, it was at one time when I went there, this same
23 Colonel Jungle, I met him there. He was sitting together with
24 Mosquito at NIC, where Mosquito was residing in Kenema. And I
15:58:21 25 also saw Eagle there, I saw Manawa there, together with other
26 soldiers and officers. And like I said, I saw Jungle there. He
27 was sitting there. And when we entered there Manawa and I, I saw
28 them there. All of us sat there and Mosquito told us, he said,
29 "Have you seen this man who has come here?" He said, "It is

1 Charles Taylor who sent him for us to give him some parcels of
2 diamonds." I met them there and I had seen this Jungle before,
3 so from there we stayed there when Mosquito, Colonel Jungle,
4 Captain Eagle, they boarded a vehicle and went towards Tongo. So
15:59:59 5 that was what he told us.

6 Q. While you were in Tongo during this time period, to your
7 knowledge was mining going on in any other areas?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Where?

16:00:20 10 A. You know that in Sierra Leone we have two diamondiferous
11 towns and one is Tongo and the second is Kono.

12 Q. What did you know about the mining going on in Kono?

13 A. Well, the mining went on just as it was going on in Tongo,
14 but they told me that the PLO-2 that we had there, they said
16:01:06 15 there was a PLO-1 but he was based in Kono.

16 Q. And did they tell you the name of this person based in
17 Kono?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What was the name?

16:01:24 20 A. Gullit.

21 Q. Who was telling you this?

22 A. The PLO-2 who was there, the OC secretariat Yamao Kati, all
23 of them had told me that, and even some of my RUF officers like
24 Mosquito himself and even Captain Gweh, you know, most of the RUF
16:02:02 25 officers.

26 Q. Tell us again about how long you remained in Tongo?

27 A. We were in Tongo for roughly one to two months. I cannot
28 give you a clear estimate now anyway, but I was there up to that
29 two months.

1 Q. Where did you go from Tongo?

2 A. I went back to Freetown.

3 Q. When you say you went back to Freetown, had you been in
4 Freetown before since returning to Sierra Leone?

16:02:56 5 A. No, that was my first time after my return to Sierra Leone
6 that I went there.

7 Q. And why did you go to Freetown?

8 A. It was Mike Lamin who came to collect me. He said I should
9 go with him to Freetown and stay with him there.

16:03:24 10 Q. When you went to Freetown, do you recall when it was that
11 you arrived in Freetown?

12 A. I think it was early September '97.

13 Q. And what were your duties while you were in Freetown?

14 A. I was there as a senior bodyguard to Mike Lamin.

16:04:05 15 Q. How long did you remain in Freetown?

16 A. I was there in September, October and even in November when
17 I left there.

18 Q. While you were there in Freetown, did you learn the command
19 structure of the AFRC government?

16:04:44 20 A. Yes. They told me the one I understood because we had our
21 own senior officers there, and my commander too, Mike Lamin, he
22 had been there even before he came to collect me to take me there
23 to Freetown.

24 Q. What did you understand the command structure to be?

16:05:22 25 A. Well, what I saw and what I know is that Johnny Paul Koroma
26 was the chairman of the AFRC and that Foday Sankoh was to become
27 the deputy, but by then he had been arrested and SFY Koroma was
28 chief of defence staff and that Mosquito was to assist him as his
29 deputy.

1 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, that name was not very
2 clear to the interpreter.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Witness, the interpreter did not hear
4 the name that you called clearly. Pick up where you have said,
16:06:16 5 "And that Mosquito was to assist him as his deputy". Continue
6 from there, please.

7 THE WITNESS: Mosquito was to deputise SY Koroma as deputy
8 defence staff.

9 MS HOLLIS:

16:06:50 10 Q. And do you recall any other command positions?

11 A. Yes, and then we had Kowas who was the chief of army staff
12 and Issa Sesay was to be his deputy as chief of army staff. And
13 we had the ministers like Eldred Collins, who was the trade and
14 industry minister. He was an RUF man. Peter Vandi, he was also
16:07:45 15 an RUF personnel. He was there as the energy and power man and
16 that was a ministerial position. And we had the council members
17 also. And Mike Lamin himself, my commander, he was one of the
18 council members. CO Isaac, Five-Five, Bazzy, Gibriil Massaquoi.
19 Those were mostly the ones that I recall now.

16:09:00 20 Q. And who was CO Isaac?

21 A. Well, CO Isaac was a Liberian by nationality, but he had
22 been with the RUF as RUF vanguard.

23 Q. You mentioned a Five-Five. Who was Five-Five?

24 A. Well, Five-Five was one of the soldiers who organised the
16:09:45 25 coup against Tejan Kabbah and he was an AFRC soldier.

26 Q. Did you know him by any other name?

27 A. No, I did not know him by any other name, but that was how
28 we used to call him.

29 Q. You also mentioned someone you called Bazzy. Who was

1 Bazy?

2 A. He too was an AFRC soldier.

3 Q. Did you know him by any other name?

4 A. Yes, Bazy Kamara. That was how we used to call him.

16:10:34 5 Q. During the time that you were in Freetown were you aware of
6 any matériel reaching Freetown?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. What were you aware of?

9 A. Yes, at one particular meeting the chief of army staff,
16:11:09 10 Kowas, he told us that - he said since the AFRC overthrew he said
11 Johnny Paul should tell the officers that we will have to receive
12 the first consignment and that consignment of arms, ammunition
13 and medicines, he said they will have to arrive at the Magburaka
14 airfield. So he said he sent one of his officers there called
16:12:05 15 Major Dumbuya to receive those consignments.

16 MS HOLLIS: We would spell Dumbuya, D-U-M-B-U-Y-U. Perhaps
17 the justice has a different spelling. Y-A?

18 JUDGE SEBUTINDE: Yes.

19 MS HOLLIS: Thank you:

16:12:30 20 Q. Did you learn if any payment was to be made for these
21 materials?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What payment?

24 A. Because they told us during that meeting, the officers'
16:12:53 25 meeting, that they had money that was at the bank and also we had
26 the diamonds that they had got from Kono and Tongo. They said
27 they had it to hand for that.

28 Q. Now, this meeting that you were talking about, you said it
29 was an officers' meeting. Where was it held?

1 A. It was at the officers' mess at the Wilberforce Barracks in
2 Freetown.

3 Q. You said that you were in Freetown until some time in
4 November. Where did you go from Freetown?

16:13:54 5 A. I went back to Tongo.

6 Q. Why did you go back to Tongo?

7 A. Mike Lamin wanted me to go and mine for diamonds for him.

8 Q. When you went back to Tongo who was there?

9 A. I also met the AFRC and the RUF soldiers there. They were
16:14:28 10 there.

11 Q. You have told the Court that when you first went to Tongo
12 there was a Captain Kati who was in command in Tongo. When you
13 went back to Tongo who was in command?

14 A. At that time Yamao Kati was no longer there. He was dead.
16:14:59 15 The PLO-2 was not there. It was one soldier, one AFRC soldier,
16 who was there. He was called Captain Jalloh.

17 Q. And what was Captain Jalloh's position there?

18 A. He was in charge of all the soldiers who were there. He
19 was there as the head - as the commander - for both the RUF and
16:15:40 20 the AFRC.

21 Q. What were the activities going on in Tongo when you went
22 back there?

23 A. It was just the same mining that was going on.

24 Q. And this mining, was it organised in the same way or had it
16:16:02 25 been changed?

26 A. It had been changed.

27 Q. How had it been changed?

28 A. Because like in the case of those committees that were set
29 up for the provision of their colleague civilians, I saw them

1 actually there but they were no longer in charge of that.

2 Q. So who was in charge of the provision of colleague
3 civilians at that time?

4 A. The soldiers were now in charge, the AFRC and the RUF.

16:17:01 5 Q. And the provision of these civilians, were they provided in
6 the same way or had that changed?

7 A. At that time things were then worse, because civilians
8 never had even the opportunity to talk about that because at that
9 time every one of us now wanted to get more diamonds because

16:17:46 10 there had been serious international pressure mounted on the
11 government.

12 Q. Now, you said that things had gotten worse. How had things
13 gotten worse for these civilians?

14 A. Well, by then at daybreak the OC secretariat, Captain
16:18:21 15 Jalloh, together with all other senior officers would go to the
16 secretariat and we would put armed men together, both the AFRC
17 and RUF soldiers, we would put them together, and we would divide
18 them by sections because Tongo was divided into sections. We had
19 Bomi, we had Tongola, we had Sandeyema, we had Kpandebu, we had
16:19:08 20 Tokpombu Bui ma, we had Lalehun, so the places were plenty.

21 So we divided the soldiers. If for instance we said 20
22 soldiers or 30 soldiers, you have to go to Bomi. We will say we
23 need 200 civilians, for instance. Or we will say we will need
24 150 civilians from Bomi. When they go there they will mount a
16:19:47 25 house to house search and then they will get the civilians and
26 any civilian that they got, they will take off your shirt, they
27 will take off your shoes from your feet and the shirt you were
28 wearing, they will tie it against your colleague's shirt to
29 prevent you from escaping. So they will strip all of you naked

1 and they will tie all of you using your shirts or your clothings
2 against one another and you will be marched to the secretariat.

3 Q. And then what would happen when they brought these people
4 to the secretariat?

16:20:48 5 A. Well, after bringing them to the secretariat, that is after
6 the soldiers would have brought them to the secretariat, all the
7 sections to which soldiers had been sent, the amount of manpower
8 that we would get, if they were up to like 600 or 700, the
9 government would for instance say - the AFRC government would say

16:21:25 10 - "Okay, today we need 500 civilians to go at that particular
11 mining site" and after the taking the 500 civilians we would
12 assign soldiers over them to oversee them do the government
13 mining and if there were remaining 200 civilians, or 150

14 civilians, they too will be distributed amongst commanders that
16:22:02 15 were there present. Maybe there were some commanders who would
16 be fortunate to get five civilians, maybe some will get ten
17 civilians. Some would be there who would maybe get three
18 civilians.

19 Q. When you went back to Togo, did you have the opportunity
16:22:25 20 to visit any of the government mining sites?

21 A. Yes, I used to go to Cyborg, I used to go to pump station.

22 Q. And the conditions at the government mining sites, were
23 they the same or had they changed?

24 A. Well, like I said, it had changed. It had gotten worse
16:23:14 25 because they had - they had a set time kind of, because somebody
26 would not just go to the place and mine the way you would want
27 to. If they said, for instance, it was the mining should start
28 at 8.30, and then you go and start working at 8 o'clock, if you
29 were caught there, be you a civilian or a soldier, the soldiers

1 who had been deployed to guard that particular mining site, and
2 for them to implement the laws that they had put in place for
3 that site, if they saw you and if you were caught they will flog
4 you until you fainted, or if you even attempted to run away they
16:24:15 5 will shoot you and maybe you will die.

6 MS HOLLIS: Madam President, I will be moving to a new
7 area. I can do that, or this might be a place to stop.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: This might be convenient, Ms Hollis. We
9 have been alerted that there is only a few minutes left on the
16:24:34 10 tape.

11 MS HOLLIS: I do know we owe you some spellings. We will
12 be looking for those this evening.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you. We will maybe start with
14 those in the morning, whilst we remember.

16:24:47 15 Mr Witness, we are now going to adjourn for today. We will
16 be starting court again tomorrow morning at 9.30. I must tell
17 you that whilst you are under oath you must not discuss your
18 evidence with any other person until all of your evidence is
19 finished. Do you understand this?

16:25:07 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please adjourn court until tomorrow at
22 9.30.

23 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.25 p.m.
24 to be reconvened on Thursday, 13 November 2008
16:25:22 25 at 9.30 a.m.]

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I N D E X

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION:

AUGUSTINE SAMA MALLAH	20053
EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MS HOLLIS	20053