



Case No. SCSL-2003-01-T

THE PROSECUTOR OF
THE SPECIAL COURT
V.
CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR

THURSDAY, 17 JUNE 2010
9.00 A.M.
TRIAL

TRIAL CHAMBER II

Before the Judges:

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

For Chambers:

Ms Sidney Thompson

For the Registry:

Ms Rachel Irura
Ms Zainab Fofanah

For the Prosecution:

Ms Brenda J Hollis
Mr Mohamed Bangura
Ms Maja Dimitrova

For the accused Charles Ghankay
Taylor:

Mr Courtenay Griffiths QC
Mr Morris Anyah
Ms Kathryn Hovington

1 Thursday, 17 June 2010

2 [Open session]

3 [The accused present]

4 [Upon commencing at 9.00 a.m.]

08:58:45 5 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning. We'll take appearances
6 first, please.

7 MS HOLLIS: Good morning, Madam President, your Honours,
8 opposing counsel. This morning for the Prosecution, Mohamed A
9 Bangura, Maja Dimitrova and Brenda J Hollis.

09:02:18 10 MR ANYAH: Good morning, Madam President. Good morning,
11 your Honours. Good morning, counsel opposite. Appearing for
12 Defence this morning are Courtenay Griffiths CQ, myself Morris
13 Anyah and we're joined by a legal assistant Ms Kathryn Hovington.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good morning, Madam Witness. Sorry,
09:02:39 15 Mr Griffiths, yes.

16 MR GRIFFITHS: Madam President, before we commence I do
17 have an application to make and the application is that we revert
18 to the normal sitting hours. The application is made on behalf
19 of all Defence counsel, the defendant and, relying on information
09:03:01 20 passed to me by Mr Munyard, also on behalf of the shorthand
21 writers and the translators.

22 The history of the change to the sitting hours can be
23 outlined briefly in this way: Several months ago I had a
24 discussion with the Registrar and Mr Townsend in the context of
09:03:27 25 the proposed move from the ICC to the STL and how best to make
26 use of the facilities and possibilities there. And it was in
27 that context that I suggested that we might revisit the sitting
28 hours.

29 My understanding was that that suggestion would be mooted

1 with all interested parties, but clearly that suggestion was not
2 discussed with certain important stakeholders such as the
3 shorthand writers, the interpreters, and other court staff and
4 consequently it came as something of a surprise to me when we
09:04:15 5 were effectively presented with a fait accompli last week and put
6 in a way which suggested that it was all my responsibility.

7 But in our submission, it is now clear that these new
8 sitting hours just cannot work. They will, in our submission,
9 have a negative impact on the fair discharge of justice in this
09:04:47 10 case.

11 I note in particular that during the course of the
12 proceedings yesterday afternoon, which I was observing by way of
13 the LiveNote, that this witness was clearly fatigued in the
14 afternoon and was unable to hold her head up, a matter remarked
09:05:10 15 about by Mr Anyah during the course of his questioning of the
16 witness. And it's understandable that the witness will be tired,
17 because one has to bear in mind that the witness has to be up at
18 or about 6 a.m. in the morning at the safe house in order to
19 leave from there at 7.30 to be here for 8.15. That is an
09:05:36 20 extremely long day.

21 And my particular concern is this: One appreciates that
22 the behaviour of a witness in the witness box whilst testifying
23 is not only to be observed in terms of what the witness says, but
24 also has to be observed in terms of the witness's demeanour and
09:05:59 25 so on and clearly there is a real risk of the behaviour of the
26 witness being misunderstood where tiredness might give rise to
27 the suggestion or interpretation that the witness is being
28 mendacious. So that is a particular concern, but it is also
29 having an effect on the defendant. He has little time to collect

1 his thoughts in the morning before being transported to Court and
2 we therefore have little time to consult with him before the 9
3 o'clock start before the proceedings commence. And in
4 proceedings of this complexity, ongoing consultation with the
09:06:44 5 defendant is a very real necessity. Consequently, we are unable
6 as a result if this regime were to continue to take proper
7 instructions from the defendant.

8 Counsel in the case have also informed me that they found
9 yesterday's sitting very enervating, given its length. And I'm
09:07:15 10 also told that the shorthand writers and the interpreters for
11 whom accuracy and precision is paramount, requiring clear minds
12 and the ability consequently to concentrate on the proceedings,
13 and in those circumstances where their ability to provide us with
14 accurate recall of the proceedings might be affected by fatigue
09:07:43 15 in our submission the interests of justice are not served.

16 So I can see that it was a mistake to make that suggestion,
17 but I further suggest that there should have been a period of
18 consultation before the change was implemented. We submit this
19 will have an adverse effect on the fairness of the proceedings
09:08:10 20 and, consequently, we should revert to the normal sitting hours.
21 That is my application.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Griffiths, frankly I personally must
23 express a surprise at this kind of application for a number of
24 reasons, and of course I will give the Prosecution an opportunity
09:08:34 25 to respond. When the Registrar, through our head of office in
26 The Hague, approached the Trial Chamber with a memorandum that
27 showed clearly that the revised sitting hours were requested by
28 the Defence, yourself in particular, and that the Prosecution had
29 had a chance to respond and had made their own counterproposals,

1 we were under the impression that this is something the parties
2 have initiated and, as judges, we felt under an obligation to
3 expedite the proceedings because this is one of the rights of the
4 accused: The right to an expeditious trial. And you will recall
09:09:25 5 that in my ruling I did point out that we've carefully weighed
6 the starting hours vis-a-vis the ending hours of the day and that
7 although we did recognise that the day was going to be longer by
8 an extra half hour, this is something that everybody had to
9 endure and pitch in in the interests of the rights of the
09:09:49 10 accused.

11 Now, the comments you've made in relation to stakeholders
12 other than the Defence team and the accused I think in my view
13 should rightly be made by the units concerned. Again the
14 Registrar in putting the request before us had informed us that
09:10:16 15 she would liaise with the court reporters and ensure that the
16 normal two-hour sittings would be observed. This is the normal
17 two-hour sessions that court reporters use normally or work, and
18 that these would not be exceeded in any event per sitting and she
19 assured the Court that any concerns relating to the overworking
09:10:46 20 of the court reporters should not be the concern of the judges or
21 the parties, but that this would be her personal concern.

22 Lastly, the Chamber was of the view that the problems
23 relating to the accused and his transportation from the detention
24 centre had been considered - carefully considered by the Defence
09:11:17 25 before making this request and that they had foreseen no real
26 problems.

27 Now, as relates to the current witness in the box, the
28 judges are not blind. They could see that she was fatigued
29 yesterday but this could have been for a number of reasons. She

1 comes from a different time zone and it could well be that she
2 was jet lagged. This doesn't mean that every witness who sits in
3 that box is by reason of an extra 30 minutes at the beginning of
4 the day going to show the same jet lag or fatigue and the less we
09:11:55 5 do - we've listened to your submissions and I would now like to
6 hear from the Prosecution.

7 MS HOLLIS: Thank you, Madam President. It's the position
8 of the Prosecution that of course any extra sitting time will
9 expedite the proceedings and that is a good thing. When your
09:12:20 10 Honours tell us to be here, we will be here.

11 In terms of the issues raised by the Defence, we suggest
12 that indeed this witness was fatigued yesterday but much earlier
13 in the day. It was not the last half hour that seemed to cause
14 that. And also the witness was told on more than one occasion by
09:12:42 15 the Defence counsel that if she were too fatigued to continue she
16 should raise the matter. She did not.

17 In terms of meeting with the accused, as your Honours
18 pointed out, travel times could be arranged and also of course
19 they have the afternoons and evenings to consult with the
09:13:00 20 accused. So we believe it is fully within your Honours'
21 authority and discretion to set the sitting times. We do not
22 think that one half hour a day is qualitatively different. It is
23 longer, and we are basically in your Honours's hands as to the
24 sitting times you wish us to observe.

09:13:25 25 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Mr Griffiths.

26 MR GRIFFITHS: Madam President, yes, we concede that the
27 defendant has a right to an expeditious trial, but that trial
28 must necessarily be fair. Fairness includes his ability to
29 concentrate and fully participate in the proceedings. Any issues

1 which might affect that aspect of his rights in our submission
2 must trump any ideas about an expeditious trial.

3 Now, so far as the other stakeholders are concerned, they
4 have no one in this courtroom at present to voice their concerns,
09:14:16 5 which is why through me I have made certain suggestions on their
6 behal f.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Gri ffi ths, I did say the Registrar has
8 already made submissions to the Chamber regarding the court
9 reporters.

09:14:31 10 MR GRI FFITHS: My point is this: Frankly, it's none of the
11 Registrar's business. It's the judges' responsibility to ensure
12 a fair trial. I'm not interested in what has gone on behind the
13 scenes between the Registrar and the court reporters. If the
14 court reporters are unable to properly discharge their function,
09:14:55 15 that is a matter for the Court, for you judges, and not the
16 Registrar who is not here to answer to any queries or suggestions
17 we might make. So frankly, I'm not impressed with that
18 suggesti on.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Gri ffi ths, I don't think you're in
09:15:11 20 order. The Registrar is the one responsible for the court
21 reporters as a unit, not the Defence. Certainly not lead
22 counsel. And I think those comments in particular relating to
23 the Registrar's powers over the unit of Court Management are
24 quite uncalled for. Now, you are free to respond or reply to any
09:15:35 25 of the comments by counsel opposite before we see the way
26 forward.

27 MR GRI FFITHS: Before I come to that, the Registrar in
28 relation to the shorthand writers, standard in a relationship, of
29 employer and employee. She has no responsibility for the fair

1 discharge of justice in these Courts. That is why in my
2 submission the comments I have made about her role are fully
3 justified. In our submission, the arguments we have raised as to
4 why we should revert to the normal sitting hours are well made,
09:16:13 5 they have a foundation in fact and reality, and in consequence we
6 would submit that that is the proper route which your Honours
7 should take.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Griffiths, may I ask how you are in a
9 position to speak for the court reporters?

09:16:38 10 MR GRIFFITHS: Because Mr Munyard yesterday canvassed their
11 views. It's that simple.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Very well. The judges will consult. The
13 judges will deliberate on the application and submissions and
14 revert to you in the course of the day.

09:17:07 15 In the meantime, we're going to proceed with the evidence.
16 Mrs Kallon, good morning. Is the interpreter in place?

17 THE INTERPRETER: Yes, your Honour.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mrs Kallon, you are going to continue
19 with your testimony this morning. I remind you of the oath that
09:17:39 20 you took yesterday to tell the truth and that oath is still
21 binding on you today. Is that clear?

22 THE WITNESS: I understand.

23 WITNESS: DCT-299 [On former oath]

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

09:17:54 25 Q. Thank you, Madam President. Good morning, Madam Kallon.

26 A. Morning.

27 Q. You've been in court during the discussion that took place
28 a few minutes ago and you heard reference to how it appeared to
29 us you looked yesterday. You appeared to be tired during various

1 points of yesterday's evidence. Now, as we go along today, to
2 the extent you feel tired again I would ask that you let me know
3 so that I can make an application to the Court on your behalf.
4 Do you follow me?

09:18:39 5 A. Yesterday really I was tired, but today let's go along and
6 we shall see.

7 Q. Thank you, Ms Kallon. There are one or two matters from
8 your testimony yesterday I want to revisit just to seek
9 clarification from you. The first one appears on page 42687 of
09:19:05 10 yesterday's transcript. Yes, thank you, Madam Court Manager.

11 Madam Kallon, yesterday we were speaking about your first -
12 the first set of supplies you sent to Camp Naama and you
13 mentioned soap and other food supplies, and I asked you a
14 question regarding the frequency of your sending supplies to Camp
09:20:14 15 Naama. In particular I will read from line 17 on the page I
16 referred to previously. The question was:

17 "Q. Very well. Was it only this one occasion that you
18 sent food supplies and soap to this place called Sokoto? I
19 am referring to the occasion where you gave items like
09:20:39 20 those to Palmer and Pa Morlai.

21 A. No.

22 Q. When next did you provide such supplies to Sokoto?

23 A. Sometimes a week would elapse and during the second one
24 I will send something.

09:20:59 25 Q. Were you sending them on your own or were you sending
26 them at the request of someone?"

27 Then you gave us an additional answer to that question.

28 Now, Madam Kallon, you said yesterday you visited Camp Naama
29 twice. We are now speaking today of the frequency of your

1 sending of supplies to Camp Naama or this place called Sokoto.

2 How often was it that you sent supplies to Camp Naama, that is to
3 Pa Morlai and the persons he was with at Camp Naama?

09:21:53

4 A. Sometimes after one week, during the second week I will
5 send something.

6 Q. During the course of a month, for example, how many times
7 did you send supplies to Pa Morlai at Camp Naama?

8 A. During some months, twice.

09:22:23

9 Q. And during other months was there a change in the number of
10 times you sent supplies to Camp Naama?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What was the nature of such a change?

13 A. At times I would send three times.

09:22:50

14 Q. Besides you sending supplies to Camp Naama, were there
15 occasions when Pa Morlai would send people to pick up supplies
16 from you?

17 A. Yes, I do send things.

09:23:23

18 Q. Just listen to the question now, Madam Kallon. You've told
19 us you sent things. I'm asking whether Pa Morlai sent people to
20 you to collect things on any occasion?

21 A. Pa Morlai himself used to come to me sometimes.

22 Q. Come to you for what?

23 A. He did come to me saying that the things were almost being
24 exhausted.

09:23:54

25 Q. And where were you when he would come to you on those
26 occasions?

27 A. In Harbel, Firestone.

28 Q. And whenever he told you the things were almost exhausted,
29 what was your response?

1 A. I would look around for those items.

2 Q. And what would you do in relation to the items?

3 A. When I bought them, I would give them to him.

09:24:54 4 Q. I appreciate your answer, but I still want to receive an
5 answer to the question I posed, which is: When Pa Morlai would
6 come to you and say the supplies were exhausted and you would go
7 in search of these supplies, how did you give the supplies to
8 him?

09:25:27 9 A. Whatever I was able to buy, I would buy them. During some
10 weeks I would get a lot of them and some other weeks I won't get
11 a lot of them, so whatever I was able to get was what I would
12 give to him.

13 Q. Madam Kallon, the things you got, were there any occasions
14 when Pa Morlai would send people to you to pick them up?

09:25:52 15 A. Yes, occasionally when I saw someone I would give the
16 person the things and that person would take them along.

17 Q. How often did that happen that you would see somebody and
18 give them things to take along?

19 A. Occasionally.

09:26:27 20 Q. Very well. Now, let's pick up where we left off yesterday
21 at 4.27 p.m. At 4.23 or 4.24 yesterday you told us of Pa Morlai
22 sending you to the border area between Liberia and Sierra Leone.
23 You told us of you reporting back to him about the situation at
24 the border between the NPFL fighters on the one hand, and Sierra
09:26:57 25 Leonean army soldiers and Sierra Leonean civilians on the other
26 hand. You then told us at page 42724, lines 17 through 21, you
27 said Pa Morlai asked you to go in search of petrol for him and
28 then later on on that page, after confirming that the problems at
29 the border were getting worse, I asked you a question at line 26

1 of page 42724.

2 You said he asked you to search for petrol because the
3 problem had erupted. If he did not take the boys away from
4 there, it would not be good. And I asked you which boys are you
09:27:55 5 referring to in that answer. And you said the boys whom he had
6 encamped there at Camp Naama. And you said your understanding
7 was that he wanted to take the boys at Camp Naama to Sierra
8 Leone. This goes over to page 42725.

9 Let's pick up from there. Madam Kallon, did you indeed go
09:28:18 10 in search of petrol for Pa Morlai or Foday Sankoh?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Did you find petrol for him?

13 A. Yes, I was able to get petrol for him.

14 Q. Do you know what diesel is, Madam Kallon?

09:28:46 15 A. Yes, I know.

16 Q. The petrol you got for Foday Sankoh, what kind of petrol
17 was it?

18 A. The one that looks like oil.

19 Q. Was it diesel?

09:29:17 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. From where did you get this petrol?

22 A. Through ECOMOG.

23 MR ANYAH: I wonder if your Honours have a question.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think it was diesel. You said petrol.

09:29:38 25 MR ANYAH: I understand. In my question I said petrol,
26 yes. Thank you:

27 Q. Now, Madam Kallon, let me repeat the question. The
28 question was: From whom did you get the diesel?

29 A. I said I bought it from ECOMOG.

1 Q. Where exactly, that is, in what city in Liberia did you buy
2 this diesel from?

3 A. Can I explain that area?

4 Q. Yes, please.

09:30:19 5 A. We had a certain area in Harbel called Kai fa [phon] Town.
6 When the river is full to its brims, boats do come from Monrovia
7 and that was the area where we did business.

8 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can she repeat the last bit
9 of her answer.

09:30:46 10 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Witness, the interpreter didn't get
11 the last bit of your answer. Please repeat your answer.

12 THE WITNESS: I said we had an area in Harbel, Firestone.
13 At that place when the river overflows, boats do come from
14 Monrovia to that place and that was where we used to do business,
09:31:18 15 that barter system between us and ECOMOG. So that was where I
16 got the petrol from - I mean, the diesel.

17 MR ANYAH:

18 Q. The boats that you say used to come from Monrovia, whose
19 boats were those?

09:31:40 20 A. There were boats there in the river, but during the war,
21 all those boats were under ECOMOG. But when you wanted to do
22 business with it, you would take a white piece of cloth and wave
23 it, then they would know that you wanted to do business and they
24 would come.

09:32:03 25 Q. You said, all those boats were under ECOMOG, but when you
26 wanted to do business with it, you would take a white piece of
27 cloth and wave it. The people that you did business with, who
28 were those people?

29 A. ECOMOG.

1 Q. Are you telling the Court that ECOMOG was engaged in
2 business, commercial activities, in Liberia?

3 A. Yes, we were doing business with them.

09:32:47

4 Q. Did you have to pay money for the diesel when you bought
5 it?

6 A. I did not pay money. I sent palm oil.

7 Q. What did you do with the diesel when you obtained it?

8 A. When I brought it, I handed it over to Pa Morlai.

9 Q. Where was he when you handed it over to him?

09:33:16

10 A. Excuse me, I did not give the palm oil to Pa Morlai.

11 Q. Madam Kallon, I'm not asking about palm oil. I see palm
12 oil in the transcript. I'm asking about the diesel. To whom did
13 you give the diesel once you bought it from ECOMOG?

09:33:52

14 A. I gave it to Pa Foday Sankoh because at that time he had
15 declared himself as Foday Sankoh, so I gave it to him.

16 Q. At which place did you hand over the diesel to him?

17 A. In Harbel.

18 Q. Who was present when you handed over the diesel to him?

19 A. My husband was present and Kargbo too was present.

09:34:26

20 JUDGE LUSSICK: Mr Anyah, what quantity of diesel are we
21 talking about? A can of diesel or something more substantial?

22 MR ANYAH: Yes, I was going to ask that question.

23 Thank you, Justice Lussick. We should deal with that now:

09:34:44

24 Q. Madam Kallon, what amount of diesel did you give to
25 Foday Sankoh?

26 A. Five drums.

27 Q. Do you know how big one drum is? Can you describe a drum
28 for us?

29 A. Well, according to the drum that I know, they will put the

1 diesel in containers. So ten of those containers are put in one
2 drum.

3 Q. Using your hands, can you give us an indication of how big
4 a drum is in size?

09:35:45 5 A. A drum is - I don't have a drum close to me, so how do I do
6 that? Those oil containers, ten of those can go into a drum.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Witness, we are trying to
8 understand the quantity of diesel that you were dealing with.
9 Now, I think the question put by the lawyer is quite reasonable.

09:36:11 10 You can show us using your hands how tall and wide this drum was.
11 Telling us about ten containers that we have no idea about how
12 big or small they were isn't helping. Please demonstrate to us
13 it, to the Court and the judges, the width and the height of this
14 drum. We would appreciate that.

09:36:40 15 THE WITNESS: Can I stand up?

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, certainly.

17 THE WITNESS: A drum would be as high as this height.

18 MR ANYAH:

19 Q. Is that height from the floor to where your hand is; that
09:37:01 20 is, from the ground to where your hand is?

21 A. Yes.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Court Manager, I don't know if it's
23 possible to use - to get these measurements on to the record
24 somehow. And, Madam Court Manager, please indicate the width of
09:37:58 25 this drum.

26 MR ANYAH: Yes, that's the next question:

27 Q. Madam Kallon, using your hands, can you tell us the width
28 or breadth of this drum? You've told us about the height. How
29 wide was it?

1 A. The drum, it's like this. You know, when we hold it to
2 roll it, it's like this. It's round.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Thank you, ma'am. You may resume your
4 seat and we will wait to get the measurements on the record.

09:38:55 5 MS IRURA: Your Honour, the length is 104 centimetres and
6 the width is 77 centimetres.

7 MR ANYAH:

8 Q. Madam Kallon, do you know how many gallons are in a drum?

9 A. We do not take the drum along to do the barter system. It
09:39:29 10 was only the containers. The American gallon, six of it fills
11 the container, but in Sierra Leone it's five.

12 Q. So which country uses the American gallon? Is it Liberia
13 or Sierra Leone?

14 A. It's Liberia.

09:39:56 15 Q. So six gallon makes one container, is that what you're
16 telling us?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And how many containers make one drum?

19 A. Ten containers.

09:40:17 20 Q. Very well. Ten containers make one drum and each container
21 is six gallons?

22 JUDGE DOHERTY: I think the witness said six American
23 gallons and what I would call five imperial gallons.

24 MR ANYAH: Yes, but I've limited it to just American
09:40:48 25 gallons because we're speaking of Liberia now:

26 Q. Thank you, Madam Kallon. Now, you said Kargbo was present
27 when you gave the diesel, the five drums, to Foday Sankoh. Is
28 this the same person you referred to yesterday as John Kargbo?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. I thought you told us yesterday Kargbo was NPFL?

2 A. Yes, Kargbo was NPFL. But, as I told you, we were close to
3 each other. Look at Kargbo's house and look at mine. So
4 whatever I did, he would see.

09:41:38 5 Q. Was anyone else present besides John Kargbo when you gave
6 Foday Sankoh the diesel?

7 A. My husband was present.

8 Q. Do you know what was behind his request for diesel; that
9 is, what was his intended use of the diesel?

09:42:06 10 A. Yes.

11 Q. What was that use? What did he have in mind for the
12 diesel?

13 A. He said he wanted to go to Sierra Leone with the boys.

14 Q. What was the situation at the border with the NPFL in
09:42:34 15 relation to the Sierra Leonean soldiers and the Sierra Leonean
16 civilians at the time you were giving Pa Morlai the diesel?

17 A. By that time - at that time I did not go there, but we used
18 to hear over the radio when they were talking about the chaos.

19 Q. Was there any fighting during this chaos to your knowledge?

09:43:12 20 A. At that time I was not there.

21 Q. Yes, we appreciate that you were not there but you said
22 that you were hearing things over the radio regarding what was
23 going on in the border area. Did you hear whether or not there
24 was fighting along the border by the NPFL fighters?

09:43:35 25 A. They were just saying that the border was tense.

26 Q. When next did you hear from Pa Morlai after you gave him
27 the diesel?

28 A. After they had entered, the money reduced.

29 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can she kindly repeat the

1 Last bit of her answer.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Witness, you said after they had
3 entered what happened?

4 THE WITNESS: When they entered, I was hearing "Kway,
09:44:27 5 Kway" [phon], so I myself went there.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, we're not sure what the witness
7 said. Please establish.

8 MR ANYAH: I will. Thank you, Madam President:

9 Q. Madam Kallon, let's go over what you've just said. I asked
09:44:58 10 you when was the next time you heard from Pa Morlai. Let me
11 rephrase the question. Did you ever hear from Pa Morlai again
12 after you gave him the diesel?

13 A. We just were hearing now over the radio when they were
14 saying that people are fighting in Sierra Leone.

09:45:22 15 Q. What radio did you hear this?

16 A. The BBC.

17 Q. Who was said to be fighting in Sierra Leone when you heard
18 this information over the radio?

19 A. At that time they did not call - they just were saying
09:45:50 20 fighting was going on. So these boys were just saying "Kway,
21 Kway", because at that time there was no fighting going on in
22 Liberia and the hunger was troubling people there.

23 Q. Madam Kallon, this word you keep saying that people were
24 saying, Kway, Kway, say that word again slowly. What name are
09:46:17 25 you saying or what word are you saying?

26 A. After the fighting had started in Sierra Leone, the boys
27 were saying, "Kway, Kway, Kway." That was what they were
28 saying in the entire Liberia. It was just the Kway that they
29 were talking about.

1 Q. And Kuway referred to what?

2 A. Really that word - that was just what they were saying.
3 When they want to talk they will just say, "oh, I'm going to
4 Kuway."

09:47:06 5 Q. Was Kuway to your understanding a place?

6 A. When they wanted to cross into Sierra Leone that was when
7 they would say Kuway because that was where looting was going on
8 rampantly.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, you have to come with a
09:47:38 10 spelling of this word.

11 MR ANYAH: Yes, I have an understanding of what the witness
12 is saying but the way it's being pronounced is different from the
13 understanding so I will just spell it as it is being pronounced.
14 I will spell Kuway as K-U-W-A-Y:

09:48:04 15 Q. Madam Kallon, this place Kuway, was it the same place as
16 Sierra Leone?

17 A. Yes, it's Sierra Leone.

18 Q. You said that there was looting going on rampantly in this
19 place Kuway. Who was doing the looting?

09:48:34 20 A. At that time the area was free. People were going up and
21 down. The soldiers were no longer staying in one place. They
22 were going up and down, so whoever you saw that brought property
23 would say he had come from Kuway.

24 Q. You referred to soldiers not staying in one place. What
09:48:56 25 soldiers are you referring to?

26 A. At that time when they entered NPFL was going inside.

27 Q. Let's pause. The people who entered, who are the people
28 you are referring to?

29 A. I can't tell. I do not know all of them, but at the time

1 that I was at the border only a few of them because that was not
2 where I was staying.

3 Q. Well, I'm not asking you for their names. We will cover
4 this area slowly, Madam Kallon. I have a number of questions so
09:49:45 5 let's just take it slowly. I'm not asking you about their names.

6 Do you know the name of the group that you say entered somewhere?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. What is the name of that group?

9 A. The NPFL boys were entering.

09:50:09 10 Q. Where were they entering?

11 A. A bush road was there. It's not a sea. They were walking.
12 Sometimes you don't know where they come from, you just see them.

13 Q. To which place as in what - in what country were they
14 entering?

09:50:30 15 A. In Sierra Leone.

16 Q. What was the purpose of them entering Sierra Leone?

17 A. At that time when the war had gone on it was difficult, so
18 they were going to look out for something to eat and they would
19 get things and sell that to get money. That was all.

09:51:05 20 Q. You said when the war had gone on it was difficult. Are
21 you referring to war in Liberia or war in Sierra Leone?

22 A. The war in Liberia. After they had been fighting, things
23 became difficult.

24 Q. Was there war in Sierra Leone at the time these NPFL
09:51:31 25 fighters were going into Sierra Leone?

26 A. Repeat the question.

27 Q. Yes. Was there war going on in Sierra Leone at the time
28 these NPFL fighters went into Sierra Leone to loot?

29 A. Yes, there was fighting but it was far off.

1 Q. Who was fighting in Sierra Leone at that time?

2 A. It was the RUF.

3 Q. Who were the RUF fighting in Sierra Leone at that time?

4 A. It was Foday Sankoh's group.

09:52:27 5 Q. Yes, we know the RUF was Foday Sankoh's group, but who were
6 they fighting? Which group was the RUF fighting?

7 A. They were Momoh soldiers.

8 Q. In what part of Sierra Leone was the RUF fighting Momoh
9 soldiers?

09:52:56 10 A. Well, from what I saw, I entered through Kailahun.

11 Q. Yes, you entered through Kailahun. The question was in
12 what area of Sierra Leone were Momoh's soldiers fighting the RUF?

13 A. In Sierra Leone. They were fighting there.

14 Q. Madam Kallon, Sierra Leone is divided into districts, yes?

09:53:31 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. In which districts in Sierra Leone was the RUF fighting
17 Momoh's soldiers around this time?

18 A. The Kailahun District.

19 Q. In which district did the NPFL soldiers go into Sierra
09:54:00 20 Leone to loot; that is, in which district in Sierra Leone were
21 the NPFL soldiers to be found?

22 A. I said they were going to the Kailahun District.

23 Q. The news you heard over the BBC radio regarding fighting in
24 Sierra Leone, tell us about that. What exactly did you hear?

09:54:30 25 A. What fighting? Where I bought the tobacco?

26 Q. Well, let's first talk about the one when you went to buy
27 the tobacco and then let's talk about the one when you gave Pa
28 Morlai or Foday Sankoh diesel. Let's start with the tobacco.
29 Who was fighting along the border area of Liberia and Sierra

1 Leone when you went to buy tobacco?

2 A. At that time it was not a real fighting. It was a serious
3 conflict in respect of the loan repayment.

4 Q. And the conflict was between whom?

09:55:24 5 A. With Charles Taylor's fighters, the NPFL and the Sierra
6 Leone soldiers and the civilians in the town.

7 Q. You said the fighting was in respect of loan repayment.
8 What do you mean by "loan repayment"?

9 A. I said it was a quarrel. They were insulting one another.
09:55:59 10 They were quarrelling. This one would say, "Give me my money."
11 This one would say, "I have sold the things." That was the
12 quarrel that was on.

13 Q. Very well. I appreciate there was no fighting. Had you
14 heard the BBC radio broadcast regarding war in Sierra Leone at
09:56:16 15 this time?

16 A. No.

17 Q. By that time when there was this quarrel between NPFL and
18 Sierra Leonean soldiers and Sierra Leonean civilians at the
19 border, had you given Foday Sankoh the diesel by then?

09:56:49 20 A. No, I had not given him the diesel at that time.

21 Q. When you gave Foday Sankoh the diesel, at that time had you
22 heard any broadcast about fighting in Sierra Leone over the BBC?

23 A. Yes, I started hearing.

24 Q. What exactly did you hear about fighting in Sierra Leone
09:57:21 25 over the BBC?

26 A. They were just saying war has started in Sierra Leone. You
27 know, BBC English, I do not understand it much. We just heard
28 that there was fighting there. That was what we understood.

29 Q. When you heard there was fighting, was this before you gave

1 Pa Morlai the diesel or after you gave him the diesel?

2 A. Well, I gave the diesel first before I started hearing
3 about real fighting.

4 Q. What did you hear about real fighting?

09:58:34 5 A. We heard that the war has gone as far as to Kailahun Town.

6 Q. Did they say who was engaged in the fighting?

7 A. At that time they were not naming any real leader. They
8 were just saying fighting was going on.

9 Q. You yourself, Isatu Kallon, what did you make of this
09:59:11 10 information? What did you think was happening in Sierra Leone
11 when you heard there was fighting going on?

12 A. As the fighting was going on, I knew that it was
13 Foday Sankoh.

14 Q. How did you know that?

09:59:26 15 A. Because he had encamped boys and had asked me for diesel
16 and that he wanted to cross, so if I heard something I would just
17 conclude that that was him.

18 Q. Where was your husband, Daniel GG Kallon, at this time?

19 A. At that time my husband, Kargbo and Isaac, they had all
10:00:04 20 gone.

21 Q. To where had they gone?

22 A. They crossed over into Sierra Leone.

23 Q. From the time you gave Foday Sankoh the diesel to the time
24 you heard about fighting in Sierra Leone over the BBC, how much
10:00:29 25 time elapsed; that is, how much time passed between those two
26 events?

27 A. One week.

28 Q. The Isaac you referred to just now, is it the same Isaac
29 Mingo you told us of yesterday?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. You mentioned the name yesterday of one Bangura who was
3 always with John Kargbo. Where was that Bangura when your
4 husband, Isaac and Kargbo had gone to Sierra Leone?

10:01:17 5 A. Bangura was with me.

6 Q. Where were you and him?

7 A. In Harbel Firestone.

8 Q. You were telling us about NPFL fighters in Sierra Leone at
9 the same time that Foday Sankoh was fighting in Sierra Leone, and
10:01:59 10 you remember me asking you about which district the NPFL fighters
11 were in, and you said Kailahun District. Can you tell us some
12 more about the presence of NPFL fighters in the same district in
13 which the RUF were fighting? What was happening in Kailahun
14 District at that time?

10:02:29 15 A. At the time that I went, there was a lot of produce and
16 coffee. Should I continue?

17 Q. Yes, please.

18 A. At that time all those things were parked. On the Sierra
19 Leonean side there were no vehicles, so the commanders who were
10:03:08 20 under the NPFL, they were the ones who had old vehicles. They
21 used to use the vehicles to force their way inside. When they
22 go, they would load the coffee and the cacao. They would load
23 those and go out with them. So that was what was happening.

24 Q. When the NPFL fighters would load these items in the
10:03:45 25 vehicles and you would say they would go out with them, to where
26 were they taking these items?

27 A. They were selling them in Guinea around that side or area,
28 that was where they were selling them.

29 Q. What name did you just mention? You said something area.

1 What was the word you said?

2 A. When you are leaving Sierra Leone, there is a town. When
3 you are leaving the custom post, there is a town on the left-hand
4 side. When you use that road, there was a village across to

10:04:42 5 Guinea. That was where they were selling them.

6 Q. To whom were the NPFL selling these items?

7 A. To the Guineans.

8 Q. And do you know what, if anything, the NPFL received in
9 return for these items?

10:05:04 10 A. I do not understand.

11 Q. Yes, I will repeat the question. You said the NPFL were
12 selling these items like coffee and cocoa to Guineans. What did
13 they receive when they gave Guineans these items?

14 A. I did not go with them there.

10:05:38 15 Q. Very well. You keep saying at the time you went to Sierra
16 Leone. You've said it a number of times now. At the time you
17 went there such and such is what saw. When did you go to Sierra
18 Leone after hearing on the BBC that Foday Sankoh was fighting in
19 Sierra Leone?

10:05:56 20 A. After I had heard that the fighting was in Daru, that was
21 the time that I entered.

22 Q. Do you know what year and what month you first heard of
23 fighting in Sierra Leone?

24 A. I can't remember the year now.

10:06:38 25 Q. You told us that the RUF were fighting Momoh's soldiers.
26 Who was President of Sierra Leone at the time when this war
27 started?

28 A. It was Momoh.

29 Q. Who was President of Liberia at this time?

1 A. It was Doe.

2 Q. Very well. Madam Kallon, I had asked a question and I'm
3 not sure your answer answered it. I wanted to understand how
4 much time passed between when you heard the BBC announcement
10:07:52 5 regarding war in Sierra Leone and when you went to Sierra Leone.
6 I asked you the question and you said, "After I had heard that
7 the fighting was in Daru, that was the time that I entered."

8 Let me ask you this: How many weeks, months or years
9 passed from the time you heard the announcement over the BBC
10:08:26 10 about the war in Sierra Leone and the time you went into Sierra
11 Leone?

12 A. It took a long time. It took a long time, but I can't
13 remember the month now.

14 Q. Very well. Give us an estimate of how long it took.
10:08:42 15 Forget the months or the year you went there. How long did it
16 take you to go to Sierra Leone after you heard war had started?

17 A. I can't, because it's taken a long time. I do not know
18 whether it's two or three months. I do not understand because
19 it's taken a long time.

10:09:17 20 Q. You told us that your husband, Pa Kallon, went with Kargbo
21 and Isaac into Sierra Leone around the time war started in Sierra
22 Leone. How long did it take for you to see your husband after he
23 left with those two men?

24 A. I said it took a long time - a little. After my business
10:09:55 25 had dropped, that's when I decided to go there.

26 Q. Very well. When you went to Sierra Leone, where exactly
27 did you go to?

28 A. When I entered, I went to the first area. It was the first
29 town in Sierra Leone. That Koi lu [phon] area, Mendekoma, there

1 was a custom post there. That was where I was. I passed the
2 night there. After that, I passed through and went to Dia. That
3 was where I met my husband.

10:10:56 4 Q. Going to Sierra Leone and meet your husband, how did you
5 travel through Liberia?

6 A. There were old vehicles plying the roads, so we travelled
7 halfway and disembarked and walked into Sierra Leone.

8 Q. Did you use a car to cross the Liberian-Sierra Leonean
9 border when you went to meet your husband?

10:11:50 10 A. No, I walked.

11 Q. You said you met your husband at Dia. In which district in
12 Sierra Leone is Dia?

13 A. Kailahun District.

14 Q. Besides your husband, did you see any other RUF members in
10:12:17 15 Dia when you met your husband?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Who did you see in the vicinity of your husband?

18 A. There was a man who came. I did not know his name but they
19 used to refer to him as G1. He met me there. Isaac too met me
10:12:55 20 there because at that time Isaac was at Kangama.

21 Q. Isaac met you where?

22 A. Dia.

23 Q. And what was the name of the other person you referred to
24 that you said you did not know their name but they used to refer
10:13:18 25 to him as something?

26 A. They referred to him as G1 but I didn't know the kind of
27 work he did. I just saw him passing around.

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, we've just been wondering. You
29 asked the witness a few questions ago whether beside her husband

1 she saw any other RUF members when she met him in Dia. Is the
2 assumption that her husband was an RUF member? We don't think
3 we've heard evidence to that effect.

4 MR ANYAH: That is correct. When I spoke it I knew I had
10:14:04 5 made a mistake, but I will clarify:

6 Q. Madam Kallon, let's clarify this basic question. At the
7 time your husband left with Isaac and Kargbo, was he a member of
8 the RUF then?

9 A. Yes.

10:14:25 10 Q. Isaac, you told us, was NPFL, and you told us of a time he
11 left to go to Camp Naama and returned to Harbel. Now, when he
12 left to go to Sierra Leone, to your knowledge was he NPFL or RUF?

13 A. After he had left the camp, that is Camp Naama, when he
14 came back he was not participating in the NPFL activities. He
10:15:04 15 was just at home.

16 Q. What was he doing at home?

17 A. Except there were times if we were about to prepare our
18 soap, he would help us to produce it.

19 Q. Was he connected with any fighting group at the time he was
10:15:29 20 helping you make soap?

21 A. He was just at home. I didn't see him with any gun. He
22 was just at home.

23 Q. At home in Harbel?

24 A. Yes, the house next to mine.

10:16:01 25 Q. When you saw him in Dia after he had come from Kangama at
26 the time you went to meet your husband, was he associated with
27 any fighting group?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. To which group was he associated?

1 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Anyah, are we talking about the husband
2 or Isaac? Because I understood at one point it was Mr Kargbo's
3 house that was next to the witness's house. I'm a little
4 confused.

10:16:47 5 MR ANYAH: I will clarify:

6 Q. Madam Kallon, when you say Isaac stayed at home, in whose
7 house did he stay?

8 A. The house next to mine.

9 Q. Did John Kargbo also live in Harbel at that time?

10:17:11 10 A. No, when the fighting started, Kargbo was in Sierra Leone.

11 Q. But you told us earlier today that your husband, Kargbo and
12 Isaac went to Sierra Leone after the war started. So let me ask
13 you did they go together, the three of them, or did they go
14 separately?

10:17:48 15 A. They went together.

16 Q. Before they left to go to Sierra Leone, where was Kargbo
17 living or residing in Liberia?

18 A. Repeat that question, please.

19 Q. Yes. Before Kargbo, Isaac and your husband left to go to
10:18:20 20 Sierra Leone when the war started, where did Kargbo used to live
21 when he was in Liberia before he went to Sierra Leone?

22 A. He was close to my house just like I told you. The house
23 next to mine, that was where they were.

24 Q. Who used to live with Kargbo in that house next to yours?

10:18:49 25 A. First it was Kargbo and Bangura and Isaac.

26 Q. And who else lived in that house later on besides Kargbo,
27 Bangura and Isaac?

28 A. Those were the men that were there.

29 Q. When Isaac came back from Camp Naama, did he come back to

1 Harbel ?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. When he came back to Harbel, was he connected or associated
4 with any fighting group in Liberia?

10:20:02 5 A. Excuse me, because I have told you that Isaac was an NPFL
6 initially, right?

7 Q. Yes, you told us that. Then you told us he went to Camp
8 Naama and came back. I'm asking you when he came back from Camp
9 Naama, to which group did he belong, if any?

10:20:24 10 A. When he came, he was just there. He never participated in
11 the NPFL activities any more.

12 Q. Was that the time he helped you make your soap?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Now, when he left with Pa Kallon and Kargbo to go into
10:20:53 15 Sierra Leone, at the time you went into Sierra Leone you were in
16 Dia in Kailahun District, Isaac came from Kangama, met you and Pa
17 Kallon in Dia, what group was Isaac associated with at that time?

18 A. He was now with the RUF.

19 Q. How about Kargbo? What group at the time you had reached
10:21:26 20 Sierra Leone in Kailahun District was Kargbo associated with?

21 A. It was the RUF group.

22 Q. When you were in Kailahun District, and you remember
23 telling us about NPFL going into Kailahun District to loot and
24 then they took goods to the Guinean border and sold it to
10:21:58 25 Guineans, you also told us RUF were present in Kailahun District,
26 during your visit to Kailahun District did you see NPFL and RUF
27 working together, that is, fighting together?

28 A. I was not in the area where the fighting was taking place.

29 I was in the safe zone.

1 Q. Did you hear of any collaboration or joint activities
2 between RUF and NPFL when you were in Kailahun District?

3 A. At that time while I was there, there were some rumours.
4 There were some quarrels between them. They said the NPFL guys
10:23:10 5 were going there and they would loot and return.

6 Q. Return to where?

7 A. To Liberia.

8 Q. Madam Kallon, when next did you see Foday Sankoh?

9 A. Foday Sankoh held a meeting at Dia, Koilu, and I was there.

10:23:53 10 Q. Is this Koidu or is it Koindu? What is it?

11 A. Koilu.

12 MR ANYAH: Mr Interpreter, can you kindly spell that for
13 us?

14 THE INTERPRETER: Phonetically it's K-O-I-L-U.

15 MR ANYAH:

16 Q. Madam Kallon, this place Koilu, in which district in Sierra
17 Leone is it?

18 A. It's in the Kailahun District.

19 Q. Do you know a place in Kailahun District called Nongowa?

10:24:43 20 A. Yes, I know there.

21 Q. How far from Nongowa is this place called Koilu?

22 A. It's a far distance if you are walking.

23 Q. How long would it take you to get from Koilu to Nongowa if
24 you were walking?

10:25:20 25 A. I don't know that, but it's a far distance.

26 Q. You said Foday Sankoh came and met you at Dia. You said
27 Foday Sankoh held a meeting at Dia and that's when you said
28 Koidu?

29 A. Koilu.

1 Q. Koi lu, and that you were there. This is at page 37, my
2 line 21 of the LiveNote using a 14-point font. Now, Madam
3 Kallon, we will discuss that meeting that Foday Sankoh held.
4 Before we do that, I want to ask you some questions about how
10:26:15 5 Foday Sankoh entered Sierra Leone and how people like your
6 husband, Pa Kallon, the person you referred to as Isaac Mingo,
7 and Kargbo entered Sierra Leone. Now, do you know how it was
8 that Foday Sankoh entered Sierra Leone before this war started?

9 A. No.

10:26:48 10 Q. When you went to meet your husband at Dia, did anyone tell
11 you how the RUF managed to enter Sierra Leone?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Do you know whether the RUF entered Sierra Leone with arms
14 and ammunition?

10:27:24 15 A. Well, at the time that I went there I did not see - I just
16 saw them passing around. Some of them had machetes, some of them
17 had knives and some of them had sticks.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, if I may interrupt at this
19 stage. The witness said at page 37 in the middle, "I was not in
10:27:54 20 the area where the fighting was taking place. I was in the safe
21 zone." What does she mean by the "safe zone"?

22 MR ANYAH:

23 Q. Madam Kallon, when you said you were in the safe zone, what
24 did you mean?

10:28:15 25 A. Because people were living far off, all the way in
26 Pendembu, we were by the border and in those areas the civilians
27 were moving freely. That's why I said it was a safe zone.

28 Q. The people who were living far off, all the way in
29 Pendembu, were they civilians or were they soldiers?

1 A. Were mixed. They were civilians and soldiers.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: To put the question differently,
3 Mr Anyah, where was the fighting taking place? This would
4 demarcate the safe zones vis-a-vis the unsafe zone.

10:29:09 5 MR ANYAH:

6 Q. Madam Kallon, where was the fighting taking place?

7 A. They said the fighting was taking place between Kamabai and
8 Daru bridge. At the time that I was there it was within that
9 area.

10:29:33 10 Q. In which district are these two places, Kamabai and Daru
11 bridge?

12 A. Kailahun District.

13 MR ANYAH: Madam President, the witness is holding up her
14 hand.

10:29:59 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Madam Witness.

16 THE WITNESS: I want to use the Ladies'.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: You may be escorted out, please.

18 [In the absence of the witness]

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, do we have a spelling of
10:30:28 20 Kamabai on the record?

21 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I had my headset off.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: I was inquiring whether we have a
23 spelling of Kamabai or Komobai on the record.

24 MR ANYAH: I see it on the record, but I would spell it
10:30:42 25 differently. The record spells it Komobai. I would spell it
26 K-A-M-A-B-A-I, Kamabai.

27 [In the presence of the witness]

28 PRESIDING JUDGE: Please proceed, Mr Anyah, as soon as the
29 witness has her headphones.

1 MR ANYAH:

2 Q. Madam Kallon, I was asking you questions about the manner
3 in which the RUF entered Sierra Leone. I asked you, "Do you know
4 whether the RUF entered Sierra Leone with arms and ammunition?"

10:33:00

5 And your answer was, "Well, at the time that I went there I did
6 not see - I just saw them passing around. Some of them had
7 machetes, some of them had knives and some of them had sticks."
8 When you were in Sierra Leone and you met your husband after the
9 war had started, did you hear from him or anyone else how the RUF
10 managed to enter Sierra Leone?

10:33:32

11 A. Nobody told me that.

12 Q. I want to pause for a minute and ask you questions about
13 your husband and what relationship, if any, he had with
14 Foday Sankoh. At this time when your husband was in Sierra Leone
15 in Kailahun District after the war started, what was his role
16 there for the RUF?

10:34:05

17 A. My husband, I saw him going around the civilians. They
18 referred to them as town commanders. He was dealing with them.

19 Q. Was your husband a fighter for the RUF?

10:34:43

20 A. No.

21 Q. When you say you saw your husband going around the
22 civilians, you said, "They referred to them as town commanders,
23 he was dealing with them," what was his specific function or role
24 in the RUF?

10:35:14

25 A. If civilians had a problem, they would go to the town
26 commander and the town commander in turn will lead a delegation
27 to my husband. So my husband was kind of doing an adviser's job.

28 Q. How close was your husband to Foday Sankoh at that time?

29 I'm not talking about a spatial relationship. I'm talking about

1 a working relationship. How closely did they work together at
2 that time?

3 A. They worked together because any time the Pa would have a
4 problem with civilians, he would go and tell Foday Sankoh. So
10:36:11 5 they were working together.

6 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I see the record refers to my
7 question as saying, "I am not talking about a special
8 relationship." I meant spatial, that is S-P-A-T-I-A-L, as in
9 space, between the two men:

10:36:34 10 Q. In any event, Madam Kallon, you said they were working
11 together because any time that - or any time the Pa would have a
12 problem with civilians, he would go and tell Foday Sankoh. So
13 they were working together. Did Foday Sankoh trust your husband,
14 to your knowledge?

10:36:59 15 A. Yes, he trusted him and he believed in him.

16 Q. Did your husband trust Foday Sankoh, to your knowledge?

17 A. Yes, he trusted him.

18 Q. Before Foday Sankoh entered Sierra Leone when he had his
19 men at Camp Naama, you told us your husband went there and you
10:37:23 20 told us on one occasion he spent about two nights. That was
21 yesterday. Can you tell us how many times your husband visited
22 Foday Sankoh at Camp Naama?

23 A. Repeat that.

24 Q. Yes. Before they entered Sierra Leone, you told us of one
10:37:46 25 time your husband went to Camp Naama to visit Foday Sankoh. I'm
26 asking you if you know how many times your husband visited Camp
27 Naama?

28 A. I know about one occasion.

29 Q. Do you know whether your husband sent any supplies to Camp

1 Naama besides the ones you sent yourself?

2 A. I don't understand.

3 Q. Yes. Madam Kallon, you told us of you sending supplies to
4 Camp Naama. By supplies I mean soap. You mentioned cassava,
10:38:55 5 potato and other foodstuff you sent. You also told us of you
6 taking those items or similar items there at least on two
7 occasions. I'm asking you whether your husband Pa Kallon also
8 sent supplies to Camp Naama.

9 A. Yes.

10:39:22 10 Q. Were the supplies he sent different from the ones you sent?

11 A. They were all food supplies.

12 Q. Did he send them independent of you; that is, he sent them
13 on his own without your involvement?

14 A. There were times I wouldn't be there. I would have gone in
10:39:56 15 search of wares. So if the foodstuff had run out, he would do it
16 on his own.

17 Q. Very well. Thank you, Madam Kallon. Now, we go to this
18 meeting you referred to taking place at Koi Lu in Kailahun
19 District. You said Foday Sankoh came there and a meeting was
10:40:19 20 held. Who was in attendance at this meeting?

21 A. There were many civilians there. There were soldiers
22 around also, but they were not as many. It was mainly a meeting
23 for civilians.

24 Q. Who called the meeting?

10:40:49 25 A. It was Foday Sankoh.

26 Q. Why did he call the meeting?

27 A. Because when he entered they were just walking around the
28 area, so the people did not know who they were. They were
29 confused. So he invited them to explain to them that he was the

1 one that was heading the war.

2 Q. The people that were confused, who were those people?

3 A. The civilians who were in their places.

4 Q. And the people that something was going to be explained to,

10:41:55 5 who were those people?

6 A. It was the civilians.

7 Q. And who was going to explain what to the civilians?

8 A. When he spoke in Krio, it was interpreted into Mende and

9 Kissi because those were the two languages in the locality.

10:42:32 10 Q. When who spoke in Krio?

11 A. Foday Sankoh.

12 Q. Were you present during this meeting?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Did you hear Pa Sankoh speak?

10:42:54 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Was your husband present?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Tell us what was said at the meeting?

19 A. That was the first time to see the town commanders and the

10:43:20 20 chieftdom commanders. The leaders were sitting together. They

21 were assembled and he was explaining to them how to work with the

22 boys. That was what he was telling them. And that they should

23 know how to talk to the boys. And from there, the civilians

24 raised their hands up and said things were looking confused and

10:43:54 25 they were asking that they would want a trade fair centre. So

26 when they told him, he said he would consult and after the

27 meeting he told me, and when he told me I implemented it.

28 Q. Let me ask you a few questions on the basis of what you've

29 said. You said, "The leaders were sitting together. They were

1 assembled and he was explaining to them how to work with the
2 boys." When you say "the boys", to whom are you referring?

3 A. The fighters. The RUF boys.

10:44:52

4 Q. And who was explaining how people were to work with the
5 boys? Who was doing the explaining?

6 A. Pa Foday Sankoh.

7 Q. You said, "The civilians raised their hands up and said
8 things were looking confused and they were asking that they would
9 want a trade fair centre." What was Foday Sankoh's reaction to
10 what the civilians said?

10:45:24

11 A. Foday Sankoh told me to do that, to open a trade fair
12 centre for them.

13 Q. Now, Madam Kallon, when Foday Sankoh told you this, what
14 was he asking you to do?

10:46:40

15 A. He said I was a businesswoman so I should establish a trade
16 fair centre and I would put people there who would be in charge.

17 Q. And what did you do in response to his request?

18 A. I accepted.

19 Q. What actions did you take after you accepted his request?

10:47:18

20 A. I went to Koindu and I established the Koindu markets
21 there. From there, I went to Dia and I established another
22 market there. And from there, I went to Sandiaru and established
23 another one there. From there, I went to Buedu and established
24 another market there. Then I went to Dodo Kortuma. So there
25 were five trade fair centres that I established.

10:48:07

26 MR ANYAH: Madam President, this phrase "trade fair
27 centres", I hear the witness referring to another phrase:

28 Q. Madam Kallon, this market, what are the names called - what
29 names are given to these markets that you are referring to?

1 A. If it is in Liberia they will call it market ground, but in
2 Sierra Leone some will say dorway, others will say loumah. In
3 Sierra Leone they will say dorway or loumah. Those are the two
4 names in Sierra Leone. Because they were not selling there on a
10:49:09 5 daily basis.

6 MR ANYAH: I would spell loumah L-O-U-M-A-H. Dorway I
7 would spell it phonetically D-O-R-W-A-Y. And I believe Madam
8 Kallon mentioned some places. Koindu is spelled correctly on the
9 record, I believe. Dia as well. Sandiaru I believe is already
10:49:56 10 on the record previously although spelled inaccurately in this
11 instance. Buedu is of course on the record. And I also believe
12 Dodo Kortuma is on the record as well.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, these things that have been
14 interpreted as market fairs, could the witness shed some light on
10:50:19 15 how they would operate?

16 MR ANYAH: Yes:

17 Q. Madam Kallon, these markets that you established, Koindu,
18 Dia, Dodo Kortuma, Sandiaru and Buedu, were they open seven days
19 a week?

10:50:49 20 A. No.

21 Q. How often would they open?

22 A. It was on a weekly basis.

23 Q. In the course of one week how many times would the market
24 in Koindu be open, for example?

10:51:23 25 A. Only Sundays.

26 Q. And how about the market in Sandiaru?

27 A. Sandiaru, it was Wednesday.

28 Q. Were any of these markets open more than once a week?

29 A. No.

1 Q. How long did it take you to set up these markets in these
2 five places?

3 A. It took some time.

10:52:21

4 Q. Can you give us an estimate? Was it one week? Was it one
5 month? Was it one year?

6 A. It was over a month.

7 Q. What was the purpose behind the establishment of these
8 markets; that is, why were they established?

10:52:55

9 A. I opened the markets because it was a request from the
10 civilians. They asked the Pa for that, and most of them were
11 traders, so they wanted to continue doing their business, so
12 that's why when they made their request I established the
13 Ioumahs.

10:53:27

14 Q. As you went around establishing the Ioumahs can you give us
15 some idea or indication of the relationship between the RUF and
16 the civilians in these areas?

17 A. Yes, I will tell you the ones that I know.

18 Q. Please do.

10:54:05

19 A. If you open a Ioumah you have to appoint the head of that
20 community. They will be responsible to collecting money. So
21 what I explained to them was that if a commander comes to you for
22 assistance, whatever money you'll be collecting from the other
23 people you will use that to help the fighters. That's what I
24 explained to them.

10:54:26

25 MR ANYAH: Madam President, there is some noise that is
26 audible within the courtroom as if someone in another adjacent
27 room is moving furniture or something, but it makes it a bit
28 difficult to follow the witness's evidence, but for now it has
29 stopped and of course we're in the Court's hands regarding an

1 intervention.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I think you may continue unless
3 we have a real problem. We'll address it during the tea break.

4 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President:

10:54:55 5 Q. Madam Kallon, you were telling us about the process that
6 took place after a Loumah was opened. You said if you open a
7 Loumah you have to appoint the head of that community and that
8 person would be responsible for collecting money. And then you
9 went on to say, "I explained to them that if a commander comes to
10:55:24 10 you for assistance, whatever money you'll be collecting from the
11 other people, you will use that to help fighters." When you used
12 the word "commander" there, are you referring to a civilian or
13 are you referring to an RUF member?

14 A. I'm talking about the RUF commanders. I said if they came
10:55:54 15 around and if they have collected money they will take some from
16 that money and give it to them.

17 Q. Who did the collection of money? Who was the person or
18 people collecting the money?

19 A. Each market had their leader, and it was the responsibility
10:56:20 20 of that leader to collect the money.

21 Q. And why were they giving that money over to the RUF
22 fighters?

23 A. If a leader was living in that environment and wanted to
24 live in a peaceful environment you would have to contribute
10:56:51 25 towards that peace.

26 Q. Now, Madam Kallon, how was the RUF doing as far as supplies
27 at this time? Let's start with food. When you went around
28 establishing this market, did the RUF have sufficient supply of
29 food?

1 A. Yes, they got sufficient food because the civilians used to
2 donate to them.

3 Q. How about money? To your knowledge as you went around
4 establishing these markets, did the RUF have sufficient amounts
10:57:46 5 of money?

6 A. I don't understand the things that you are referring to.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Frankly, Mr Anyah, I also am wondering
8 what is "sufficient"? As I sit here, I don't have sufficient
9 money. So what's that? What is "sufficient money"?

10:58:18 10 MR ANYAH: Very well. I will clarify, Madam President.

11 Q. Madam Kallon, you told us the RUF would get food supplies
12 from civilians. Do you know whether, besides civilians giving
13 the RUF money, the RUF was getting money from anywhere else?

14 A. No.

10:58:47 15 Q. When you say no, are you telling us you do not know, or are
16 you telling us the RUF was not receiving money from any other
17 person beside the civilians?

18 A. That question would need some explanation. Because I have
19 told the Court that I established those Loumahs, and people were
10:59:25 20 moving back and forth, and at that time the RUF themselves had
21 committees to be selling produce and palm oil on their own, so
22 they themselves had their own wares.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: This is, I think, an appropriate time to
24 take the midmorning break. We will reconvene at 11.30.

10:59:48 25 [Break taken at 11.00 a.m.]

26 [Upon resuming at 11.37 a.m.]

27 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, please continue.

28 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President:

29 Q. Madam Kallon, before the Court took the recent adjournment

1 I had asked you a question and you were giving us an answer and
2 you said your answer would take some explanation. The question I
3 had asked you had to do with whether besides receiving money from
4 civilians the RUF was getting money from anywhere else. Your
11:37:50 5 answer was no. And then I asked you another question. I said,
6 "When you say no, are you telling us you do not know or are you
7 telling us the RUF was not receiving money from any other person
8 besides the civilians?" And then you started giving your answer.
9 You said that question would need some explanation and you went
11:38:15 10 on to say that you had told the Court about the establishment of
11 the Ioumahs and that people were moving back and forth and then
12 you said, "At that time the RUF themselves had committees to be
13 selling produce and palm oil on their own. So they themselves
14 had their own wares." Let's continue from there.

11:38:39 15 These committees that you refer to, did they include
16 civilians?

17 A. The first committee that I set up comprised civilians. The
18 first one.

19 Q. The committees that you said the RUF themselves had
11:39:07 20 committees, when you said that are you referring to the
21 committees you formed or are you referring to other committees?

22 A. At the time - can I explain that area?

23 Q. Yes, please do, Ms Kallon.

24 A. The first time that I set up that committee, at that time
11:39:38 25 the RUF had no time for the committee because at that time they
26 had money. Because any commander you went to at that time had
27 money, a lot of money, because there was a bank in Pendembu. At
28 the beginning they had no time for that business, but later they
29 took it over. They took it from the civilians.

1 Q. When you say they took it from the civilians, who took the
2 committees from the civilians?

3 A. The RUF fighters.

11:40:32

4 Q. The produce and palm oil you referred to the RUF selling,
5 to whom did they sell it?

6 A. The Guineans.

7 Q. Did the RUF go to Guinea to sell their produce and palm
8 oil?

11:40:59

9 A. They would be at the border and they called the soldiers,
10 the Guinean soldiers. The Guinean soldiers owned the boats.
11 They would send the boat and they would put the produce in there.
12 They would load the boat, they would come to the Guinean side and
13 do the business there.

11:41:18

14 Q. The border or borders of which country or countries are you
15 referring to?

11:41:47

16 A. Okay, let me give you an example. In that Koi lu area,
17 there are so many borders there. Wherever you stand, the area
18 where the Guineans put soldiers at the border, there are 36
19 crossing points there. So during the dries you would walk around
20 there. Sometimes the water - the river overflows. They a canoe.
21 It's at the Guinea part, so the borders were many.

22 Q. Madam Kallon, you've referred to Guinea - the country
23 Guinea. Which borders are you referring to? Which countries are
24 bordered in this area?

11:42:19

25 A. In Sierra Leone.

26 Q. You referred to the Guinean soldiers as owning boats. You
27 said they would put the produce in there. They would come to the
28 Guinean side and do the business there. Who put the produce in
29 the boats owned by the Guinean soldiers?

1 A. The RUF fighters.

2 Q. Would these boats be on the Sierra Leonean side of the
3 border or the Guinean side of the border when these produce are
4 placed onto the boats?

11:43:13 5 A. They were on the Guinean side.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I am getting a little confused.
7 The witness spoke of setting up committees. She didn't explain
8 what these committees were for, but she said they were comprised
9 of civilians initially, and she said the RUF were not involved
11:43:39 10 initially because they were busy and had a lot of money and that
11 later they, meaning the RUF, took it over. Now, I don't know
12 whether they took over the committees or took over the business
13 in the market. The witness doesn't say, but you suggest then to
14 her that - I am trying to find it - the RUF were then trading
11:44:13 15 across the border with the Guineans. I don't know how we got
16 there. Perhaps you could shed some light through the witness on
17 how the fighting RUF at this stage then becomes involved in
18 trade.

19 MR ANYAH: Yes. Madam President, at page 53, lines 1, 2,
11:44:36 20 3, I see where you are referring to in respect of the committees,
21 and then at line 7 on that page I asked the question, "The
22 produce and palm oil you referred to the RUF selling, to whom did
23 they sell it?" And the witness said, "The Guineans." And then I
24 asked, "Did the RUF go to Guinea to sell their produce and palm
11:44:58 25 oil?" And that's when the witness started speaking of the border
26 area, but I will clarify. Let's start with the issue of the
27 committees so that it is not suggested that the record has me
28 leading the witness.

29 Q. Madam Kallon, you said the committees were later taken over

1 from the civilians. Who took over the committees from the
2 civilians?

3 A. The RUF fighters.

11:45:35

4 Q. What were the functions of these committees? What was
5 their purpose?

6 A. The committee - when a commander says something, it was the
7 committee - it was the chairman who brought their colleague
8 civilians together to talk about it. So those chairmen were
9 performing duties similar to village head men. So those chairmen
10 were the head men in those towns.

11:46:11

11 Q. What were the duties that these committees performed?
12 Forget the head men for a moment. What was the purpose of the
13 committee? What did it do?

14 A. What they did was that if the RUF fighters wanted to
15 cultivate a farm they would tell the head man, and the head man
16 will go and tell his people, and they would go and cultivate the
17 farm or the swamp. So when it was also time to go to the
18 riverside, the civilians would carry the loads also to the
19 riverside.

11:46:35

20 Q. The border area that you referred to between Sierra Leone
21 and Guinea, is there water or rivers in that border area?

22 A. There is a river there. You have to use a canoe to cross
23 over.

24 Q. How did the RUF carry their goods across that river, that
25 is, the produce you referred to and palm oil?

11:47:27

26 A. Palm oil, coffee, kola nuts, they were in abundance there.

27 Q. Yes, how were they able to carry those items across the
28 river?

29 A. That was why I said that the chairmen, they would tell them

1 and they would ask civilians to take it to the riverside between
2 Guinea and Sierra Leone.

3 JUSTICE DOHERTY: Mr Anyah, I am not sure if we have moved
4 away completely from the committee series of questions. But I am
11:48:16 5 still not entirely clear, following on from madam Presiding
6 Judge's question, whether the civilian committees remained in
7 situ and there was an RUF committee - because there has been such
8 a reference - or the RUF people took over the civilian committees
9 and ran them.

11:48:37 10 MR ANYAH: I will clarify, Justice Doherty:

11 Q. Madam Kallon, when the RUF had these committees that you
12 have referred to, did civilians continue to have their own
13 committees as well at the same time?

14 A. Yes, the civilians had their committee. They had their
11:49:03 15 committee. The only thing was that they were not selling by
16 themselves any longer.

17 Q. Did the RUF committees work together with the civilian
18 committees to sell produce?

19 A. Yes, the civilians carried them for them.

11:49:32 20 PRESIDING JUDGE: Further to that question, Mr Anyah, I
21 need to understand how the RUF came by their stock of produce.
22 Were they farming just like everybody else, or how did they come
23 by the stock that they later sold to Guinea?

24 MR ANYAH:

11:49:54 25 Q. Madam Kallon, you understand what the Presiding Judge is
26 asking. These items you have referred to, palm oil, kola nuts,
27 coffee, how did the RUF obtain those items?

28 A. It was the civilians. When they spoke to the chairman, it
29 was the chairman who called the civilians to harvest them for

1 them, and they would carry them also to the riverside.

2 Q. So civilians did the harvesting. Who did the carrying of
3 the items to the riverside?

11:50:43

4 A. They were the ones - those who harvested them carried them
5 again to the riverside.

6 Q. The chairman that they would talk to - you said when they
7 spoke to the chairman, it was the chairman who called the
8 civilians. The chairman they would speak to, was that person a
9 civilian or an RUF member?

11:51:04

10 A. That person was a civilian.

11 Q. Who would speak to that civilian chairman to start this
12 process going?

11:51:36

13 A. The commander would go - there was a certain group in the
14 RUF, they were called the G5s. The commander who talked to the
15 G5, or the G5 would talk to the chairman, and the chairman would
16 summon the civilians for whatever job that was to be done.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: My question remains unanswered. Where
18 did the RUF get this produce that was harvested? I know who did
19 the harvesting, but from where?

11:51:56

20 MR ANYAH:

21 Q. Madam Kallon, can you help us? Let's start with the
22 country. From which country did the RUF get this produce?

23 A. In Sierra Leone.

24 Q. In which district did they get the produce from?

11:52:14

25 A. In the Kailahun District.

26 Q. Who started the production of this produce? How did it
27 come to be?

28 A. Can I explain that area?

29 Q. Yes, please.

1 A. The produce was in the country. The people had planted
2 them. When the RUF took over, the people had no power over their
3 own gardens. So it was the RUF that were sending people there to
4 harvest them for them to go and sell.

11:52:57 5 Q. The people who planted the produce in the gardens, were
6 they civilians or RUF?

7 A. They were civilians.

8 Q. Now going back to my question, Madam Kallon. You told us
9 that civilians would carry the produce to the river. Now, how
11:53:26 10 did the produce make its way from the river to the Guinean side
11 of the border?

12 A. They had a contractor who would sell the produce to the
13 Guineans. When they get to the riverside, they will raise their
14 hands and the Guineans would send the canoe, and they would
11:53:52 15 transport the produce over to them in Guinea.

16 Q. Who was the contractor? Was that a civilian, a Guinean, an
17 RUF? Who was this person, the contractor?

18 A. He was called Bangalie, Josie, Alpha.

19 Q. Are those the names of one person or more than one person?

11:54:28 20 A. They are the names of three people.

21 Q. You said Bangalie, Josie and Alpha, can you say those names
22 again, please?

23 A. I said Bangalie, Josie, Alpha.

24 Q. Were these civilians?

11:54:58 25 A. No.

26 Q. Did they belong to any fighting group?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. What group?

29 A. The RUF.

1 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I would spell Bangalie as
2 B-A-N-G-A-L-I-E; I would spell Josie as J-O-S-I-E; and Alpha like
3 alpha and omega.

4 Q. Madam Kallon, these names you mentioned, Bangalie, Josie
11:55:48 5 and Alpha, were they RUF contractors at the time that meeting was
6 held in Koi lu by Foday Sankoh?

7 A. No.

8 Q. At what time did these people become RUF contractors?

9 A. After they had removed the civilians from the trading, that
11:56:26 10 was the time that they set up their own committee.

11 Q. How long after you set up the markets in those five places?
12 How much time passed between when you set up those markets and
13 when the RUF started trading along the Guinean border?

14 A. At the time that they removed the civilians, I was not
11:57:03 15 there then.

16 Q. Where were you when they removed the civilians from trading
17 along the border?

18 A. I returned to Liberia.

19 Q. Do you know what year this was?

11:57:26 20 A. I can't remember.

21 Q. Well, let's trace your steps from when you finished setting
22 up the markets. You told us you set up markets in five places.
23 How long did you stay in Sierra Leone after setting up those
24 markets?

11:57:54 25 A. I took some time there. I took a long time there.

26 Q. Did you stay in Sierra Leone for up to a year after you set
27 up those markets?

28 A. No, I did not spend one year there.

29 Q. Was it up to half a year, six months?

1 A. It's in between. Either six - either five or six months,
2 something like that, but I can't recall the exact months any
3 more.

4 Q. After you set up the markets, where did you go when you
11:58:39 5 left Sierra Leone after five to six months?

6 A. I returned to Liberia.

7 Q. To which part of Liberia?

8 A. I first went to Mendekoma, that was where I was at the
9 Loumah. From there I went to Harbel.

11:59:10 10 Q. Mendekoma is in which country?

11 A. In Liberia.

12 Q. And when you went back to Harbel, where was your husband
13 Daniel Kallon?

14 A. I left him in Sierra Leone.

11:59:36 15 Q. When you got back to Harbel, what did you do for work?

16 A. I resumed my job.

17 Q. When you say you resumed your job, what exactly were you
18 doing after your visit to Sierra Leone when you came back to
19 Harbel?

12:00:01 20 A. Repeat.

21 Q. When you returned to Harbel, what kind of work were you
22 doing?

23 A. The same superintendent work that I was doing there, that
24 was what I returned to. Because I had left the man, my deputy,
12:00:19 25 who was there.

26 Q. Are you referring to the market at Harbel?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. Who was your deputy superintendent at the market?

29 A. One young man, John Mark.

1 Q. What sort of produce or items were you selling at the
2 market at this time?

3 A. At that time I used to go to Guinea. I will pass through
4 to go Abidjan. I was going to different areas to buy goods. I
12:01:09 5 will bring those and give them over - give them to the market
6 women. I was giving them out on credit basis.

7 Q. What sort of goods did you buy from Guinea?

8 A. At that time I was not buying just one commodity. Whatever
9 I saw I would buy. Sometimes clothing, foodstuff, I would buy
12:01:34 10 those. Sometimes slippers and others, I will buy them.

11 Q. And did you buy those type of items in Abidjan as well?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Were you still the owner of a restaurant at this time in
14 Harbel?

12:01:59 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Do you know who was President of Liberia at this time?

17 A. The restaurant - at the time that I was selling at the
18 restaurant?

19 Q. At the time when you had come back from Sierra Leone back
12:02:24 20 to Harbel, you were still superintendent, John Mark was your
21 deputy, you made trips to Guinea and Abidjan to buy various
22 items. During the time when all of this was happening, who was
23 President of Liberia?

24 A. Well, I was doing my business up to the time Amos Sawyer
12:02:51 25 took over.

26 Q. Were you still based in Harbel when Amos Sawyer took over?

27 A. Yes, but we did not take long there when we left.

28 Q. Why did you leave Harbel?

29 A. It was the fighting.

1 Q. Fighting between whom?

2 A. Between the NPFL and the ECOMOG.

3 Q. To where did you go after you left Harbel?

4 A. I passed through Buchanan and went to Gbarnga.

12:03:54 5 Q. The fighting between the NPFL and ECOMOG that reached
6 Harbel, do you know where it started from?

7 A. Well, at that time the fighters were on the Monrovia
8 Highway and later they started campaigning and the bombs were
9 dropping and the jets was coming, so we decided to move.

12:04:22 10 Q. The fighters who were on the Monrovia Highway, to which
11 group did they belong?

12 A. Those people who were fighting, NPFL was going towards the
13 Monrovia way, but later we used to see them retreat. And they
14 said they were fighting against the ECOMOG and that it was ECOMOG

12:04:51 15 that was shelling the bombs in Harbel and the jets was coming as
16 well. So this --

17 Q. Your answer was not complete. Did you wish to say anything
18 else, Madam Kallon?

19 A. Yes, because some questions you have to say some, because
12:05:23 20 at that time that the fighting was going on, we did not take off
21 immediately. But people were playing football and we were at the
22 field when the jets came and killed a lot of people there. I do
23 not know their number. That was what caused us to pull-out into
24 the bush. From the bush I decided to come out to go to Gbarnga.

12:05:51 25 Q. These people who were killed who were playing football,
26 were they civilians?

27 A. Yes, the field was packed with civilians.

28 Q. And the jets that came and killed those people belonged to
29 whom?

1 A. It was an ECOMOG jet.

2 JUDGE LUSSICK: Was it a jet or jets in plural?

3 MR ANYAH: I saw "jets" in the transcript but I will
4 clarify. I understand the implications:

12:06:34 5 Q. Madam Kallon, how many jets fired upon these civilians who
6 were playing football?

7 A. On that day, three of them came to Harbel.

8 Q. Did you see the jets yourself?

9 A. Yes, I was on the field.

12:07:07 10 JUDGE LUSSICK: The witness said, "It was an ECOMOG jet."
11 Does that mean that the other two weren't, or were they all
12 ECOMOG jets?

13 MR ANYAH: I will clarify:

14 Q. Madam Kallon, you heard the question by Justice Lussick.

12:07:23 15 The jets you saw, to whom did the three jets belong?

16 A. ECOMOG.

17 Q. At the time when these jets fired on to the football field,
18 who was in control of Harbel?

19 A. At that time it was Charles Taylor.

12:08:03 20 Q. At the time when you left Harbel to go to Gbarnga, who was
21 in control of Harbel as you were leaving?

22 A. When we left Gbarnga - I mean, Harbel, ECOMOG took over.

23 Q. With whom did you go to Gbarnga?

24 A. With my children.

12:08:35 25 Q. Do you know whether any other civilians from Harbel also
26 went to Gbarnga at the time you did?

27 A. Yes. We were many.

28 Q. Approximately how many people went from Harbel to Gbarnga?

29 A. The people were many because that was the only route to go

1 to Guinea.

2 Q. Did anyone go from Gbarnga to Guinea once you reached
3 Gbarnga?

4 A. Yes. Some went to Guinea.

12:09:33 5 Q. Madam Kallon, I should pause for a moment and ask you
6 something. You have told us of how you first met Pa Morlai later
7 to be known as Foday Sankoh. You have told us of all the
8 assistance you gave him, including going to Camp Naama, cooking
9 for his volunteers there, sending them food supplies. You told
12:10:04 10 us of going to Sierra Leone, you told us also of providing diesel
11 to him, and then you going to Sierra Leone and helping establish
12 these Ioumahs in five towns. At the time you were going to
13 Gbarnga, did you consider yourself a member of the RUF?

14 A. No, because I had a position in Liberia.

12:10:39 15 Q. What position did you have in Liberia?

16 A. I was the superintendent for Harbel market.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, tapering on from that question,
18 was the witness a member of the RUF while she was in Sierra
19 Leone?

12:11:11 20 MR ANYAH: I was going to ask that question:

21 Q. Madam Kallon, at any point in time before your move to
22 Gbarnga did you consider yourself a member of the RUF?

23 A. We, the traders where I was, that was the area that I was.
24 If I come over to where the RUF was, I will talk about the RUF.

12:11:39 25 When I crossed to Liberia, I'll talk about Liberia. That's how
26 business people work.

27 Q. Madam Kallon, I appreciate your response, but let me ask
28 the question again. Let me do it in bits and pieces. Before you
29 went to Sierra Leone to meet Pa Kallon, your husband, after war

1 started in Sierra Leone, the time when you were in Liberia
2 helping Foday Sankoh, did you consider yourself at that time to
3 be a member of the RUF?

4 A. No.

12:12:24 5 Q. Why not?

6 A. Because I had a position in Liberia and I did not want to
7 relinquish my position.

8 Q. The time when you were in Sierra Leone, that visit you made
9 after war had started in Sierra Leone when you attended a meeting
10 held by Foday Sankoh when you set up these five markets or
11 Ioumahs, did you during that period of time consider yourself to
12 be a member of the RUF?

13 A. Yes, yes, at that time, yes, because when I was in Sierra
14 Leone - at that time I was a member there because I was there and
15 I was moving freely.

16 Q. You said you were there and moving freely. Were there
17 members of the RUF - were the members of the RUF the only ones
18 who could move freely?

19 A. Civilians were moving too, but in some areas they were
12:13:59 20 afraid a little. Not that they were stopping them, but they were
21 just afraid. But we were all moving there.

22 Q. When you left Sierra Leone and came back to Liberia and you
23 returned to Harbel, took up your position as superintendent at
24 the market, and the ECOMOG jets came and bombed the football
12:14:25 25 field, at that time did you consider yourself a member of the
26 RUF?

27 A. No.

28 Q. Why not?

29 A. At that moment, the fact that I had escaped death narrowly,

1 I was a little confused.

2 Q. Madam Kallon, when you were in Gbarnga, having left Harbel,
3 did you consider yourself a member of the RUF?

4 A. At that time I was not saying it any longer, because I did
12:15:20 5 not hear anything that was going on across there. I wasn't
6 talking about RUF any longer; it was only about the NPFL.

7 Q. Well, my question was: Did you feel you were a part of the
8 RUF - that you were a member of RUF when you were in Gbarnga?

9 A. That's what I am trying to say, that at that moment I was
12:15:49 10 not thinking about that because I had - I had a feeling that RUF
11 had died because we are not hearing about it. I was just in the
12 NPFL now.

13 Q. When you say you were just in the NPFL now, when you were
14 in Gbarnga did you consider yourself a member of the NPFL, that
12:16:12 15 is, part of the NPFL?

16 A. I was focused on the marketing area. I knew that I was
17 part of the market, so that was where I was.

18 Q. Very well.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: No, the witness hasn't answered the
12:16:37 20 question. You didn't ask her if she was part of the market. You
21 asked her if she was part of the NPFL. The two are not
22 necessarily inconsistent with each other. Please get a straight
23 answer from the witness.

24 MR ANYAH:

12:16:54 25 Q. Madam Kallon, you understand the difficulty we are having
26 here. We know from what you have told us you were a part of the
27 market association in Gbarnga, but that is not the same thing as
28 answering the question whether you were a member of the NPFL.
29 Now I am asking you: Were you a member of the NPFL when you were

1 in Gbarnga?

2 A. The problem is that I was not trained. I thought that you
3 were talking about the training, the trainees as a member. That
4 is what is confusing me.

12:17:31 5 Q. When you say you were not trained, what kind of training
6 are you referring to?

7 A. Like the soldiers, the fighters.

8 Q. At the time you were in Gbarnga, did you consider yourself
9 a civilian or a soldier?

12:17:55 10 A. When I was in Gbarnga, I considered myself a civilian.

11 Q. When you are in Gbarnga, did you attend any NPFL meetings?

12 A. No. It was only the meeting for the market women that we
13 did.

14 MR ANYAH: I will continue to pursue the issue, and I am
12:18:32 15 hopeful that it will be resolved as we go along.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE: I have a feeling that the witness is
17 skirting the issue here.

18 Madam Witness, I am going to ask you, and I hope that you
19 will give me a straight answer. When you were in Gbarnga, did
12:18:55 20 you consider yourself to be a part of the NPFL? The answer is
21 yes or no.

22 THE WITNESS: The problem is that - the reason that I am
23 confused about it, you cannot become an NPFL if you were not
24 trained. I was not part of the soldiers. I was a civilian. So
12:19:30 25 that is what is confusing me.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: But you just told us, Madam Witness when
27 you were in Sierra Leone you considered yourself part of the RUF.
28 Had you trained militarily then to become part of the RUF?

29 THE WITNESS: No.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: So in the same way I am asking you when
2 you were in Gbarnga, did you consider yourself a part of the NPFL
3 even though you hadn't trained militarily?

12:20:14 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. When I was in Gbarnga, I knew that I
5 had come from Sierra Leone. Whatever was going on in Sierra
6 Leone, I was associated with. But during that time I was in
7 Liberia, so I was with them.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: You were part of the NPFL; is that what
9 you're saying?

12:20:29 10 THE WITNESS: No, no.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE: So you were not part of the NPFL? You
12 were not a member; is this what you are saying?

13 THE WITNESS: Yes.

14 JUDGE LUSSICK: Madam Kallon, earlier on you said this in
12:20:56 15 answer to a question from Mr Anyah. Mr Anyah asked you on page
16 68 - this is the question he asked:

17 "Well, my question was did you feel that you were a part of
18 the RUF - that you were a member of the RUF when you were in
19 Gbarnga?"

12:21:16 20 And your answer was this:

21 "That's what I am trying to say, that at that moment I was
22 not thinking about that because I had - I had a feeling that RUF
23 had died because we are now not hearing about it. I was in the
24 NPFL now."

12:21:38 25 Now, what did you mean by that if you are now saying you
26 are not in the NPFL?

27 THE WITNESS: Because I was in Liberia with my family, so
28 if we were not hearing about the RUF any longer, I was just in
29 Liberia because that was where I had been.

1 MR ANYAH: I will continue to ask questions. I think I
2 have an idea where the difficulty lies:

3 Q. Madam Kallon, this market association in Gbarnga, did it
4 have any dealings or interaction with the NPFL in Gbarnga?

12:22:24 5 A. That association, we were independent, we, the traders.
6 The only way that we went to authority was when something serious
7 happened. But we were doing everything by ourselves,
8 superintendent, ID cards, we collected tickets, all those we did
9 by ourselves. So the market was independent. I was not
12:22:54 10 reporting to anybody except to one another.

11 Q. This market association in Gbarnga, did it have any other
12 members who came from Harbel like you did?

13 A. I do not understand.

14 Q. Were you the only person who had come from Harbel that was
12:23:27 15 a member of the market association in Gbarnga?

16 A. No. There were different markets. All the markets had
17 superintendents. So the entire Margibi, all of us met there.

18 Q. When you say, "The entire Margibi, all of us met there",
19 who from Margibi are you referring to?

12:24:02 20 A. The other superintendent from Smell No Taste, I was from
21 Harbel, the other was from Kakata, another from Cotton Tree, so
22 all of us met in Gbarnga.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Interpreter, did you say Cotton Tree
24 or Cutting Tree?

12:24:35 25 THE INTERPRETER: Cotton Tree.

26 MR ANYAH: Can you please spell it for us, Mr Interpreter.

27 THE INTERPRETER: C-O-T-T-O-N.

28 MR ANYAH: Very well, you said Cotton Tree:

29 Q. Madam Kallon, what is this place? You have mentioned

1 Kakata, you have mentioned Harbel, you have mentioned Smell No
2 Taste. The other superintendent - the last superintendent came
3 from where?

12:25:16

4 A. The Cotton Tree woman? Cotton Tree superintendent? It's
5 close to Harbel.

6 Q. Thank you. How is it that all of these superintendents
7 ended up in Gbarnga?

12:25:41

8 A. Whatever area where Charles Taylor was pushed from, that
9 particular superintendent would all come together and report
10 ourselves to the leader in Gbarnga.

11 Q. What was the name of the leader to whom you reported?

12 A. Annie Yeney.

13 Q. Who is Annie Yeney?

12:26:18

14 A. Annie Yeney was heading all the markets in Charles Taylor
15 controlled areas.

16 Q. Was she in Gbarnga at the time you were in Gbarnga?

17 A. Yes, I met her there.

18 Q. Had you known her before you went to Gbarnga?

19 A. I knew her during the normal days.

12:26:45

20 Q. What do you mean "normal days"?

21 A. At the time that there was no fighting, when there was
22 peace, that's what I mean by the normal days.

23 Q. Under what circumstances did you know her before war
24 started in Liberia?

12:27:10

25 A. Well, I was in Harbel. She and her husband were at Smell
26 No Taste. So anybody who was at Smell No Taste, their market was
27 not a large one, so we - it was possible for us to know one
28 another.

29 Q. You said Annie Yeney was heading all the markets in

1 Charles Taylor's controlled areas. When she was the head of all
2 these markets, did she have a title or position?

3 A. Yes, she had a title or position.

4 Q. What title did she have?

12:28:08 5 A. They called her president of the markets.

6 MR ANYAH: Madam President, the witness has her hands up.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE: Yes, Madam Witness, what is it?

8 THE WITNESS: I am feeling - experiencing pain in my neck.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam Witness, what do you want; a
12:29:05 10 ten-minute break or what? Are you saying you have been sitting
11 for too long?

12 THE WITNESS: I am feeling pain in my neck.

13 MR ANYAH: Madam President, may I suggest with leave of
14 your Honours that we take a break and the Witnesses and Victims
12:29:33 15 Section speak to the witness to find out if it is something
16 medical, because when she says pain in her neck, it could be any
17 number of things and I would rather they find out what exactly it
18 is, and also for her privacy.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, and the Prosecution, we are
12:30:26 20 thinking in light of how the witness is feeling that we should
21 take an early luncheon break now, but reconvene earlier in the
22 afternoon, say at 2 o'clock. And depending on the report we get
23 or how the witness feels we will see how the rest of the day
24 goes.

12:30:45 25 So we are going to adjourn early, Madam Witness, for the
26 morning for the luncheon break and we will reconvene at 2 o'clock
27 and hope that you will have had a little rest by then.

28 THE WITNESS: Okay.

29 [Lunch break taken at 12.30 p.m.]

1 [Upon resuming at 2.00 p.m.]

2 PRESIDING JUDGE: Good afternoon. Before we commence, I
3 would just like to observe that since the tape for the afternoon
4 will probably run out before the session is over, Madam Court
14:00:50 5 Manager, you let us know so that we can organise its change. We
6 can organise to put in a new tape, and also this may be the time
7 for the court reporters to change shifts.

8 Secondly, I did say this morning, in reaction to the oral
9 motion by the Defence relating to sitting times, that we would
14:01:15 10 let you have a decision before the end of the day. This is not
11 possible for today because we are still carrying out certain
12 consultations and we need time outside of the Court sitting hours
13 to do that. So we will - the Bench will revert back to you in
14 due course on that issue.

14:01:34 15 Mr Anyah, please continue.

16 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President. Madam President,
17 can I indicate for the record what I have been advised regarding
18 the witness's welfare.

19 I was told that during the adjournment the Witnesses and
14:01:54 20 Victims Section attended to the witness and verified that she was
21 feeling some pain around her neck. She was given paracetamol,
22 two tablets, and she's since rested and the indications are that
23 she can go forward. But adjustments had to be made to the chair
24 in which she sits, because she was of the view that the chair
14:02:22 25 might have been part of the cause of the problem. And so we've
26 replaced the chair that was there before, and I would simply ask
27 that the witness indicate to the Court whenever she feels any
28 measure of discomfort so that I can make a proper application to
29 your Honours:

1 Q. Madam Kallon, do you understand what I've said? If you
2 feel any discomfort to your neck or shoulder area or anywhere
3 else, can you let us know so I can make an application to the
4 Court?

14:03:03 5 A. Okay.

6 Q. Thank you. Madam Kallon, before the Court adjourned an
7 hour or so ago we were talking about Ms Annie Yeney and what
8 position Ms Annie Yeney occupied. I asked you a question
9 regarding Ms Annie Yeney. I said, "What title did she have?"

14:03:28 10 And you said, "They called her president of the market."

11 Now, when Annie Yeney was president of the market in
12 Gbarnga, did you yourself, Isatu Kallon, have any position or
13 title within the market association?

14 A. Yes.

14:03:56 15 Q. What position or title did you have?

16 A. Can I explain?

17 Q. Yes, please.

18 A. When we were at Harbel I was the superintendent for the
19 market, but when we left Harbel for Gbarnga, at that time we
14:04:28 20 conducted some election and I became the board member - I became
21 a board member for the Margibi County.

22 Q. Was the association in Gbarnga organised in the nature of a
23 board?

24 A. Yes, it was the board that took decisions for the market.

14:05:00 25 Q. Did all counties in Liberia have representatives on that
26 board?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. And you said you were the board member for Margibi County.
29 In that capacity as the board member for Margibi County did you

1 have any special responsibilities?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. What responsibilities did you have?

4 A. We used to meet on a weekly basis. So whatever problem
14:05:57 5 that was experienced in the market, we would discuss that.
6 Because what we mostly discussed in the meetings was to see how
7 we could develop our markets.

8 Q. Besides meeting every week and having discussions about how
9 to develop your market, you as the board member for Margibi
14:06:23 10 County, did you have any unique or special responsibilities?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What responsibilities did you have?

13 A. At times I would go to some areas of Margibi. There were
14 certain areas where there were markets in the Margibi County, so
14:06:56 15 I would go there to see how they were operating.

16 Q. Did you do anything else for the board besides go to
17 Margibi County?

18 A. The only thing that I did, we used to do our work and at
19 the same time we were selling our wares. It is not like in the
14:07:25 20 morning when we get up, we go and sit in the offices. We were
21 selling at the same time. We were businesswomen.

22 Q. Madam Kallon, at the time when you were at Gbarnga working
23 with the market association and selling your products, where was
24 Charles Taylor?

14:07:46 25 A. Charles Taylor was at Gbarnga.

26 Q. Did the NPFL at that time have a headquarters in Liberia?

27 A. Gbarnga was the headquarters for the NPFL.

28 Q. When you served as a board member for the market
29 association, did you or the association come into contact with

1 Charles Taylor?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Under what circumstances did you have contact with
4 Charles Taylor?

14:08:42 5 A. Can I explain that area?

6 Q. Yes, please.

7 A. When the superintendents, that is we, were now many things
8 were a bit difficult. There was pressure. So Annie Yeney
9 decided to meet the authorities to plead with them for us to have
10 something to be able to use to do our business, for us the
11 displaced that were there in Gbarnga. So that was why we fixed
12 that appointment and we assembled there. So we made an
13 appointment to see Charles Taylor.

14 Q. Did you in fact see Charles Taylor?

14:09:46 15 A. Yes, we saw him.

16 Q. How many of you met with Charles Taylor?

17 A. We were many. We, the superintendents, and the Gbarnga
18 market people, we were many.

19 Q. Where did this meeting take place?

14:10:06 20 A. Where Charles Taylor used to hold his meetings, that's
21 where we met.

22 Q. What was said during this meeting?

23 A. Can I explain a bit?

24 Q. Yes, please do.

14:10:34 25 A. Before we went - because we actually went there to ask for
26 assistance, so Annie told us not to dress gorgeously. So on that
27 day we were old clothes, some of us wore torn clothes even. So
28 Annie said, "Look at the superintendents. They've all come.
29 They don't have anything. They don't even have clothes to wear.

1 There is no money to transact their business." And so the Pa
2 said he would consult. And later Annie brought money and said
3 the group would use that money for business. So when Annie
4 brought the money, she wanted to distribute it amongst us, but if
14:11:30 5 she had distributed it amongst us, we wouldn't have had much
6 money if that had been done amongst --

7 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness speak
8 slowly.

9 MR ANYAH:

14:11:41 10 Q. Madam Kallon, let me stop you there for a moment. We were
11 following your answer, but towards the end we did not hear
12 everything you had to say. I had asked you originally what was
13 said during the meeting and you asked for permission to explain
14 and you began to explain. We will come back in a minute to your
14:12:03 15 explanation, but going back to my question: The meeting that you
16 say was held where Charles Taylor usually holds his meeting, who
17 spoke during that meeting?

18 A. It was Annie Yeney. It was Annie Yeney and Mary I
19 Washington. They were the ones who spoke.

14:12:29 20 Q. I stand to be corrected. I believe you mentioned that name
21 yesterday, this Marie Washington, but now it seems to be Mary I
22 Washington. What is the name of that person? Is it Marie or
23 Mary?

24 A. Marie.

14:12:53 25 Q. Did Charles Taylor speak during the meeting?

26 A. He did not speak. It was Annie Yeney who explained the
27 condition. The only thing he said was that he had heard us.

28 Q. Very well. You said that when Annie Yeney spoke she said,
29 "Look at the superintendents. They've all come. They don't have

1 anything. They don't even have clothes to wear." And then you
2 said Pa said he would consult and later Annie brought money. The
3 Pa who said he would consult, who was that person?

4 A. Charles Taylor.

14:13:55 5 Q. When Annie brought money later, can you tell us how much
6 she brought?

7 A. The money she brought was equal to \$1,000, but at that time
8 it was JJ that she brought.

9 Q. Madam Kallon, 1,000 what; United States dollars or Liberian
14:14:40 10 dollars?

11 A. When we exchanged it we got an equivalent of \$1,000 US.

12 Q. What is this JJ you're referring to? Is it a currency?

13 A. Yes. When we were in Gbarnga, that was the currency we
14 used.

14:15:08 15 Q. Can you say the name again slowly for us?

16 A. JJ Roberts.

17 Q. Did that currency come in bills, that is notes?

18 A. Yes, but they were in \$5 bills.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE: This is a currency for which country?

14:15:48 20 MR ANYAH: I intend to inquire:

21 Q. Madam Kallon, how did this currency come into existence?

22 A. That was the currency we were using even before the war
23 started. You want me to explain further?

24 Q. Yes.

14:16:14 25 A. We were using that currency before the war, so when the war
26 broke out, when the Amos Sawyer - when Amos Sawyer came, they had
27 Liberty, they changed their currency, but those of us who were
28 under Charles Taylor used JJ Roberts. That was how we got the
29 currency.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE: And this was the old Liberian currency,
2 yes?

3 MR ANYAH:

14:16:54

4 Q. Madam Kallon, the JJ Roberts currency, was that a
5 Government of Liberia currency?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Was that currency in use when Samuel Doe was President of
8 Liberia?

9 A. Yes.

14:17:17

10 Q. You said when Amos Sawyer came they had Liberty, they
11 changed their currency, but those of us who were under
12 Charles Taylor, you used the J Roberts currency. Amos Sawyer was
13 President of where?

14 A. He was an interim leader.

14:17:51

15 Q. When you were using the JJ Roberts currency in Gbarnga,
16 what sort of currency was being used elsewhere in Liberia?

17 A. It was referred to as Liberty.

18 Q. The JJ Roberts currency, did it have the picture of
19 somebody on the face of its notes, these \$5 notes or \$5 bills?

14:18:46

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And who was pictured on the \$5 bills of that currency?

22 A. It was the same face that was on that US that was on that
23 currency as well. I don't know the name of the person. You know
24 I'm not educated.

14:19:07

25 Q. Very well. In any event, I had asked you how much Annie
26 Yoney brought. You said when you changed the money you got the
27 equivalent of \$1,000 United States. You remember telling us
28 that?

29 A. Yes.

1 Q. From whom do you believe Annie Yeney got that money?

2 A. I believe it was Charles Taylor because it was to whom that
3 we asked for assistance.

4 MR ANYAH: Madam President, this JJ Roberts, I would spell
14:20:02 5 it simply with the initials JJ and then the last name Roberts as
6 in the first President of Liberia, Joseph Jenkins Roberts:

7 Q. Now, Madam Kallon, what did you, Annie Yeney and the others
8 do with this money?

9 A. The money was put together and we were - we used it to buy
14:20:44 10 items from Guinea and we sold them. That's how we did it, until
11 the time the money increased and we used to go and buy fish and
12 we would sell it. So whenever we would buy stuff, when we sell,
13 we would divide - we would distribute some amongst us, that is,
14 we the superintendents, so we would use that for food. But later
14:21:19 15 everything got finished.

16 Q. You said you used to buy items from Guinea and then you
17 sold those items. Did you yourself go to Guinea to buy items?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What sort of items did you buy from Guinea?

14:21:44 20 A. At times we bought fish, a carton. There were times I
21 would buy clothes. So whatever I saw at that time that I thought
22 it fit I would buy it.

23 Q. Was Guinea the only place from where you bought items?

24 A. We used to go to Ivory Coast as well, but that was just
14:22:22 25 once in a while because it's a far distance.

26 Q. Did you yourself go to Ivory Coast to buy items?

27 A. Yes.

28 Q. What sorts of items did you buy from the Ivory Coast?

29 A. Like if we wanted to buy salt or Maggi or plastic shoes, we

1 would go to Ivory Coast because there we would get it at a
2 cheaper cost.

14:23:09 3 Q. Where were your children at this time when you were working
4 with the market association going to Guinea, going to Ivory
5 Coast?

6 A. At that time I had taken my children from Gbarnga and I
7 took them to Ivory Coast, where I rented a place for them.

8 Q. Where in the Ivory Coast did you rent a place for your
9 children?

14:23:42 10 A. It was Danane.

11 Q. Why did you relocate your children from Gbarnga to Danane,
12 Ivory Coast?

13 A. Because I am not educated, so I wanted my children to go to
14 school.

14:24:09 15 Q. Were there no schools in Gbarnga that your children could
16 have attended?

17 A. There were schools in Gbarnga, but they were not running
18 normally.

19 Q. How many children did you have at that time?

14:24:39 20 A. I had my children, three of them, and there were two other
21 children with me. Total was five. They were the ones I took to
22 the Ivory Coast.

23 Q. The other two children that were with you, where were their
24 parents?

14:25:04 25 A. Their parents were not with me, but they had given those
26 children to me for a long time.

27 Q. Were their parents in Liberia?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. When you dropped off your children plus the two others, the

1 five of them, in Danane, did you continue to do business in
2 Gbarnga?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Where was your husband Daniel Kallon at that time?

14:25:50 5 A. He was in Sierra Leone.

6 Q. Since the time you mentioned seeing your husband when you
7 were setting up the markets in Sierra Leone, in particular at a
8 meeting that was called by Foday Sankoh in a place that we've
9 referred to as Koilu, I think, or Koindu, had you seen him again
10 up until the time you were in Gbarnga?

14:26:31

11 A. No.

12 Q. How many months had passed between when you saw him in
13 Sierra Leone and the time you were trading in Gbarnga, going to
14 Ivory Coast and Guinea?

14:27:08

15 A. That one, to tell you the exact number of months, that
16 would be difficult, because we were not counting at that time.

17 Q. Was it over a year's time since you had seen your husband
18 when you were in Gbarnga?

19 A. I wouldn't know the exact time.

14:27:51

20 Q. During the entire period of time when you were in Gbarnga,
21 did you see Foday Sankoh in Gbarnga?

22 A. No.

23 Q. From the time when ECOMOG bombed that football field and
24 you left to Gbarnga up, until the time when your association had
25 its meeting with Charles Taylor in Gbarnga, how much time had
26 passed?

14:28:30

27 A. It took a long time - a bit, but I can't recall.

28 Q. Madam Kallon, I'm trying to ascertain how much time you
29 spent in Gbarnga. You told us about how you arrived in Gbarnga.

- 1 I asked you a question about the type of work you were doing.
2 You told us about the market association. You told us of this
3 meeting with Charles Taylor. You told us of travelling to the
4 Ivory Coast to drop off your children in Danane. You told us of
14:29:33 5 trips you took to Guinea and Ivory Coast to buy items. How much
6 time did you spend in Gbarnga when all these events were taking
7 place?
8 A. Maybe it would be close to a year.
9 Q. Thank you. Did you continue to work and reside in Gbarnga?
14:30:23 10 A. Yes.
11 Q. Did you leave Gbarnga at some point in time?
12 A. Yes.
13 Q. Why did you leave Gbarnga?
14 A. That was when Taylor went for the peace agreement. That
14:30:59 15 was when ULIMO took over Gbarnga. Then I - we all left.
16 Q. Where did Taylor go to for this peace agreement?
17 A. It was in Ghana.
18 Q. And who is ULIMO?
19 A. At that time we knew that Alhaji Kromah was the head of
14:31:40 20 ULIMO.
21 Q. Was ULIMO a fighting group?
22 A. Yes.
23 Q. Who were ULIMO fighting?
24 A. NPFL.
14:32:11 25 Q. When you left Gbarnga, to where did you go?
26 A. Ganta.
27 Q. In which county in Liberia is Ganta?
28 A. Nimba County.
29 Q. When you left Gbarnga and went to Ganta, did you go alone

1 or did you go with others?

2 A. I went to Ganta with my remaining family members that were
3 assisting me.

4 Q. Who made up your family at that time? When you say
14:33:04 5 "remaining family members", to whom are you referring?

6 A. At that time there was a man called Prince, his wife was
7 with me, and children. Then another big girl was with me too.
8 Those were the ones I went with.

9 Q. Madam Kallon, why were all these people with you? The big
14:33:52 10 girl, the wife and children of Prince, why were they with you?

11 A. The time that I went to Gbarnga, Prince's wife was at
12 Mohamed's place where I stayed near the mosque. So after that
13 the lady grew to like me, so when I was about to go, she opted to
14 go with me so we went together.

14:34:29 15 Q. You referred to a Mohamed. This Mohamed you referred to -
16 well, the record says "one man's place" and I heard "Mohamed".
17 What was the name of the person's place you stayed at?

18 A. It was Mohamed Sesay. He was the one that owned the spare
19 parts building. The shop was in front of the house, and the
14:35:13 20 house was at the back of the shop.

21 Q. Now, when you went to Ganta with Prince's wife and children
22 and the grown-up girl, did any other civilians from Gbarnga also
23 move to Ganta?

24 A. There were many. The place was jam packed. Some people
14:35:54 25 went to Guinea.

26 Q. Do you know what happened in Gbarnga after you left it and
27 went to Ganta?

28 A. Can I explain?

29 Q. Yes, please.

1 A. After we had been in Ganta, we were there when
2 Charles Taylor went there. We didn't know until when he spoke on
3 the radio that he was talking from Gbarnga. But at that time he
4 was in Ganta and I was in Ganta. I was in Ganta when Gbarnga was
14:36:57 5 recaptured.

6 Q. Who recaptured Gbarnga?

7 A. NPFL.

8 Q. You just said a minute ago in relation to Charles Taylor -
9 your answer was, "After we had been in Ganta, we were there when
14:37:19 10 Charles Taylor went there." And then you continued with your
11 answer, but let's pause there for a minute. Where did
12 Charles Taylor go to when you were in Ganta?

13 A. It was in Ganta. He met us there.

14 Q. Where did he come from to meet you in Ganta?

14:37:45 15 A. From the peace agreement.

16 Q. In which country?

17 A. Ghana.

18 Q. You said he spoke on the radio and you made a reference to
19 him speaking from Gbarnga. What exactly were you saying?

14:38:21 20 A. He was talking over the radio that he - and he said he was
21 talking from Gbarnga, but at that time he was really in Ganta,
22 the first day that he entered when he was talking. And the place
23 where he stood talking, it was not a hidden place. It was in the
24 open.

14:38:47 25 Q. What was he saying when he spoke?

26 A. He said he had entered Gbarnga and that he was speaking
27 from Gbarnga.

28 Q. When you say he was speaking on the radio, was this a
29 commercial radio station?

1 A. It was something that looks like a phone but it's a little
2 longer. That was what he used. He put it in his ears and he was
3 speaking through it. We were standing from afar peeping.

14:39:46 4 Q. Very well. You said the NPFL recaptured Gbarnga. When the
5 NPFL recaptured Gbarnga, do you know where Charles Taylor went?

6 A. I was in Ganta when Charles Taylor and his men, all of
7 them, including some civilians, but I did not go on that day.
8 They said they were going to look at the place, but I did not go.

9 Q. Which place did they say they were going to look at?

14:40:23 10 A. Gbarnga.

11 Q. Did you yourself remain in Ganta at that time?

12 A. Yes, I was in Ganta, but I did not go with them.

13 Q. Why did you not go with them?

14 A. It was a little fearful, the convoy. I was afraid.

14:40:57 15 Q. For how long did you stay in Ganta?

16 A. After Gbarnga was recaptured, it did not take long when I
17 walked to Sanniquellie.

18 Q. Let me just go back a minute and ask you something. You

19 said in relation to the convoy that Charles Taylor and other
14:41:25 20 civilians left in to go to Gbarnga, you said, "It was a little
21 fearful, the convoy. I was afraid." When you said you were a
22 little - when you said it was a little fearful, the convoy, what
23 did you mean?

24 A. When he was going, there were many soldiers with him. So
14:41:53 25 if you were not brave enough, you wouldn't go with them.

26 Q. You said you walked to Sanniquellie. In which county in
27 Liberia is Sanniquellie?

28 A. It is the headquarters for Nimba County.

29 Q. Why did you go to Sanniquellie?

1 A. Because I wanted to go and see my children.

2 Q. Did you stay in Sanni quellie or did you go somewhere else?

3 A. I went to Danane.

4 Q. Did you see your children when you went to Danane?

14:42:57 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. By the time you got to Danane, had you seen your husband
7 since the last time you were in Sierra Leone?

8 A. No.

9 Q. From the time you left your husband in Sierra Leone to the
14:43:23 10 time you went from Harbel to Gbarnga and ultimately to Danane,
11 did you receive any messages or communications from your husband?

12 A. I never communicated with him.

13 Q. During the same period of time from the time you left
14 Sierra Leone, went back to Harbel, went to Gbarnga, went to
14:43:53 15 Ganta, went to Sanni quellie, then ended up in Danane, did you
16 receive any kind of contact or communication from Foday Sankoh?

17 A. I did not communicate with Foday Sankoh, but I heard
18 rumours that my husband was sick and some people said he was even
19 dead.

14:44:29 20 Q. During the entire period of time when you were in Gbarnga,
21 before you left to go to Ganta and Sanni quellie, did you see
22 anybody there that was RUF?

23 A. No.

24 Q. When you were in Gbarnga, the headquarters of the NPFL, did
14:44:55 25 you hear of any cooperation or activities between the RUF and the
26 NPFL?

27 A. No.

28 Q. We now have you in Danane, you're reunited with your
29 children. What did you do for work when you went to Danane to

1 meet your children?

2 A. I started buying market wares from Danane and took them to
3 the border. That's where I used to sell them.

4 Q. The border of which country?

14:45:43 5 A. Between Ivory Coast and Danane - sorry, it's the
6 Liberia-Ivory Coast border, because there was a big refugee camp
7 there.

8 Q. What sort of items were you selling in the border area
9 between the Ivory Coast and Liberia?

14:46:15 10 A. There were mixed items. Food items and clothing. I sold
11 all of those stuff.

12 Q. What towns or town in Ivory Coast besides Danane did you
13 sell your items in?

14 A. The place was referred to as Gbenda. That was where the
14:46:51 15 refugees were.

16 Q. Did you go to Guinea during this period of time to sell any
17 items?

18 A. Yes. After I left the border I decided to go to Guinea.

19 MR ANYAH: Madam President, the place Gbenda I would spell
14:47:26 20 phonetically G-B-E-N-D-A:

21 Q. How long did you stay in Danane before you left to go to
22 Guinea?

23 A. I spent - I think it was almost a month before I left for
24 Guinea.

14:47:55 25 Q. Where in Guinea did you go to?

26 A. Gueckedou.

27 Q. What was your purpose in going to Guinea?

28 A. I was searching for my husband.

29 Q. Did you say you were searching for your husband in Guinea?

1 A. No. The Sierra Leonean area.

2 Q. Well, let me repeat the question because I asked you what
3 was your purpose in going to Guinea. It came out through the
4 interpretation that you were searching for your husband. Madam
14:48:50 5 Kallon, when you went to Guinea, why did you go there?

6 A. When I went to Guinea I wanted to cross over to Sierra
7 Leone, but when I went there I couldn't. So I decided to buy my
8 market wares and returned.

9 Q. Where in Guinea did you go that you attempted to cross over
14:49:21 10 into Sierra Leone? Which part of Guinea was this?

11 A. Initially I was in Gueckedou, but after that I went to -
12 towards the Nongowa area, but there was no way for me to enter,
13 so I returned.

14 Q. Why was there no way for you to enter Sierra Leone?

14:49:52 15 A. Because at that time ULIMO was on the other side and the
16 government troops were on the other end and in the centre was the
17 RUF, so I couldn't go through.

18 Q. The government troops you referred to, which country's
19 troops are you referring?

14:50:20 20 A. The Sierra Leone part of the border.

21 Q. Yes. The government troops you're referring to, to which
22 country did they belong?

23 A. Sierra Leone. It was Strasser's soldiers that were at the
24 border, at the customs post that the government had erected.

14:50:52 25 Q. Now, going back to ULIMO, you said "because at that time
26 ULIMO was on the other side". Which side was ULIMO on?

27 A. On the Liberian side, Mendekoma.

28 Q. Referring to the RUF, you said "in the centre was the RUF".
29 Where exactly in terms of location was the RUF at that time?

1 A. At that time the RUF were deep in the forest. They were in
2 the town called Pumudu. That was where they were. But during my
3 first visit I couldn't go through.

4 Q. This place Pumudu, is it in Sierra Leone?

14:52:01 5 A. Yes.

6 MR ANYAH: Madam President, I will spell Pomodu as
7 P-O-M-O-D-U.

8 JUDGE LUSSICK: That's not how it came out from the
9 witness. She said Pumudu, not Pomodu.

14:52:22 10 MR ANYAH:

11 Q. Madam Kallon, can you say the name of that place again,
12 please?

13 A. Pumudu.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE: Perhaps we could have the assistance of
14:52:37 15 the interpreters to spell this - the name of this place.

16 MR ANYAH: Yes. Mr Interpreter, can you assist us, please?

17 THE INTERPRETER: Yes, your Honour. P-U-M-U-D-U.

18 MR ANYAH:

19 Q. So the RUF is in Pumudu. The ULIMO are in Mendekoma on the
14:53:07 20 Liberian side. Strasser's troops, Sierra Leone government
21 troops, are on the Sierra Leonean side. You tell us you went
22 back because you couldn't cross. Where did you return to,
23 Madam Kallon?

24 A. I went back to Danane.

14:53:31 25 Q. At this time in Liberia, to your knowledge, was it only
26 that area of Mendekoma that ULIMO controlled?

27 A. No.

28 Q. What other parts of Liberia did ULIMO control at that time?

29 A. At that time ULIMO was at Mendekoma, Foya, Zorzor,

1 Voi nj ama.

2 Q. Which county in Li beria is Foya?

3 A. Lofa County.

4 Q. Which part of Li beria is Zorzor?

14:54:36 5 A. Lofa County.

6 Q. Which part of Li beria is Voi nj ama?

7 A. Voi nj ama is the headquarters for the county.

8 Q. For which county?

9 A. Lofa County.

14:54:58 10 Q. I asked you earlier today the country in which Mendekoma
11 was in. You've said Li beria. You've reconfirmed it this
12 afternoon. Now, in which county in Li beria is Mendekoma?

13 A. It is the same Lofa County.

14 Q. Madam Kallon, how did you travel to the Guinean-Sierra
14:55:30 15 Leonean border from Danane? Did you travel through Li beria when
16 you made that trip from Danane to the crossing point when you
17 attempted to go through Nongowa?

18 A. Repeat the question.

19 Q. Yes. I'm trying to understand how it was you made your way
14:55:52 20 from Danane to the Sierra Leonean-Guinean border when you tried
21 to cross into Sierra Leone. Take us step by step. From Danane
22 where did you go when you went on this trip?

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

14:56:20 25 MR ANYAH:

26 Q. Madam Kallon, let's go slowly. You left Danane and you
27 went through where?

28 A. The border Zoh and I came to Nzerekore.

29 Q. So you went to Zoh and then you went to Nzerekore. Now,

1 from Nzerekore where did you go to?
2 A. Macenta.
3 Q. Nzerekore is in which country?
4 A. Guinea.
14:56:59 5 Q. Zoh is in which country?
6 A. Guinea.
7 Q. So you go from Danane to Zoh to Nzerekore and then to
8 Macenta. Where is Macenta?
9 A. In Guinea.
14:57:15 10 Q. From Macenta where did you go to?
11 A. Gueckedou.
12 Q. Thank you, Madam Kallon.
13 Madam President, Nzerekore I believe is on the record.
14 Gueckedou is certainly on the record. Zoh, I don't know if it is
14:57:39 15 on the record or not. The way the madam pronounces it seems like
16 Z-0-R, but I would spell it Z-0-H. But perhaps the interpreter
17 can assist us.
18 Mr Interpreter, can you spell Zoh for us?
19 THE INTERPRETER: Phonetically Z-0-H.
14:58:08 20 MR ANYAH: I don't believe Macenta is on the record.
21 Macenta is spelt M-A-C-E-N-T-A:
22 Q. Madam Kallon, when you could not enter Sierra Leone, how
23 did you go back to Danane? Tell us the route you took to go back
24 to Danane from the Guinean-Sierra Leonean border?
14:58:40 25 A. I used the same route. I went to Macenta and Nzerekore,
26 and I went through Zoh and I crossed over.
27 Q. When you returned to Danane, how long did you stay in
28 Danane for?
29 A. I did not spend a long time there and I returned to Danane.

1 I was selling my wares. At the same time I used to go to the
2 refugee camps.

3 Q. The refugee camps you've just referred to, where were they,
4 that is, what town or city?

14:59:35 5 A. Danane.

6 Q. Whose refugee camps were these?

7 A. It was the UN.

8 Q. Who were in the camps?

9 A. Those of us who had escaped from the war in Liberia, we
15:00:05 10 were the ones who were there.

11 Q. Did you yourself reside in the camp, Madam Kallon?

12 A. No.

13 Q. You said you used to go to the camps. Can you tell us why
14 you went to the camps?

15:00:29 15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Why did you go to the camps?

17 A. I was registered, so I used to collect my supply.

18 Q. With whom were you registered?

19 A. Myself and my children.

15:00:57 20 Q. What entity or organisation were you registered with?

21 A. I wouldn't know that one, because when you reach - when you
22 got to Gbenda they would write down your name, yourself and your
23 family, and they would put you into a truck and they would take
24 you to the headquarters. At the headquarters, that was where
15:01:25 25 they would write down your names.

26 Q. What was the purpose behind being registered?

27 A. They would give us food items, and we would go to the
28 hospital and get free medical treatment.

29 Q. Were you unable to feed yourself at this point in time?

1 A. Even if I was able to feed myself, that was an opportunity
2 for me to make use of. So I wouldn't let that slip through my
3 fingers, so I went there to register.

4 Q. Were you doing any business of your own at that time?

15:02:16 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. What sort of business were you engaged in?

7 A. Danane - the times I were taking the staff to Gbenda we
8 were selling foodstuff, but when I started going to Guinea I used
9 to bring clothes and shoes.

15:02:54 10 Q. Madam Kallon, I'm asking you now about the time you
11 registered with this refugee camp - or you registered so you
12 could have access to the refugee camp. The time you used to go
13 to this refugee camp to obtain food, I'm asking you whether at
14 that time you were doing business. You said yes. And what sort
15 of business were you doing; that's what we want to know?

15:03:11 16 A. At that time I used to buy foodstuffs, salt, Maggi. I used
17 to buy those stuff and I would take them to the border. It was
18 from there that I decided to go to Guinea, and I would buy
19 clothes and other stuff from Guinea and I would sell them when I
20 return.

15:03:38 21 Q. Did you meet any Sierra Leoneans when you went to these
22 refugee camps?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Did you meet any other nationalities from West Africa
15:04:02 25 during the time period when you went to the refugee camps?

26 A. I was not looking out for those kind of things.

27 Q. How long did you remain in Danane for?

28 A. I think about a month.

29 Q. Why did you leave after a month?

1 A. Repeat.

2 Q. You said you stayed in Danane for about a month, which
3 means you left, and I'm asking you why did you leave?

4 A. I was in the refugee camp. Can I explain further?

15:05:06 5 Q. Yes, please do, Madam Kallon.

6 A. So we were once together, together with the other refugee
7 people, and the Red Cross man came who was referred to as Dr --

8 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honours, can the witness repeat the
9 name.

15:05:27 10 MR ANYAH:

11 Q. Madam Kallon, I'm sorry to interrupt you. You said you
12 were once together with other refugee people and the Red Cross
13 man, who was referred to as doctor something. What exactly were
14 you saying?

15:05:47 15 A. The man asked me, and he said where I had come from, I said
16 from Sierra Leone. And he said Red Cross has sent him to go to
17 Sierra Leone and help to release those white people that were
18 abducted, and I said - I said I attempted to go there once myself
19 but I couldn't, and after that I went to my house. And the man,
15:06:23 20 from that time he continued visiting my house, and I told him
21 that I would be able to go if only he would take care of my
22 children's feeding and clothing.

23 Q. Madam Kallon, let me stop you there for a minute and ask a
24 few clarifying questions. When you first met this man, where
15:06:50 25 were you?

26 A. Danane.

27 Q. Yes, were you at your home? Were you at the refugee camp?
28 Where exactly were you in Danane when you first met this man?

29 A. I was at the refugee camp.

1 Q. What is the name of this man you met?

2 A. He introduced himself as Dr Sebo.

3 Q. Did you say "Simbo"? Can you say that name again for us,
4 please?

15:07:34 5 A. That's what - that's the way we called it, Dr Sebo. You
6 know, a language that is not yours, it's difficult to pronounce
7 words. I don't know. I think it's Sebo. That's the way I
8 referred to him and he used to respond to the name.

9 Q. What nationality was this Dr Sebo?

15:07:57 10 A. He spoke like a Ghanaian.

11 Q. Now, going back to the original answers you gave to these
12 set of questions, you said, "The man asked me and he said where I
13 had come from, I said from Sierra Leone. And he said Red Cross
14 has sent him to go to Sierra Leone and help to release those

15:08:40 15 white people that were abducted." Was this man, to your
16 knowledge, a Red Cross personnel or associated with the Red
17 Cross?

18 A. Well, at that time when we were refugees, anybody who had
19 the Red Cross identity card, whatever he said, we would trust the
15:09:10 20 person.

21 Q. Did this man, this Mr Sebo - or Dr Sebo, did he have a Red
22 Cross identity card?

23 A. Yes, he had it.

24 Q. Do you know why he came to you for help? Why was it you,
15:09:36 25 Isatu Kallon, he came to?

26 A. Because the place where we were, I don't know, maybe it was
27 because he heard me speak and I had a Krio accent that's why he
28 approached me, but I didn't know him.

29 Q. You said you told him you had attempted to go to Sierra

1 Leone once but you couldn't, and you said after that you went to
2 your house and that from that time the man continued visiting
3 you. Why was he visiting you at your house?

4 A. To talk to me for us to make the trip.

15:10:35 5 Q. You said you told him that you would be able to go only if
6 he would take care of your children, their feeding and clothing.
7 What was his response when you told him that?

8 A. He accepted.

9 Q. The white people that were abducted, do you know by whom
15:11:11 10 they were abducted?

11 A. According to the radio, what we heard at the BBC, they said
12 they had abducted white people from Kabala, Panguma. They were
13 abducted from different places, but they were five in number.

14 Q. This Kabala is in which country?

15:11:44 15 A. In Sierra Leone.

16 Q. And what was the other place you mentioned?

17 A. Panguma.

18 Q. In which country is Panguma?

19 A. Sierra Leone.

15:12:06 20 Q. Do you know what district of Sierra Leone is Panguma?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Do you know who abducted these men or these five white
23 people?

24 A. I did not know who abducted them.

15:12:36 25 Q. Were Kabala and Panguma the only places, to your knowledge,
26 these abductees were taken from?

27 A. No.

28 Q. Where else were they taken from?

29 A. I have now forgotten the name of the town because I know

1 Liberia much more than I know Sierra Leone.

2 Q. Very well. If you remember the name of the town, do let us
3 know. Now, you said that he accepted your request to provide
4 feeding and clothing for your children. What did this Dr Sebo do
15:13:38 5 in response to your request?

6 A. Then we made the trip to Guinea.

7 MR ANYAH: Madam President, for the record, I would spell
8 this Dr Sebo, and it is already on the record in various
9 permutations, it has been spelt differently, but I would spell it

15:14:01 10 S-E-B-O, Sebo:

11 Q. Madam Kallon, before you tell us of the trip you took with
12 Dr Sebo, did he do anything for your children before you left
13 Danane?

14 A. Yes.

15:14:19 15 Q. What did he do?

16 A. He bought food and he gave me some money, so I used that to
17 pay their school fees.

18 Q. You said the two of you made the trip to Guinea. Take us
19 from Danane how you moved your way to Guinea. How did you
15:14:48 20 travel, the two of you?

21 A. The same route. We left Danane to Zorzor and we went to
22 Nzerekore.

23 Q. Did you say Zorzor just now?

24 A. No. I said through Zoh at the border.

15:15:16 25 Q. From Danane to Zoh to Nzerekore. From Nzerekore where did
26 you go?

27 A. Macenta.

28 Q. And from Macenta where did you go?

29 A. Gueckedou.

1 Q. Did you and Dr Sebo travel alone or did you travel in the
2 company of another?

3 A. Only the two of us were - for that trip, only the two of us
4 were going.

15:15:55 5 Q. What happened when you got to Gueckedou?

6 A. We went to the hotel.

7 Q. Which hotel?

8 A. I don't know the name of the hotel. The one towards the
9 Conakry Highway.

15:16:21 10 MR ANYAH: I heard the witness say something and I didn't
11 hear an interpretation.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Interpreter, what was that?

13 THE WITNESS: That was where we stayed.

14 MR ANYAH:

15:16:34 15 Q. Who paid for the hotel, Madam Kallon?

16 A. Dr Sebo.

17 Q. For how long were you lodged at the hotel?

18 A. Three days.

19 Q. During that three-day period of time, did you attempt to
15:16:59 20 enter Sierra Leone with Dr Sebo?

21 A. Yes. That was the trip I had made.

22 Q. Tell us what attempts you made, if any, to enter Sierra
23 Leone.

24 A. I left Dr Sebo at the hotel and I started checking at the
15:17:29 25 border towns. First I went to Nongowa and I left there, I went
26 to a village called Saidu. Saidu is on the Guinea area. I was
27 there discussing with the people and I was asking them questions
28 and they told me that the RUF people were transacting business
29 around the Gbemalu area. So the person who told me that, I said,

1 "Okay, let me go there." I went to the place, and when I went
2 there I met with the commander who was at the riverside.

3 When I went to the commander I told the commander that I
4 wanted to transact business at the border. And the commander was
15:18:21 5 happy to hear that and he said, "You know, because at times when
6 these men would come there are times we didn't have traders to
7 buy everything, but if somebody comes here and live with us that
8 would be nice, but I would let you to go and know the captain in
9 Gueckedou town." So before I left the place I gave the man
15:18:51 10 50,000 Guinea franc.

11 Q. Let me pause you there for a moment, Madam Kallon. We will
12 come back to the last part of your response regarding a captain
13 in Gueckedou town. We'll come back to that in a minute, but let
14 me ask you a few questions. You said you left Dr Sebo at the
15:19:13 15 hotel and you started checking at the border towns. You first
16 went to Nongowa. In which country is this Nongowa?

17 A. Guinea.

18 Q. Is it a border town of Guinea?

19 A. Yes. The river is in between them.

15:19:42 20 Q. The river is in between Nongowa and where?

21 A. And Sierra Leone.

22 Q. On the Sierra Leonean side of the border, what is that part
23 of Sierra Leone called?

24 A. It was that Koindu area, those small towns. But I cannot
15:20:13 25 recall the name of all of those towns, those smaller towns.

26 Q. So on the one side is Nongowa in Guinea, on the other side
27 is the Koindu area. Is that what you're saying?

28 A. You know, if you - if it is around the Nongowa area, if you
29 cross you will not meet - you will not pass through any other

1 town. You would only go to Koindu.

2 Q. Very well.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I haven't quite understood from
4 the witness what was the purpose of this her journey to Sierra
15:20:53 5 Leone, her purpose. Let alone Dr Sebo's, but her purpose, what
6 was the purpose?

7 MR ANYAH: We are coming to it, but I will ask it now:

8 Q. Madam Kallon, what was the reason you were going to Sierra
9 Leone?

15:21:13 10 A. Because I was a businesswoman. I knew if I went there I
11 would have some money.

12 Q. Who were you expecting to receive money from?

13 A. From doctor. And I knew if I were able to enter and I saw
14 the men, they will give me some money as well. So I was
15:21:41 15 expecting to have money from both ends.

16 Q. Which men were you hoping to see or which men did you
17 believe if you saw you would get money from?

18 A. The RUF people.

19 Q. You understand what we are trying to ascertain. We're
15:22:10 20 trying to ascertain all the reasons that made you go to this
21 border area and attempt to cross into Sierra Leone. You've told
22 us that you expected to get money from Dr Sebo. You've now told
23 us you expected to see RUF people. Did you expect to get money
24 also from the RUF people?

15:22:34 25 A. Yes, because my husband was there.

26 Q. Besides Dr Sebo and the RUF people, were you expecting to
27 get money from anyone else?

28 A. Because my husband was there, I also expected some - to
29 have some money from my husband.

1 Q. And as far as you know, what was Dr Sebo's reason for
2 wanting to go into Sierra Leone?

3 A. I had explained that one. I said the man was a Red Cross
4 worker. He said he was sent on that assignment by Red Cross to
15:23:21 5 help release the white people.

6 Q. Very well. Thank you. Now, you said when you left Nongowa
7 you went to a village called Saidu, that Saidu is on the Guinea
8 area. And you were discussing with people, asking them questions
9 and those people told you - this is at page 106, lines 20 through
15:23:49 10 25 of my LiveNote using a 14-point font. You said those people
11 told you the RUF people were transacting business around the
12 Gbemalu area. The transcript doesn't spell it well, but we heard
13 the pronunciation. First correct me if I'm mistaken, what area
14 were the RUF said to be transacting business in?

15:24:17 15 A. Around that Gbemalu area by the Guinea area.

16 Q. Now, these people who told you about the RUF transacting
17 business, were they civilians?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What nationality were those persons?

15:24:44 20 A. The other one was a Guinean. The other woman too. I met
21 them in Guinea. The other woman was my namesake. She too was
22 called I, but I didn't know her before. It was on that day I
23 knew her.

24 Q. When you say the other woman was your namesake, what do you
15:25:16 25 mean?

26 A. They were all at that river transacting business with
27 Alhaji.

28 Q. The Alhaji, did he have a name?

29 A. That's the name that he was referred to as.

1 Q. Now, these persons who told you about the RUF doing
2 business, did they tell you with whom the RUF was doing business?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. With whom was the RUF doing business in the Gbemalu area?

15:26:01 5 A. Guineans.

6 Q. Were these Guinean soldiers, Guinean citizens? Who was
7 doing business with the RUF?

8 A. It was the soldiers. The Guinean soldiers.

9 Q. This Gbemalu area - yesterday we made the distinction
10 between Gbemalu and Gbomalu. It was said that Gbomalu was on the
11 Sierra Leonean side and Gbemalu was in the Guinean side. This
12 Gbemalu, how close is it to the border of Guinea?

13 A. It is close to the river. Gbemalu is close to the river.

14 Q. What is on the other side of the river? If you stand in
15 Gbemalu and you look across the river, what is on the other side
16 of the river?

17 A. Sierra Leone. You will see Sierra Leone across the river.

18 Q. Continuing from the answers you gave previously, you said
19 you went to the place, and when you went there you met with the
20 commander who was at the riverside. The commander with whom you
21 met, what was his nationality?

22 A. He was a Guinean.

23 Q. To which - when you say he was a commander, he was a
24 commander in what?

15:28:01 25 A. For the soldiers in that town.

26 Q. And were those soldiers Guineans or Sierra Leoneans?

27 A. They were Guineans.

28 Q. You said you told the commander that you wanted to transact
29 business at the border. You said the commander was happy to hear

1 that. Why do you suppose he was happy to hear you say that?

2 A. Because he knew that if I went there, they would be able to
3 have more money.

4 Q. You said that the commander mentioned something about a
15:29:09 5 captain in Gueckedou Town. What exactly was said in relation to
6 a captain in Gueckedou Town?

7 A. He said if I was serious about transacting business along
8 the - at the river, then I should go with him to his boss. And
9 we went there and we met his boss, his boss received me, and he
15:29:51 10 was happy. Do you want me to continue?

11 Q. Well, this boss you said you went to see, is he different
12 or is he the same person as the captain in Gueckedou you referred
13 to?

14 A. It is - it was the captain at Gueckedou to whom I was taken
15:30:18 15 by the other soldier at Gueckedou.

16 Q. And previously you said you gave the man 50,000 Guinean
17 francs. Who did you give 50,000 Guinean francs?

18 A. The one at the riverside. The junior man at the riverside,
19 I gave him that token.

15:30:45 20 Q. Is that the same person who took you to the captain at
21 Gueckedou?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. We're now at Gueckedou, and you're there meeting with the
24 captain. What happens?

15:31:03 25 A. The captain said if I wanted to take over the business
26 sector at the riverside, I should pay 2 million Guinea francs.

27 Q. This captain, to which army did he belong?

28 A. Guinea.

29 Q. And what did you do in response to his request for 2

1 million Guinean francs?

2 A. I went to Dr Sebo and told him that I wanted money, that I
3 had a clue. So I asked him to give me money to open the border
4 so we'll find a way to pass through. So Doctor gave me 200 and I
15:31:56 5 exchanged it. I took it to Alhaji. So it was myself, Alhaji and
6 his wife I. So they put some money there and the money got up to
7 1 million, because when they had said 2 million, we wanted to pay
8 the money up front. We paid some money first. So we paid that
9 initial amount, and the captain took us from Gueckedou to the
15:32:30 10 border and he introduced me to the people, that I was now the one
11 in charge of the business at the riverside. But I knew that
12 Alhaji and others were at that place before.

13 Q. Madam Kallon, I apologise for interrupting, but I want to
14 seek some clarification. We will continue from where you
15:33:01 15 stopped. You said you went to Dr Sebo, he gave you 200. 200
16 what? What kind of currency was that?

17 A. It was US. I converted it.

18 Q. When you converted the US \$200, you converted it into what?

19 A. To Guinean francs.

15:33:29 20 Q. You said you then went - or you took the money you had
21 changed to Alhaji and his wife. What is the name of Alhaji's
22 wife?

23 A. She was a Gbandi woman. She was referred to as I.

24 Q. When you took the money - well, let me ask you this: Why
15:34:02 25 did you take the money to Alhaji and his wife?

26 A. Because they had been transacting business at the
27 riverside. I will not just come and depose them. So I wanted us
28 to work hand in hands. That's why I went to them.

29 Q. You said so they put money there, and the money got up and

1 next we see on the record is 1 million. Now, did Alhaji and his
2 wife add their own money to the money you had exchanged?

3 A. Yes, they were the ones that rounded it up.

4 Q. How much did they add?

15:34:57 5 A. They added 400.

6 Q. What currency?

7 A. Guinea franc.

8 Q. You said you were not to pay the money up front, so we paid
9 some money first. To whom did you pay this money and how much
10 did you pay?

15:35:22

11 A. I paid the money to the Guinean captain in Gueckedou. I
12 paid 1 million.

13 Q. You said, "The captain took us from Gueckedou to the border
14 and he introduced me to the people." Which people did he
15 introduce you to?

15:35:46

16 A. His soldiers that he had deployed at the riverside.

17 Q. And why did he introduce you to those soldiers?

18 A. For them to know me.

19 Q. What happened after he introduced you to the soldiers?

15:36:14

20 A. I returned to Alhaji and his wife and told them that I
21 wouldn't just come and remove them, although I have come to sell,
22 but at this moment I want somebody with whom I can go inside
23 with, somebody who can buy the things that they've been selling.
24 So we dispersed, and they too went and bought what they were
25 going to buy. Then I returned to the hotel. Then I told Doctor
26 that people have bought things. So we were at the hotel. So
27 when those men came, they would come and call me. We were at the
28 hotel, and the following day the men came to transact business.
29 Then Alhaji came and called me. I went there with Doctor.

15:36:46

1 Q. Madam Kallon, let me stop you there. You leave from the
2 border area and you return to Alhaji and his wife, and you said
3 you wanted somebody to go inside with you to buy things. You
4 wanted somebody to go inside where with you?

15:37:43 5 A. Excuse me, I said although I wanted to sell there, but at
6 that moment I just wanted someone to go with me inside, so I told
7 them to go and buy their things. That day I did not transact
8 business. I just wanted to cross together with Doctor. That was
9 what I wanted to do.

15:38:08 10 Q. And this place that you wanted to cross into, was it Sierra
11 Leone?

12 A. Yes, the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone.

13 Q. And the place where you were telling them to go and buy
14 their things, which country was that?

15:38:32 15 A. In Guinea, Gueckedou.

16 Q. And they were to transact business with whom once they
17 bought those things?

18 A. The Guinean people and the RUF.

19 Q. What sort of things were they to buy; that is, this
15:38:58 20 business with the RUF, what was the product that was being
21 transacted?

22 A. On that day I had not started taking part in it yet. I was
23 just trying to enter.

24 Q. Did you enter Sierra Leone with Dr Sebo?

15:39:22 25 A. Yes.

26 Q. Can you tell us how you managed to enter Sierra Leone?
27 Let's start first with the crossing point you used. What
28 crossing point did you use to go from Guinea to Sierra Leone?

29 A. When we left Gueckedou - because you don't get to Nongowa.

1 There was a road branching off from there. You don't get to
2 Nongowa Town. There was a small road going towards that Gbemalu
3 area. We went to Gbemalu. That was where we crossed.

15:40:06

4 Q. Did you require any travel documents to cross from Guinea
5 to Sierra Leone?

6 A. On that Guinean side there was no document business there.
7 It was smuggling, from your hands to their pockets, then you
8 cross over.

9 Q. What would go from your hands to their pocket?

15:40:31

10 A. The Guinean, when you give him money, whatever you want he
11 will do.

12 Q. You said you went to Gbemalu, that was where you crossed.
13 When you crossed from Gbemalu what part of Sierra Leone did you
14 enter into?

15:40:54

15 A. Pumudu.

16 Q. And what happened when you got to Pumudu?

15:41:29

17 A. We spoke to the soldiers whom we met there because when
18 they were walking around they had small radios with them, so we
19 talked to them. We talked to the senior men and the senior men
20 spoke to Foday Sankoh. They told them to accommodate us. We
21 were up, but when we got to the town, that was where the man was.
22 So when I met my husband there I did not go anywhere any longer.
23 We spent the night there. The following day they sent for
24 Dr Sebo. So Dr Sebo went ahead and I stayed with my husband.

15:42:05

25 After ten days they sent for me to go to Giema.

26 Q. Madam Kallon, you said after ten days they sent for you to
27 go to Giema. We will come to that. Let me ask you a few
28 questions. You said you spoke to the soldiers that you met. The
29 soldiers that you met when you crossed into Sierra Leone, to

1 which group were they affiliated?

2 A. They were Guinean soldiers.

3 Q. Were they in Sierra Leone, these Guinean soldiers? Were
4 they on Sierra Leonean soil?

15:42:49 5 A. No, they were in Guinea.

6 Q. Had you crossed into Sierra Leone by the time you spoke to
7 them or did you speak with them when you were on the Guinean
8 side?

9 A. You mean the RUF people?

15:43:09 10 Q. No, I'm talking about the Guineans. You said you spoke to
11 some Guinean soldiers on the Guinean side?

12 A. Yes. Yes, I spoke to them.

13 Q. And you said some of them - well, I won't say some of them.
14 You said somebody had small radios with them. Who had small

15:43:33 15 radios with them?

16 A. The radio that I spoke about, that was when we crossed over
17 in Sierra Leone. But on the Guinea side we had to talk to the
18 Guinean soldiers before boarding the canoe. So whatever that was
19 going into that canoe, it was put there by the soldiers. They
15:43:55 20 would be sitting there. Whatever you wanted to do there you did
21 through them.

22 Q. Very well. So you entered a canoe with Dr Sebo and you
23 crossed over to Sierra Leone. Is that what you're telling us?

24 A. Yes.

15:44:13 25 Q. Now who did you meet once you crossed over into Sierra
26 Leone?

27 A. I met the contractors there with Collins.

28 Q. Contractors for whom?

29 A. For the RUF.

1 Q. And who is Collins?

2 A. He was there.

3 Q. With which group is Collins associated - was he associated
4 or affiliated?

15:44:56 5 A. He was with the RUF.

6 Q. This Collins, does he have a first name?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. What is his first name?

9 A. Well, I used to call him Edwin Collins.

15:45:24 10 Q. Is this the same person you mentioned yesterday as being a
11 driver to an NPFL person in Gbarnga - well, in Camp Naama?

12 A. Yes, that's the man.

13 Q. When you met him now was he NPFL or was he RUF?

14 A. He was RUF.

15:45:56 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, the witness said at page 117,
16 they get to Pumudu, when they got to Pumudu they met soldiers and
17 she said they told them to accommodate us. "We were put up but
18 when we got to the town" - and I'm not sure what town she's
19 talking about - "that was where the man was." Which man is this?

15:46:26 20 MR ANYAH: The man that was in this town - well, let me
21 clarify. We will --

22 PRESIDING JUDGE: Did she say the man was or my husband was
23 and it was simply misinterpreted as the man?

24 MR ANYAH: She first said as I heard it the man, and then
15:46:46 25 she said her husband, but I will clarify:

26 Q. Madam Kallon, when you got to Pumudu was your husband at
27 Pumudu?

28 A. Yes.

29 Q. Now when you spoke with the soldiers whom you met you said,

1 "They were walking around, they had small radios with them."

2 These soldiers that had small radios with them, were they - which
3 group did they belong to?

4 A. Foday Sankoh's group.

15:47:28 5 Q. The RUF contractors you referred to before, can you give us
6 the names of those contractors?

7 A. Yes. One was called Bangalie, the other Josie and Alpha.

8 Q. How were you able to make contact with Foday Sankoh? You
9 said, "We talked to them. We talked to the senior men and the
10 senior men spoke to Foday Sankoh." Which senior men did you
11 speak to?

12 A. I first spoke to --

13 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can she speak into the
14 microphone and name the person she first spoke to again.

15:48:34 15 MR ANYAH:

16 Q. Madam Kallon, we're having difficulty understanding you
17 because perhaps your face is not facing the microphone. Can you
18 look at the justices when you speak, please, and that will help
19 us understand you better. And we will cover this area, we'll do
20 it slowly and I'm sure you will help us understand you better.

21 We have you having crossed from Guinea to Sierra Leone.

22 Everybody here is trying to understand this. You cross over with
23 Dr Sebo. You say you met some men that have radios with them
24 that are RUF. What did you say to those men that you met, the
25 men with the radios?

15:49:18 26 A. I told them that this man had come to me, he is a Red Cross
27 man. I said, "So the white men that they were talking about on
28 the radio, this is the man who has come to seek their release.
29 This is the man." Then they went into a corner and tuned - used

1 their radio and they spoke to the senior ones and the senior ones
2 were - when I entered I met Palmer, Peter Vandi and Issa. They
3 spoke to them. Later they said we should be escorted because at
4 that time the ULIMO was this way and the government troop was on
15:50:09 5 the other side, so you had to pass in between them.

6 Q. Let me stop you there for a second. Thank you for that
7 answer. Now you said these men with the radios went into a
8 corner and they used their radios, they spoke to the senior ones
9 and you went on to say, "When I entered I met Palmer, Peter Vandi
15:50:30 10 and Issa." At that place where you spoke with these RUF men that
11 had radios, was Philip Palmer there, was Peter Vandi there, was
12 Issa Sesay there when you spoke with them? Were they physically
13 present?

14 A. The only person who was not present was Issa. Issa was in
15:50:53 15 Giema. But Peter Vandi and Palmer, they were there.

16 Q. The Palmer that you're referring to, is that the same
17 Palmer that he and his wife were at Smell No Taste in Liberia?

18 A. Yes, that's the Philip Palmer.

19 Q. You said that they said that you should be escorted because
15:51:30 20 at that time the ULIMO was this way and the government troop was
21 on the other side. Which government troops are you referring to?

22 A. Strasser's soldiers.

23 Q. Earlier on when you gave your answers to this series of
24 questions you said you remained behind and Dr Sebo went ahead.

15:52:01 25 The place where you remained behind, what town or village was
26 that place?

27 A. It was Pumudu I stayed when Peter Vandi took Dr Sebo and
28 they went ahead.

29 Q. Do you know to where Peter Vandi took Dr Sebo?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Where was your husband Daniel Kallon at this time when you
3 were in Pumudu?

4 A. I met my husband there. He was with me there.

15:52:50 5 Q. Did you remain in Pumudu or did you go somewhere else?

6 A. I was in Pumudu for some time.

7 Q. For how long?

8 A. It could be either ten or twelve days when I was sent for
9 in Giema.

15:53:17 10 Q. Who sent for you to go to Giema?

11 A. It was Issa Sesay.

12 Q. And why did Issa Sesay send for you?

13 A. He said - he just called me that night. I did not see him.

14 In the morning - we slept there, I and Peter. I went together

15:53:49 15 with Peter. We slept there and the following day they brought
16 the white men.

17 Q. The Peter you went to Giema with, is that the same Peter
18 Vandi you referred to previously?

19 A. Yes, that's him.

15:54:06 20 Q. But you told us previously that he left with Dr Sebo to go
21 somewhere. How is it that the same Peter Vandi was the one who
22 took you to Giema?

23 A. No, when Peter Vandi took him he did not stay long and he
24 returned. The way they walk, they walk to a point and stop there

15:54:30 25 and another set of people will come and take you to another
26 point. It's not one person that goes all the way. They walk in
27 bits. Peter Vandi took him and he returned.

28 Q. Is it Dr Sebo that you said Peter Vandi took?

29 A. Yes, he took him and stopped with him halfway and he

1 returned to Pumudu.

2 Q. Very well. You said - in response to my question, "Why did
3 Issa Sesay send for you?" you said, "In the morning we slept
4 there, I and Peter, I went together with Peter, we slept there
15:55:20 5 and the following day they brought the white men." Who brought
6 the white men?

7 A. It was Sam Kolleh. He brought - he came with the people.

8 Q. What is the nationality of this Sam Kolleh?

9 A. I heard him speak Mende. I don't really know. I don't
15:56:04 10 really know. I don't really understand.

11 Q. How many people did Sam Kolleh come with?

12 A. The white men were five in number; they had some black men,
13 two of them; there was a girl among them as well; and some other
14 civilians whom they had been capturing. So some of them decided
15:56:49 15 to come to Kailahun. So they were many, but I did not count
16 them.

17 Q. Can you give us an approximate number of how many persons
18 Sam Kolleh brought with him?

19 A. Apart from the white men, they could be over 50.

15:57:18 20 Q. What happened when Sam Kolleh brought these persons to
21 Giema?

22 A. At that moment one of the white men was sick. They had the
23 house in Giema that was being used as a hospital. That was where
24 the man was, and they had put a drip on him and that particular
15:57:44 25 man slept there that night.

26 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, I'm advised that the tape needs
27 changing. So if you could take your seat, it won't take long
28 before we resume.

29 Madam Court Manager, you will advise us when everything is

1 set.

2 MS IRURA: Your Honour, I will advise you when the tape is
3 in place.

16:02:10

4 Your Honour, I am advised that a new tape is in place and
5 we can continue.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, please continue.

7 MR ANYAH: Thank you, Madam President:

16:02:30

8 Q. Madam Kallon, we were at the point where Sam Koll eh brought
9 over 50 people. You told us one of the white men were sick, was
10 placed at a particular place that was used as a hospital. Do you
11 know the nationalities of these white men?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Where was Dr Sebo when Sam Koll eh brought these people?

14 A. All of them came together.

16:03:08

15 Q. Was Dr Sebo amongst those who came?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Do you know how it was that these white men were released
18 and brought by Sam Koll eh with Dr Sebo?

16:03:45

19 A. I was not there. I did not know how they managed it. I
20 just saw them.

21 Q. You remember I had asked you where these white men were
22 taken hostage, and you mentioned Kabala, and I believe you
23 mentioned Panguma, and you said there was one other place you
24 could not remember. Do you remember all the different places
25 from where these people were taken as hostages?

16:04:14

26 A. No, I can't remember right now.

27 Q. Very well. What happened when these men were brought and
28 one of them was ill? Did they remain in Giema?

29 A. They spent one night only.

1 Q. And do you know to where they went after the one night they
2 spent?

3 A. Can I explain?

4 Q. Yes, please do.

16:05:09 5 A. After they had brought them, in the morning Issa - Sam
6 Kolléh handed over the people to Issa Sesay. Then in the morning
7 Issa Sesay handed them over to Peter Vandí. In the evening we
8 took off from Giema to go to Buedu.

9 Q. Did you go with them when they left from Giema to go to
16:05:48 10 Buedu?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What was the purpose in going to Buedu?

13 A. At that time Doctor was trying to hand the people over. So
14 the Red Cross - according to them, they said he had called them
16:06:20 15 because the Doctor had a camera. He had different equipment. He
16 said we should hurry to the crossing point, so we started walking
17 that evening. It was almost in the morning hours that we got
18 there.

19 Q. To whom was the Doctor trying to hand these white men to?

16:06:51 20 A. The same Red Cross. Because the people who came to the
21 riverside, all of them had the Red Cross ID card.

22 Q. And which crossing point did all of you hurry to?

23 A. It was Gbemalu.

24 Q. What happened when you got to the Gbemalu crossing point?

16:07:44 25 A. Excuse me, we did not cross on the same day. The day that
26 we left Buedu --

27 THE INTERPRETER: Your Honour, can see repeat her answer
28 slowly.

29 PRESIDING JUDGE: Madam, you said the day that you left

1 Buedu. Can you continue from there slowly?

2 THE WITNESS: When we left Buedu - because the white men
3 were just walking slowly, so the hour that we reached Gbemalu we
4 were not able to go across. Everybody was tired.

16:08:28 5 MR ANYAH:

6 Q. Did you spend the night at Gbemalu?

7 A. We passed the night in Koindu.

8 Q. And from Koindu where did you go?

9 A. Then we went down to the riverside that - the Gbemalu
16:09:04 10 riverside.

11 Q. Madam Kallon, remember yesterday we had a discussion
12 between Gbemalu verses Gbomalu. On the Sierra Leonean side, this
13 waterside you went to, what is that place called?

14 A. It's the same river. It goes down to Nongowa. That's the
16:09:39 15 same river. But the town that is on the Guinea side is called
16 Gbemalu.

17 Q. And the Sierra Leonean side is called what?

18 A. There is one town there, but I can't remember the town
19 because the hour that U - the day that I passed - the time that I
16:09:55 20 passed there, there was no house there so I can't know that town.

21 Q. Very well. So you get to the riverside, and the Guinean
22 side is Gbemalu. What happens when all of you get to the
23 riverside?

24 A. When we got to the riverside, the Red Cross vehicles were
16:10:26 25 already on the Guinean side. On that day the place was packed
26 across. When we were on the Sierra Leonean side, we were seeing
27 the vehicles, the Red - the Red Cross vehicles, how they were
28 lined up.

29 Q. Did anybody cross to the Guinean side at this time?

1 A. No. The Red Cross has crossed from Guinea into Sierra
2 Leone.

3 Q. And what happened when the Red Cross crossed into Sierra
4 Leone?

16:11:10 5 A. They lined up the people. By that time I was not there.
6 Because I was out, I did not want my face to be shown on the
7 camera, so I left. It was Doctor that stood by the white man who
8 was the Red Crosser. The way as he was handing them over, that
9 was how he was putting them in the canoe for them to cross over.

16:11:45 10 Q. Did they cross over to the Guinean side?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Did you cross over to the Guinean side?

13 A. No.

14 Q. How about Dr Sebo; on which side was he when the white men
16:12:09 15 had crossed?

16 A. We, Dr Sebo - we and Dr Sebo returned to Koindu.

17 JUDGE DOHERTY: Mr Anyah, I note that on several occasions
18 your questions have referred only to the white men, but the
19 evidence of the witness is clear that there were quite a lot of
16:12:35 20 other people other than these few white men. I am wondering if
21 they sort of were - the remaining 45 were abandoned somewhere.

22 MR ANYAH: Very well, I will clarify:

23 Q. Madam Kallon, the other persons that Sam Kollah brought,
24 did they follow all of you to the Gbemalu crossing point?

16:13:13 25 A. Yes. Some just accompanied us to the crossing point. The
26 few black men who had come with the white men, they were handed
27 over to the Red Cross.

28 Q. How many people in total were handed over to the Red Cross?

29 A. It was in between nine or ten.

1 Q. The black people that were handed over to the Red Cross,
2 were they RUF?

3 A. No. From what Sam Kolléh said, those people were captured
4 together with the white men, so they decided to release all of
16:14:15 5 them together.

6 Q. Now, I was asking you whether Dr Sebo crossed over when
7 these hostages were released, white and black, to the Red Cross.
8 You said Dr Sebo returned to Koindu. Did you travel with Dr Sebo
9 from the waterside back into Sierra Leone?

16:14:45 10 A. I do not understand.

11 Q. When these hostages were handed over to the Red Cross,
12 where did you and Dr Sebo go?

13 A. We were on the Sierra Leonean side and they were being
14 loaded into the Red Cross vehicles. So we did not know where
16:15:28 15 they took them to.

16 Q. We know they have left now. They have been loaded into the
17 vehicles. I am trying to find out where you Isatu Kallon and
18 Dr Sebo went to after that. Where did you go after you left the
19 border?

16:15:50 20 A. We returned to Koindu, I and Doctor.

21 Q. What was the purpose in returning to Koindu?

22 A. Because we did not want to cross over with the people.

23 Q. When you returned to Koindu, where was Issa Sesay?

24 A. Issa Sesay was in Giema, that was where we left him.

16:16:31 25 Q. Where was Peter Vandi when you and Dr Sebo returned to
26 Koindu?

27 A. We and Peter Vandi, we were all together.

28 Q. What of Sam Kolléh, where was he at that time?

29 A. Sam Kolléh was with us.

1 Q. And where was your husband, Daniel Kallon?

2 A. My husband was in Pumudu.

3 Q. Did Dr Sebo thank you for your help in relation to the
4 hostages?

16:17:35 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Can you tell us how he showed his gratitude to you?

7 A. He thanked me. He was happy with me. He gave me some
8 money.

9 Q. How much were you given?

16:18:06 10 A. 500.

11 Q. In what currency?

12 A. US.

13 Q. Do you know whether the RUF were given any money for the
14 release of these hostages?

16:18:31 15 A. I don't know about that.

16 Q. Did you remain in Koindu or did you go somewhere else?

17 A. The following day, I and Dr Sebo were escorted to the
18 riverside by Peter Vandi, but that was not the Gbemalu crossing
19 point. It was the one in that Nongowa area. So we went to that
16:19:23 20 riverside to cross.

21 Q. To cross over to where?

22 A. Into Guinea.

23 Q. Did you indeed cross over to Guinea?

24 A. Yes.

16:19:42 25 Q. You and Dr Sebo?

26 A. Yes.

27 Q. Where in Guinea did you go to?

28 A. There was another crossing point there where business was
29 being transacted. That was where we passed. But business was

1 being transacted there by other people.

2 Q. From there, where did you and Dr Sebo go?

3 A. We crossed to Gueckedou.

4 Q. How long did you stay in Gueckedou for?

16:20:32 5 A. I took some time there because when we got to Gueckedou,
6 Doctor just boarded a vehicle and went. As soon as we got there,
7 we went our separate ways. I went about my own business and he
8 went about his own business. I was now in Gueckedou.

9 Q. Madam Kallon, during the time period when you entered
16:20:59 10 Sierra Leone with Dr Sebo in relation to these hostages that were
11 released by the RUF, did you have any contact with Foday Sankoh,
12 you yourself?

13 A. Yes, if you were in and you asked the senior people, if you
14 wanted to go to the radio room, you would go. If the Pa wanted
16:21:31 15 to talk to you, he would send for you and you will talk over the
16 radio.

17 Q. Did you speak over the radio with Foday Sankoh during the
18 period when you were in Sierra Leone in relation to the hostages?

19 A. Yes, I spoke to him.

16:21:59 20 Q. What did you speak to him about?

21 A. He asked me if I trusted the man who had come for those
22 people and I said yes because the man was a Red Cross man.

23 Q. Was that Dr Sebo you are referring to?

24 A. Yes.

16:22:27 25 Q. Besides that did you and Foday Sankoh talk about anything
26 else?

27 A. At that moment in the presence of Doctor, no.

28 Q. At a later moment, outside the presence of the doctor, did
29 you and Foday Sankoh have any radio communication contact?

1 A. Yes. When I had opened the riverside, I used to go
2 whenever I wanted to. I was going in and coming out and each
3 time I entered, they facilitated me talking to him.

16:23:23 4 Q. This time period you're referring to when you said you went
5 and opened the riverside up, is that the same time period you
6 went with Dr Sebo or are you talking of a different time period?

7 A. I am talking about a different time now.

8 Q. Was that before you went to Sierra Leone with Dr Sebo or
9 after you went to Sierra Leone with Dr Sebo that you opened up
16:23:53 10 the riverside?

11 A. After Dr Sebo had gone, that was when I stayed at the
12 riverside to do my business.

13 Q. Very well. We will come to that, Madam Kallon, tomorrow
14 perhaps. You tell us you stayed in Gueckedou and Dr Sebo left
16:24:27 15 and you started doing business. We will come to that. Going
16 back to the hostages for one moment. During the times or the
17 time when you spoke to Foday Sankoh and during the entire period
18 of time when you were in Sierra Leone, did you hear whether
19 Charles Taylor had anything to do with the RUF taking those
16:24:49 20 hostages?

21 A. I did not hear that.

22 MR ANYAH: Madam President, may I have a moment?

23 Q. Madam Kallon, let's continue. We have you in Gueckedou.
24 You said you opened up the riverside. What sort of business were
16:25:54 25 you doing when you were in Gueckedou?

26 A. At that time we used to buy rice, medicines, clothing, and
27 some foodstuff, Maggi and other things. We used to buy them to
28 take there.

29 Q. To take where?

1 A. The riverside. That town, that Gbemalu town. When you
2 bought those things you would have to keep them there for a
3 while.

4 Q. From where did you buy the things? What town?

16:26:39 5 A. In Gueckedou.

6 Q. And to where would you take the things you bought?

7 A. When I bought them in Gueckedou, I will take them to
8 Gbemalu.

9 Q. How would you take the things from Gueckedou to Gbemalu?

16:27:06 10 A. There were vehicles.

11 Q. Were you assisted in any way by Guinean soldiers to move
12 your items from one place to the other?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What sort of assistance did you receive from Guinean
16:27:36 15 soldiers?

16 A. When we put our load in, you had to pay them. But it was
17 not like the commercial vehicles.

18 Q. In what were you putting your load? Who owned the vehicles
19 that you put your load in?

16:27:59 20 A. The first day that I took those things I was taken to the
21 riverside in a military vehicle to that village.

22 Q. Did you have to pay to be taken in a military vehicle?

23 A. Yes, we used to pay.

24 Q. Who were you going to trade with when you got to the
16:28:32 25 riverside?

26 A. I transacted business with the soldiers. When the rebels
27 came, that is the RUF, and they sold things to the soldiers, the
28 soldiers in town will sell things to me. That was how we were
29 operating at the riverside.

1 Q. Did you yourself at any time have direct sales of items
2 with the RUF, that is, without the intermediaries that the
3 soldiers were?

4 A. Except the civilians who brought items. But you wouldn't
16:29:36 5 be able to put anything into that canoe or unknowingly to the
6 Guineans. No, they wouldn't accept that. Whatever went into
7 that canoe, they had to get their own percentage.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE: Mr Anyah, the witness has just said when
9 she transacted business when the rebels came, that is, the RUF,
16:29:59 10 they sold things to the soldiers, and the soldiers in town will
11 sell things to me. Is she referring to the Guinean soldiers?

12 MR ANYAH:

13 Q. Madam Kallon, which soldiers did the RUF sell things to?

14 A. The Guineans. The Guinean soldiers.

16:30:24 15 PRESIDING JUDGE: I think this is an appropriate time to
16 end the day, in view of the time.

17 Madam Witness, we are going to adjourn to tomorrow and I
18 need to remind you, as I have done before, not to discuss your
19 evidence with anyone. The Court will adjourn to tomorrow at
16:30:43 20 9 o'clock.

21 [Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4.30 p.m.
22 to be reconvened on Friday, 18 June 2010 at
23 9.00 a.m.]

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I N D E X

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE:

DCT-299	42732
EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF BY MR ANYAH	42732